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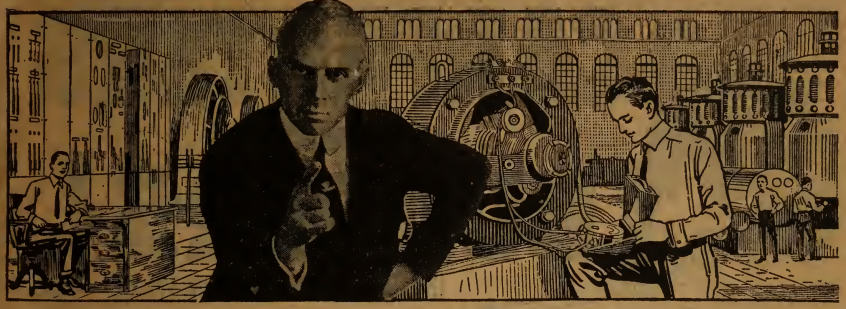

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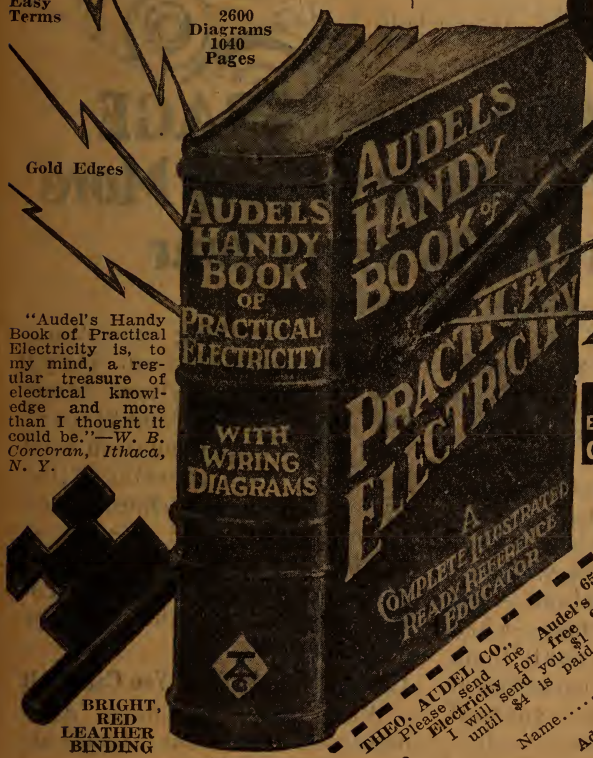

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J. E. Greenslade

A PERSONAL MESSAGE to Men Who Want to Earn More Than $7000 Every Year

By J. E. Greenslade

WHEN a civil service clerk earning only $25 a week suddenly surprises his friends by increasing his earnings to nearly $200 a week—when a farm hand earning only $60 a month begins to earn $1,000 a month—when a railway mail clerk earning $1,600 a year changes his job and earns $1,000 in thirty days—when hundreds of others quickly jump from small pay to magnificent earnings—then blame yourself if you do not do equally well.

There is nothing exceptional about any of these men. They'll tell you that themselves. Many had been clerks, bookkeepers, mechanics, farm hands—in fact, they came from all walks of life. And then in a very short period of time they found themselves making more money than they had ever dreamed possible. Today they know the thrill of money-making.

I Pledge You My Word You Can Do It

What these men have done hundreds have done, hundreds

are doing today, and hundreds will do tomorrow. And *you* can be one of them. The same opportunity is yours with no possibility of your failing to do equally as well if you follow my advice.

But first let me tell you why the same opportunity exists for you. During 1924 the National Salesmen's Training Association received requests for nearly 50,000 salesmen from wholesalers, manufacturers, and jobbers—representative concerns all over the United States and Canada. Surely that is a tribute to the manner in which we train men for Master Salesmanship.

Earns $1,350 a Month

"Last month I earned $1,350 as a salesman. Have averaged $1,000 a month the last year. I couldn't have done it without N. S. T. A. training."—A. H. Ward, Chicago.

$1,000 in 30 Days

"After 10 years in the railway mail service I decided to make a change. My earnings during the past thirty days were more than $1,000."—W. Hartle, Chicago, Illinois.

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"Your training has enabled me to learn more, earn more and be more. I am now President of a national organization, and my earnings for 1925 will easily exceed the five figure mark."—Charles V. Champion.

$554.37 in One Week

"Last week my earnings amounted to $554.37; this week will go over $400."—F. Wynn, Portland, Ore.

There are countless openings for men who really know how to sell—unlimited opportunities to make real money. And once you possess the secrets of Master Salesmanship, you, too, can do equally as well as any of the men mentioned on this page.

A Foolish Notion About Salesmen

For some reason the average man imagines that in order to make good in selling he must be a "born" salesman. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is no such thing as a "born" salesman.

There are certain principles, certain rules, certain secrets to selling just as there are certain principles in mathematics and medicine. Once you know these principles you can quickly make good in the selling profession.

And through the National Demonstration Method—an exclusive feature of our System of Training—you gain the equivalent of actual experience while studying. Then, through the N. S T. A. System of Electives, you get the proved selling plans of Master Salesmen in the line or lines you want to sell.

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Then there is the Free Employment Service at your disposal when you are qualified and ready.

Remarkable Book, "Modern Salesmanship," SENT FREE

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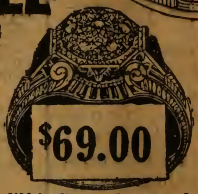

WA4—Seven, best quality, blue-white diamonds set in platinum in our most popular, engraved 18 Kt. solid white gold mounting. Has two blue sapphires set in shanks. Only $2.00 down and $6.70 a month for ten months. Previously priced at $100.00.

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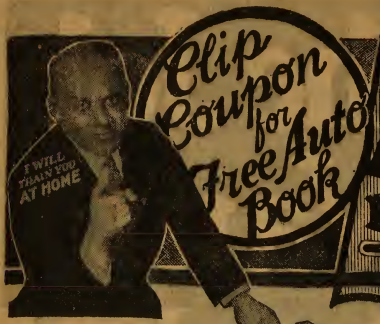

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See How Quick "JOB-WAY" Brought These Men Big Raises In Pay!

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$215 in a Week! Only 3 Months After Enrolling!

Just think of this! **ONLY 12 WEEKS** after enrolling with me, Student Ernest E. Tucker, Cotton, Minn., was in his own Business. Three weeks later he wrote me that he has had to put on 2 helpers and is making as much as **$215 in a single week.** He gives my training full credit for such amazing Quick Results!

Did You Ever Hear of Such Wonderful Quick Results?

Bernard Rumpel, 365 Edison Place, Glendale, N.Y., was a $33 a week Iron Worker when he enrolled with me. *A few months later* — **less than half way through my** training, he writes that he is in Business for himself making big money. He says **"The first week of September I made $225—** so far my venture has been a howling success, and I can honestly say that *I owe my wonderful success to your wonderful "JOB-WAY."*

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Men with years of Experience—men without a day's Auto Experience — educated men — and men with only common schooling master my training quickly and easily and boost their incomes QUICK! Take Student Dillard, Ovale, Tex., who spent *14 years in the Auto Business*, for instance. He made *only $3 or $5 a day* until he enrolled for "JOB-WAY" training. **Just 5 months** later he writes that it is **$10 to $30 a day** and he says my training brought him this big money!

Gust Alveras, Box 142, Parkerton, Wyo., a foreigner with little education was an ordinary railroad laborer when he enrolled with me — *with no Auto Experience at all.* **Just seven months** later his salary was boosted to **$50 a week** —"*More*" he says "*than he ever expected to earn in his life!*" These two men are *living proof* that age, education or experience make little difference with "JOB-WAY" behind you.

Address me Personally **B. W. COOKE** Directing Engineer

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ABOUT one man in ten will be appealed to by this page. The other nine will be hard workers, earnest, ambitious in their way, but to them a coupon is a coupon, a book is a book, a course is a course. The one man in ten has imagination.

And imagination rules the world.

Let us put it this way: An automobile is at your door; you are invited to pack your bag and step in. You will travel by limited train to New York. You will go directly to the office of the president of one of the biggest banks. You will spend hours with him, and with other bank presidents.

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Again you will travel. You will visit the principal industries of the country. The men who have devoted their lives to production will be your guides thru these plants in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and in every great industrial center.

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The whole journey will occupy two years. It will cost you nothing in income, for your salary will go right along. Every single day you will be in contact with men whose authority is proved by incomes of $50,000, $100,000, or even more.

Do you think that any man with imagination could spend two years like that without being bigger at the end? Is it humanly possible for a mind to come in contact with the biggest minds in business without growing more self-reliant more active, more able?

Is it worth a few pennies a day to have such an experience? Do you wonder that the men who have had it—who have made this two years' journey—are holding positions of executive responsibility in business everywhere?

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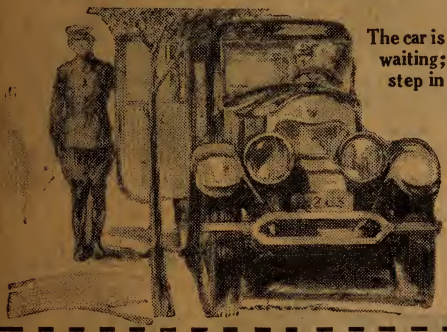
All these—books, lectures, problems, reports, bulletins—come to you, but they are not the real Course. The real Course is the experience of the most successful business men in the country. For two years you live with them. In two years you gain what they have had to work out for themselves thru a lifetime of practical effort.



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If you are the one man in ten to whom this page is directed, there is a book which you will be glad to own. It is called "Forging Ahead in Business." It costs you nothing, yet it is permanently valuable.

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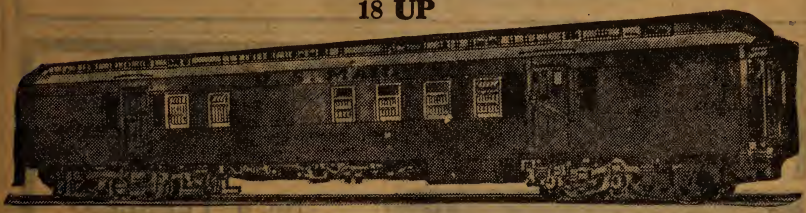

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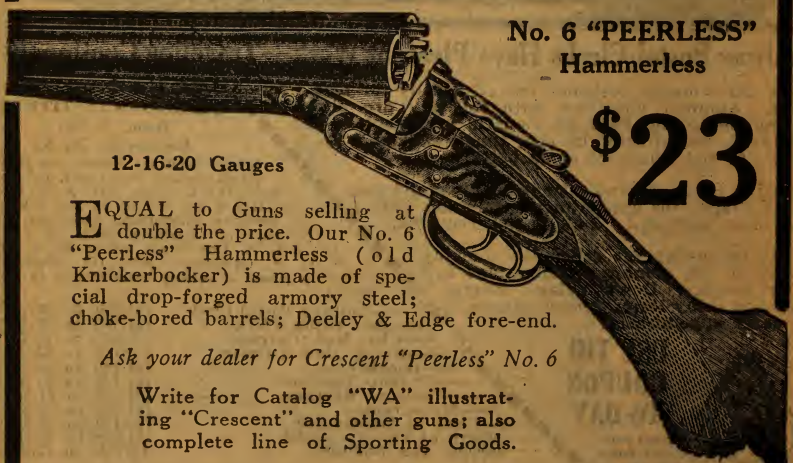

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Wherever did I get my nerve? Where did that girl ever get her patience? I must have stumbled twenty times—and then in the middle, she winced with pain and stopped to rub her toes. "Jack—let's not finish this dance. I'm too tired anyway," she added, struggling with herself to be nice to me. I guess I turned a million colors. Just then I wanted the ground to open and swallow me up. It was quite a while before I saw Olive again.

But that night I sat up and thought—suddenly it dawned upon me why I was so rarely able to make a date with the girls of my social set. Equally suddenly it occurred to me that there was a remedy—a quick, simple remedy that I had seen time and time again yet never heeded.

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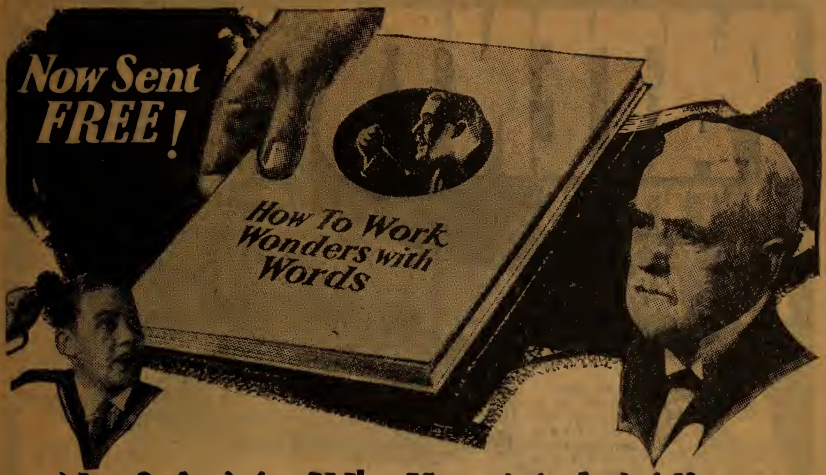

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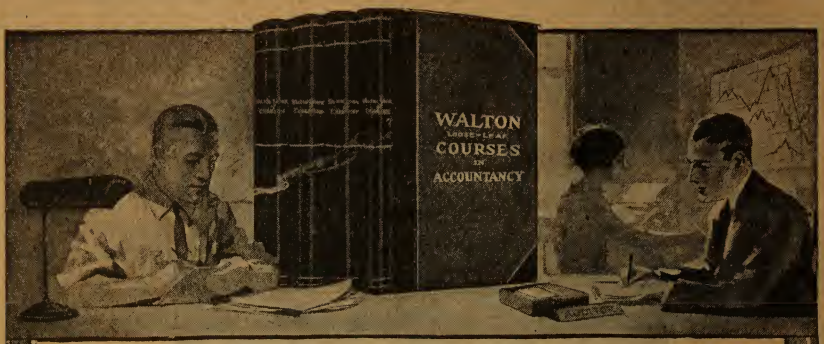

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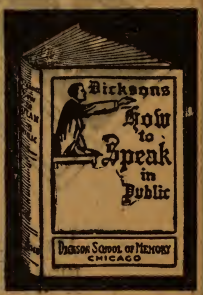

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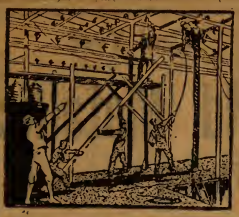

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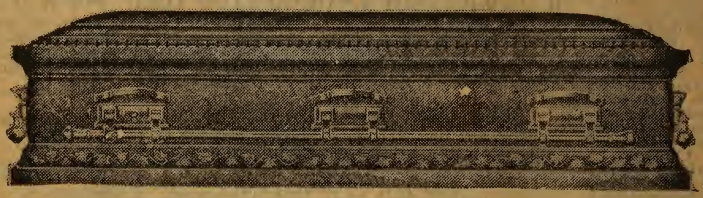

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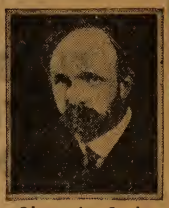

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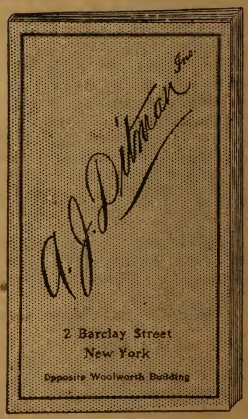

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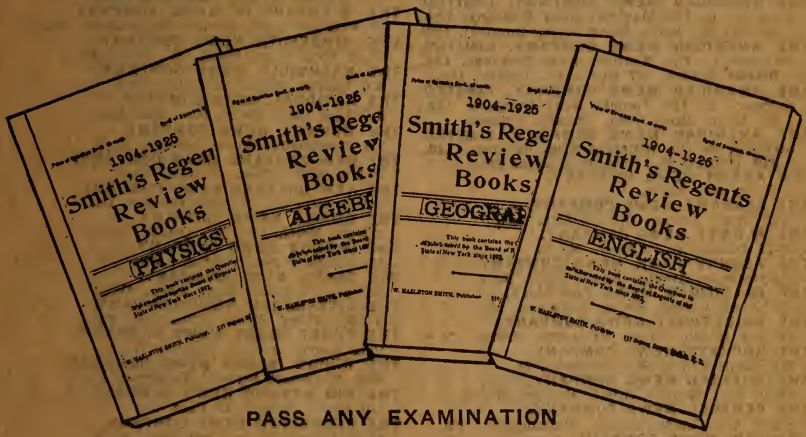

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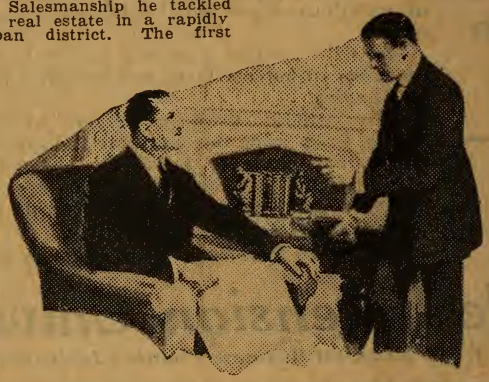

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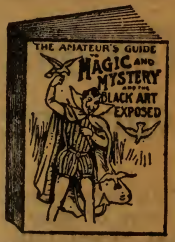

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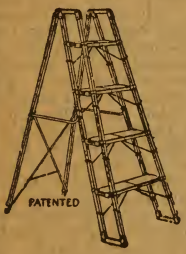

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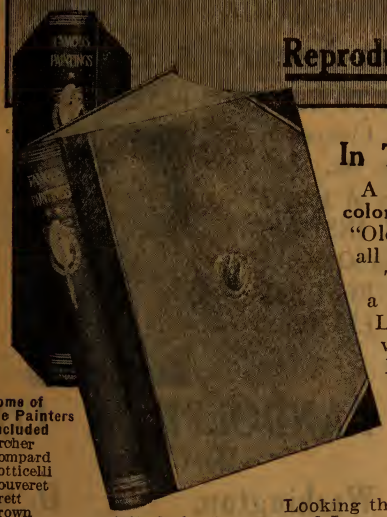

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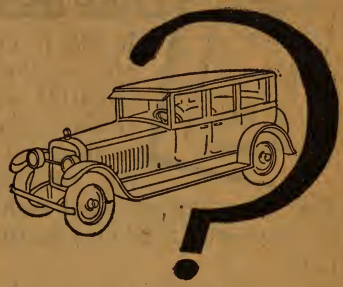

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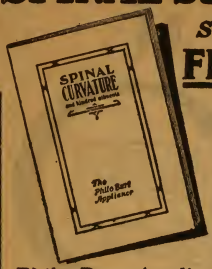

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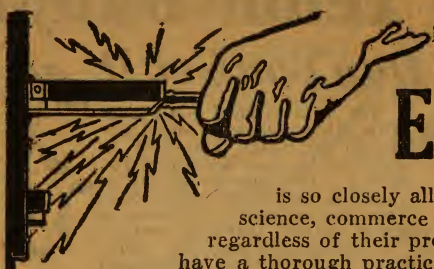

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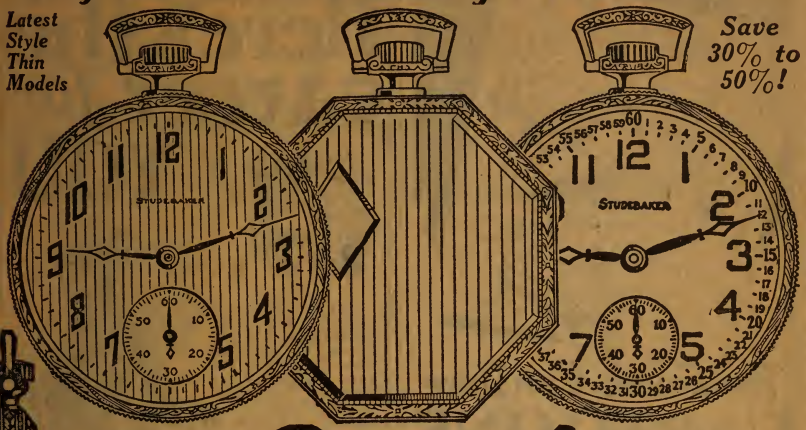

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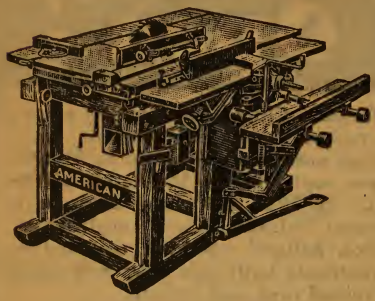

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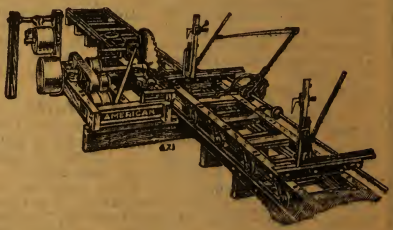

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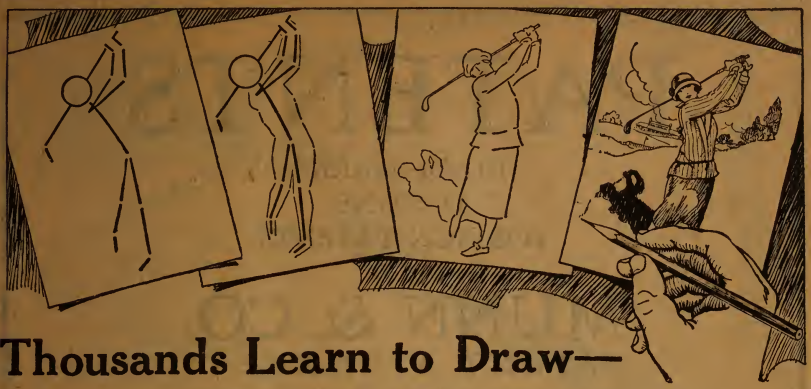

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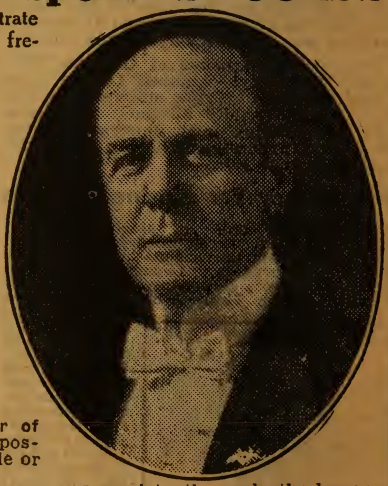

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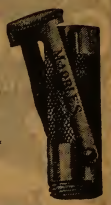

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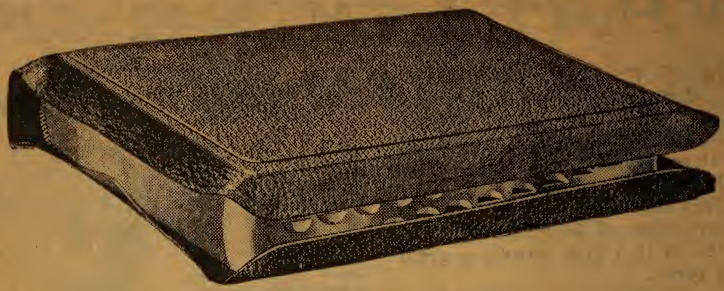

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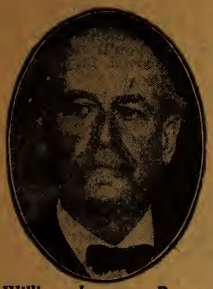

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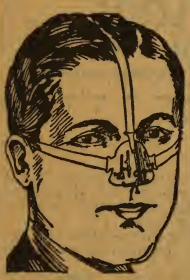

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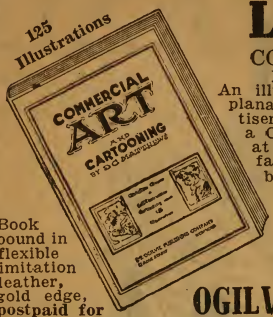

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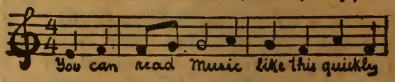

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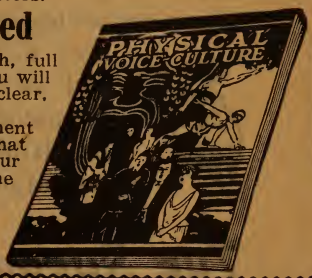

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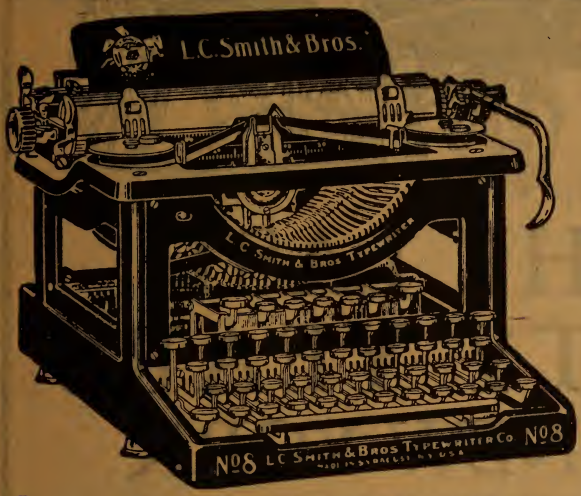

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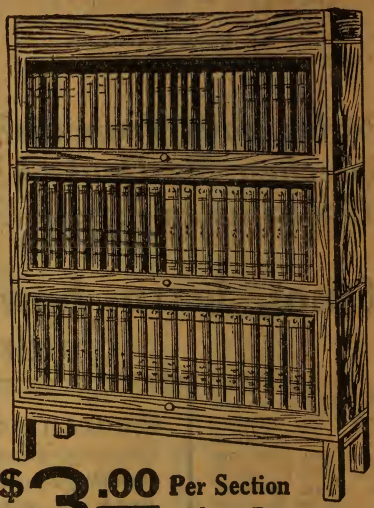

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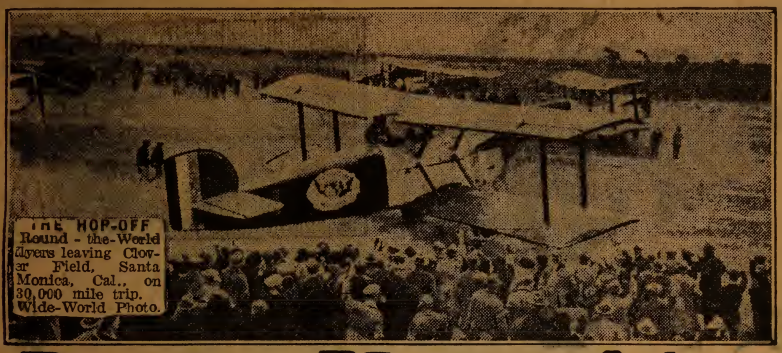

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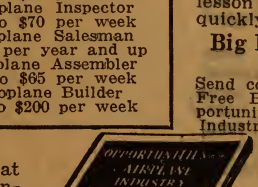

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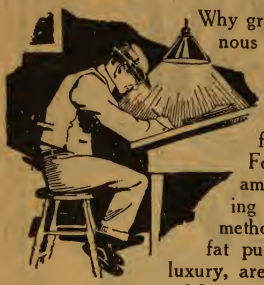

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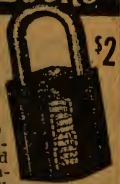

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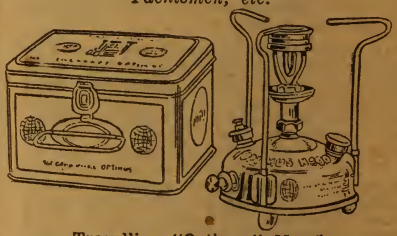

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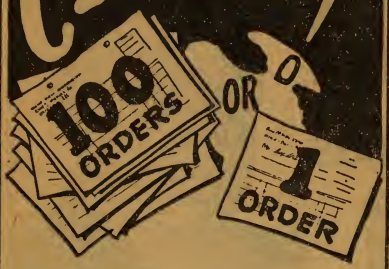

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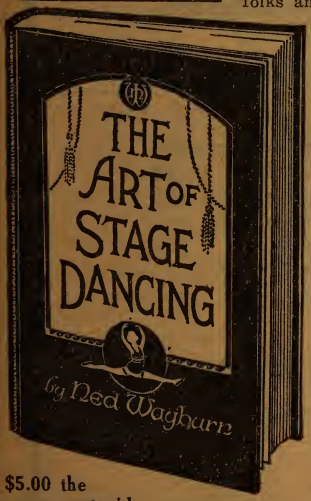

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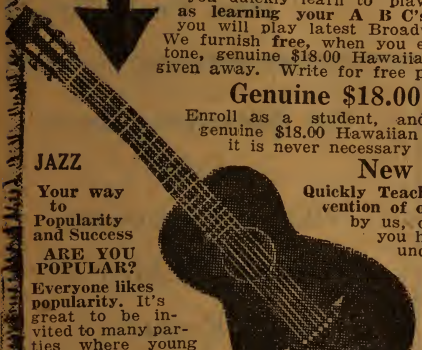

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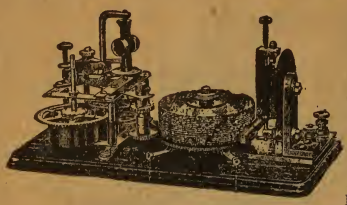

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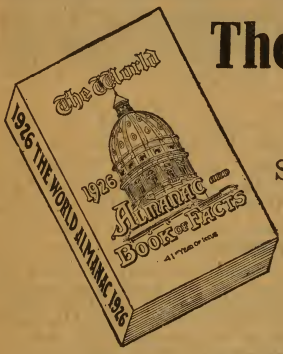

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—between you and I; a raise in salary; a long ways off; a setting hen; let's you and I go somewheres; those kind of hats set good; he don't know as he can; a mutual friend; the bread raises; where will I meet you; he referred back to; a poor widow woman; we are having friends for dinner?

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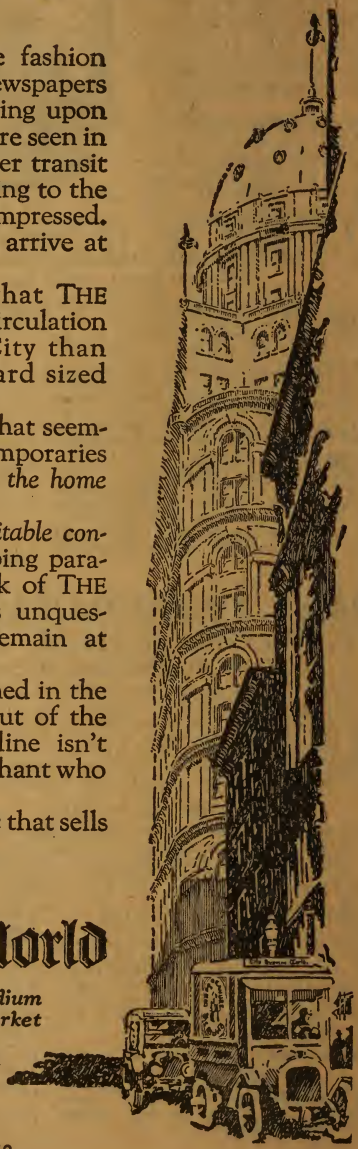

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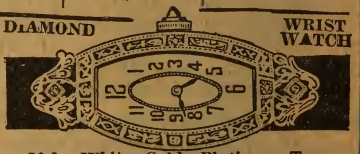

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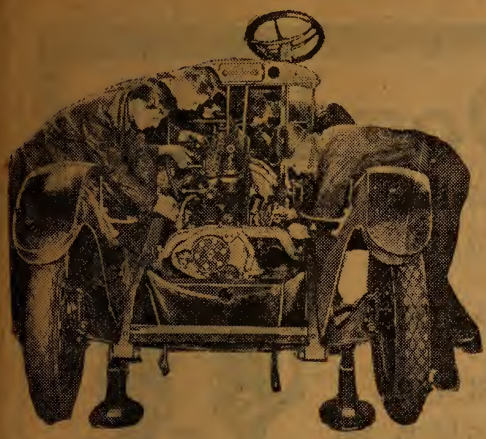

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THE WORLD ALMANAC

AND

BOOK OF FACTS

FOR

1926

EDITED BY

ROBERT HUNT LYMAN

Officier de l'Instruction Publique

Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society

Fellow of the American Geographical Society, Etc.

Forty-first Year of Publication

PUBLISHED BY

THE NEW YORK WORLD

Pulitzer Building, 53-63 Park Row, New York

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FOREWORD

With this issue for 1926, The World Almanac and Book of Facts has reached its forty-first year of publication. Each new year has found this handy book of reference better than ever. The aim of the Editor, he repeats, is accuracy in the collection of essential facts, terseness in handling them, and accessibility in their presentation.

It is with renewed pleasure that the Editor once more thanks the heads of administrative departments of the United States Government, the several States, and of the large cities for their unfailing courtesy and assistance in preparing and correcting the statistical tables of every kind, and the descriptions of governmental activities. Especial thanks are due to William M. Steuart, Director of the Census; Dr. Julius Klein, of the Department of Commerce; William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives; Major Gen. Robert C. Davis, the Adjutant General of the Army; Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, head of the Treasury's forces to enforce Prohibition; and Mgr. Paul Marella, auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington.

A notable feature of The Almanac for many years has been its presentation, concise but complete, of the scientific progress of the year which has been prepared with most painstaking accuracy by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society. For this he again has our appreciative thanks.

The reader will find an unusual amount of information with statistical tables showing the debts, revenues and expenditures of the several States and cities above 30,000 population, of immediate interest in understanding the reason for the eleven billion dollars of securities exempt from the income tax. In the preparation of these, we are glad to express our appreciation of the courtesy of the Bank of America and of the Financial Chronicle in allowing us to make free use of their valuable research. These are in addition to the concise descriptive articles on the several States, Territories and dependencies of the Union.

The descriptive articles on the foreign countries have been brought up to date. Especially full are the facts and statistics regarding the British Empire, France, Japan, Italy, Germany and Russia; and our immediate neighbors, Canada (kindly revised by R. H. Coats, the Dominion Statistician) and Mexico. To the members of the several Embassies, Ministries and Consulates who have helped in this constant work of revision our thanks are extended.

The big problems of the year have been carefully studied to bring together facts that will help the user of The Almanac in forming judgment. The text of the Locarno treaties are given, and the report of S. Parker Gilbert on the successful completion of the first year of the Dawes Plan is summarized. With these should be included concise articles on the return of leading nations to the gold standard, the foreign debt funding and the foreign loans made in Wall Street. The political history of the United States follows the revised election returns of the Presidential year.

The features to which the reader always turns, such as the full chronological record, necrology, benefactions, financial and business reviews, labor review and sporting events and records, will be found more satisfactory than ever.

The Editor acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of valuable suggestions sent him by readers and repeats that he will welcome any that may be made to the future benefit of The Almanac.

R. H. L.

Pulitzer Building,
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New York City.

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LATE SPORTS.

Boxing—Nov. 18—Quinlin Romero defeated Homer Smith, 10 rounds, Erie, Pa.; Gene Tunney defeated John Risko, 12 rounds, Cleveland; Dec. 7, Rockey Kansas defeated Jimmy Goodrich, 15 rounds, Buffalo, winning New York Athletic Commission designation as world's lightweight champion; Dec. 11, Paul Berlenbach defeated Jack Delaney, 15 rounds, New York, for world's light-heavyweight championship.

Football—Dec. 5—University of Southern California 28, Oregon Aggies 0. Dec. 12, University of Southern California 12, St. Mary's 0; University of Hawaii 40, Colorado Aggies 0.

Bicycling—New York Six-Day Race, final standing in miles, laps and points: Debacts-Goosens, 2,294, 9, 306; McNamara-Georgetti, 2,294, 8, 541; Walthour-Spencer, 2,294, 6, 996; Horder-Horan, 2,294, 6, 531; Petri-Coburn, 2,294, 6, 226; Kochler-Stockholm, 2,294, 6, 138; Linari-Benezatto, 2,294, 4, 374; Wambst-Lacquehay, 2,294, 4, 316; Girardengo-Belloni, 2,294, 2, 185; Winter-Croley, 2,294, 2, 171.

Chess—International Chess Masters Tournament, Moscow, Dec. 9—Final standings, games won and lost of first ten: Bogoljubow, 15½-4½; Lasker, 14-6; Capablanca, 13½-6½; Marshall, 12½-7½; Tartakower, 12-8; Torre, 12-8; Reti, 11½-8½; Roman'sky, 11½-8½; Genewsky, 10½-9½; Gruenfeld, 10½-9½.

Billiards—Edouard Horemans of Belgium defeated Jacob Schaefer Jr., 1,500 to 1,495, for world's professional 18.2 balkline championship at Chicago, Dec. 2.

Auto Racing—Frank Elliott won Culver City, Cal, speedway race, 250 miles, Nov. 29. Average, 127.87 miles per hour. Five world's records are claimed for Elliott in this race.

Soccer—Princeton won Intercollegiate Championship Tournament defeating Cornell in final game 5 to 0, on Dec. 5.

Bowling—Flint-Durkee bowling team of Kansas City won Mid-West Bowling Tournament with 2,940 score.

Wrestling—Ed. Lewis threw Wayne Munn two out of three falls at Denver, Dec. 9. Joe Stecher defeated Gus Nelson in two straight falls, Cleveland, Dec. 9.

COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF SPORT IN 1925.

The Associated Press lists the following champions for 1925 in intercollegiate sport:

INDOOR CHAMPIONS.

Sport.	1925.	1924.	Sport.	1925.	1924.
Basketball (league)	Princeton	Cornell	Polo	Yale	Yale
Boxing	Navy	Penn State	Swimming	Yale Navy	Princeton Navy
Fencing	Yale Navy	Navy	Track and Field	Georgetown	Pennsylvania
Gymnastics	Navy	Navy	Water Polo	Yale	Yale Columbia
Hockey	Yale	Yale Boston College	Wrestling	Penn State	Penn State

OUTDOOR CHAMPIONS.

Sport.	1925.	1924.	Sport.	1925.	1924.
Baseball	Holy Cross	Penn Holy Cross	Polo	Harvard	Princeton
Cross-country (team)	Syracuse	Pittsburgh	Rowing	Yale Navy	Yale Washington
Cross-country (ind.)	W. L. Tibbets, Harvard	M. L. Smith, Yale	Rifle Shooting	Navy	Norwich Navy
Football	Dartmouth	Dartmouth Yale Penn	Soccer (league)	Princeton	Pennsylvania
Golf (team)	Yale	Princeton	Tennis (singles)	Ed. Chandler, California	W. Scott, Washington
Golf (individual)	G. Lamprecht, Tulane	D. Cummings, Yale	Tennis (doubles)	Stratford-Hillis, California	White-Thalmeier, Texas
Lacrosse (No. Div.)	Syracuse	Syracuse	Track and Field	So. California	Yale
Lacrosse (So. Div.)	Maryland	Johns Hopkins			

Occurrences During Printing.

New French Cabinet (Pages 617 and 621)—Premier Painleve's reconstructed Cabinet fell on Nov. 22 when the Communists joined with Extreme Right in opposition to his finance bill, the adverse vote being 278 to 275. M. Aristide Briand on a second call succeeded on Nov. 28 in forming this Cabinet:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Aristide Briand.
Minister of Justice—Rene Renoult.
Minister of the Interior—Camille Chautemps.
Minister of Finance—Louis Loucheur.
Minister of War—Paul Painleve.
Minister of Marine—Georges Leygues.
Minister of Education—Edouard Daladier.
Minister of Public Works—Anatole de Monzie.
Minister of Commerce—Daniel Vincent.
Minister of Agriculture—Jean Durand.
Minister of Labor—Antoine Durafour.
Minister of Pensions—Paul Jourdain.
Minister of the Colonies—Leon Perrier.

The Cabinet is composed of four Senators and nine Deputies, while its political composition is as follows: Two Republican Socialists, four Radical Socialists, two members of the Radical Left and two members of the Republican Left. MM. Leygues and Jourdain are the only Ministers not of the Left parties who formed the former majorities.

The last act of the Painleve Government was to present a bill to raise the legal limit of advances to the state by the Bank of France by 1,500,000,000 francs. This bill was passed by both Houses on Nov. 23, many members abstaining.

The Briand Government received a vote of confidence of 362 to 186 on Dec. 2 upon introduction of a bill authorizing the further advance to the Government by the Bank of France of 6,000,000,000 francs and the increase in the circulation of the bank of 7,500,000,000 francs. The bill was promptly passed by both Houses. M. Loucheur's other financial propositions met with great disfavor and he resigned on Dec. 15. M. Paul Doumer was appointed to succeed him.

New Spanish Cabinet (Page 666)—The Military Directory headed by Marquis Primo de Rivera, which overthrew the Alhucemas Ministry in September, 1923, and has since governed Spain, suddenly resigned on Dec. 2 and a civil government of the Patriotic Union was announced with this ministry:

Premier—Captain Primo de Rivera.
Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior—General Martinez Anido.
Foreign Minister—Professor Yanguas.
Minister of Finance—Senor Calvo Sotelo.
Minister of War—Duke of Tetuan.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Cornejo.
Minister of Education—Professor Eduardo Callejo.
Minister of Agriculture—Marquis Guadalerzas.
Minister of Labor—Eduardo Aunos.
Minister of Justice—Senor Galoponte.
Minister of Industry—Count Guadalhorce.

The ministerial declaration said: "The Constitution will be maintained integrally, but continue suspended."

Don Antonio Maura, former iron-handed Premier, fell dead in Madrid Dec. 13; at that moment funeral services were being held for Tablo Iglesias, Socialist leader, one of his greatest opponents.

Irish Boundary Settlement (Page 575)—The Irish boundary question was settled Dec. 3 by a new agreement between the British Government and the Governments of Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, which was promptly ratified by the Parliaments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the Dail of the Free State on Dec. 10 by a vote of 71 to 20.

The agreement was signed by Stanley Baldwin, Winston Churchill, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Lord Birkenhead and L. C. S. Amery for the British Government; by William Cosgrave, Kevin O'Higgins and Mr. Blythe and Mr. O'Byrne for the Free State, and for Northern Ireland by Sir James Craig and J. Blackmore, Secretary to the Northern Ireland Cabinet.

The clause of the Irish treaty setting up the boundary commission is revoked. The report of the boundary commission will not be published and the boundary will remain as it is.

The Free State is released from its obligations under Article V. of the treaty, which held the Free State to liability for a share of the national debt of Great Britain at the date of the treaty and for payments toward the cost of the pensions to be settled by arbitration. The sum involved had never been decided. British tentative estimates were about £20,000,000 annually, while Irish estimates were about £5,000,000. Not a penny has ever been paid under this clause.

Great Britain will abandon its claims on the Free State for payment of the latter's share of the war debt, pensions, etc.

The Free State assumes the responsibility of Britain for compensating the victims of the troubles in Ireland during the period of active fighting and will increase by 10 per cent. the compensation it is required to pay under the Act of 1923.

The powers of the abortive Irish Council set up in 1920 are transferred, in so far as they affected Northern Ireland, to the Government of Northern Ireland.

Mosul Boundary Decided by the League of Nations (Page 168)—The Council of the League of Nations decided by a unanimous vote at a private session, Dec. 15, to give Mosul as far north as the Brussels line to the Iraq, which is under mandate to Great Britain, under the condition that Great Britain renews its treaties with the Arab State for twenty-five years and negotiates economic agreements between the Iraq and Turkey. These conditions were accepted by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

The council permitted the publication of a report prepared by the League mission headed by Gen Laidoner, which is filled with barbarous and atrocious acts unsurpassed in history, except by Turkey, since the Roman persecutions of the Christians.

Four New Cardinals Created (Page 405)—Pope Pius XI. at a secret consistory at the Vatican on Dec. 14 raised to Cardinate Monsignors Bonaventura Ceretti, Apostolic Nuncio at Paris; Enrico Gasparri, Apostolic Nuncio at Rio Janeiro; Patrick O'Donnell, Archbishop of Armagh, and Alessandro Verde, Secretary of the Congregation of Rites.

Louvain Library Fund Completed — The $1,000,000 fund sought in the United States for the reconstruction of the war-wrecked library of the University of Louvain, Belgium, was completed Dec. 14 and orders cabled to renew work upon it at once.

Reza Khan Made Shah of Persia (Page 653)—The National Assembly of Persia unanimously voted to transfer the crown of Persia on Dec. 12 to Reza Khan, who as Premier had been acting as Regent since Shah Ahmed Mirza was deposed in 1924.

Australian Elections (Page 591)—The elections in Australia, Nov. 14, 1925, resulted in a safe majority for Premier S. M. Bruce. The new House of Representatives will stand: Nationalists, 33; Liberal (classed with Nationalists in the House), 4; Labor, 24; Country Party, 13; Independent Nationalists, 1. Total Ministerial, 51; Labor, 24. All the members of the Bruce-Page Government were re-elected. Returns up to Nov. 30 indicate that the 22 vacant seats in the Senate (for which preference votes must be counted in many cases) have been won by the Ministerial candidates.

An A. P. despatch from Melbourne on Nov. 20 said: "It is now established that 224,000 persons did not vote in the general election of last Saturday, when compulsory voting was in force for the first time. The registered electors numbered 3,229,000 and the votes polled 3,005,000. Under the compulsory voting act an elector failing to vote without a valid reason is liable to a fine of $10."

New Canadian Parliament Meets Jan. 7 (Page 581)—Premier MacKenzie King announced after a Cabinet council on Dec. 1 that Parliament will reconvene on Jan. 7, 1926.

President Elected in Bolivia (Page 600)—Hernando Siles was elected President of Bolivia, and Abdon Saavedra Vice-President at the election on Dec. 1, 1925. They were the candidates of the Republican Party and had no opposition.

Russia's New War Minister (Page 659)—Clemency Voroshiloff was made Commissar for War of the U. S. S. R. on Nov. 6 to succeed the late Gen. F. W. Frunze.

Tacna-Arica Award (Pages 604, 654)—The decision of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru made by President Coolidge as arbitrator on March 9 declared that the sovereignty of these two provinces, formerly Peruvian but held by Chile since her victorious war of 1878, must be decided by a plebiscite. The commission in charge of this consists of Gen. John J. Pershing, representing the United States; Dr. Manuel Freyre y Santander, Peru, and former President Agustin Edwards, Chile. Much grave friction developed in arranging procedure on the spot. Final decision had not been reached by Dec. 15, but tentative plans were made to hold the plebiscite early in 1926.

New Superintendent of the United States Military Academy (Page 248)—Brig.-Gen. Merch B. Stewart, Commandant of Cadets at West Point, was made Superintendent of the United States Military Academy to succeed Major-Gen. Fred W. Sladen, transferred to the command of the Department of the Philippines.

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✠ October 29, 1911.

THE WORLD, as established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:—

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

As ever since the armistice, the thought uppermost in minds that think was the readjustment of international affairs after the great war. But for the United States the interest had shifted somewhat, with the Dawes plan in operation and the negotiations still pending, or promised, for adjusting the debts of European nations. The World, in discussion of this question, labored consistently to impress upon readers the necessity of compromise as a political and statistical fact. France, Italy and other debtor nations could not pay in gold, as we had most of it; or in wine, against the bar of the Volstead act; or in merchandise against which our high tariff wall had been erected by short-sighted greed. The World regretted the failure of the mission headed by M. Caillaux to reach with Mr. Mellon an arrangement for the French debt, and it hailed the generous concessions made later to the Italian mission headed by Signor Volpi. "Unsettled questions," it has been said, "have no regard for the peace of nations." Ardently desiring peace, The World sought to aid in getting the debt questions out of the way of a better understanding.

The closing year, like the entering year, found the United States hesitating upon the brink of joining the World Court—the Permanent Court of International Justice. This issue was, one year ago, already two years old. The policy of adhering to the court was in line with the attitude of President Wilson in making peace. It was urged by President Harding. President Coolidge continued to advocate it firmly and consistently. In this he had no stronger supporter than The World.

In the field of national politics The World sought to understand, where it could not indorse, the position of the farm bloc in Congress, of the individual farmer in the Middle West. Without accepting any of the legislative proposals for his lifting himself by his bootstraps, it did not fail to point out that his proposals, however imprudent and unfair to the consumer, were no more selfish than those of the high-tariff advocates who were taxing him upon what he had to buy while he was selling his product in the world market.

The Ku Klux Klan continued to draw attention; and alongside of the Klan's silly activities, hooded and sheeted in the dark of the moon, there came a colorful variant in the trial in Dayton, Tenn., of John Scopes, charged with the grave offense of teaching evolution in a public school in defiance of Tennessee law. Here The World, once more finding itself arrayed in the lists with William Jennings Bryan, upheld against that doughty advocate who was so soon to pass from the scene of his labors, the cause of free thought and freedom for science.

Some abatement in domestic strife touching Mr. Coolidge and his Cabinet came with the era of comparative good feeling that followed the election; but The World's labors for cleansing the muck of the Veterans' Bureau was crowned by the conviction of Col. Forbes, who had mismanaged the work of caring for disabled soldiers and wasted the money that should have been sacred to their use. And the closing weeks of the year found The World demanding the retirement of Secretary Wilbur from the Navy Department for his untrue statement that Commander Zachary Lansdowne had not protested against the flight of the Shenandoah for political purposes that ended so tragically for that airship and its gallant crew. In a parallel Army inquiry, while admitting that Col. Mitchell had probably earned military discipline for attacking the air policy and air administration of his superiors, The World urged that his charges should be probed to the bottom.

In the matter of the crime problem The World pleaded against the counter-hysteria that at one time seemed to endanger progress. It argued for simplification of legal processes, sensible limitations to the possibility of appeals and other delays and urged that crime might be lessened by seeking to deal with causes and, meanwhile, by the certainty rather than by the severity of dealing out punishment.

In the local affairs of New York City The World heartily welcomed the report of Justice McAvoy upon the proper subway policy for the city, which was followed, some months later, by the elimination of John F. Hylan, whose eight years as Mayor were leaving the city woefully lacking in facilities that would keep pace with the demand. The World strongly backed the candidacy of Senator Walker in the primaries for Mayor against Mr. Hylan upon the ground, largely, of subway needs which it is hoped he will seek to meet. And in the ensuing election The World strongly supported the constitutional amendments that promise the State a forward policy of public improvements and a reorganization of its government machinery for economy and efficiency. In this work it vigorously backed Charles E. Hughes as Chairman of the commission which is drafting suitable legislation to put the reforms into effect.

One of the victories of The World was the securing of increased ferry accommodation across the East River and the improvement of the Manhattan approaches of the Queensboro Bridge—to be followed, it is hoped, by more permanent relief upon a larger scale.

A NEWSPAPER OF SELECTION.

The World is definitely a newspaper of selection. It emphasizes importance and interest rather than the mere detail of the record. Its editors, its correspondents, its reporters, are skilled in the technique of this selection and in the vivid, effective presentation of the material so selected. It is, and long has been, pre-eminent, nevertheless, as a *news* paper and in 1925 was no different from the years that have gone before in revealing it, day by day, as offering its readers every really important thing the world over, and an unbroken procession of "beats" over all its contemporaries.

Characteristically, the most important of these "beats" lay in the field of public service that belongs peculiarly to The World.

There was, early in the year, its campaign against the distribution for sale of gasoline "treated" with tetraethyl lead. Attention had first been attracted to this by the death, under extraordinary circumstances, of nearly a score of employees of the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey engaged in the manufacture of this new type of fuel, on the development of which the Standard, with the General Motors Company, had long been working. There was popular fear that the product might be dangerous to users as well as makers and the manufacturers sought to reassure the public through tests and reports by experts, including the United States Bureau of Mines.

The first reports were favorable, and other newspapers accepted them and dropped the matter. The World continued its agitation for absolute safety. It gathered the opinions of experts, it canvassed public authorities, it established that in the course of experiments at Columbia University some of the research workers had suffered ill effects. Directly as a consequence of The World's agitation, there was further inquiry under Government auspices and tetraethyl gasoline was withdrawn from the market.

In a more purely local field was a survey of the

conditions under which taxicabs were licensed and operated in New York City. The World showed that among many other abuses patrons were overcharged an average of $50,000 a day. Seven weeks after the revelations were made the Board of Aldermen enacted into law the reforms suggested.

Closely allied to this was a movement inaugurated by The World, already alluded to, and now progressing rapidly to its fruition, for the relief of congestion on the Queensborough Bridge, the main and almost the only avenue of communication between Manhattan and Queens and Long Island. Already one new ferry has been established for the handling of heavy traffic, and early in the present year there will be new approaches to the present bridge and the making of surveys for either another bridge or a vehicular tunnel under the East River.

In the realm of general news The World achieved outstanding successes. The first was the exclusive publication, in company with the newspapers associated with it in the North American Newspaper Alliance, of the details of Amundsen's thrilling attempt to fly by airplane to the North Pole. These details were followed by Amundsen's own story of the exploit—as moving a tale of high endeavor as any to be found in the sagas of the Norseland whence Amundsen and his companions took off.

As romantic a story of the Far North was to be found in The World's accounts of the relief of the diphtheria plague at Nome, Alaska. From its own correspondent there it received daily despatches—while others had to depend on news association reports—and then followed with Gunnar Kasson's own recital of his trip by sledge and dog team (led by the husky Balto) with the life-saving serum.

From India, by way of London, came the identification of "Mr. A," central figure of the most sensational blackmailing case the British capital has ever known, as Sir Hari Singh, Maharajah of Jumma and Kashmir—an identification that had been suppressed by the British Government for "reasons of state."

The World published, too, the despatches of the first American correspondent to penetrate the Riff lines in Morocco and visit the headquarters of Abd-el-Krim. Three days ahead of all its competitors it published the details of the opening of the inner tomb of Tutankhamen and descriptions of the royal mummy. From Italy it shed new light on conditions under the Mussolini Government, first through a series of articles by Kajetan Dunbar and later, at the close of the year, through a series by William Bolitho—the best analysis, perhaps, ever offered of an administration.

In local politics The World had a distinctive part to play. It revealed, for one thing, the extraordinary success that attended the bonding firm of Sinnott & Canty, whose senior member was a brother of the secretary and son-in-law of Mayor Hylan.

Two new critics joined The World during the year—Alexander Woollcott in the theatre, and Samuel Chotzinoff in music. New laurels have come to Mr. Woollcott, and Mr. Chotzinoff, not before known as a newspaper critic, has established himself in the front rank. Quinn Martin, in motion pictures and Forbes Watson in the fine arts, have added materially to their reputations. Under Laurence Stallings the book pages of The World gave gained a distinction all their own.

A new humorist was introduced by The World during the year—Milt Gross, whose "Gross Exaggerations" are as *sui generis* as Artemas Ward or Mr. Dooley. Deft, delicious, truthful and yet without a barb, they have achieved a literally unprecedented success, not alone in New York but throughout the country.

New successes came during the year to established features of The World, especially the "News Outside the Door," by J. Otis Swift, the staff naturalist, and the weekly "nature walks" led by him. On these walks more than 200 people go each Saturday and Sunday—an astonishing and significant indication of a yearning that the city cannot kill.

The World continues to find support for its belief that "comics in moderation" have a real place in the modern newspaper. Mutt and Jeff, the classic of all the "strips," maintain their popularity in every grade of society. H. T. Webster, who has been called the Mark Twain of cartoonists, steadily widens his clientele. Completing his first year "in the wake of the news," Will B. Johnstone is establishing himself as a caricaturist of the first rank. The appealing bits of city life that are pictured in the Metropolitan Movies have reached a new plane of artistic and sympathetic excellence.

The World has been a pioneer and continuous public servant in printing church news and reporting sermons. The Religious Department, edited by Mrs. Mary H. Spencer, has three distinctive features. In addition to spreading church announcements on Saturday mornings, it sends a representative to some church each Sunday and publishes on Monday morning a report of the sermon with a picture of the minister and a brief biography. This series of "Messages of New York Churches" is in its fourth year and has been called a constructive feature in modern journalism, inasmuch as it avoids controversial issues. Since February, 1924, under the caption "Churches in Action," a religious department has been edited Saturdays in The Evening World.

EVERY SUNDAY ARE NOVEL FEATURES.

Brilliant special features, exceptional in number, novelty and variety, made the year 1925 perhaps the most notable in the history of The Sunday World Magazine.

Fiction, both in the serial and the short story forms, by the most popular authors of the day, occupied in the Magazine a more commanding position than ever before, and this without encroaching on the regular departments and pictorial displays. More than a dozen supplementary Short Stories Sections have been added from week to week, each issue carrying two complete tales from the pens of such favorite authors as Michael Arlen, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Rafael Sabatini, W. Somerset Maugham, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Arthur Somers Roche, Wadsworth Camp, F. Britten Austin, Samuel Merwin, Irvin S. Cobb, Inez Haynes Irwin, Ida A. R. Wylie, Samuel A. Derieux, Lisa Ysaye Tarleau, Zona Gale, Elsie Singmaster, A. M. Chisholm, Ellen Glasgow, Meigs O. Frost, Honore Willsie Morrow, F. R. Buckley, Richard Connell, Beatrice Grimshaw, Gerald Beaumont and Royal Brown. Outstanding World Magazine serials of the year were that up-to-date detective yarn, "The Annexation Society," by J. S. Fletcher, and "The Foreman of the Forty-Bar," one of the best stories of the western cattle ranges that has been published in years, by Frank C. Robertson.

No less absorbing than fiction and possessing in addition important news value, distinguished personal interest, or direct relation to the scientific, literary, artistic or sociological progress of the present age, are the special illustrated articles, or serial groups of articles, by authoritative writers, which constitute a permanent staple of The World Sunday Magazine. In this class may be recalled: "My Perilous Pilgrimage to Lhasa," by Mme. Alexandra David-Neel, the first white woman to reach Thibet's Forbidden City; "The Underworld of Paris," by Netley Lucas, the retrieved cracksman who wrote "The Autobiography of a Crook;" "Raising a Family in the Lion Country of Africa," by Mrs. Wynant D. Hubbard; "Mussolini;" "Our Debuts in European Society," by the delectable Dolly Sisters; "Adventures Among the Masterpieces of Art's Underworld," by Edward H. Smith; "Broadway's Supper Clubs Where Everyone is a Millionaire for a Night," by Karl K. Kitchen; "Sem's Caricatures of Celebrities at Deauville;" and the intimate chronicles of Pope Pius XI., and life at the Vatican, by Beatrice Baskerville, The World's correspondent in Rome.

An innovation of wide appeal is the weekly page devoted to Numerology, or the mysterious influence of personal names upon our lives, edited by Karen Adams. This is in line with the Magazine's already well known essays in modern occultism, as represented by the monthly astrological papers by Kevah Deo Griffis, and the sometimes startlingly fulfilled yearly horoscope predictions of Marion Mayer Drew and Prof. Raymond of Paris.

The rapid growth of the Red Magic Section, edited by Houdini, into an eight-page feature is an outstanding achievement in the world of puzzles. The World has always led the field in this department, and nothing could better show the success of Red Magic than the popularity it has gained throughout the country. More than thirty metropolitan newspapers in all sections use the feature. The cryptography department, recently started, bids fair to rival the cross word puzzle in popularity.

ROTOGRAVURE IN COLOR.

The World in 1925 introduced the most advanced form of newspaper printing known in this country—rotogravure in color. A press was built in Mulhaus, Alsace, especially for the purpose of printing this section, and with the assistance of European workmen, painstaking experiments were made here to determine how best to apply the process to the newspaper's requirements, using American printing materials.

The first attempt produced a picture section in two tones, a key color and a tint, no effort being made to reproduce natural colors. Later, a second tint was added by hand. At their best, the reproductions approximated natural colors.

Finally, the tint process was discarded because it gave only an approximation of true color values, and a color separation process was introduced, the printing being done in four colors. This development gave excellent results, all the color values of the original pictures being faithfully preserved.

Several famous paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and from the Centennial Exhibition of the National Academy were successfully reproduced, as were chosen canvases from other art exhibits.

THE EVENING WORLD'S YEAR OF SERVICE.

During 1925 when an acute coal shortage resulted from a strike of anthracite miners, The Evening World, continuing its established policy of accomplishing the greatest good for the greatest number of people, pointed out in its news columns the dire extremity into which many families were placed and waged a campaign for funds to relieve the condition of the poor. Money was raised to supply 5,000 families, including 1,000 widows with children, with 100 pounds of coal weekly during the shortage.

Other notable campaigns The Evening World waged were for an amendment of the income tax laws to permit deduction for expenses of sickness; against narrow alien laws; against child slavery; against over-reduction of guards and too much "automatic control" of subway and elevated trains; for enforcement of the Prohibition laws on the rich as well as the poor; for Federal action to end the coal strike; against the injustice of the Karolyi exclusion; to extend the rent laws and to end the "bail evil" which permitted criminals with long records to leave jail on low bail to commit new crimes.

The Evening World also added to its many interesting features a page devoted to an elaboration of current news topics, close views of persons prominent in the world's activities and special articles on a wide variety of topics. Among these were a history of the villages making up New York City, and of Chinatown's tong wars by Lindsay Denison; the history of the department stores of New York by George Buchanan Fife; and sketches of important New York banks by R. R. Batson. Many of these articles were of such informative value that they were used in class rooms of New York City's high schools.

SPORTS HOT FROM THE WIRES.

The Evening World continued to lead in the presentation of news of sporting events. Football, tennis and golf were covered in an able manner by William Abbott, baseball by Bozeman Bulger and Robert Boyd, racing by Vincent Treanor, who is everywhere recognized as one of the foremost authorities on that sport; the prize ring by Ed Van Every, and sports in the metropolitan schools by Leonard Cohen.

Supplementing the work of experts under the direction of Richard Freyer, the contributors to the Evening World's sport pages were, in baseball, John McGraw, the manager of the New York Giants; Hans Wagner, the renowned "Honus" of the Pittsburgh Pirates; and Nick Altrock, the diamond's greatest comedian. Robert Zuppke and Bob Folwell contributed football articles.

The Evening World's radio department, always abreast of the latest developments, and recognizing the increasing popular interest in broadcasting and broadcast artists, provided its readers with the most complete radio programs and news service in New York. In the Saturday radio section special feature articles have brought readers and studios in intimate contact and have introduced the radio artists into the home living room as real personalities instead of mere voices issuing from a loud speaker. The department closed the year with a radio artists' popularity contest, presenting a fully equipped Packard automobile to the entertainer polling the most votes clipped from The Evening World. Nearly 300 entertainers were entered in the contest.

IN THE MAGAZINE PAGES.

The magazine pages of The Evening World continue to serve the readers who demand more than news in a newspaper. In October "Ask The Evening World," a special department, was inaugurated to supply accurate information not readily obtainable. Hundreds of letters from readers came in answer to the general invitation. The replies to these, useful to every reader, were made by a contributing staff of experts and The Evening World's own research staff. Ten interesting fiction serials were printed.

"The Woman of It," the pioneer woman's column conducted by Marguerite Mooers Marshall, grew in popularity. Fay Stevenson's love serials found a larger number of readers. Margery Wells and Mildred Lodewick kept women readers posted on fashion. Ida Bailey Allen's "Within Your Income" housekeeping features found thousands of new readers through the writers' radio talks. Departments on child psychology and child health brought hundreds of requests for advice each week.

On Nov. 27 The Evening World's first Saturday magazine section in colors was printed. It presented eight pages of fresh, unpublished fiction serials, special articles and two pages of humor and entertainment.

KIDDIE CLUB.

Under the leadership of Cousin Eleanor (Eleanor Schorer) The Evening World Kiddie Klub has been growing steadily in popularity. From May 1, 1916, when it was organized, up to the present time, over 173,000 children have been enrolled. These members are recruited from almost every State in the Union and some are even to be found in as distant a land as India. The greatest number, however, live in New York and New Jersey.

During the summer of 1925 the Kiddie Klub provided for its members five treats in the form of outings. The first three were held at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, where thirty attractions were open, free, to 9,000 children on July 7, 14 and 21. The other two outings, at Starlight Park in the Bronx, were attended by 6,000 kiddies who enjoyed the park's twenty-two rides, slides, etc., on Aug. 4 and 11.

The Saturday real estate section of The Evening World, generally known as the "Saturday housing section," is designed primarily for the man of moderate means who wants to buy or build his own home. In addition to the real estate news of the week it contains special articles, house plans, a question-and-answer department and other aids for the prospective home builder. The section has proved its excellence for over two years. The daily real estate columns of The Evening World furnish news not only of the realty transactions of the metropolitan district the day before but, in the later editions, news of the day of issue.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Can you visualize 1,250,000 school boys? That number have participated in the field day games introduced by The World in 1906 in alliance with the Public Schools Athletic League. Under the by-laws of the Board of Education every school having a meet is permitted annually to devote one full day to these athletic games, which are usually held in the large fields of the Board of Education or the Park Department. Silver and bronze medals are the prizes in each event and a class banner to each school. At the finals, in which 60,000 have competed in twenty years, gold, silver and bronze medals are given the winners and the school winning the most points receives a highly treasured championship trophy.

The playground parks in the summer are daily occupied by children in competitive games and contests under the supervision of the league or the Park Department for which The World provides prizes.

Swimming contests have been encouraged by The World in the city schools for five years, in which over 20,000 boys have learned to swim.

The World fosters nature study and school gardens and provides each year thousands of prizes for little gardeners.

ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

At the masthead on the editorial pages of The World and The Evening World has appeared daily during the year a notice that these newspapers since July 7, 1913, have maintained a Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play; that all complaints of inaccuracies and unfairness in any column should be addressed to this bureau; that every complaint will be carefully investigated, and that, if discovered to be well founded, redress will be prompt, prominent and thorough. The publication of this notice has quite naturally served to increase the number of complaints received by the bureau as compared with former years. It has been the aim of the bureau, in a spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship, to make good the promise carried at the masthead. That its efforts have generally been successful is indicated by many cordial letters of thanks and appreciation received from individuals, societies and corporations who have had dealings with it. The corrections published are continually building up a spirit of friendliness and good will between The World and its readers and increasing public confidence in The World as an institution.

The inquiries made by the bureau and the corrections published are as well a constant reminder to editors, reporters and correspondents that the greatest care is demanded to maintain The World's reputation for accuracy and fair play. Members of The World staff and its correspondents generally have worked in hearty accord with the bureau. There has been a very material decrease in libel suits since the bureau was created.

The bureau has guarded against complaints that have no merit. Unfortunately there are lawyers who make a specialty of stirring up litigation and who do not hesitate to represent disreputable persons in claims that are baseless. Neither trouble nor expense is spared in fighting these suits.

1925 CENSUS OF POPULATION OF GERMANY.

The Editor of THE WORLD ALMANAC has received from the German Embassy at Washington the following returns of the population of the Reich and of its cities above 100,000 by the census taken on June 16, 1925.

The figures are provisional and subject to correction. (See page 626 for 1919 figures.)

The total for the German Reich, 62,474,872, is exclusive of the Saar, the population of which is estimated by the census authorities as 750,000 (674,647 in the census of Oct. 8, 1919).

The population of the Reich, exclusive of the Saar, in the census of Oct. 8, 1919, was 59,178,185, and by the census of Dec. 1, 1910, 57,798,369.

The population of Saarbrucken, the chief city of the Saar, is estimated as 125,000 (110,623, census of 1919).

STATES AND PROVINCES.	Population.	STATES AND PROVINCES.	Population.	STATES AND PROVINCES.	Population.
Prussia (Free State)	38,801,000	Hohenzollern	72,214	Oldenburg (Free State)	551,805
East Prussia	2,229,283	Bavaria (Free State)	7,493,000	Brunswick (Free State)	508,322
Greater Berlin	3,968,388	Bavaria (E. of Rhine)	6,473,135	Anhalt (Free State)	351,471
Brandenburg	2,611,432	Bavaria (W. of Rhine)	925,856	Bremen (Free Hanse State)	331,381
Pomerania	1,915,086	Saarpfalz	94,000	Lippe (Free State)	165,621
Border Province (Grenzmark, Posen-West Prussia)	336,883	Saxony (Free State)	4,970,301	Lubeck (Free and Hanse State)	127,460
Lower Silesia	3,156,621	Wurttemberg (People's State)	2,591,340	Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Free State)	111,831
Upper Silesia	1,370,906	Baden (Republic)	2,319,581	Waldeck (Free State)	58,641
Saxony	3,279,187	Thuringia (Einheit Staat)	1,624,675	Schaumburg-Lippe (Free State)	48,661
Schleswig-Holstein	1,526,909	Hesse (People's State)	1,350,986	Total German Reich (ex. Saar, 750,000)	62,474,872
Hanover	3,211,286	Hamburg (Free and Hanse State)	1,134,112		
Westphalia	4,806,713	Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Free State)	685,123		
Hesse-Nassau	2,401,129				
Rhineland (ex. Saar)	7,214,533				

GERMAN CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 100,000 AND OVER.

Berlin	3,968,388	Stuttgart	337,199	Altona	182,165	Lubeck	120,218
Hamburg	1,059,588	Chemnitz	323,153	Cassel	167,918	Munchen Gladbach	114,236
Cologne	690,114	Dortmund	313,245	Elberfeld	164,374	Plauen	109,953
Munich	671,548	Magdeburg	287,926	Augsburg	162,135	Mainz	107,532
Leipzig	660,140	Bremen	287,840	Bochum	156,363	Wiesbaden	104,662
Dresden	608,025	Konigsberg	274,346	Aachen	153,767	Munster	104,581
Breslau	551,200	Duisburg	272,080	Karlsruhe	144,700	Oberhausen	104,353
Essen	462,428	Stettin	250,709	Braunschweig	144,677	Ludwigshafen	100,070
Frankfort-on-Main	457,331	Mannheim	242,236	Erfurt	133,707	Saarbrucken (est.)	125,000
Dusseldorf	429,516	Kiel	209,798	Crefeld	129,674		
Hanover	414,392	Gelsenkirchen	204,178	Hamborn	126,494		
Nurnberg	384,272	Halle-on-Saale	192,497	Mulheim-on-Ruhr	125,526		
		Barmen	184,760				

1925 CENSUS ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF RUSSIA (U. S. S. R.)

The latest census of the population inhabiting the territories of Russia—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—was taken in August, 1920. From the figures then returned estimates have been made for the population as of Jan. 1, 1925. These estimates, given out by the Russian Bureau of Information (official) at Washington on Dec. 1, show a total population of 139,760,500 for the entire Soviet Union. Of this total 67,235,800 are males and 72,524,700 females. The urban population is made up of 11,051,600 males and 11,824,700 females, while the rural population consists of 56,184,200 males and 60,700,000 females.

The population total is distributed among the six Constituent Republics and their main subdivisions, viz. R. S. F. S. R. (Soviet Russia proper including also most of the Asiatic territory), the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, the White Russian Soviet Republic, the Transcaucasian Soviet Federation (consisting of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan), the Turkoman Soviet Republic (Turkmenistan) and the Uzbek Soviet Republic (Uzbekistan) with its subdivision, the Tajik Autonomous Soviet Republic (Tajikistan).

European Russia comprises all the European territory of the Soviet Union except White Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

Siberia comprises all the Asiatic territory of the Soviet Union except the Yakut Republic, the Far Eastern Region, the former Kirghiz Republic (Kazakistan) and former Turkestan (out of whose territory the Uzbek Republic, the Turkoman Republic and partly Kazakistan, have been formed). (See page 659 of THE ALMANAC.)

The estimated figures of population are:

DIVISION.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
R. S. F. S. R.	96,559,600	81,401,000	15,158,600
Europ'n Russia.	70,335,800	58,914,600	11,421,200
Crimea	579,300	323,800	255,500
North Caucasus	8,394,700	6,888,500	1,506,200
Siberia	8,497,300	7,535,400	961,900
Yakutia	285,300	274,600	10,700
Kazakistan	6,802,400	6,159,200	643,200
Far E'st'n Reg'n	1,664,800	1,304,900	359,900
White Russia	4,204,500	3,525,500	679,000
Ukraine	27,857,200	22,819,400	5,037,800
Transcaucasia	5,421,000	4,270,100	1,150,900
Azerbaijan	2,006,800	1,515,000	491,800
Armenian	921,400	774,700	146,700
Georgian	2,492,800	1,980,400	512,400
Turkmenistan	914,600	805,600	109,000
Uzbek Republic	4,803,600	4,062,600	741,000
Uzbekistan	4,058,400	3,341,900	716,500
Tajikistan	745,200	720,700	24,500
Tot. U. S. S. R.	139,760,500	116,884,200	22,876,300

FARMS, NUMBER OF, 1925, BY STATES.

(Special enumeration by the United States Bureau of the Census.)

STATE.	Farms.	STATE.	Farms.	STATE.	Farms.	STATE.	Farms.
U. S. total	6,372,263	Illinois	225,597	Montana	46,896	Rhode Island	3,911
		Indiana	195,787	Nebraska	127,727	South Carolina	172,766
Alabama	237,564	Iowa	213,481	Nevada	3,913	South Dakota	79,535
Arizona	10,798	Kansas	165,879	New Hamp	21,065	Tennessee	252,669
Arkansas	221,995	Kentucky	258,511	New Jersey	29,671	Texas	466,395
California	136,413	Louisiana	132,451	New Mexico	31,687	Utah	25,998
Colorado	58,025	Maine	50,033	New York	188,752	Vermont	27,786
Connecticut	23,240	Maryland	49,001	North Carolina	283,492	Virginia	193,716
Delaware	10,257	Massachusetts	33,454	North Dakota	75,969	Washington	73,266
Dist. of Col	139	Michigan	192,326	Ohio	244,702	West Virginia	90,377
Florida	59,202	Minnesota	188,227	Oklahoma	197,215	Wisconsin	193,144
Georgia	249,101	Mississippi	257,227	Oregon	55,909	Wyoming	15,509
Idaho	40,582	Missouri	260,484	Pennsylvania	200,419		

THE MOVING PICTURE INDUSTRY.

Number of motion picture theatres in the United States—20,224.

Number of motion picture theatres in the State of New York—1,652.

Amount of money invested in the industry in this country—$1,500,000,000.

Number of persons permanently employed, in all branches—300,000.

Average number of feature pictures produced yearly in the United States—700.

Average weekly attendance at moving picture theatres—130,000,000.

Money spent in a year by producers and exhibitors in newspaper and magazine advertising—$5,000,000.

Amount spent in a year by producers and exhibitors for printing, engraving, lithographs, and accessories—$7,000,000.

The growth in the foreign market is shown in the United States export figures.

In 1913, 32,000,000 lineal feet of film were exported; in 1923, 200,000,000 feet went into foreign trade.

The percentage of American films used abroad is between 80 and 90 per cent.

There were 1,557 movie theatres in New York City in 1924, and 1,284 so-called "first-run" film theatres in the United States, according to data furnished the Federal Trade Commission in November, 1925, by counsel for the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

The public pays over $550,000,000 a year to see film shows.

The motion picture film manufacturers in the United States turn out 65,000,000 feet a month, or over 150,000 miles a year.

Into the manufacture of film goes nearly 5,000,000 pounds of cotton per year.

And into the sensitizing of motion-picture film and other photographic material over 156 tons of pure silver bullion are used each year, over three tons per week and approximately one-twelfth of all the silver mined in the United States.

The average feature film is over 5,000 feet long.

There are over 5,000 motion picture theatres in the world.

The Department of Commerce announces that according to the data collected at the biennial census for 1923, the establishments engaged primarily in the production of motion pictures reported a combined output valued at $86,418,170, an increase of 11.7 per cent. as compared with 1921, the last preceding census year.

The industry classification "motion pictures" embraces all processes and activities connected with production, such as construction of scenery, stage settings, properties, etc., and the "shooting" of scenes; also the development of exposed films, the printing of projection films, and other laboratory work necessary to the preparation of the projection films for use.

It does not, however, include distribution and projection in theatres, which represent by far the major operations of the industry as a whole.

MOTION PICTURE REGULATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

The Motion Picture Commission of the State of New York was created by the Legislature in 1921, and entered on its duties on Aug. 1, that year. An office was opened at No. 220 West 42d Street, New York City, where a large part of the reviewing of films is done. There is also a regular office at Albany.

In 1924, the commission received for the State, $175,600 from licenses, and from other sources sums which, including licenses, totaled $180,704. The commission expended $83,683.

A summary of the commission's work in 1924 is: Films from which eliminations were made, 627; films approved without elimination, 2,241; permits granted without examination, 987; original licenses issued, 2,868; licenses for duplicates issued, 32,654; subseals issued to replace those worn out or destroyed, 5,838; features condemned in toto, 34; total eliminations made, 3,780.

THE NEW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The new Madison Square Garden extends from 49th to 50th Sts. and from Eighth Ave. three-quarters of the way to Ninth. The building was opened unofficially Nov. 28, 1925, with the first six-day bicycle race, but the gala opening and dedication took place on Dec. 15, in conjunction with the first professional hockey game of the new arena between "Tex" Rickard's New Yorkers, and the New York Hockey Club of the International Hockey League.

The new Garden is 375 feet long and 200 feet across. The interior is 40 feet longer than that of the old garden. Besides the grand arena there is a lower level known as the Exposition Hall.

When both floors are occupied, as will often be the case, 35,000 people can be accommodated.

The upper level will seat approximately 18,000 when the floor is used during a boxing bout or other similar event.

Hockey will be the main sport at the Garden during the season, and the plant which manufactures the ice surface consists of the largest brine machines ever built and 12½ miles of pipe embedded in the polished terazzo floor of the arena.

The Garden is fireproof to such an extent that not a piece of lumber is used in the permanent construction of the building.

The heating, ventilating and cooling plants of the Garden are located in chambers suspended from the roof beams of the main arena and are the most powerful ever installed. An electric public-address system has been installed which distributes sound over the entire building. All scoring and timing is done electrically. The building has fifteen box offices and an elaborate lobby and entrance system.

George L. (Tex) Rickard is President of the Garden Corporation, Col. John S. Hammond is one Vice President and W. H. Carey of the Southern Phosphate Company and director of many other organizations, is another.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is John Ringling of Ringling Brothers' Circus which will have its usual spring run at the new arena.

The National Horse Show, held recently at the Squadron "A" Armory, will be housed in the Garden for at least the next five years.

WORK OF NEAR EAST RELIEF.

Near East Relief operates under its charter by Act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1919, "to provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and re-establishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute or dependent, directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men, or other causes beyond their control." The field of operations embraces three areas; Greece and her islands; Russian Armenia and Persia; Syria and Palestine. Administrative centres are Athens, Alexandropol (Armenia), Tabriz (Persia) and Beirut (Syria). Annual report is made to Congress.

The organization is indorsed by President Coolidge and Congress, by the churches, Portestant, Catholic and Jewish; by civic, commercial, industrial, fraternal, educational and social organizations; by American and foreign officials in Europe, Turkey and other countries of the Near East. The central headquarters of Near East Relief are at No. 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In every State of the Union there is a branch office, and most of the larger States have a State Director. European headquarters are at Paris.

The officers of Near East Relief are: James L. Barton, *Chairman;* John H. Finley, *Vice Chairman* Charles V. Vickrey, *General Secretary;* Cleveland H. Dodge, *Treasurer;* E. C. Miller, *Acting Treasurer,* and Frank L. Polk, *General Counsel.* The Executive Committee are: Edwin M. Bulkley, *Chairman;* James L. Barton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Harold A. Hatch, William B. Millar, Henry Morgenthau, George A. Plimpton, Albert Shaw and Charles V. Vickrey.

This organization succeeded the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, originally established in 1915, following an appeal for American relief to victims of massacres coming from Henry Morgenthau, then United States Ambassador to Turkey. Near East Relief has saved from starvation more than a million women, children and old men. Its activities now are almost exclusively with children orphaned by the war, but the organization during 1925 has also aided medically, by work or direct distribution of supplies other than worn clothing, 56,000 adults, mostly women with children.

The total number of hospitals and clinics maintained by Near East Relief is sixty-two, giving 363,000 treatments every month.

RULERS OR HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD.

The date of birth, when known, is in parentheses.

COUNTRY.	Name of Ruler, Etc.	Access'n.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu (1876), *Empress;* Ras Tafari, *Regent*	1916
Afghanistan	Amanullah Khan (1892), *Amir*	1919
Albania	Col. Ahmed Zogu, *Premier*	1924
Argentina	Marcelo T. de Alvear, *President;* term, six years	1922
Australia	Lord Baird (1874), *Governor General;* S. M. Bruce, *Premier*	1925
Austria	Dr. Michael Hainisch, *President;* D. Rudolph Ramek, *Premier*	1921
Belgium	Albert (1875), *King*	1909
Bhutan (Br. Protectorate)	Sir Ugyen Wangchuck, *Maharajah*	1907
Bolivia	Hernando Siles, *President;* term, four years	1925
Brazil	Arturo da Silva Bernades, *President;* term, four years	1922
Bulgaria	Boris III. (1894), *Czar*	1918
Cambodia	Sisowath, *King* (French protectorate)	1904
Canada	Gen. Lord Byng (1862), *Governor General;* Mackenzie King, *Premier*	1921
Chile	Emiliano Figueroa Larrain (1860), *President;* term, four years	1925
China	Tuan Chijui, *Chief Executive* (Nov. 24, 1924)	1924
Colombia	Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, *President;* term, four years	1922
Costa Rica	Sr. Ricardo Jimenez Oreamuno, *President;* term, four years	1924
Cuba	Gen. Gerado Machado, *President;* term, four years from May 20, '25	1925
Czechoslovakia	Thomas G. Masaryk (1850), *President;* for life	1920
Danzig	Heinrich Sahm, *Senate President*	1921
Denmark	Christian X. (1870), *King*	1912
Dominican Republic	Gen. Horacio Vasquez, *President;* term, four years	1924
Ecuador	Gen. Gomez de la Torre, heading Military Triumvirate	1925
Egypt	Fuad I. (1868), *King;* Ziwar Pasha, *Premier*	1922
Esthonia	Juri Jaakson, *State Head*	1925
Finland	L. K. Relander (1883), *President;* term, six years	1925
France	Gaston Doumergue (1863), *President;* term, seven years	1924
Germany	F. M. Paul von Hindenburg (1847), *President*, five years	1925
Greece	Admiral Koundouriotis, *Governor of the State* (temporary)	1924
Guatemala	Gen. Jose M. Orellana, *President;* term, six years	1922
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President* (under American quasi protectorate)	1922
Hejaz, The	Ali ibn Hussein, *King*	1924
Honduras	Dr. Miguel Paz Barahona (1863), *President*	1925
Hungary	Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, *Regent*	1920
Iceland	Christian X. (1870), *King*	1912
India (British)	Edward F. L. Wood (1881), *Viceroy* (succeeds Lord Reading in April)	1926
Irish Free State	William T. Cosgrave, *President* of the Dail Eireann	1922
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III. (1869), *King;* Benito Mussolini, *Premier*	1900
Japan	Yoshihito (1879), *Emperor;* Crown Prince Hirohito, *Regent*	1912
Latvia	Jan Chakste, *President*	1922
Liberia	Charles D. B. King, *President;* term, four years	1920
Liechtenstein	John II. (1840), *Prince*	1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, *President*	1922
Luxemburg	Charlotte (1896), *Grand Duchess*	1919
Mesopotamia (The Iraq)	Feisal I., *King*	1921
Mexico	Gen. Plutarcho Elias Calles, *President;* term, four years	1924
Monaco	Louis (1870), *Prince*	1922
Morocco	Muley Yusef, *Sultan*	1912
Nepal	Tribhubana Bir Bikram (1906), *Shah*	1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (1880), *Queen*	1890
Newfoundland	Sir William Allardyce (1861), *Governor;* Walter Monroe, *Premier*	1922
New Zealand	Sir Charles Fergusson (1865), *Governor General;* J. G. Coates, *Premier*	1924
Nicaragua	Carlos Solorzano (1866), *President;* term, four years	1925
Norway	Haakon VII. (1872), *King*, son of Frederick VIII. of Denmark	1905
Oman	Seyyid Faisal ibn Turki, *Sultan*	1924
Palestine	F. M. Lord Plumer (1857), *British High Commissioner*	1920
Panama	Sr. Rodolfo Chiari, *President;* term, four years	1924
Paraguay	Dr. Eligio Ayala, *President;* term, four years	1924
Persia	Mirza Reza Khan, *Shah*	1925
Peru	Augusto B. Legula, *President;* term, four years	1924
Poland	Stanislaw Wojciechowski (1869), *President*	1922
Portugal	Manuel Teixeira Gomes, *President;* term, four years	1923
Prussia	Herr Otto Braun, *Premier*	1922
Rome, See and Church of	Pius XI. (1857), *Pope*	1922
Roumania	Ferdinand I. (1865), *King*	1914
Russia	Governed by Soviet Commissars headed by Alexis Rykoff	1924
Salvador	Dr. Alfonso Quinonez Molina, *President;* term, four years	1923
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	Alexander, *King;* N. B. Pachitch, *Premier*	1921
Siam	Prada Dhipok (1893), *King*	1925
Soudan, Anglo-Egyptian	Sir Geoffrey F. Archer (1882), *Governor General*	1925
South Africa, Union of	Earl of Athlone (1874), *Governor General;* J. B. M. Hertzog, *Premier*	1924
Spain	Alfonso XIII. (1886), *King;* Gen. Primo de Rivera, *Premier*	1886
Sweden	Gustaf V. (1858), *King*	1907
Switzerland	Henri Haeberlin, *President;* term, one year	1926
Syria (French Mandate)	Henri de Jouvenel, *High Commissioner*	1920
Tunis	Sidi Mohammed ed Habib (1858), *Bey*	1922
Turkey	Mustapha Kemal Pasha, *President* of Grand National Assembly	1923
United Kingdom	George V. (1865), *King and Emperor;* Stanley Baldwin, *Premier*	1910
United States	Calvin Coolidge (1872), *President;* term, four years from March 4, '25	1923
Uruguay	Jose Serrato, *President;* term, four years	1923
Venezuela	Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, *President;* term, four years	1922
Zanzibar	Seyyid Khalifa ibn Harub (1879), *Sultan*	1911

TAMMANY HALL AND ITS SACHEMS.

The Society of St. Tammany, or the Columbian Order, was founded in New York City in 1789 by William Mooney as a social organization directed against aristocratic influences. Under the manipulation of Aaron Burr, who became powerful in the society, it began its career as a partisan political organization in 1798.

Its present home is Tammany Hall, No. 145 East 14th Street. The membership in 1925 was 750. The officers are:

Grand Sachem—John R. Voorhis.

Council of Sachems—John F. Curry, Commissioner of Records; Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. T. Crain. Dr. Thomas Darlington, Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, Louis F. Haffen, Thomas F. McAvoy, Commissioner Daniel L. Ryan of the Board of Transportation. Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Henry W. Unger, former Judge George W. Olvany, Surrogate James A. Foley, Daniel E. Finn and former Justice Robert L. Luce.

Wiskinkie—William J. Duffy.

Secretary—Willis Holly.

Treasurer—William Sohmer.

Sagamore—Eugene J. Reilly.

The leader of Tammany Hall is George W. Olvany, elected July 14, 1924, by the district leaders of the Borough of Manhattan (New York County) to succeed the late Charles F. Murphy.

United States Government.

PRESIDENT.....**CALVIN COOLIDGE, of Massachusetts**.....**Salary, $75,000**
VICE PRESIDENT.....**CHARLES G. DAWES**..... " **15,000**

THE CABINET (Salary, $15,000 each).

Secretary of State—Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota.
Secretary of the Treasury—Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania
Secretary of War—Dwight F. Davis, Missouri.
Attorney General—John G. Sargent, Vermont.
Postmaster General—Harry S. New, Indiana.
Secretary of the Navy—Curtis D. Wilbur, California.
Secretary of the Interior—Hubert Work, Colorado.
Secretary of Agriculture—William M. Jardine, Kansas.
Secretary of Commerce—Herbert Clark Hoover; California.
Secretary of Labor—James John Davis, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In the above list the Cabinet offices are arranged in the order in which they succeed to the Presidency in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President. No such emergency has arisen since the foundation of the Government.

The order of succession was established by an act of Congress, approved Jan. 19, 1886, and no mention was made of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, whose departments had not been organized at that time.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.....**EVERETT SANDERS, Indiana**.....**Salary, $7,500**
EXECUTIVE CLERKS, Edward T. Clark, Mass. ($6,000), and Maurice C. Latta, Okla. ($5,200).

The *Physician to the President* was appointed in July, 1924, in the person of Major James F. Coupal, Medical Corps of the Army, who succeeded Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, resigned.

The Cabinet meets on Tuesdays and Fridays at ten-thirty o'clock. The White House is open to visitors daily except Sundays and holidays from ten to two o'clock.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Under Secretary—Joseph C. Grew, N. H., $7,500;
Assistant Secretaries ($7,500 each)—Leland Harrison, Ill.; J. Butler Wright, Wyo.; Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y.; Robert E. Olds, Minn.
Chief Clerk—E. J. Ayers, N. J..... 4,200
Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affairs—Nelson T. Johnson†..... 8,000
Ch. Div. Latin American Affairs—Francis White,* Md..... 8,000
Ch. Div. Mexican Affairs—Franklin Mott Gunther,* Va..... 9,000
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Allen W. Dulles*..... 8,000
Ch. Div. Eastern European Affairs—Robert F. Kelly,* Mass (Acting)..... 3,500
Ch. Div. Western European Affairs—William R. Castle jr., D. C.....$5,600
Economic Adviser—Arthur N. Young, N. J.... 5,600
Ch. Div. Publications—Tyler Dennett, N. Y... 3,800
Ch. Div. Passport Control—J. Klahr Hudd et . 6,000
Ch. Div. Current Information—Hugh R. Wilson* 9,000
Ch. Div. Foreign Service Administration—Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio..... 5,200
Ch. Off. Executive Committee, Foreign Service Personnel Board—Worthington E. Stewart, Ohio..... 3,800
Bureau of Accounts—William McNeir, Mich... 3,700
Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon, Conn..... 4,200
Ch. Visa Off.—Coert du Boist..... 5,000
Ch. Off. Co-ordination and Review—Margaret M. Hanna..... 3,600

* Diplomatic Secretary. † Consular Officer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary—Garrard B. Winston, Ill....$10,000
Assistant Secretary—Charles S. Dewey, Ill.... 7,500
Assistant Secretary—McKenzie Moss, Ky.... 7,500
Assistant Secretary—Lincoln C. Andrews, N.Y. 7,500
Treasurer of the U. S.—Frank White, N. D... 8,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—David H. Blair, N. C..... 10,000
Comptroller of the Currency—J. W. McIntosh, Ill..... 5,000
Surgeon General, Public Health Service—H. S. Cumming, Va..... 7,500
Captain Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard—Frederick C. Billard, Wash., D. C..... 6,000
Director of the Mint—Robert J. Grant, Col... 5,600
Register of the Treasury—Harley V. Speelman, Ohio..... 5,600
Members Federal Farm Loan Board—Robert A. Cooper (Chairman), S. C.; Lewis J. Pettyjohn, Kan.; John H. Guill, Cal.; Elmer S. Landes, Ohio; Edward E. Jones, Pa.; Albert C. Williams, Tex..... 10,000
Chief, Division of Appointments—James E. Harper, S. C..... 3,600
Chief, Division of Customs—Ernest W. Camp, Mich..... 6,500
Chief, Division of Printing—Fred W. Weston, Iowa.....$3,300
Chief, Division of Loans and Currency—C. N. McGroarty, Ala..... 5,600
Chief, Division of Mail and Files—Leo C. Martin, Wash., D. C..... 3,300
Chief, Division of Secret Service—W. H. Moran, D. C..... 5,600
Assistant to Commissioner Internal Revenue—Charles R. Nash, Minn..... 7,500
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—..... 6,500
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—Harris F. Mires, Wash..... 6,500
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—Robert M. Estes, Ky..... 6,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Alexander W. Gregg, Tex..... 6,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Richard R. McMahon, W. Va..... 6,000
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—Robert G. Hand, Miss..... 6,500
Commissioner of the Public Debt—William S. Broughton, Ill..... 6,500

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Hanford MacNider, Iowa...$10,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga... 5,200
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. John L. Hines, W. Va..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Adolph Gerhard, Ill..... 2,900
The Adjt. Gen.—Major Gen. Robert C. Davis, Pa..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien, Me..... 3,600
Insp. Gen.—Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Ind. 8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—Major Gen. John A. Hull, Iowa..... 8,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—E. B. Pitts, N. Y... 2,800
Quar. Gen.—Major Gen. Wm. H. Hart, Minn. 8,000
Surgeon Gen.—Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, Ind. 8,000
Chief of Eng.—Major Gen. Harry Taylor, N. H..... 8,000
Chief of Ordn.—Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Ga..... 8,000
Chief Sig. Off.—Major Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman, Iowa..... 8,000
Civilian Assistant—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C.. 3,000
Chief Bur. Ins. Affairs—Major Gen. F. McIntyre, Ala.....$8,000
Chief Coast Art.—Major Gen. F. W. Coe, Kan. 8,000
Chief Militia Bur.—Major Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Ore..... 8,000
Chief Field Art.—Major W. J. Snow, N. Y... 8,000
Chief Air Service—Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, W. Va..... 8,000
Chief Chemical Warfare Service—Major Gen. Amos A. Fries, Wis..... 8,000
Chief Infantry—Major Gen. Robert H. Allen, Va..... 8,000
Chief Cavalry—Major Gen. Malin Craig, Mo. 8,000
Chief Finance—Major Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, Tex..... 8,000
Chief Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service—Brig. Gen. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Ohio... 6,000

The salaries for the military personnel included in the foregoing War Department statement are the basic salaries of the respective grades in which they hold commissions.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor General—William D. Mitchell, Minn. $10,000
Asst. to the Atty. Gen.—Wm. J. Donovan, N.Y. 9,000
Asst. Attys. Gen.—Chas. D. Lawrence, N. Y. ($8,000); Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Cal. ($7,500); Herman J. Galloway, Ind. ($7,500); Ira Lloyd Letts, R. I. ($7,500); John Marshall, W. Va. ($7,500); Bertice M. Parmenter, Okla. ($7,500); Oscar R. Luhring, Ind. ($7,500).

Sols. Dept. State—Green H. Hackworth, D. C. ($6,000); *Dept. of Com.*—Stephen B. Davis jr., N. M. ($6,000); *Dept. Labor*—Theodore G. Risley, Ill. ($6,000); *Treas. Dept.*—Richard R. McMahon, Va. ($6,000); *Bur. Int. Rev.*—Alexander W. Gregg, Tex. ($6,000).
Chief Clerk—James W. Baldwin, Ind. $5,200
Dir., Bur. Invest.—John E. Hoover, D. C. 7,500

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk and Supt. of Bldgs.—Thomas J. Howell, Mass. $5,200
First Asst. Postmaster Gen.—John H. Bartlett, N. H. 7,500
Second Asst. Postmaster Gen.—W. Irving Glover, N. J. 7,500
Third Asst. Postmaster Gen.—Robert S. Regar, Pa. 7,500
Fourth Asst. Postmaster Gen.—Harry H. Billany, Del. 7,500
Dir., Div. Postal Savings—William E. Buffington, Pa. 5,200

Solicitor—Horace J. Donnelly, D. C. $6,000
Purch. Agent—Thomas L. Degnan, Pa. 5,200
Appointment Clerk—Audus T. Davis, Mo. 3,300
Supt., Div. of Foreign Mails—Eugene R. White, N. C. 4,000
Supt., Div. of Money Orders—Charles E. Matthews, Okla. 4,200
Gen. Supt., Div. of Railway Mail Service—Walter H. Riddell, Ill. 5,200
Supt., Div. of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post—Frank C. Staley, Okla. 3,600
Chief Inspector—Rush D. Simmons, Wis. 5,200

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec.—T. Douglas Robinson $7,500
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis 5,200
Ch. Naval Oper.—Adm. E. W. Eberle 10,200
Ch. Bureau Yards and Docks—L. E. Gregory (Rear Adm.), C. E. C. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Nav.—W. R. Shoemaker (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Ord.—C. C. Bloch (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Constr. and Rep.—John D. Beuret, Chief Constr. (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Eng'r'g—I. Halligan jr. (Rear Adm.). 8,000
Ch. Bu. Sup. and Accts.—C. Morris, Paymaster General (Rear Adm.) 8,000

Ch. Bu. Med. and Sur.—Edward R. Stitt, Surgeon General (Rear Adm.), M. C. $8,000
Ch. Bu. of Aero.—W. A. Moffett (Rear Adm.). 8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—E. H. Campbell (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Pres. Nav. Ex. Bd. and Nav. Ret. Bd.—S. E. W. Kittelle (Rear Adm.) 6,000
Dir. Naval Intell.—W. W. Galbraith (Capt.). 6,000
Supt. Nav. Obser.—E. T. Pollock (Capt.) 6,000
Dir. Naut. Almanac—W. S. Eichelberger, Prof. Math. 6,000
Hydrographer—W. S. Crosley (Capt.) 6,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Asst. Secretary—E. C. Finney, Kan. $7,500
Asst. Secretary—John H. Edwards, Ind. 7,500
Chief Clerk—Wm. Bertrand Acker, N. Y. 4,200
Admin. Asst. to Sec.—E. K. Burlew, Pa. 5,600
Chief Inspector—Jos. F. Gartland, Pa. 4,600
Supervisor of Classification—John Harvey, Tex. 4,000
Comm. Gen. Land Office—William Spry, Utah. 6,500
Asst. Comm.—Thos. C. Havell, Tenn. 5,200
Comm. of Pensions—Winfield Scott, Okla. 6,000
Dep. Comm.—Edward W. Morgan, Vt. 5,200
Comm. of Edu.—Dr. John J. Tigert, Ky. 6,500
Chief Clerk—L. A. Kalbach, Pa. 3,400
Comm., Indian Affairs—Charles H. Burke, S. D. 6,500
Asst. Comm.—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark. 5,200
Comm. of Reclamation—Elwood Mead, Cal. 7,500
Asst. to Comm.—P. W. Dent, Tenn. 5,200

Dir. of Reclamation Economics—Geo. C. Kreutzer, Col. $6,000
Chief Engineer—R. F. Walter, Col. 6,000
Dir., Geol. Survey—Geo. Otis Smith, Me. 6,500
Dir., Nat. Park Service—S. T. Mather, Ill. 6,500
Asst. Dir., Nat. Park Service—A. B. Cammerer, Wis. 5,200
Supt., St. Elizabeth's Hospital—Dr. Wm. A. White, N. Y. 7,500
Surgeon-in-Chief, Freedmen's Hospital—Dr. Wm. A. Warfield, Md. 5,200
Comm. of War Minerals Relief—John Briar, Iowa. 6,000
The Alaska Railroad, Gen. Manager—Noel W. Smith, $1,200 per month.
Chief Clerk (D. C.)—H. M. Gillman jr., D. C. 2,800
Gov. of Alaska—George A. Parks, Col. 7,000
Gov. of Hawaii—Wallace R. Farrington, T. H. 7,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary—R. W. Dunlap, Ohio. $7,500
Dir. of Scientific Work— 7,500
Dir. of Regulatory Work—W. G. Campbell, Ky. 7,500
Dir. of Extension Work—C. W. Warburton, Ia. 7,500
Dir. of Information—N. A. Crawford, Kan. 6,000
Dir. of Personnel and Business Administration—W. W. Stockberger, Ohio. 6,000
Solicitor—R. W. Williams, Fla. 6,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—C. F. Marvin, Ohio. 6,500
Chief, Bur. of Anima Ind.—J. R. Mohler, Pa. 6,500
Chief, Bur. of Dairying—C. W. Larson, N. Y. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Plant Ind.—W. A. Taylor, Mich. 6,500
Chief, Forest Service—W. B. Greeley, Cal. 6,500
Chief, Bur. of Chemistry—C. A. Browne, N. Y. 6,500
Chief, Bur. of Soils—M. Whitney, Md. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Entomology—L. O. Howard, N. Y. 6,500
Chief, Bur. of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson, Ariz. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Public Roads—T. H. MacDonald, Iowa. 6,500

Chief, Bur. of Agricultural Economics—T. P. Cooper, Ky. $6,000
Chief, Bureau of Home Economics—Louise Stanley, Mo. 6,000
Chairman, Insecticide and Fungicide Board—J. K. Haywood, N. Y. 5,200
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board—C. L. Marlatt, Kan. 6,000
Chief, Packers and Stockyards Adm.—J. T. Caine, Utah. 6,000
Chief, Grain Futures Adm.—J. W. T. Duvel, Ohio. 6,000
Chief, Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory—F. G. Cottrell, Cal. 6,000
Chief, Office of Experimental Stations—E. W. Allen, Mass. 5,400
Chief, Office of Co-operative Extension Work—C. B. Smith, Mich. 5,400
Librarian—Claribel R. Barnett, N. Y. 3,800

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(Salaries fluctuate under the Classification Act.)

Assistant Secretary—J. Walter Drake, Michigan.
Adm. Asst. to the Secretary—Harold N. Graves, D. C.
Asst. to the Secretary—Wm. R. Snyder, Tenn.
Chief Clerk and Supt.—Edward W. Libbey, D. C.
Disbursing Clerk—Charles E. Moister, Ohio.
Chief of Appoint. Div.—Clifford Hastings, Wash.
Chief, Div. of Publications—Thomas F. McKeon, N.Y.
Dir. of Purchases and Sales—Walter S. Erwin, Miss.
Chief, Div. of Supplies—Ralph B. Bronson, N. Y.
Dir. of the Census—Wm. M. Steuart, Mich.
Dir., Bur. of Standards—Geo. K. Burgess, Cal.

Dir., Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Julius Klein, Mass.
Comm. of Fisheries—Henry O'Malley, Wash.
Comm. of Lighthouses—George R. Putnam, Iowa.
Dir., Coast and Geodetic Survey—E. Lester Jones, Va. (relative rank and pay of Captain, U. S. Navy).
Comm. of Navigation—David B. Carson, Tenn.
Supervising Inspector General, Steamboat Inspection Service—George Uhler, Pa.
Comm. of Patents—Thomas E. Robertson, Md.
Dir., Bur. of Mines—Scott Turner, Mich.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Asst. Secretary—Robe Carl White, Ind. $7,500
Second Asst. Sec.—W. W. Husband, Vt. 7,500
Chief Clerk—Samuel J. Gompers, N. Y. 4,000
Disbursing Clerk—George W. Love, Ohio. 3,100
Comm. Gen. Immig.—Harry E. Hull, Iowa. 6,500
Comm. Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist, Ill. 6,000
Comm. Labor Statistics—Ethelbert Stewart, Ill. 6,000

Chief, Children's Bur.—Grace Abbott, Neb. $6,000
Dir. Gen. U. S. Employ. Service—Francis I. Jones, N. J. 5,200
Dir. Conciliation—Hugh L. Kerwin, Pa. 5,600
Dir. Women's Bureau—Mary Anderson, Ill. 5,400
Dir. Industrial Housing and Transp.—Robert Watson, Mass. 5,000

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Dates in parentheses show when born and when appointed.)

Chief Justice ($15,000)—William Howard Taft, of Connecticut (1857—June 30, 1921). *Associate Justices* ($14,500)—Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts (1841—Dec. 4, 1902); Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming (1859—Dec. 16, 1910); James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee (1862—Aug. 29, 1914); Louis D. Brandeis, of Massachusetts (1856—June 1, 1916); George Sutherland, of Utah (1862—Sept. 18, 1922); Pierce Butler, of Minnesota (1866—Dec. 21, 1922); Edward Terry Sanford, of Tennessee (1865—Jan. 29, 1923); Harlan Fiske Stone, of New York (1872—Feb. 5, 1925). *Clerk*—William R. Stansbury, of Washington, D. C. ($6,000). *Marshal*—Frank Key Green, of Washington, D. C. ($4,500). *Reporter*—Ernest Knaebel, of Colorado ($4,500).

FEDERAL CIRCUIT JUDGES ($8,500), AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

First (Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Porto Rico)—George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me.; George W. Anderson, Boston.

Second (Conn., N. Y., Vt.)—Learned Hand, N. Y. City; Henry W. Rogers, New Haven; Charles M. Hough, N. Y. City; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third (Del., N. J., Pa.)—Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del.; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J.

Fourth (Md., N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va.)—Edmund Waddill jr., Richmond; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C.; John C. Rose, Baltimore, Md.

Fifth (Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., Canal Zone)—Richard W. Walker, New Orleans, La.; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla.; Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans, La.

Sixth (Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn.)—Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, O.; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Chas. H. Moorman, Louisville, Ky.

Seventh (Ill., Ind., Wis.)—Julian W. Mack, N. Y. City; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis.; Geo. T. Page, Chicago; Albert B. Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Eighth (Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. M., N. D., Okla., S. D., Utah, Wyo.)—Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; W. S. Kenyon, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert E. Lewis, Denver, Col.; Arba S. Valkenburgh, Kansas City, Mo.; Wilbur F. Booth, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ninth (Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Wash., Alaska, Hawaii)—William B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore.; William W. Morrow, San Francisco; William H. Hunt, San Francisco; Frank H. Rudkin, Seattle, Wash.

FEDERAL COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice ($8,000)—Edward K. Campbell, of Ala. *Judges* ($7,500)—Fenton W. Booth, of Ill.; Geo. E. Downey, of Ind.; James Hay, of Va.; Samuel J. Graham, of Pa.

FEDERAL COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Presiding Judge—William J. Graham, of Ill.; *Associate Judges*—James F. Smith, of California; Orion M. Barber, of Vermont; Oscar E. Bland, of Indiana; Charles S. Hatfield, of Ohio. *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs, of Maine. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton, Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES—(Judges, $7,500 Each).

District.	*Judges.*	*Addresses.*	*App.*
Ala.: N.&M.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	1917
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913
"	F. C. Jacobs	Globe	1923
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1900
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	Frank H. Kerrigan	San Francisco	1924
" N. D.	A. F. St. Sure	San Francisco	1925
" S. D.	William P. James	Los Angeles	1915
" S. D.	E. J. Henning	Los Angeles	1925
" S. D.	Paul J. McCormick	Los Angeles	1924
Colorado	John F. Symes	Denver	1922
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	Norwalk	1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	1919
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1907
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	1913
" S. D.	Lake Jones	Tampa	1924
Ga.: N. D.	Samuel T. Sibley	Atlanta	1919
" S. D.	W. H. Barrett	Augusta	1922
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	1909
Ill.: N. D.	J. H. Wilkerson	Chicago	1922
" N. D.	Geo. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
" N. D.	Adam C. Cliffe	Chicago	1922
" S. D.	Louis Fitz Henry	Peoria	1918
" E. D.	Geo. W. English	East St. Louis	1918
" E. D.	W. C. Lindley	Danville	1922
Indiana	R. C. Baltzell	Indianapolis	1925
"	T. W. Slick	South Bend	1924
Iowa: N. D.	Geo. C. Scott	Sioux City	1922
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	C. I. Dawson	Louisville	1925
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	1901
La.: E. D.	C. R. Beattie	New Orleans	1925
" W. D.	Benj. C. Dawkins	Monroe	1924
Maine	John A. Peters	Portland	1921
"	Clarence Hale	Portland	1925
Maryland	Morris A. Soper	Baltimore	1923
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton jr.	New Bedford	1912
"	J. A. Lowell	Boston	1922
"	E. H. Brewster	Springfield	1922
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	1912
" E. D.	Charles C. Simons	Detroit	1923
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	1911
"	F. M. Raymond	Grand Rapids	1925
Minnesota	J. W. Molyneaux	Minneapolis	1925
"	J. B. Sanborn	St. Paul	1925
"	William A. Cant	Duluth	1923
Mississippi	E. R. Holmes	Jackson	1918
Mo.: E. D.	Charles B. Faris	St. Louis	1919
" E. D.	Chas. B. Davis	St Louis	1924
" W. D.	M. E. Otis	Kansas City	1925
" W. D.	Albert L. Reeves	Kansas City	1923
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
"	Chas. N. Pray	Great Falls	1924
Nebraska	Jas. W. Woodrough	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	George F. Morris	Littleton	1921
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	1919
"		Newark	1919
"	Joseph L. Bodine	Trenton	1920
New Jersey	Wm. N. Runyon	Newark	1923
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Sante Fe	1917
"	Orie L. Phillips	Sante Fe	1923
N. Y.: N. D.		Binghamton	1902
" N. D.	Frank Cooper	Albany	1922
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand	N. Y. City	1914
" S. D.	John C. Knox	N. Y. City	1918
" S. D.	T. D. Thacher	N. Y. City	1925
" S. D.	Francis A. Winslow	N. Y. City	1923
" S. D.	Henry W. Goddard	N. Y. City	1923
" S. D.	William Bondy	N. Y. City	1923
" E. D.	Morris B. Campbell	Brooklyn	1923
" E. D.		Brooklyn	1918
" E. D.	Robert A. Inch	Brooklyn	1923
N. C.: E. D.	I. M. Meekins	Elizabeth City	1925
" W. D.	Edwin Y. Webb	Charlotte	1919
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1900
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1896
"	Andrew Miller	Bismarck	1922
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	1917
" N. D.	Paul Jones	Youngstown	1923
" S. D.	Smith Hickenlooper	Cincinnati	1923
" S. D.	B. W. Hough	Cincinnati	1925
Okla.: E. D.	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	1919
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1907
" W. D.	F. E. Kennamer	Tulsa	1924
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1905
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	1914
" E. D.		Philadelphia	1923
" M. D.		Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thomson	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	R. M. Gibson	Pittsburgh	1922
" W. D.	F. P. Schoonmaker	Erie	1923
RhodeIsland	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. C.: E. D.	E. F. Cochran	Charleston	1923
" W. D.	Hy. H. Watkins	Anderson	1919
S. Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E.&M.	Xenophen Hicks	Knoxville	1923
" M.	John J. Gore	Cookville	1923
" W. D.		Jackson	1921
Tex.: E. D.	W. Lee Estes	Texarkana	1920
" W. D.	Du Val West	San Antonio	1916
" W. D.	C. A. Boynton	El Paso	1925
" N. D.	James C. Wilson	Fort Worth	1919
" N. D.	Edward R. Meek	Dallas	1898
" N. D.	William H. Atwell	Dallas	1923
" S. D.	J. C. Hutcheson jr.	Houston	1918
Utah	Till. D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	1915
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Burlington	1915
Va.: E. D.	D. L. Groner	Norfolk	1921
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	J. Stanley Webster	Spokane	1923
W.Va.: N. D.	W. E. Baker	Elkins	1921
" S. D.	G. W. McClintic	Charleston	1921
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	C. Z. Luse	Superior	1921
Wyoming	T. B. Kennedy	Cheyenne	1921

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL.

The U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal consist of the District and Circuit Judges in the respective Circuits, together with a Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that Circuit. The Justices so assigned are, by Circuits—1st, Holmes; 2d, Stone; 3d, Brandeis; 4th, Chief Justice Taft; 5th, Sanford; 6th, McReynolds; 7th, Butler; 8th, Van Devanter; 9th, Sutherland.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

District.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama, north.	Charles B. Kennamer	Birmingham.
Alabama, mid.	Gradv Reynolds	Montgomery.
Alabama, south.	Aubrey Boyles	Mobile.
Alaska—		
Div. No. 1	Arthur G. Shoup	Juneau.
Div. No. 2	Wm. Fred. Harrison	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Sherman Duggan	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Julian A. Hurley	Fairbanks
Arizona	J. B. Wright	Tucson.
Arkansas, east.	Charles F. Cole	Little Rock.
Arkansas, west.	Samuel S. Langley	Fort Smith.
California, nor.	Sterling Carr	San Francisco.
California, sou.	S. W. McNabb	Los Angeles.
Canal Zone	F. E. Mitchell	Ancon.
Colorado	George Stephan	Denver.
Connecticut	John Buckley	Hartford.
Delaware	D. J. Reinhardt	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.	Peyton Gordon	Washington.
Florida, north.	Fred C. Cubberly	Pensacola.
Florida, south.	William M. Gober	Tampa.
Georgia, north.	Clint W. Hager	Atlanta.
Georgia, south.	F. G. Boatright	Savannah.
Hawaii (6 years).	C. F. Parsons	Honolulu.
Idaho	Edwin G. Davis	Boise.
Illinois, north.	Edwin A. Olsen	Chicago.
Illinois, eastern.	W. O. Potter	East St. Louis.
Illinois, south.	Thos. Williamson	Springfield.
Indiana	Albert Ward	Indianapolis.
Iowa, northern.	G. P. Linville	Cedar Rapids.
Iowa, southern.	Ross W. Mowry	Newton.
Kansas	Al. F. Williams	Topeka.
Kentucky, east.	Sawyer A. Smith	Covington.
Kentucky, west.	W. Sherman Ball	Louisville.
Louisiana, east.	Louis H. Burns	New Orleans.
Louisiana, west.	Philip H. Mecom	Shreveport.
Maine	Frederick R. Dyer	Portland.
Maryland	AmosW.W.Woodcock	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	H. P. Williams	Boston.
Michigan, east.	Delos G. Smith	Detroit.
Michigan, west.	Edward J. Bowman	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Lafayette French jr.	St. Paul.
Mississippi, nor.	Lemuel E. Oidham	Oxford.
Mississippi, sou.	E. E. Hindman	Jackson.
Missouri, east.	Allen Curry	St. Louis.
Missouri, west.	Charles C. Madison	Kansas City.
Montana	John L. Slattery	Helena.
Nebraska	James C. Kinsler	Omaha.
Nevada	George Springmeyer	Reno.
New Hampshire	Raymond U. Smith (P. O., Woodsville.)	Concord.
New Jersey	Walter G. Winne	Trenton.
New Mexico	John W. Wilson	Albuquerque.
New York, nor.	Oliver D. Burden	Syracuse.
New York, sou.	Emory R. Buckner	N. Y. City.
New York, east.	William A. De Groot	Brooklyn.
New York, west.	R. H. Templeton	Buffalo.
No. Car., east.	Irvin B. Tucker	Raleigh.
No. Car., west.	Frank A. Linney	Charlotte.
North Dakota	Seth W. Richardson	Fargo.
Ohio, northern.	A. E. Bernstecn	Cleveland.
Ohio, southern.	H. E. Mau	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, east.	Frank Lee	Muskogee.
Oklahoma, north.	J. N. Goldsberry	Tulsa.
Oklahoma, west.	W. A. Maurer	Okla. City.
Oregon	George Neuner	Portland.
Pennsylv'a, east.	George W. Coles	Philadelphia.
Pennsylv'a, mid.	Andrew B. Dunsmore	Sunbury.
P'nnsylv'a, west.	Walter Lyon	Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico	John L. Gay	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Norman S. Case	Providence.
So. Car., east.	J. D. Ernest Meyer	Charleston.
So. Car., west.	Jos. A. Tolbert	Greenville.
South Dakota	S. Wesley Clark	Redfield.
Tennessee, east.	George C. Taylor	Knoxville.
Tennessee, mid.	A. V. McLane	Nashville.
Tennessee, west.	S. E. Murray	Memphis.
Texas, northern.	Henry Zweifel	Fort Worth.
Texas, southern.	Henry M. Holden	Houston.
Texas, eastern.	Randolph Bryant	Sherman.
Texas, western.	John D. Hartman	San Antonio.
Utah	Charles M. Morris	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Harry B. Amey	Burlington.
Virginia, eastern	Paul W. Kear	Norfolk.
Virginia, west.	J. C. Shaffer	Roanoke.
Wash'gton, east.	D. F. Kiser	Spokane.
Wash'gton, west.	Thomas P. Revelle	Seattle.
West Va., north.	Thomas A. Brown	Parkersburg.
West Va., south.	Elliott Northcott	Huntington.
Wisconsin, east.	Roy L. Morse	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin, west.	Wm. H. Dougherty	Madison.
Wyoming	A. D. Walton	Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES' MARSHALS.

District.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama, north.	Thos. J. Kennamer	Birmingham.
Alabama, mid.	Douglas Smith	Montgomery.
Alabama, south.	J. W. Van Heuvel	Mobile.
Alaska—		
Div. No. 1	George D. Beaumont	Juneau.
Dov. No. 2	Chas. D. Jones	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Harvey Sullivan	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Gilbert B. Stevens	Fairbanks.
Arizona	George A. Mauck	Phoenix.
Arkansas, east.	Geo. L. Maliory	Little Rock.
Arkansas, west.	Andrew J. Russeli	Fort Smith.
Calif'nia, north.	Fred'k L. Esola	San Francisco.
Calif'nia, south.	Albert C. Sittel	Los Angeles.
Canal Zone	Horace D. Ridenour	Ancon.
Colorado	Wm. A. Dollison	Denver.
Connecticut	Jacob D. Walter	New Haven.
Delaware	Walter S. Money	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.	Edgar C. Snyder	Washington.
Florida, north.	M. M. Owens	Pensacola.
Florida, south.	Benjamin E. Dyson	Jacksonville.
Georgia, north.	Walter Akerman	Atlanta.
Georgia, south.	Geo. B. McLeod	Macon.
Hawaii (6 years)	Oscar P. Cox	Honolulu
Idaho	Frank M. Bresheears	Boise.
Illinois, north.	P. E. Anderson	Chicago.
Illinois, eastern.	James A. White	Danville.
Illinois, south.	James E. McClure	Springfield.
Indiana	Linus P. Meredith	Indianapolis.
Iowa, northern.	Fred Davis	Sioux City.
Iowa, southern.	Roy B. Gault	Des Moines.
Kansas	Fred R. Fitzpatrick	Topeka.
Kentucky, east.	Roy B. Williams	Covington.
Kentucky, west.	Thomas N. Hazelip	Louisville.
Louisiana, east.	Victor Loisel	New Orleans.
Louisiana, west.	J. M. S. Whittington	Shreveport.
Maine	Stillman E.Woodman	Portland.
Maryland	George W. Collier	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	William J. Keville	Boston.
Michigan, east.	Frank T. Newton	Detroit.
Michigan, west.	Martin Brown	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Edward Rustad	St. Paul.
Mississippi, nor.	John H. Cook	Oxford.
Mississippi, sou.	James C. Tyler	Jackson.
Missouri, east.	T. W. Hukriede	St. Louis.
Missouri, west.	I. K. Parshall	Kansas City.
Montana	Rolla Duncan	Helena.
Nebraska	Dennis H. Cronin	Omaha.
Nevada	J. H. Fulmer	Carson City.
New Hampshire	Perley B. Phillips	Concord.
New Jersey	James H. Mulheron	Trenton.
New Mexico	Secundino Romero	Santa Fe.
New York, nor.	Daniel F. Breitenstein	Utica.
New York, sou.	William C. Hecht	N. Y. City.
New York, east.	Jesse D. Moore	Brooklyn.
New York, west.	Joseph Fritsch jr.	Rochester.
No. Car., east.	Rippon W. Ward	Raleigh.
No. Car., west.	Brownlow Jackson	Asheville.
North Dakota	James F. Shea	Fargo.
Ohio, northern.	George A. Stauffer	Cleveland.
Ohio, southern.	Stanley Borthwick	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, east.	Henry F. Cooper	Muskogee.
Oklahoma, west.	Alva McDonald	Okla. City.
Oklahoma, north	H. G. Beard	Tulsa.
Oregon	Clarence R. Hotchkiss	Portland.
Pennsylv'a, east	W. Frank Mathues	Philadelphia.
Pevnnlsy'a, mid.	John H. Glass	Scranton.
P'nnsylv'a, west.	James C. McGregor	Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico	Harry S. Hubbard	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Wm. Robt. Rodman	Providence.
So. Car., east.	Samuel J. Leaphart	Charleston.
So. Car., west.	Robert Kirksey	Greenville.
South Dakota	John Rooks	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee, east.	Inslee C. King	Knoxville.
Tennessee, mid.	R. Q. Lillard	Nashville.
Tennessee, west.	Arthur Rogers	Memphis.
Texas, northern.	Samuel L. Gross	Dallas.
Texas, southern.	Richard A. Harvin	Houston.
Texas, eastern.	Phil E. Baer	Paris.
Texas, western.	Scott C. White	San Antonio.
Utah	J. Ray Ward	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Albert W. Harvey	Rutland.
Virginia, eastern	Clarence G. Smithers	Norfolk.
Virginia, west.	S. Green Proffit	Roanoke.
Wash'gton, east.	Arthur Franklin Kees	Spokane.
Wash'gton, west.	E. B. Benn	Tacoma.
West Va., north.	Louis Buchwald	Wheeling.
West Va., south.	Siegel Workman	Charleston.
Wisconsin, east.	Richard J. White	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin, west.	William R. Chellis	Madison.
Wyoming	Hugh L. Patton	Cheyenne.

FEDERAL TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

Dist. and Office.	Name.	Address.
Alaska:		
Dist. judge—		
Div. No. 1	Thomas M. Reed	Juneau.
Div. No. 2	G. J. Lomen	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Elmer E. Ritchie	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Cecil H. Clegg	Fairbanks.
Canal Zone:		
Dist. judge	Guy H. Martin	Ancon.
Hawaii:		
Sup. Court—		
Ch. justice	Emil C. Peters	Honolulu.
As. justices	A. M. Perry	"
	Alex. Lindsay jr.	"
Circuit Court—		
First cir	Frank Andrade	"
	R. J. O'Brien	"
	James J. Banks	"
	J. R. Desha	"
Second cir	Daniel H. Case	Wailuku, Maui
Third cir	J. Wesley Thompson	Kailua.
Fourth cir	Homer L. Ross	Hilo.
Fifth cir	Wm. C. Achi jr	Lihue.
Dist. and Office.	Name.	Address.
Circuit Court (*Continued*)—		
U. S. district judges (term 6 years)	John T. De Bolt	Honolulu.
	William T. Rawlins	"
Porto Rico:		
Sup. Court—		
Ch. justice	Emilio del Toro	San Juan.
As. justices	Adolph Grant Wolf	"
	Pedro De Aldrey	"
	H. M. Hutchinson	"
	C. F. Soto	"
U.S.dis.judge	Arthur F. Odlin	"

FEDERAL JUDGES IN DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

COURT OF APPEALS—Chief Justice, George E. Martin of the Dist. of Columbia. *Associate Justices*—Charles H. Robb, of Vermont; Josiah A. Van Orsdel, of Wyoming.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT—Chief Justice, Walter I. McCoy, of New Jersey. *Associate Justices*—Wendell P. Stafford, of Vermont; Frederick L. Siddons, Adolph A. Hoehling and William Hitz, of the District of Columbia; Thomas J. Bailey, of Tennessee.

GAME LAW OFFICIALS, UNITED STATES, CANADA, MEXICO.

UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Department of Game and Fisheries, Montgomery.

Alaska—Executive Officer, Alaska Game Commission, Juneau; or Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Arizona—State Game Warden, Phoenix.

Arkansas—Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.

California—Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

Colorado—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.

Connecticut—Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.

Delaware—Chief Game Warden, Dover.

District of Columbia—Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.

Florida—Commissioner, Department of Game and Fresh-Water Fish, Jacksonville.

Georgia—Game and Fish Commissioner, Atlanta.

Hawaii—Fish and Game Commission, Honolulu.

Idaho—Fish and Game Warden, Boise.

Illinois—Director, Department of Conservation, Springfield.

Indiana—Superintendent, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa—State Fish and Game Warden, Lansing.

Kansas—State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.

Kentucky—Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.

Louisiana—Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.

Maine—Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.

Maryland—State Game Warden, 514 Munsey Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Director, Division of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.

Michigan—Director, Department of Conservation, Lansing.

Minnesota—Game and Fish Commissioner, Department of Conservation, St. Paul.

Mississippi—Secretary of State, Jackson; or Sheriff or County Clerk.

Missouri—Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.

Montana—State Fish and Game Warden, Helena.

Nebraska—Chief Fish and Game Warden, Lincoln.

Nevada—Secretary, State Fish and Game Commission, Reno.

New Hampshire—Fish and Game Commissioner, Concord.

New Jersey—Secretary, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.

New Mexico—Game and Fish Warden, Santa Fe.

New York—Secretary, Conservation Commission, Albany.

North Carolina—Secretary, Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh; or Legislative Reference Library, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Secretary, Game and Fish Board, Beach.

Ohio—Chief Game Warden, Department of Agriculture, Columbus.

Oklahoma—State Game and Fish Commission, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—State Game Warden, Portland.

Pennsylvania—Executive Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island—Chairman, Commissioners of Birds, Providence.

South Carolina—Chief Game Warden, Columbia.

South Dakota—Director, Division of Game and Fish, Department of Agriculture, Pierre.

Tennessee—State Game and Fish Warden, Department of Agriculture, Nashville.

Texas—Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.

Utah—Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Fish and Game Commissioner, Montpelier.

Virginia—Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.

Washington—Supervisor of Game and Game Fish, Box 384, Seattle.

West Virginia—Game and Fish Commission, Charleston; or Chief Game Protector, Buckhannon.

Wisconsin—Conservation Commissioner, Madison.

Wyoming—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Cheyenne.

CANADA.

The Commissioner of Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, administers the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Alberta—Game Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Vancouver.

Manitoba—Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick—Chief Game Warden, Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N. B.

Northwest Territories—Director, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Nova Scotia—Commissioner of Forests and Game, Halifax.

Ontario—Deputy Minister, Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island—Secretary of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

Quebec—Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, Quebec.

Saskatchewan—Game Commissioner, Regina.

Yukon—Gold Commissioner, Dawson.

Newfoundland—Secretary Game and Inland Fisheries Board, St. John's.

MEXICO.

Mexico—Chief of the Game Department in Administration of Forestry and Game, Secretario de Fomento, City of Mexico.

A NEW KIND OF GAME REFUGE.

The State of Ohio, says the Agricultural Review, now has more than 100,000 acres of game preserves located in 74 of the 88 counties of the State. These preserves have been established and are being operated without expense to the taxpayers.

The plan is to lease farms for game refuge purposes. When possible, a number of contiguous farms are so leased.

These refuges are posted by the State and the wild life thereon is protected by the regular State game wardens, who have the active co-operation of both farmers and sportsmen.

The farms are being stocked with game birds from the State game farms. It is intended that these refuges shall be breeding centres for wild life throughout the State, from which adjacent unprotected lands will gradually become stocked.

This work was begun in 1919 and there are now 87 of these refuges ranging in size from 500 to 2,800 acres.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS.

Countries.	Envoys From United States, to	Envoys to United States, From
Albania	Charles C. Hart (D. C.), M	
Argentina	Peter Augustus Jay (R. I.), A	Mr. Honorio Pueyrredon, A.
Austria	Albert Henry Washburn (Mass.), M	Mr. Edgar L. G. Prochnik, M.
Belgium	William Phillips (Mass.), A	Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, A.
Bolivia	Jesse S. Cottrell (Tenn.), M	Senor Dr. Don Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, M.
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan (N. Y.), A	Mr. S. Gurgel do Amaral, A.
Bulgaria	Charles S. Wilson (Me.), M	Mr. Stephen P. Bisseroffi (Charge d'A.)
Chile	Wm. M. Collier (N. Y.), A	Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A.
China	John Van A. MacMurray (N. J.), M	Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, M.
Colombia	Samuel H. Piles (Wash.), M	Dr. Enrique Olaya, M.
Costa Rica	Roy T. Davis (Mo.), M	Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, M.
Cuba	Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder (Mo.), A	Senor Don Cosme de la Torriente, A.
Czechoslovakia	Lewis Einstein (N. Y.), M	Mr. Zdenek Fierlinger, M.
Denmark	Dr. John D. Prince (N. J.), M	Mr. Constantin Brun, M.
Dominican Rep	Evan E. Young (S. D.), M	Senor Jose del Carmen Ariza, M.
Ecuador	Gerhard A. Bading (Wis.), M	Senor Don Juan Barberis (Charge d'A.)
Egypt	J. Morton Howell (Ohio), M	Mahmoud Samy Pasha, M.
Esthonia	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M	Mr. Antonius Piip, M.
Finland	Alfred J. Pearson (Iowa), M	Mr. Axel L. Astrom, M.
France	Myron T. Herrick (Ohio), A	M. Emile Daeschner, A.*
Germany	Jacob Gould Schurman (N. Y.), A	Baron Ago von Maltzan, A.
Great Britain	Alanson B. Houghton (N. Y.), A	The Right Hon. Sir Esme Howard, A.
Greece	Irwin B. Laughlin (Pa.), M	Mr. Charalambous Simopoulos, M.
Guatemala	Arthur H. Geissler (Okla.), M	Senor Don Fr. Sanchez Latour, M.
Haiti		Mr. Hannibal Price, M.
Honduras	George T. Summerlin (La.), M	Senor Luis Bogran, M.
Hungary	Theodore Brentano (Ill.), M	Count Laszlo Szechenyi, M.
Irish Free State		Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy, M.
Italy	Henry P. Fletcher (Pa.), A	Nobile Giacomo de Martino, A.
Japan	Charles MacVeagh (N. H.), A	Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, A.
Latvia	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M	Mr. Charles L. Seya, M.
Liberia	Solomon Porter Hood (N. J.), M	
Lithuania	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M	Mr. Kazys Bizauskas, M.
Luxemburg	William Phillips (Mass.), M	Baron Raymond de Waha (Charge d'A.)
Mexico	James R. Sheffield (N. Y.), A	Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, A.
Netherlands	Richard M. Tobin (Cal.), M	Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, M.
Nicaragua	Charles C. Eberhardt (Kan.), M	Senor Dr. Pedro Gonzalez, M.
Norway	Laurits S. Swenson (Minn.), M	Mr. H. H. Bryn, M.
Panama	John G. South (Ky.), M	Dr. R. J. Alfaro, M.
Paraguay	George L. Kreeck (Kan.), M	Dr. Don Eusebio Alaya, M.
Persia	Hoffman Philip (N. Y.), M	Mr. Hussein Alai, M.
Peru	Miles Poindexter (Wash.), A	Dr. Hernan Velarde, A.
Poland	John B. Stetson Jr. (Pa.), M	Mr. John Ciechanowski, M.
Portugal	Fred Morris Dearing (Mo.), M	Viscount d'Alte, M.
Roumania	William S. Culbertson (Kan.), M	Prince A. Bibesco, M.
Russia (U. S. S. R.)		
Salvador	Montgomery Schuyler (N. Y.), M	Sr. Dr. Hector David Castro (Charge d'A.)
Serbs, Croats, etc	H. Percival Dodge (Mass.), M	Dr. A. T. Pavichich, M.
Siam	William W. Russell (D. C.), M	Phya Buri Navarasth, M.
Spain	Ogden H. Hammond (N. J.) A	Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A.
Sweden	Robert W. Bliss (N. Y.), M	Mr. Wollmar Bostroem, M.
Switzerland	Hugh S. Gibson (Cal.), M	Mr. Marc Peter, M.
Turkey	Rear Adm. M. L. Bristol, U. S. N., High Comr.	
Uruguay	Ulysses Grant-Smith (Pa.), M	Dr. Jacobo Varela, M.
Venezuela	Willis C. Cook (S. D.), M	Dr. P. M. Arcaya, M.

* Appointment of Senator Henri Berenger to succeed M. Daeschner in 1926, announced in Paris, Dec. 8, 1925.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Albania	44 Whitehall.	France	9 E. 40th.	Nicaragua	8 Bridge.
Argentina	17 Battery Pl.	Germany	42 Broadway.	Norway	115 Broad.
Australia	44 Whitehall.	Great Britain	44 Whitehall.	Panama	24 State.
Austria	24 State.	Greece	53 Park Row.	Paraguay	36 W. 44th.
Belgium	25 Madison Ave.	Guatemala	82 Beaver.	Persia	16 E. 40th.
Bolivia	233 Broadway.	Haiti	116 Broad.	Peru	42 Broadway.
Brazil	17 State.	Honduras	233 Broadway.	Poland	953 Third Ave.
Bulgaria	110 E. 42d.	Hungary	7 Morris.	Portugal	17 Battery Pl.
Canada	44 Whitehall.	Iceland	See Denmark.	Roumania	1834 Broadway.
Chile	280 Broadway.	*Irish Free State	1 Broadway.	Russia	249 W. 34th.
China	13 Astor Place.	Italy	20 E. 22d.	Salvador	165 Broadway.
Colombia	17 Battery Pl.	Japan	165 Broadway.	Serbia	443 W. 22d.
Costa Rica	17 Battery Pl.	Jugo-Slavia	443 W. 22d.	Siam	56 Wall.
Cuba	44 Whitehall.	Latvia	115 Broad.	Spain	709 Sixth Ave.
Czechoslovakia	1440 Broadway.	Liberia	326 W. 19th.	Sweden	70 E. 45th.
Denmark	16 Bridge.	Luxemburg	79 5th Ave.	Switzerland	104 Fifth Ave.
Dominican Rep	17 Battery Pl.	Mexico	7 Dey.	Turkey	709 Sixth Ave.
Ecuador	17 Battery Pl.	Monaco	2 Rector.	Un. of So. Africa	44 Whitehall.
Egypt	103 Park Ave.	Netherlands	17 Battery Pl.	Uruguay	17 Battery Pl.
Esthonia	38 Park Row.	New Zealand	44 Whitehall.	Venezuela	80 South.
Finland	5 State.				

*The Irish Free State office at No. 1 Broadway is not a Consulate but a passport control office, in charge of Lindsay Crawford, Trade Commissioner for the Irish Free State.

FEDERAL CUSTOMS OFFICIALS IN CHIEF CITIES.

(Officially revised as of Nov. 27, 1925.)

City.	Collector.	Appraiser.	Comptroller.	Surveyor.
New York	Philip Elting	Fred. J. H. Kracke	Arthur F. Foran	Thos. W. Whittle.
Boston	Wilfred W. Lufkin	Samuel W. George	Dwight Hall	Herman Hormel.
Philadelphia	A. Lincoln Acker	George O'Brien	Collins B. Allen	J. Howard Reed.
Chicago	Clarence F. Buck	Joseph Carolan	Ralph Bradford	
Baltimore	Chas. A. Holtzman	John A. Janetzke jr	Clint. O. Richardson	J. H. Cunningham.
New Orleans	Emile Kuntz	Jas. L. Higgins	Walter L. Cohen	Henry Dedeaux.
San Francisco	Wm. B. Hamilton	Bert Kahn	John J. Deane	John T. Stone.
Seattle	Millard T. Hartson			
Buffalo	Fred A. Bradley	John Grimm jr		
Detroit	Carey D. Ferguson	Albert H. Reutter		

THE SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Terms of Representatives begin March 4, 1925, and end March 4, 1927. Terms of Senators end on March 4 of the year preceding name. The salary of a Senator is $10,000 a year.

Presiding Officer, the Vice-President, Charles G. Dawes, R. of Ill., salary $15,000.

THE SENATE.

President pro tem., Senator George H. Moses, R., of New Hampshire; Secretary Edwin P. Thayer, R., of Ind.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1927	Oscar W. Underwood, D	Birmingham.
1931	J. Thos. Heflin, D	Lafayette
	ARIZONA.	
1929	Henry F. Ashurst, D	Prescott.
1927	Ralph H. Cameron, R	Phoenix.
	ARKANSAS.	
1927	Thaddeus H. Caraway, D	Jonesboro.
1931	Joseph T. Robinson, D	Little Rock.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1929	Hiram W. Johnson, R	San Francisco.
1927	Sam'l M. Shortridge, R	Menlo Park.
	COLORADO.	
1927	Rice W. Means, R	Denver.
1931	L. C. Phipps, R	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1929	George P. McLean, R	Simsbury.
1927	Hiram Bingham, R	New Haven.
	DELAWARE.	
1929	Thomas F. Bayard, D	Wilmington.
1931	T. Coleman du Pont, R	Wilmington.
	FLORIDA.	
1929	Park Trammell, D	Lakeland.
1927	Duncan U. Fletcher, D	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1927	Walter F. George, D	Vienna.
1931	W. J. Harris, D	Cedartown.
	IDAHO.	
1927	Frank R. Gooding, R	Gooding.
1931	William E. Borah, R	Boise.
	ILLINOIS.	
1927	Wm. B. McKinley, R	Champaign.
1931	Charles S. Deneen, R	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1929	Arthur R. Robinson, R	Indianapolis.
1927	James E. Watson, R	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1927	Albert B. Cummins, R	Des Moines
1931	Smith W. Brookhart, R	Washington.
	KANSAS.	
1927	Charles Curtis, R	Topeka.
1931	Arthur Capper, R	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1927	Richard P. Ernst, R	Covington.
1931	Fred M. Sackett, R	Louisville.
	LOUISIANA.	
1927	Edwin S. Broussard, D	New Iberia.
1931	Joseph E. Ransdell, D	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1929	Frederick Hale, R	Portland.
1931	Bert M. Fernald, R	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1929	William Cabell Bruce, D	Baltimore.
1927	O. E. Weller, R	Baltimore.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1929	William M. Butler, R	Boston.
1931	Frederick H. Gillett, R	Springfield.
	MICHIGAN.	
1929	Woodbridge N. Ferris, D	Big Rapids.
1931	James Couzens, R	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.	
1929	Henrik Shipstead, Farm-Lab	Minneapolis.
1931	Thomas D. Schall, R	Excelsior.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1929	Hubert D. Stephens, D	New Albany.
1931	Pat Harrison, D	Gulfport.
	MISSOURI.	
1929	James A. Reed, D	Kansas City.
1927	George H. Williams, R	St. Louis.
	MONTANA.	
1929	Burton K. Wheeler, D	Butte.
1931	Thomas J. Walsh, D	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1929	Robert B. Howell, R	Omaha.
1931	George W. Norris, R	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1929	Key Pittman, D	Tonopah.
1927	Tasker L. Oddie, R	Reno.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1931	Henry W. Keyes, R	Haverhill.
1927	George H. Moses, R	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1929	Edward I. Edwards, D	Trenton.
1931	Walter E. Edge, R	Atlantic City.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1929	Andrieus A. Jones, D	E. Las Vegas.
1931	Sam G. Bratton	Santa Fe.
	NEW YORK.	
1929	Royal S. Copeland, D	N. Y. City.
1927	Jas. W. Wadsworth jr., R	Groveland.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1927	Lee S. Overman, D	Salisbury.
1931	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D	New Bern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1929	Lynn J. Frazier, R	Hoople.
1927	Gerald P. Nye, R	Cooperstown.
	OHIO.	
1929	Simeon D. Fess, R	Yellow Springs
1927	Frank B. Willis, R	Delaware.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1927	J. W. Harreld, R	Oklahoma Cy
1931	W. B. Pine, R	Okmulgee.
	OREGON.	
1927	Robt. N. Stanfield, R	Portland.
1931	Charles L. McNary, R	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1929	David A. Reed, R	Pittsburgh.
1927	George W. Pepper, R	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1929	Peter G. Gerry, D	Warwick.
1931	Jesse H. Metcalf, R	Providence.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1927	Ellison D. Smith, D	Florence.
1931	Coleman L. Blease, D	Columbia.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1927	Peter Norbeck, R	Redfield.
1931	W. H. McMaster, R	Pierre.
	TENNESSEE.	
1929	Kenneth D. McKellar, D	Memphis.
1931	Lawrence D. Tyson, D	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1929	Earle B. Mayfield, D	Austin.
1931	Morris Sheppard, D	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1929	Wm. H. King, D	Salt Lake Cy.
1927	Reed Smoot, R	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1929	Frank L. Greene, R	St. Albans.
1927	Porter H. Dale, R	Island Pond.
	VIRGINIA.	
1929	Claude A. Swanson, D	Chatham.
1931	Carter Glass, D	Lynchburg.
	WASHINGTON.	
1929	C. C. Dill, D	Spokane.
1927	Wesley L. Jones, R	Seattle.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1929	M. M. Neely, D	Fairmont.
1931	Guy D. Goff, R	Clarksburg.
	WISCONSIN.	
1929	Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., R	Madison
1927	Irvine L. Lenroot, R	Superior.
	WYOMING.	
1929	John B. Kendrick, D	Sheridan.
1931	Francis E. Warren, R	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Republicans, 56; Democrats, 39; Farmer-Labor, 1.

Senator Arthur B. Robinson, R., was appointed by the Governor of Indiana to succeed Senator S. M. Ralston, D., who died Oct. 14, 1925. Senator George H. Williams, R., was appointed by the Governor of Missouri to succeed Senator Selden P. Spencer, R., who died May 16, 1925. Senator Gerald P. Nye, R., was appointed by the Governor of North Dakota to succeed Senator E. F. Ladd, R., who died June 22, 1925. The validity of his appointment was still under consideration Dec. 15. Senator Robert M. La Follette jr., R., was elected in Wisconsin Sept 29, 1925, to succeed his father, who died June 18, 1925.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected Nov. 4, 1924; terms from March 4, 1925 to March 4, 1927. Salary of members, $10,000 a year.
SPEAKER.....Nicholas Longworth, Rep., of Ohio; salary $15,000 a year.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	John McDuffie*	Dem.	Monroeville.
2	Lister Hill*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem.	Ozark.
4	Lamar Jeffers*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	William B. Bowling*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	Miles C. Allgood*	Dem.	Allgood.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem.	Birmingham.
10	William B. Bankhead*	Dem.	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

1	William J. Driver*	Dem.	Osceola.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen.
5	Heartsill Ragon*	Dem.	Clarkesville.
6	James B. Reed*	Dem.	Lonoke.
7	Tilman B. Parks*	Dem.	Hope.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea*	Dem.	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Mrs. Florence P. Kahn	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	Lawrence J. Flaherty	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	Albert E. Carter	Rep.	Oakland.
7	Henry E. Barbour*	Rep.	Fresno.
8	Arthur M. Free*	Rep.	San Jose.
9	Walter F. Lineberger*	Rep.	Long Beach.
10	John D. Fredericks*	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	Philip D. Swing*	Rep.	El Centro.

COLORADO.

1	William N. Valle*	Rep.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Guy U. Hardy*	Rep.	Canon City.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	GlenwoodSprings.

CONNECTICUT.

1	E. Hart Fenn*	Rep.	Wethersfield.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep.	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt*	Rep.	Stamford.
5	James P. Glynn†	Rep.	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	Robert G. Houston	Rep.	Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1	Herbert J. Drane*	Dem.	Lakeland.
2	R. A. Green	Dem.	Starke.
3	John H. Smithwick*	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	Charles G. Edwards†	Dem.	Savannah.
2	E. E. Cox	Dem.	Camilla.
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	William C. Wright*	Dem.	Newman.
5	William D. Upshaw*	Dem.	Atlanta.
6	Samuel Rutherford	Dem.	Forsyth.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Charles H. Brand*	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	William C. Lankford*	Dem.	Douglas.
12	William W. Larsen*	Dem.	Dublin.

IDAHO.

1	Burton L. French*	Rep.	Moscow.
2	Addison T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	Morton D. Hull*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	Elliott W. Sproul*	Rep.	Chicago.
4	Thomas A. Doyle*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	John J. Gorman†	Rep.	Chicago.
7	M. Alfred Michaelson*	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Stanley H. Kunz*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred A. Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	Carl R. Chindblom*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Frank R. Reid*	Rep.	Aurora.
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	William R. Johnson	Rep.	Freeport.
14	John C. Allen	Rep.	Monmouth.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	William E. Hull*	Rep.	Peoria.
17	Frank H. Funk*	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	William P. Holaday*	Rep.	Georgetown.
19	Charles Adkins	Dem.	Decatur.
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	Loren E. Wheeler†	Rep.	Springfield.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
22	Ed M. Irwin	Rep.	Belleville.
23	William W. Arnold*	Dem.	Robinson.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep.	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

	Richard Yates*	Rep.	Springfield.
	Henry R. Rathbone*	Rep.	Kenilworth.

INDIANA.

1	Harry E. Rowbottom	Rep.	Evansville.
2	Arthur H. Greenwood*	Dem.	Washington.
3	Frank Gardner*	Dem.	Scottsburg.
4	Harry C. Canfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
5	Noble J. Johnson	Rep.	Terre Haute.
6	Richard N. Elliott*	Rep.	Connersville.
7	Ralph E. Updike sr.	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	Albert H. Vestal*	Rep.	Anderson.
9	Fred S. Purnell*	Rep.	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	Albert R. Hall	Rep.	Marion.
12	David Hogg	Rep.	Fort Wayne.
13	Andrew J. Hickey*	Rep.	Laporte.

IOWA.

1	William F. Kopp*	Rep.	Mount Pleasant.
2	F. D. Letts	Rep.	Davenport.
3	T. J. B. Robinson*	Rep.	Hampton.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	Cyrenus Cole*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Lloyd Thurston	Rep.	Osceola.
9	William R. Green*	Rep.	Council Bluffs.
10	L. J. Dickinson*	Rep.	Algona.
11	William D. Boies*	Rep.	Sheldon.

KANSAS.

1	Daniel R. Anthony jr*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	Chauncey B. Little	Dem.	Olathe.
3	W. H. Sproul*	Rep.	Sedan.
4	Homer Hoch*	Rep.	Marion.
5	James G. Strong*	Rep.	Blue Rapids.
6	Hays B. White*	Rep.	Mankato.
7	J. N. Tincher*	Rep.	Medicine Lodge.
8	William A. Ayres*	Dem.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem.	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	John W. Moore	Dem.	Morgantown
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Maurice H. Thatcher*	Rep.	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	Virgil Chapman	Dem.	Paris.
8	Ralph Gilbert*	Dem.	Shelbyville.
9	Fred M. Vinson*	Dem.	Louisa.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	John M. Robsion*	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	James O'Connor*	Dem.	New Orleans.
2	J. Zach Spearing*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Whitmell P. Martin*	Dem.	Thibodeaux.
4	John N. Sandlin*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem.	Ruston.
6	Bolivar E. Kemp	Dem.	Amite.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Carroll L. Beedy*	Rep.	Portland.
2	Wallace H. White jr*	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	John E. Nelson*	Rep.	Augusta.
4	Ira G. Hersey*	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	T. A. Goldsborough*	Dem.	Denton.
2	Millard E. Tydings*	Dem.	Havre de Grace.
3	John Philip Hill*	Rep.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Stephen W. Gambrill*	Dem.	Laurel.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman*	Rep.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	H. L. Bowles	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Frank H. Foss	Rep.	Fitchburg.
4	George R. Stobbs	Rep.	Worcester.
5	Edith Nourse Rogers	Rep.	Lowell.
6	A. Piatt Andrew*	Rep.	Gloucester.
7	William P. Connery jr*	Dem.	Lynn.
8	Harry I. Thayer	Rep.	Wakefield.
9	Charles L. Underhill*	Rep.	Somerville.
10	John J. Douglass	Dem.	Boston.
11	George H. Tinkham*	Rep.	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Boston.
13	Robert Luce*	Rep.	Waltham.
14	Louis A. Frothingham*	Rep.	Easton.
15	Jos. W. Martin jr.	Rep.	North Attleboro
16	Charles L. Gifford*	Rep.	Cotuit.

MICHIGAN.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	John B. Sosnowski	Rep.	Detroit.
2	Earl C. Michener*	Rep.	Adrian.
3	Joseph L. Hooper	Rep.	Battle Creek.
4	John C. Ketcham*	Rep.	Hastings.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Grant M. Hudson*	Rep.	East Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Bird J. Vincent*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	Roy O. Woodruff*	Rep.	Bay City.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Clarence J. McLeod*	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Allen J. Furlow	Rep.	Rochester.
2	Frank Clague*	Rep.	Redwood Falls.
3	August H. Andresen	Rep.	Red Wing.
4	Oscar E. Keller*	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Walter H. Newton*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson*	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	O. J. Kvale*	F.-L.	Benson.
8	William L. Carss†	F.-L.	Proctor.
9	Knud Wefald*	F.-L.	Hawley.
10	Godfrey G. Goodwin	Rep.	Cambridge.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	John E. Rankin*	Dem.	Tupelo.
2	B(ill) G. Lowrey*	Dem.	Blue Mountain.
3	W. M. Whittington	Dem.	Greenwood.
4	Jeff Busby*	Dem.	Houston.
5	Ross A. Collins*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	T. Webber Wilson*	Dem.	Laurel.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	M. A. Romjue*	Dem.	Macon.
2	Ralph F. Lozier*	Dem.	Carrollton.
3	Jacob L. Milligan*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Charles L. Faust*	Rep.	St. Joseph.
5	Edgar C. Ellis†	Rep.	Kansas City.
6	C. C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Samuel C. Major*	Dem.	Fayette.
8	William L. Nelson†	Dem.	Columbia.
9	Clarence Cannon*	Dem.	Troy.
10	Cleveland A. Newton*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Harry B. Hawes*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	Leonidas C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Charles E. Kiefner	Rep.	Perryville.
14	Ralph E. Bailey	Rep.	Sikeston.
15	Joe J. Manlove*	Rep.	Joplin.
16	Thomas L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

1	John M. Evans*	Dem.	Missoula.
2	Scott Leavitt*	Rep.	Great Falls.

NEBRASKA.

1	John H. Morehead*	Dem.	Falls City.
2	Willis G. Sears*	Rep.	Omaha.
3	Edgar Howard*	Dem.	Columbus.
4	Melvin O. McLaughlin*	Rep.	York.
5	A. C. Shallenberger*	Dem.	Alma.
6	Robert G. Simmons*	Rep.	Scottsbluff.

NEVADA.

At Large.

	Samuel S. Arentz†	Rep.	Simpson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Fletcher Hale	Rep.	Laconia.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

1	Francis F. Patterson jr*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Stewart H. Appleby	Rep.	Asbury Park.
4	Charles A. Eaton	Rep.	North Plainfield.
5	Ernest R. Ackerman*	Rep.	Plainfield.
6	Randolph Perkins*	Rep.	Woodcliff Lake.
7	George N. Seger*	Rep.	Passaic.
8	Herbert W. Taylor†	Rep.	Newark.
9	Franklin W. Fort	Rep.	East Orange.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	Oscar L. Auf der Heide	Dem.	West New York.
12	Mary T. Norton	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

	John Morrow*	Dem.	Raton.

NEW YORK.

1	Robert L. Bacon*	Rep.	Westbury.
2	John J. Kindred*	Dem.	Astoria.
3	George W. Lindsay*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Loring M. Black jr*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Andrew L. Somers	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	John F. Quayle*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	William E. Cleary*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	David J. O'Connell*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Emanuel Celler*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	Anning S. Prall*	Dem.	W. New Brighton.
12	Samuel Dickstein*	Dem.	New York City.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
13	C. D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
14	Nathan D. Perlman*	Rep.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan*	Dem.	New York City.
16	John J. O'Connor*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Ogden L. Mills*	Rep.	New York City.
18	John F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Sol Bloom*	Dem.	New York City.
20	Fiorello H. La Guardia*	Soc.	New York City.
21	Royal H. Weller*	Dem.	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin*	Dem.	New York City.
23	Frank Oliver*	Dem.	Bronx.
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild*	Rep.	Pelham.
25	J. M. Wainwright*	Rep.	Rye.
26	Hamilton Fish jr*	Rep.	Garrison.
27	Harcourt J. Pratt	Rep.	Highland.
28	Parker Corning*	Dem.	Albany.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	Frank Crowther*	Rep.	Schenectady.
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Thaddeus C. Sweet	Rep.	Phoenix.
33	Fred'k M. Davenport	Rep.	Clinton.
34	Harold S. Tolley	Rep.	Binghamton.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	John Taber*	Rep.	Auburn.
37	Gale H. Stalker*	Rep.	Elmira.
38	Meyer Jacobstein*	Dem.	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders*	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Clarence MacGregor*	Rep.	Buffalo.
42	James M. Mead*	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	Daniel A. Reed*	Rep.	Dunkirk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Lindsay Warren	Dem.	Washington.
2	John H. Kerr*	Dem.	Warrenton.
3	Charles L. Abernethy*	Dem.	New Bern.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Homer L. Lyon*	Dem.	Whiteville.
7	William C. Hamer*	Dem.	Asheboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurelsprings.
9	Alfred L. Bulwinkle*	Dem.	Gastonia.
10	Zebulon Weaver*	Dem.	Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	Olger B. Burtness*	Rep.	Grand Forks.
2	Thomas Hall*	Rep.	Bismarck.
3	James H. Sinclair*	Rep.	Kenmare.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	A. E. B. Stephens*	Rep.	North Bend.
3	Roy G. Fitzgerald*	Rep.	Dayton.
4	W. T. Fitzgerald	Rep.	Greenville.
5	Charles J. Thompson*	Rep.	Defiance.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Amelia.
7	Charles Brand*	Rep.	Urbana.
8	Brooks Fletcher	Dem.	Marion.
9	W. W. Chalmers†	Rep.	Toledo.
10	Thomas A. Jenkins	Rep.	Ironton.
11	Mell G. Underwood*	Dem.	New Lexington.
12	John C. Speaks*	Rep.	Columbus.
13	James T. Begg*	Rep.	Sandusky.
14	Martin L. Davey*	Dem.	Kent.
15	C. Ellis Moore*	Rep.	Cambridge.
16	John McSweeney*	Dem.	Wooster.
17	William M. Morgan*	Rep.	Newark.
18	Frank Murphy*	Rep.	Steubenville.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	Charles A. Mooney*	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser*	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	Theodore E. Burton*	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	S. J. Montgomery	Rep.	Bartlesville.
2	William W. Hastings*	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	Tom D. McKeown*	Dem.	Ada.
5	F. B. Swank*	Dem.	Norman.
6	Elmer Thomas*	Dem.	Medicine Park.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	M. C. Garber*	Rep.	Enid.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	M. E. Crumpacker	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	Harry C. Ransley*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	Benjamin M. Golder	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	James J. Connolly*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	George A. Welsh*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
8	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
9	Henry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
10	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
11	Laurence H. Watres*	Rep.	Scranton.
12	Edmund N. Carpenter	Rep.	Wilkes-Barre.
13	George F. Brumm*	Rep.	Minersville.
14	Charles J. Esterly	Rep.	Reading.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
15	Louis T. McFadden*...	Rep...	Canton.
16	Edgar R. Kiess*.....	Rep...	Williamsport.
17	Frederick W. Magrady..	Rep...	Mount Carmel.
18	Edward M. Beers*.....	Rep...	Mount Union.
19	Joshua W. Swartz.....	Rep...	Harrisburg..
20	Anderson H. Walters†..	Rep...	Johnstown.
21	J. Banks Kurtz*.....	Rep...	Altoona.
22	Franklin Menges.....	Rep...	York.
23	William I. Swoope*....	Rep...	Clearfield.
24	Samuel A. Kendall*....	Rep...	Meyersdale.
25	Henry W. Temple*.....	Rep...	Washington.
26	Thomas W. Phillips jr*.	Rep...	Butler.
27	Nathan L. Strong*.....	Rep...	Brookville.
28	Harris J. Bixler*.....	Rep...	Johnsonburg.
29	Milton W. Shreve*.....	Rep...	Erie.
30	William R. Coyle.....	Rep...	Bethlehem.
31	Adam M. Wyant*.....	Rep...	Greensburg.
32	Stephen G. Porter*....	Rep...	Pittsburgh.
33	M. Clyde Kelly*.....	Rep...	Edgewood.
34	John M. Morin*.....	Rep...	Pittsburgh.
35	James M. Magee*.....	Rep...	Pittsburgh.
36	Guy E. Campbell*.....	Rep...	Crafton.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Clark Burdick*.....	Rep...	Newport.
2	Richard S. Aldrich*...	Rep...	Warwick.
3	Jeremiah E. O'Connell*.	Dem..	Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Thomas S. McMillan...	Dem..	Charleston.
2	Butler B. Hare.....	Dem..	Saluda.
3	Fred H. Dominick*....	Dem..	Newberry.
4	John J. McSwain*.....	Dem..	Greenville.
5	William F. Stevenson*..	Dem..	Cheraw.
6	Allard H. Gasque*.....	Dem..	Florence.
7	Hampton P. Fulmer*...	Dem..	Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. A. Christopherson*..	Rep...	Sioux Falls.
2	Royal C. Johnson*.....	Rep...	Aberdeen.
3	William Williamson*...	Rep...	Custer.

TENNESSEE.

1	B. Carroll Reece*.....	Rep...	Butler.
2	J. Will Taylor*.....	Rep...	La Follette.
3	S. D. McReynolds*....	Dem..	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*.....	Dem..	Carthage.
5	Ewin L. Davis*.....	Dem..	Tullahoma.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*.....	Dem..	Nashville.
7	Edward E. Eslick.....	Dem..	Pulaski.
8	Gordon Browning*.....	Dem..	Huntingdon.
9	Finis J. Garrett*.....	Dem..	Dresden.
10	Hubert F. Fisher*.....	Dem..	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*.....	Dem..	Clarksville.
2	John C. Box*.....	Dem..	Jacksonville.
3	Morgan G. Sanders*...	Dem..	Canton.
4	Sam Rayburn*.....	Dem..	Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners*...	Dem..	Dallas.
6	Luther A. Johnson*....	Dem..	Corsicana.
7	Clay Stone Briggs*....	Dem..	Galveston.
8	Daniel E. Garrett*.....	Dem..	Houston.
9	Joseph J. Mansfield*...	Dem..	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*...	Dem..	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally*.....	Dem..	Marlin.
12	Fritz G. Lanham*.....	Dem..	Fort Worth.
13	Guinn Williams*.....	Dem..	Decatur.
14	Harry M. Wurzbach*...	Rep...	Seguin.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
15	John N. Garner*.....	Dem..	Uvalde.
16	C. B. Hudspeth*.....	Dem..	El Paso.
17	Thomas L. Blanton*...	Dem..	Abilene.
18	Marvin Jones*.....	Dem..	Amarillo.

UTAH.

1	Don B. Colton*.....	Rep...	Vernal.
2	E. O. Leatherwood*...	Rep...	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	Elbert S. Brigham.....	Rep...	St. Albans.
2	Ernest W. Gibson*....	Rep...	Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA.

1	Schuyler Otis Bland*...	Dem..	Newport News.
2	Joseph T. Deal*.....	Dem..	Norfolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague*..	Dem..	Richmond.
4	Patrick Henry Drewry*.	Dem..	Petersburg.
5	Joseph Whitehead.....	Dem..	Chatham.
6	Clifton A. Woodrum*...	Dem..	Roanoke.
7	Thomas W. Harrison*..	Dem..	Winchester.
8	R. Walton Moore*.....	Dem..	Fairfax.
9	George C. Peery*.....	Dem..	Tazewell.
10	H. St. G. Tucker*.....	Dem..	Lexington.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller*.....	Rep...	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*....	Rep...	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*.....	Rep...	Hoquiam.
4	John W. Summers*....	Rep...	Walla Walla.
5	Sam B. Hill*.....	Dem..	Waterville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	Carl G. Bachmann.....	Rep...	Wheeling.
2	Frank L. Bowman.....	Rep...	Morgantown.
3	John M. Wolverton....	Rep...	Richwood.
4	Harry C. Woodyard†...	Rep...	Spencer.
5	James F. Strother.....	Rep...	Welch.
6	J. Alfred Taylor*.....	Dem..	Fayetteville.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry Allen Cooper*...	Rep...	Racine.
2	Edward Voigt*.....	Rep...	Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson*.....	Rep...	Madison.
4	John C. Schafer*.....	Rep...	Milwaukee.
5	Victor L. Berger*.....	Soc...	Milwaukee.
6	Florian Lampert*.....	Rep...	Oshkosh.
7	Joseph D. Beck*.....	Rep...	Viroqua.
8	Edward E. Browne*....	Rep...	Waupaca.
9	George J. Schneider*...	Rep...	Appleton.
10	James A. Frear*.....	Rep...	Hudson.
11	Hubert H. Peavey*....	Rep...	Washburn.

WYOMING.

At Large.

Charles E. Winter*..... Rep... Casper.

ALASKA, *Delegate*—

Dan A. Sutherland*.... Rep... Fairbanks.

HAWAII, *Delegate*—

William P. Jarrett..... Dem.. Honolulu.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *Resident Commissioners*—

Isauro Gabaldon..... Nat... Nueva Ecija.
Pedro Guevara..... Nat... Santa Cruz.

PORTO RICO, *Resident Commissioner*—

Felix Cordova Davila... Union.. Manati.

Clerk of the House—Wm. Tyler Page, Rep., Md.

*Served in the 68th Congress. †Served in previous Congress.

Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, Rep., was elected Feb. 17, 1925, in the Fourth California District to succeed her husband, Julius Kahn, who died Dec. 18, 1924. H. L. Bowles, Rep., was elected in the Second Massachusetts District to succeed George B. Churchill who died July 1, 1925. Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Rep., was elected June 30, 1925, to succeed her husband, John Jacob Rogers, who died March 28, 1925. Joseph L. Hooper, Rep., was elected Aug. 18, in the Third Michigan District to succeed Arthur B. Williams who died May 1, 1925. Stewart H. Appleby, Rep., was elected Nov. 3, 1925, in the Third New Jersey District to succeed T. Frank Appleby who died Dec. 13, 1924. John W. Moore, Dem., was elected Nov. 3, in the Third Kentucky District to succeed Robert Y. Thomas, Jr. who died Sept. 3, 1925.

The House of Representatives of the 69th Congress consists of 435 members. The composition of the House is: Republicans, 247; Democrats, 183; Farmer Laborites, 3; and Socialists, 2.

SENATE COMMITTEES, SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS, AS OF DEC. 8, 1925.

Chairmen of Committees of the Senate (all Republicans)—*Agriculture and Forestry*—G. Norris, Neb.; *Appropriations*—F. Warren, Wyo.; *Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses*—H. Keyes, N. H.

Banking and Currency—McLean, Conn.; *Civil Service*—Couzens, Mich.; *Claims*—Means, Col.; *Commerce*—Jones, Wash.; *District of Columbia*—Capper, Kan.; *Education and Labor*—Phipps, Col.; *Enrolled Bills*, Greene, Vt.; *Expenditures in Executive Departments*—Reed, Pa.; *Immigration*—Johnson, Cal.; *Indian Affairs*—Harreld, Okla.; *Interoceanic Canals*—Edge, N. J.; *Interstate Commerce*—Watson, Ind.; *Irrigation and Reclamation*—McNary, Ore.; *Judiciary*—Cummins, Iowa; *Library*—Fess, Ohio; *Manufactures*—McKinley, Ill.

Military Affairs—Wadsworth jr., N. Y.; *Mines and Mining*—Oddie, Nev.; *Naval Affairs*—Hale, Me.; *Patents*—Ernst, Ky.

Pensions—Norbeck, S. D.; *Post Offices and Post Roads*—Moses, N. H.; *Printing*—Pepper, Pa.; *Public Buildings and Grounds*—Fernald, Me.; *Public Lands and Surveys*—Stanfield, Ore.; *Rules*—Curtis, Kan.; *Territories and Insular Possessions*—Willis, Ohio.

Finance—Members: Smoot, Utah, Chairman; McLean, Conn.; Curtis, Kan.; Watson, Ind.; Reed, Pa.; Ernst, Ky.; Stanfield, Ore.; Wadsworth, N. Y.; McKinley, Ill.; Shortridge, Cal.; Simmons, N. C.; Jones, N. M.; Gerry, R. I.; Harrison, Miss.; King, Utah; Bayard, Del.; George, Ga.

Foreign Relations—Members: Borah, Idaho, Chairman; Johnson, Cal.; Moses, N. H.; Lenroot, Wis.; Willis, Ohio; Pepper, Pa., McLean, Conn., Edge, N. J.; Capper, Kan.; Butler, Mass.; Swanson, Va.; Pittman, Nev.; Robinson, Ark.; Underwood, Ala.; Walsh, Mont.; Reed, Mo.; Harrison, Miss.; Shipstead, Minn.

NEW YORK CITY (1925) POPULATION, 5,873,356.

New York City has a population of 5,873,356, according to the 1925 census figures, announced Dec. 22, by Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State, under whose direction the enumeration was taken last June.

These figures show that despite restricted immigration and heavy gains in Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York City has grown a little more than 250,000 in the last five years.

Big growth in population took place in the Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, but Manhattan lost 339,074. The last is attributed to the effects of restricted immigration and the constant encroachment of business in residential sections.

Comparative figures for the five boroughs between the Federal census of 1920 and the State census of 1925 follow:

Borough.	1920.	1925.
Bronx	732,016	872,168
Kings	2,018,356	2,203,235
Manhattan	2,284,103	1,945,029
Queens	469,042	714,647
Richmond	116,531	138,277
Total	5,620,048	5,873,356

The Bronx has grown 140,152 in the last five years and Kings has gained 184,879. Queens gained 245,605 and Richmond 21,746.

The commuting counties of Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk gained 195,844, the greatest growth during any similar period of their history.

Between 1910 and 1915, when New York City had a population growth of 280,338, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk grew only 79,757, Manhattan showing a loss of 193,795.

Between 1915 and 1920 New York City added tens of thousands, attracted by the prevailing high wages. During this period 260 incorporated villages in New York State slumped in population.

The 1925 census shows the villages once more are on the gain.

Figures furnished by the United States Department of Labor showing the number of immigrant aliens admitted to the United States, who gave New York City as their intended future permanent residence, for a four-year fiscal period follows:

IMMIGRANT ALIENS.

1911	260,273	1922	91,543
1912	239,275	1923	130,142
1913	330,531	1924	166,749
1914	344,663	1925	68,263
Total	1,174,747	Total	456,697

During the fiscal years from 1911 to 1914 a total of 315,204 emigrant aliens left New York State for their native land. Between 1922 and June 30, 1925, a total of 171,276 emigrant aliens left New York State for their native shores.

These figures show that during the last four fiscal years 718,050 less immigrant aliens have been admitted who gave New York State as their intended home.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

The figures in this table are official U. S. Census figures for every Federal Census year prior to 1910; for all other years prior to 1910, and for 1910 and every succeeding year the figures are estimates of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Municipal Department of Health.

July 1.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1790	33,131	1,761	4,495	3,835	6,159	49,401
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1905	1,950,000	295,000	1,335,000	75,000	195,000	3,850,000
1906	2,112,697	271,629	1,358,891	72,846	198,241	4,014,304
1907	2,174,335	290,097	1,404,569	74,173	209,686	4,152,860
1908	2,232,828	308,256	1,448,095	75,420	220,836	4,285,435
1909	2,292,894	327,553	1,492,970	76,688	232,580	4,422,685
1910	2,330,524	437,440	1,642,591	86,624	288,011	4,785,190
1911	2,325,638	468,448	1,682,144	89,772	307,067	4,873,069
1912	2,320,752	499,456	1,721,697	92,920	326,123	4,960,948
1913	2,315,866	530,464	1,761,250	96,068	345,179	5,048,827
1914	2,310,980	561,472	1,800,803	99,216	364,235	5,136,706
1915	2,306,094	592,480	1,840,356	102,364	383,291	5,224,585
1916	2,301,208	623,488	1,879,909	105,512	402,347	5,312,464
1917	2,296,322	654,496	1,919,462	108,660	421,403	5,400,343
1918	2,291,436	685,504	1,959,015	111,808	440,459	5,488,222
1919	2,286,550	716,512	1,998,568	114,956	459,515	5,576,101
1920	2,295,825	747,520	2,038,121	118,104	478,571	5,678,141
1921	2,321,052	778,528	2,077,674	121,252	497,627	5,796,133
1922	2,345,472	809,536	2,117,227	124,400	516,683	5,913,318
1923	2,366,530	840,544	2,156,780	127,548	535,739	6,027,191
1924	2,386,144	871,552	2,196,333	130,696	554,795	6,139,520
1925	2,405,676	902,560	2,235,886	133,844	573,851	6,251,817

STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUSES OF NEW YORK CITY POPULATION.

Year.	Bronx.	Kings.	New York.	Queens.	Richmond.	Whole City.
1855—N. Y. State Census	.....	216,355	629,810	46,266	21,389	913,820
1865—N. Y. State Census	.....	310,824	726,386	57,997	28,209	1,123,416
1875—N. Y. State Census	.....	509,154	1,041,886	84,011	35,196	1,670,247
1892—N. Y. State Census	.....	995,276	1,891,739	141,807	53,452	2,992,274
1905—N. Y. State Census	271,630	1,358,686	2,384,010	198,240	72,845	4,285,411
1915—N. Y. State Census	615,600	1,798,513	2,137,747	396,727	98,634	5,047,221
1910—U. S. Census	430,980	1,634,351	2,331,542	284,041	85,969	4,766,883
1920—U. S. Census	732,016	2,018,356	2,284,103	469,042	116,531	5,620,048

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK CITY.

The City of New York comprises five boroughs—Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. Manhattan covers New York County. Brooklyn covers Kings County, and the other boroughs cover the counties from which they were named.

The City (five boroughs) of New York has an extreme length, north and south, of 36 miles; and an extreme breadth of 16½ miles, measuring from the North River along 23d Street, Manhattan, and thence to the easterly border of Queens Borough.

From the western border of the Borough of Richmond to the eastern border of Queens Borough, the distance is 25 miles.

Manhattan Borough is 12½ miles long and its extreme breadth is 2½ miles; Bronx, length 8.1 miles, breadth 9.2 miles; Brooklyn, length 11.5 miles, breadth 10.3 miles; Queens, length 15.1 miles, breadth 13.7 miles; Richmond, length 15.5 miles, breadth 7.0 miles.

The total area of the five boroughs and of the incorporated City of New York, according to the Chief Engineer, is 300.0 square miles. By acres, the areas of the boroughs are as follows:

Manhattan, 14,038; Bronx, 26,524; Brooklyn, 45,444; Queens, 69,075; Richmond, 36,600; total—191,681. Their population, Jan. 1, 1920, was, by the U. S. Census, as follows: Manhattan, 2,284,103, Bronx, 732,016; Brooklyn, 2,018,356; Queens, 469,042; Richmond, 116,531; total—5,620,048.

POPULATION AND AREA OF N. Y. STATE, BY COUNTIES, 1870-1920.

In computing the increase from 1890 to 1900 for certain counties the population of Indian reservations in 1900 has been deducted as follows: Cattaraugus, 1,982; Chautauqua, 31; Erie, 1,305; Franklin, 1,253; Genesee, 346; Niagara, 337; Onondaga, 530.

County.	When Formed.	Land Area Sq. M.	Population 1920.	Pop. Per Sq. M. 1920.	Population 1910.	Population 1900.	Population 1890.	Population 1880.	Population 1870.
Albany	1683	527	186,106	353.1	173,666	165,571	164,555	154,890	133,052
Allegany	1806	1,047	36,842	35.2	41,412	41,501	43,240	41,810	40,814
Bronx	1914	41	732,016	17,854.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	1806	705	113,610	161.1	78,809	69,149	62,973	49,483	44,103
Cattaraugus	1808	1,343	71,323	53.1	65,919	65,643	60,866	55,806	43,909
Cayuga	1799	703	65,221	92.8	67,106	66,234	65,302	65,081	59,550
Chautauqua	1808	1,069	115,348	107.9	105,126	88,314	75,202	65,342	59,327
Chemung	1836	407	65,872	161.8	54,662	54,063	48,265	43,065	35,281
Chenango	1798	894	34,969	39.1	35,575	36,568	37,776	39,891	40,564
Clinton	1788	1,049	43,898	41.8	48,230	47,430	46,437	50,897	47,947
Columbia	1786	644	38,930	60.5	43,658	43,211	46,172	47,928	47,044
Cortland	1808	503	29,625	58.9	29,249	27,576	28,657	25,825	25,173
Delaware	1797	1,449	42,774	29.5	45,575	46,413	45,496	42,721	42,972
Dutchess	1683	806	91,747	113.8	87,661	81,670	77,879	79,184	74,041
Erie	1821	1,034	634,688	613.8	528,985	433,686	322,981	219,884	178,699
Essex	1799	1,836	31,871	17.4	33,458	30,707	33,052	34,515	29,042
Franklin	1808	1,678	43,541	25.9	45,717	42,853	38,110	32,390	30,271
Fulton	1838	516	44,927	87.1	44,534	42,842	37,650	30,985	27,064
Genesee	1802	496	37,976	76.6	37,615	34,561	33,265	32,806	31,606
Greene	1800	643	25,796	40.1	30,214	31,478	31,598	32,695	31,832
Hamilton	1816	1,750	3,970	2.3	4,373	4,947	4,762	3,923	2,960
Herkimer	1791	1,459	64,962	44.5	56,356	51,049	45,608	42,669	39,929
Jefferson	1805	1,274	82,250	64.6	80,382	76,748	68,806	66,103	65,415
Kings	1683	71	2,018,356	28,427.5	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547	599,495	419,921
Lewis	1805	1,270	23,704	18.7	24,849	27,427	29,806	31,416	28,699
Livingston	1821	631	36,830	58.4	38,037	37,059	37,801	39,562	38,309
Madison	1806	650	39,535	60.8	39,289	40,545	42,892	44,112	43,522
Monroe	1821	663	352,034	531.0	283,212	217,854	189,586	144,903	117,868
Montgomery	1772	398	57,928	145.5	57,567	47,488	45,699	38,315	34,457
Nassau	1899	274	126,120	460.3	83,930	55,448	.....	.....	.....
New York	1683	22	2,284,103	103,822.9	2,762,522	2,050,600	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292
Niagara	1808	522	118,705	227.4	92,036	74,961	62,491	54,173	50,437
Oneida	1798	1,250	182,833	146.3	154,157	132,800	122,922	115,475	110,008
Onondaga	1794	781	241,465	309.2	200,298	168,735	146,247	117,893	104,183
Ontario	1789	649	52,652	81.1	52,286	49,605	48,453	49,541	45,108
Orange	1683	834	119,844	143.7	116,001	103,859	97,859	88,220	80,902
Orleans	1824	396	28,619	72.3	32,000	30,164	30,803	30,128	27,689
Oswego	1816	966	71,045	73.5	71,664	70,881	71,883	77,911	77,941
Otsego	1791	1,009	46,200	45.8	47,216	48,939	50,861	51,397	8,967
Putnam	1812	233	10,802	46.4	14,665	13,757	14,849	15,181	15,420
Queens	1683	108	469,042	4,343.0	284,041	152,999	128,053	90,574	73,803
Rensselaer	1791	663	113,129	170.6	122,276	121,697	124,511	115,328	99,549
Richmond	1683	57	116,531	2,044.4	85,969	67,021	51,693	38,991	33,029
Rockland	1798	183	45,548	248.9	46,873	38,298	35,162	27,690	25,213
St. Lawrence	1802	2,701	88,121	32.6	89,005	89,083	85,048	85,997	84,826
Saratoga	1791	823	60,029	72.9	61,917	61,089	57,663	55,156	51,529
Schenectady	1809	206	109,363	530.9	88,235	46,852	29,797	23,538	21,347
Schoharie	1795	642	21,303	33.2	23,855	26,854	29,164	32,910	33,340
Schuyler	1859	336	13,098	39.0	14,004	15,811	16,711	18,842	18,989
Seneca	1804	336	24,735	73.6	26,972	28,114	28,227	29,278	27,823
Steuben	1796	1,398	80,627	57.7	83,362	82,822	81,473	77,586	67,717
Suffolk	1683	920	110,246	119.8	96,138	77,582	62,491	53,888	46,924
Sullivan	1809	1,002	33,163	33.1	33,808	32,306	31,031	32,491	34,550
Tioga	1791	520	24,212	46.6	25,624	27,951	29,935	32,673	30,572
Tompkins	1817	476	35,285	74.1	33,647	33,830	32,923	34,445	33,178
Ulster	1683	1,137	74,979	65.9	91,769	88,422	87,062	85,838	84,075
Warren	1813	876	31,673	36.2	32,223	29,943	27,866	25,179	22,592
Washington	1772	837	44,888	53.6	47,778	45,624	45,656	47,871	49,568
Wayne	1823	599	48,827	81.5	50,179	48,660	49,729	51,760	47,710
Westchester	1683	448	344,436	768.8	283,055	184,257	146,772	108,988	131,348
Wyoming	1841	601	30,314	50.4	31,880	30,413	31,193	30,907	29,164
Yates	1823	343	16,641	48.5	18,642	20,318	21,001	21,087	19,595
The State	.....	47,654	10,385,227	217.9	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	5,082,871	4,382,759

Montgomery's original name was Tryon, which was formed from Albany County in 1772. Washington was originally Charlotte, formed 1772.

COUNTY SEATS IN NEW YORK STATE.

County.	County Seat.	County.	County Seat.	County.	County Seat.
Albany	Albany.	Herkimer	Herkimer.	Richmond	Richmond.
Allegany	Belmont.	Jefferson	Watertown.	Rockland	New City.
Bronx	Bronx Boro.	Kings	Brooklyn Boro.	St. Lawrence	Canton.
Broome	Binghamton.	Lewis	Lowville.	Saratoga	Ballston Spa.
Cattaraugus	Little Valley.	Livingston	Geneseo.	Schenectady	Schenectady.
Cayuga	Auburn.	Madison	Wampsville.	Schoharie	Schoharie.
Chautauqua	Mayville.	Monroe	Rochester.	Schuyler	Watkins.
Chemung	Elmira.	Montgomery	Fonda.	Seneca	Waterloo.
Chenango	Norwich.	Nassau	Mineola.	Steuben	Bath.
Clinton	Plattsburg.	New York	Manhattan Boro.	Suffolk	Riverhead.
Columbia	Hudson.	Niagara	Lockport.	Sullivan	Monticello.
Cortland	Cortland.	Oneida	Utica.	Tioga	Owego.
Delaware	Delhi.	Onondaga	Syracuse.	Tompkins	Ithaca.
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie.	Ontario	Canandaigua.	Ulster	Kingston.
Erie	Buffalo.	Orange	Goshen.	Warren	Lake George.
Essex	Elizabethtown.	Orleans	Albion.	Washington	Hudson Falls.
Franklin	Malone.	Oswego	Oswego.	Wayne	Lyons.
Fulton	Johnstown.	Otsego	Cooperstown.	Westchester	White Plains.
Genesee	Batavia.	Putnam	Carmel.	Wyoming	Warsaw.
Greene	Catskill.	Queens	Jamaica.	Yates	Penn Yan.
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant.	Rensselaer	Troy.		

There were in 1920 in New York State 932 towns, 59 cities, and 475 incorporated villages. Long Beach became a city in 1922.

Cities of the 1st class in New York State are of over 175,000 inhabitants; 2d class, from 50,000 to 175,000; 3d class, under 50,000.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Revised by the State Department of Labor to include the 1925 amendments.)

The Workmen's Compensation Law of New York provides free treatment and maintenance for employees incapacitated for work by accidental injury or occupational disease, and if they die of their accidents or diseases, maintenance and funeral money for their widows, children and dependents.

By obligating employers to insure their employees, it throws the main financial burden of misfortune upon the industry and the consumer It took the place in 1914 of a law that held employer liable only when he was negligent. It tends to free the employee and society of pauperism.

It covers many and varied employments and industries. They are enumerated in its text by alphabetical lists. In addition, it covers any business that regularly employs "four or more workmen or operatives" and any employment voluntarily brought under it by employer and employee.

The clerical or office force of a factory carrying on an industry that it enumerates and all the clerks of a department store or other business that employs four or more elevator operators, chauffeurs or other "workmen or operatives" come within the law.

It expressly excludes farm laborers and domestic servants.

It stipulates that employments must be carried on for profit or pecuniary gain. This excludes, for example, repairing private residences from which the owners derive no rentals, or grave digging for religious corporations. The pecuniary gain limitation does not apply to public employment.

All State employees are entitled to compensation.

Railroad employees injured in interstate commerce are excluded by the Federal Employers' Liability Act.

Masters and crews of vessels on navigable waters are excluded by the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal courts. Longshoremen and other maritime workers if injured on docks are protected by the compensation law, but not if injured on vessels in navigable waters.

The injured employee or others must give written notice of the accident to the employer and the Department of Labor within thirty days and must file a claim for compensation within a year.

The accident must not be due to the injured employee's wilful intent to injure himself or another or solely to his intoxication.

The employer is entitled to select the physician or hospital or to consent to the employee's selection; otherwise the employee is liable for the fees.

The compensation of a disabled employee is two-thirds of his weekly wages, but not to exceed $20 or be less than $8, except that the compensation is the same as the wages when the wages are less than $8.

In death cases awards are made to dependents in accordance with a schedule provided therefor. The total amount of such benefits must not exceed two-thirds of the average weekly wage of the deceased based on maximum earnings of $150 a month.

All awards draw interest in 30 days after the making thereof.

The only situation where the carrier can absolutely debar award by objecting to the failure to file a claim will be when the first hearing is not held until a year or more after the accident.

Compensation (other than death) benefits granted by the law:

Permanent total disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for period of disability.

Permanent partial disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for periods specified in a schedule arranged by parts of the body, ranging from 15 weeks for loss of little finger to 312 weeks for an arm. In case of protracted temporary total disabilities in connection therewith, the injured is compensated in addition for the length of the temporary total disability in excess of periods stated in a schedule.

Temporary total disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for the period of disability, but not to exceed $3,500.

Occupational disease—two-thirds of the average weekly wage during the period of disability.

Waiting period—the first seven days' disability are not compensated unless the disability exceeds forty-nine days.

The first payment of compensation becomes due on the fourteenth day of disability and if the case is not controverted, payment of compensation must begin on or before the eighteenth day after disability or within eight days after the employer first has knowledge of the accident. A notice of controversy must be filed on or before the eighteenth day of disability.

Failure to pay an instalment of compensation within eighteen days after it is due, carries with it an additional 10 per cent. of the compensation which accrues to the injured workman.

Minors under 18 years of age who are employed in violation of the Labor Law are entitled to double compensation.

REHABILITATION.

An amendment of the Labor Law enacted and signed in 1925 makes the special fund of the Workmen's Compensation Law directly available for rehabilitation of employees from incapacity due to injury.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—MANHATTAN.

Tammany—Headquarters, Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th Street. *Chairman General Committee*—David H. Knott. *Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue. *Secretary*—James F. Egan. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Peter J. Dooling, 315 West 42d Street.

The officially recognized *Leader* of the Tammany organization is former General Sessions Judge George W. Olvany, one of the Tenth District leaders, who succeeded, in 1924, Charles F. Murphy, deceased.

A. D.	Leaders (Men).	Address.	Leaders (Women).	Address.
1...	Daniel E. Finn	590 Broome Street	Mrs. Margaret Fay	19 Vandam Street.
	Peter J. Hamill	59 Madison Street	Mrs. Thomas J. Nolan	9 Madison Street.
2...	Harry C. Perry	364 Bowery	Miss Elvira Coffre	57 Kenmare Street.
	Chris. D. Sullivan	263 Grand Street	Mrs. Barbara Porges	36 Rivington Street.
3...	Charles W. Culkin	301 W. 12th Street	Mrs. Clara E. Keenan	317 W. 11th Street.
	Wm. L. Kavanagh	267 W. 25th Street	Mrs. Mary G. Murphy	360 W. 23d Street.
	Charles H. Hussey	464 Eighth Avenue	Mrs. Ellen Downey	426 W. 34th Street.
4...	Edward J. Ahearn	290 E. Broadway	Mrs. Mary Halpin	296 East Broadway.
5...	Peter J. Dooling	315 W. 42d Street	Mrs. Mary E. Connelly	445 W. 43d Street.
	Thos. J. McManus	728 Ninth Avenue	Mrs. B. McCarthy	459 W. 49th Street.
	John F. Curry	413 W. 57th Street	Miss Martha Byrne	133 W. 61st Street.
6...	David Lazarus	247 Seventh Street	Mrs. Benjamin Hoffman	271 Seventh Street.
7...	James J. Hagan	131 W. 64th Street	Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips	114 W. 74th Street.
8...	Solomon Goldenkranz	67 St. Marks Place	Mrs. Frances Bauman	79 E. 4th Street.
9...	Thomas A. Williams	259 W. 97th Street	Mrs. Sadie E. Garland	122 W. 102d Street.
..	George W. Olvany	139 W. 14th Street	.....	.....
10...	Charles L. Kohler	139 W. 14th Street	Mrs. Agnes P. Husch	67 W. 12th Street.
..	Geo. L. Donnellan	61 W. 49th Street	Miss Loretta Bonner	106 W. 52d Street.
11...	James J. Hines	292 Manhattan Ave.	Mrs. E. F. Stewart	16 Morningside Ave.
12...	Wm. P. Kenneally	345 Second Avenue	Miss Elizabeth M. Barry	340 E. 18th Street.
	Michael J. Cruise	226 E. 32d Street	Miss Anna Montgomery	145 E. 30th Street.
	Martin G. McCue	760 Third Avenue	Mrs. Mary A. Hagerty	683 Third Avenue.
13...	Andrew B. Keating	600 W. 125th Street	Mrs. Abbey Shay Hughes	502 W. 122d Street.
14...	Thomas M. Farley	369 E. 62d Street	Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald	323 E. 69th Street.
15...	Frank L. Briarly	1019 Madison Avenue.	Mrs. Mary O'Connell	130 E. 93d Street.
16...	Stephen Ruddy	334 E. 79th Street	Mrs. Mary Russell	446 E. 79th Street.
	Michael Cosgrove	326 E. 86th Street	Mrs. Anna Naughton	245 E. 86th Street.
17...	Nathan Burkan	74 W. 114th Street	Miss Rose Rothenberg	1801 Seventh Avenue.
	James J. Frawley	132 W. 118th Street	Mrs. Sara Paul	135 W. 123d Street.
18...	John J. Dietz	1451 Lexington Ave	Miss Elizabeth Donohue	166 E. 102d Street.
	H. Warren Hubbard	208 E. 116th Street	Mrs. Mary A. Quigley	114 E. 116th Street.
19...	Martin J. Healy	2043 Seventh Avenue	Miss Annie Mathews	130 W. 123d Street.
20...	Clarence Neal jr.	165 E. 125th Street	Mrs. Sadita E. Wilson	2053 Lexington Ave.
21...	Edmund P. Jolahan	728 St. Nicholas Ave.	Mrs. Joyce Bushel	622 W. 137th Street.
22...	Joseph J. McCormick	423 W. 156th Street	Miss Elizabeth V. McCrystal	580 W. 161st Street.
23...	John Mara	552 W. 181st Street	Mrs. Katherine D. Codding	604 W. 178th Street.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS—MANHATTAN.

Republican County Committee (New York County)—Headquarters, 105 W. 40th St. *Chairman*—Samuel S. Koenig. *Treasurer*—Ogden L. Mills. *Secretary*—Clarence Schmeizel. *Chairman of Women's Division*—Miss Helen Varick Boswell.

As. Dist.	Executive Members.	District Headquarters.	Associate Leaders.	Headquarters.
1	Joseph Levenson	236 East Broadway	Mrs. Anna M. Simon	236 East Broadway
	William G. Rose	32 Mcdougal St	Miss Maria Sylvester	32 Macdougal St.
	George M. Fanelli	32 Macdougal St	Miss Eleanor E. Rose	32 Macdougal St.
2	Jacob Rosenberg	264 Grand St	Mrs. Rose Bernstein	264 Grand St.
	John Kane	318 W. 14th St	Mrs. Anna C. Reed	318 W. 14th St.
3	Raymond J. Mulligan	269 Eighth Ave	Mrs. Agnes Scheiffele	265 W. 34th St.
	David Morton	265 W. 34th St	Mrs. Kathryn MacNeil	269 Eighth Ave.
4	Alexander Wolf	436 Grand St	Miss Jessie Yatkowsky	436 Grand St.
5	George J. Beyer	763 Eighth Ave	Mrs. Nellie Wilson	763 Eighth Ave.
	Anthony F. Ludden	115 W. 63d St	Mrs. Mary O'Shea Grout	115 W. 63d St.
6	Samuel S. Koenig	44 Avenue C	Mrs. Sadie Koenig	44 Avenue C.
7	Albert J. Berwin	2228 Broadway	Mrs. Niles R. Becker	2228 Broadway
8	Geo. C. Nordinger	108 Second Ave	Mrs. Mildred Samuel	108 Second Ave.
9	Charles E. Heydt	157 W. 97th St	Mrs. Katherine T. Hammer	157 W. 97th St.
10	F. R. Stoddard	8 W. 28th St	Mrs. Charlotte Farrar	8 W. 28th St.
11	Robert P. Levis	550 W. 113th St	Mrs. Ida Stack	550 W. 113th St.
12	William Henkel	201 E. 22d St	Mrs. Lillian Michel	201 E. 22d St.
	John S. Shea	230 E. 36th St	Mrs. J. Homer Cudmore	230 E. 36th St.
	Charles K. Lexow	208 E. 50th St	Miss C. Mat'lde Schaeffer	208 E. 50th St.
13	Valentine J. Hahn	530 W. 125th St	Miss Sarah S. Butler	530 W. 125th St.
14	Joseph Fabian	324 E. 72d St	Mrs. Ida Mallee	324 E. 72d St.
	Charles W. Ferry	173 E. 83d St	Miss Kathryn P. Kolb	173 E. 83d St.
15	Frank J. Coleman jr	1041 Madison Ave	Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt	1041 Madison Ave.
16	William C. Hecht jr	173 E. 83d St	Mrs. Helen F. Rothweiler	173 E. 83d St.
	Albert E. Schwartz	243 E. 86th St	Mrs. Elizabeth Kogel	243 E. 86th St.
17	Robert Oppenheim	69 W. 113th St	Mrs. Edith Schacter	69 W. 113th St.
18	Charles B. Largy	153 E. 116th St	Mrs. Mary Jacobs	168 E. 105th St.
	Morris Levy	168 E. 105th St	Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce	153 E. 116th St.
19	David B. Costuma	23 W. 124th St	Mrs. Nellie Barrows	23 W. 124th St.
20	Frank K. Bowers	107 E. 125th St	Mrs. Gertrude M. Taaffe	107 E. 125th St.
21	Robert S. Conklin	3410 Broadway	Mrs. Margaret A. Sealy	3410 Broadway
22	John A. Bolles	1723 Amsterdam Ave	Miss Grace D. Vanamee	1723 Amsterdam Ave.
23	Collin H. Woodward	90 Bennett Ave	Mrs. Theresa G. Lindheim	90 Bennett Ave.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—John H. McCooey.

1—James J. Browne, Mrs. Martha Guilfoyle; John F. Quayle, Mrs. Margaret Walters.
2—Joseph Fennelly, Miss Lillian Murphy.
3—James Kane, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Struck.
4—Thomas J. Drennan, Mary T. Harrington.
5—James J. Sexton, Mrs. Mary Greehy.
6—Charles W. Jannicky, Miss Mary Figuiera.
7—William J. Heffernan, Mrs. Agnes Leonard Ward.
8—Patrick J. Diamond, Miss Kathryn McGivney.
9—Thomas F. Wogan, Mrs. Evelyn J. Meagher.
10—Peter A. Carey, Mrs. Minnie J. Harris.
11—Thomas A. Dempsey, Miss Honaur Gelson.
12—James J. Heffernan, Mrs. Ellen M. Joyce.
13—George W. Lindsay, Mrs. Evelyn Ward Rehm.
14—Daniel J. Carroll, Mrs. Mary C. Bartley.
15—Peter J. McGunness, Mrs. Julia V. Conlon.
16—Kenneth F. Sutherland, Mrs. Jennie McMahon.
17—Peter B. Hanson, Mrs. Minnie Abel.
18—John H. McCooey, Mrs. Sallie McRae Minsterer.
19—Henry Hasenflug, Mrs. Mary Eichel.
20—William F. Delaney, Mrs. Helen A. Braun.
21—Henry Hesterberg, Mrs. Mary F. O'Malley.
22—James P. Sinnott, Mrs. Edward W. McMahon.
23—Hyman Shorenstein, Mrs. Agnes Riley.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Charles C. Lockwood; *Vice Chairman*—Beatrice V. Stevenson; *Treasurer*—James A. Stewart; *Secretary*—Frederick H. Stevenson.

Executive Committee—Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman.
First—D. Harry Ralston, Miss Amy Wren.
Second—William R. Bayes, Miss Grace M. Lease.
Third—Anthony De Martini, Mrs. Lulu Simonson.
Fourth—Alfred T. Hobley, Miss Kathryn Gallagher.
Fifth—Charles C. Lockwood, Mrs. Annie I. Gunn.
Sixth—John R. Crews, Marguerite Bergen.
Seventh—John Feitner, Mrs. Catherine Cannon.
Eighth—Harold L. Turk, Mrs. Loretta Dannemeyer.
Ninth—Charles Warbasse, Mrs. Beatrice V. Stevenson.
Tenth—Charles F. Murphy, Jeannette G. H. Murphy.
Eleventh—Alfred E. Vass, Mrs. May M. Gooderson.
Twelfth—John T. Rafferty, Mrs. Emma Egolf.
Thirteenth—Jesse D. Moore, Mrs. Mabel Applebee.
Fourteenth—Merrick V. Nittoly, Elizabeth Gray.
Fifteenth—Richard Wright, Miss Lucy Hayes.
Sixteenth—Frederick Oppikofer, Mrs. Isabelle Claire Schults.
Seventeenth—Lewis M. Swasey, Mrs. Maude Neal.
Eighteenth—Warren G. Price, Mrs. Katherine L. Kerr.
Nineteenth—Jacob Bartscherer, Mrs. Jennie Blank.
Twentieth—William Schnitzpan, Mrs. Faith Moore Andrews.
Twenty-first—F. J. H. Kracke, Louise Zabriskie.
Twenty-second—Jacob A. Livingston, Mrs. Dorothy McKnight.
Twenty-third—Walter D. Ludden, Mrs. Helena M. Moll.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year (F'cal.)	No. Compt. Posit.	Examined.	Passed.	P. C. That Pas'd	Appointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd	Year (F'cal.)	No. Compt. Posit.	Examined.	Passed.	P. C. That Pas'd	Appointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd
1900	94,893	46,602	34,965	75.0	9,889	28.3	1913	282,597	141,905	94,350	66.5	35,154	37.3
1901	106,205	48,093	33,521	69.7	10,291	30.7	1914	292,460	215,587	147,526	68.4	41,935	28.4
1902	107,990	60,558	40,500	66.9	13,298	32.8	1915	292,291	167,79	114,632	68.3	36,398	31.8
1903	135,453	109,829	87,983	80.1	40,270	45.7	1916	296,936	154,722	113,792	73.5	42,057	37.0
1904	154,093	127,846	100,078	78.3	48,909	48.8	1917	326,899	212,114	122,280	57.6	86,312	70.5
1905	171,807	113,053	111,741	78.1	38,996	35.0	1918	642,432	551,391	387,963	70.4	213,530	55.0
1906	184,178	117,277	91,345	77.9	38,050	42.7	1919	592,961	438,259	299,826	68.4	179,533	59.9
1907	194,332	129,317	93,920	72.6	43,003	45.8	1920	497,603	293,327	193,915	66.1	116,309	60.0
1908	206,637	161,793	120,760	74.6	42,153	34.9	1921	448,112	303,309	203,209	67.0	101,711	50.1
1909	234,940	158,484	123,449	77.9	40,943	33.2	1922	420,688	206,007	128,952	62.6	63,867	49.5
1910	222,276	115,644	87,769	75.9	43,585	49.7	1923	411,398	204,200	122,918	60.1	57,694	46.1
1911	227,657	105,024	70,159	66.8	23,256	33.2	1924	415,593	222,915	133,506	59.9	68,287	51.1
1912	217,392	106,078	59,251	55.9	20,969	35.4	1925	423,538	201,415	122,495	60.8	51,604	40.9

Postal Information.

(As of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1925, effective April 15, 1925.)

DOMESTIC POSTAGE RATES.

First - Class: Letters and written and sealed matter, 2 cents for each ounce.

Government postal cards, 1 cent each.

Private mailing or post cards, 2 cents each.

Second-Class: Newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals containing notice of second-class entry, 2 cents for each 2 ounces up to 8 ounces and fourth-class zone rates, plus 2 cents service charge on each parcel over 8 ounces.

Third-Class (limit, 8 ounces): Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 1½ cents for each 2 ounces.

Books (including catalogs) of 24 pages or more, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces.

Fourth-Class (over 8 ounces): Merchandise books, printed matter, and all other mailable matter not in first or second class—

ZONES.	First Pound (Including 2 Cents Service Charge). *Cents.*	Additional Pounds.
Local.....	7	1 cent each 2 pounds.
1 and 2.....	7	1 cent each pound.
3.....	8	2 cents each pound.
4.....	9	4 cents each pound.
5.....	10	6 cents each pound.
6.....	11	8 cents each pound.
7.....	13	10 cents each pound.
8.....	14	12 cents each pound.

The rate on fourth-class matter between any point in the United States and any point in the Hawaiian Islands, and any point in Alaska, and between any two points in Alaska, is 12 cents for the first pound and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof, and in addition the service charge of 2 cents for each parcel. These rates also apply to parcels mailed in the United States for delivery in the Canal Zone, and to parcels between the Philippine Islands and the United States or its possessions. The service charge of 2 cents for each parcel is likewise applicable to parcels of fourth-class mail exchanged between the United States, or any of its possessions, and United States naval vessels.

Special Handling: On payment of 25 cents in addition to regular postage, fourth-class parcels indorsed "Special handling" will be accorded same treatment as first-class mail. This does not include special delivery.

Special Delivery Fees: Any class—up to 2 pounds, 10 cents; over 2 pounds, but nor more than 10 pounds, 15 cents; over 10 pounds, 20 cents.

Airplane (air mail) rates—*Domestic*—Eight cents an ounce or fraction thereof for each air route zone or part of zone, fully prepaid; such charge includes transportation to or from the Air Mail route as well as the transportation by air.

There are three zones (1), New York to Chicago; (2), Chicago to Cheyenne; (3), Cheyenne to San Francisco. The zone lines run north and south through Chicago and Cheyenne. All the country east of the Chicago zone line is in Zone 1; all west of the Cheyenne line is in Zone 3, all the country between the two zone lines is in Zone 2.

Foreign—Same as domestic Air Mail rate for those countries having 2-cent postal conventions with the United States; for all other countries, 3 cents in addition to Air Mail rate.

Registry Service—Any matter acceptable for transmission by Airplane Service may be registered upon the payment of the prescribed registry fees in addition to the required airplane postage.

Special Delivery—The use of special delivery stamps in addition to the Air Mail postage will insure prompt delivery at office of address.

Special Air Mail Stamps are issued, but any stamps good for postage may be used.

Indorsement—All mail matter intended for despatch "via Air Mail" should be indorsed with those words to avoid possible errors in handling and despatch.

Any mailable matter except that liable to damage from freezing will be carried by airplane, including sealed parcels, not exceeding 50 pounds in weight and not exceeding 84 inches in length and girth combined, with postage at the rate of 8 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for each zone or part of zone in which mail is carried by airplane.

Registered Mail—The registry fees on both domestic and foreign mail must be prepaid by stamps affixed in addition to the regular postage at the following rates: For domestic articles of the first class, indemnified for $50 or less, 15 cts.; for over $50 and not in excess of $100, 20 cts.; for domestic articles of the second class, for which no indemnity is provided, and for domestic articles of any class without intrinsic value for which indemnity will not be allowed, 15 cts.; for domestic articles of the third class indemnified for not exceeding $25, 15 cts.; for sealed parcels prepaid at the first class rate of postage, the same as for first class; for all articles of whatever class addressed to foreign countries, 10 cts. International indemnity is limited to $9.65 (50 francs), except for registered mail exchanged with Canada which is limited to $25.

A charge of 5 cents is collected from the sender, in addition to the postage and registry fee, for a sender's return receipt for each international registered Postal Union article, and each international registered parcel post package except those addressed to a certain few foreign countries.

Any mailable articles, except unsealed fourth-class matter (parcel post) for domestic destinations, may be registered. Domestic parcels containing fourth-class matter may also be registered if sealed and the required fee, and postage at the first-class rate, are paid.

Return receipts for domestic registered mail, showing delivery, may be obtained upon request and payment of a fee of 3 cents for each receipt.

Letters, prints, samples of merchandise and commercial papers may be registered to practically all foreign countries.

International parcel post mail may be registered to some, but not all, foreign countries. In the case of a few foreign countries only indemnity is paid for the loss, rifling or damage of international parcel post articles.

Insured Mail—Domestic third and fourth-class matter, mailed at or addressed to any post office in the United States or its possessions (except parcels mailed in the Philippine Islands), or on or to United States naval vessels, may be insured against loss, rifling, or damage in an amount equivalent to its value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed $5, upon payment of a fee of 5 cents, $25 for 8 cents, $50 for 10 cents, or $100 for 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both fee and postage to be prepaid.

Return receipts for domestic insured parcels, showing delivery, may be obtained upon request and payment of a fee of 3 cents for each receipt.

Insured International Mail—International insurance service is provided for Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Negotiations are pending for the introduction of this service with other foreign countries.

Canada—Mailable third-class or "printed matter" and fourth-class parcels of general merchandise may be insured for the same fees and under the same conditions in so far as applicable, including payment of indemnity, as apply to domestic mail of these classes. Third-class or "printed matter" may be registered, if desired, but fourth-class parcels of general merchandise may be registered only when sealed and postage is paid at letter rate. No sender's return receipts are furnished for *insured* parcels addressed to Canada.

Certain articles of considerable intrinsic value, usually of small size, such as jewelry, coins, precious stones, etc., cannot be insured to Canada, but may be registered when sealed and prepaid at the letter rate of postage in addition to the registry fee.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland—International parcel post packages for Great Britain and Northern Ireland may not be registered but may be insured when sealed and prepaid at the ordinary parcel post rates of postage for the following insurance fees in addition to the postage, within the limits of indemnity prescribed for the fees received. *Fees*—15 cts. on $10 indemnity; 20 cts. on $25; 30 cts. on $50; 50 cts. on $100.

Return receipts for insured mail to Great Britain and Northern Ireland may be obtained on request and payment of a fee of 5 cents for each receipt.

C. O. D. Mail—Domestic third and fourth-class matter may be sent C. O. D. between money order offices of the United States, its possessions, except the Philippines, and United States naval vessels

having money order service, on payment of a fee of 12 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $10; on payment of a fee of 15 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50, or upon payment of a fee of 25 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. Such parcels are insured against loss, rifling or damage in an amount equivalent to the actual value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed $10, $50, or $100, according to whether a 12, 15, or 25 cent fee was paid.

Money Orders—The maximum is $100, but there is no limit to the number that can be issued in one day to the same remitter. The fees for domestic orders are: $0.01 to $2.50, 5 cents; $2.51 to $5, 7 cents; $5.01 to $10, 10 cents; $10.01 to $20, 12 cents; $20.01 to $40, 15 cents; $40.01 to $60, 18 cents; $60.01 to $80, 20 cents; $80.01 to $100, 22 cents.

International money orders cost 10 cents for $10.00 or less, and 10 cents extra on each additional $10.00 up to $1 for $100.00. Domestic money orders are payable within 30 days at any United States post office (continental); after that, only at the office designated.

In the United States insular possessions, colonies of Great Britain, etc., the orders are payable only at the office drawn upon.

Unmailable Matter—Includes not only all legitimate matter not conforming to the rules as to legibility of address, size of package or certificates of inspection, but also game, etc., killed out of season, poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, or bad smelling; all spirituous and malt liquors; all liquor advertisements to or from prohibition localities, indecent matter, written or otherwise; dunning postals and lottery, endless chain and fraud matter. In addition, sealed mail to a *foreign country*, except it be obviously letters, cannot be sent, nor can publications in violation of the copyright laws of the country of destination.

Postal Savings—The limit of an individual deposit has been increased from $1,000 to $2,500. No sum of less than $1 will be accepted for a deposit. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

Letter Rates—2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, to the following countries:

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic.

Dutch West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and the Dutch part of St. Martins); Ecuador, Great Britain, Guatemala, Ireland, Haiti, Honduras, Republic of.

Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos, and Cayman Islands).

Leeward Islands (Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, Nevis with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and British Virgin Islands). Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Spain (including the Spanish colonies), Trinidad (including Tobago).

Uruguay, Western Samoa.

Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucia).

Members of the United States Navy in foreign waters, when addressed care of postmaster at New York, San Francisco or Seattle, as the case may be.

The rate to all other foreign countries and places in foreign countries for letters is 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Postal Card Rate—2 cents each to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Spain and her colonies. The rate is 2 cents each to other foreign countries.

Rates on other matter for foreign countries—

Newspapers and periodicals, each 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent.

Commercial papers, first 10 ounces or less, 5 cents; each additional 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent (limit of weight, 4 pounds 6 ounces).

Samples of merchandise, first 4 ounces or less, 2 cents; each additional 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent; (limit of weight, 18 ounces).

POSTAL SAVINGS TOTAL $132,099,867.

The amount of money on deposit with the Postal Savings system on Aug. 31, 1925, totaled $132,099,867. as against $132,655,147 on June 30, 1924.

The deposits at the chief Post Offices were as follows:

New York, N. Y.	$37,447,206	Newark, N. J.	$1,161,638	Des Moines, Iowa	$443,906
Brooklyn, N. Y.	10,058,362	Butte, Mont.	996,518	Buffalo, N. Y.	413,597
Boston, Mass.	6,707,742	St. Louis, Mo.	979,351	Columbus, O.	412,792
Chicago, Ill.	5,377,803	Uniontown, Pa.	909,345	Ironwood, Mich.	403,831
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,902,999	Los Angeles, Cal.	780,106	Providence, R. I.	389,336
Seattle, Wash.	2,863,543	Denver, Col.	672,786	Washington, D. C.	367,420
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,948,932	Great Falls, Mont.	622,857	Pocatello, Idaho	356,227
Kansas City, Mo.	1,777,922	San Francisco, Cal.	602,446	Miami, Fla.	351,537
Tacoma, Wash.	1,423,268	Milwaukee, Wis.	545,442	Roundup, Mont.	348,898
Portland, Ore.	1,389,832	Jersey City, N. J.	521,119	Sioux City, Iowa	323,708
Detroit, Mich.	1,322,519	Cincinnati, O.	475,076	Cleveland, Ohio	318,452
St. Paul, Minn.	1,170,843	Minneapolis, Minn.	471,353	Sioux Falls, S. D.	317,576

The total on deposit at the close of each fiscal year since the Postal Savings system was established is as follows:

1911	$677,145	1914	$43,444,271	1917	$131,954,696	1920	$157,276,322	1923	$131,671,300
1912	20,237,084	1915	65,684,708	1918	148,471,499	1921	152,389,903	1924	132,655,147
1913	33,818,870	1916	86,019,885	1919	167,323,260	1922	137,736,439		

POSTAL RECEIPTS AT BIG CITIES.

Year.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Detroit.	Brooklyn.
1900	$9,479,717	$6,627,281	$3,396,616	$3,190,658	$1,931,856	$765,139	$765,139	$1,430,788
1901	10,384,445	7,725,782	3,660,353	3,368,864	2,151,483	811,190	829,392	1,500,842
1902	11,671,358	8,598,656	4,148,703	3,626,519	2,414,403	932,728	945,370	1,612,872
1903	13,013,069	9,650,962	4,386,835	3,914,813	2,987,395	1,108,592	1,087,957	1,889,723
1904	14,136,480	10,550,261	4,593,110	4,210,538	3,266,866	1,227,984	1,179,313	2,026,170
1905	15,486,137	11,680,177	4,876,913	4,528,611	3,575,079	1,319,565	1,258,985	2,016,901
1906	16,993,044	12,907,438	5,483,707	4,925,282	3,569,184	1,476,202	1,410,908	2,299,891
1907	18,567,434	13,920,835	5,858,115	5,244,748	3,906,498	1,639,588	1,608,669	2,438,229
1908	18,569,615	14,643,193	5,890,892	5,398,978	3,887,460	1,838,666	1,639,366	2,397,504
1909	19,926,306	15,786,548	6,140,593	5,785,725	4,157,285	2,000,279	1,784,028	2,451,210
1910	22,338,970	18,066,057	6,746,479	6,203,420	4,410,414	2,255,432	1,992,606	2,540,453
1911	23,900,356	19,781,438	7,230,000	6,674,795	4,615,774	2,391,455	2,248,402	2,682,225
1912	24,755,313	20,805,995	7,531,425	7,014,362	4,909,553	2,424,543	2,545,020	2,767,149
1913	27,703,974	23,595,740	8,031,233	7,741,066	5,092,442	2,643,233	2,849,867	2,936,924
1914	30,456,840	26,289,585	8,493,179	8,249,728	5,311,571	2,897,066	3,187,669	3,535,624
1915	28,834,976	23,495,729	8,484,534	8,091,523	5,158,681	3,076,383	3,292,229	3,564,517
1916	32,159,538	26,069,208	9,138,877	8,712,749	5,533,161	3,393,127	3,743,801	3,913,447
1917	34,727,028	28,167,088	9,764,917	9,113,112	5,800,689	3,668,847	4,141,111	3,975,439
1918	39,071,905	31,094,855	11,622,817	10,120,388	6,659,249	4,139,823	4,553,796	4,780,075
1919	43,893,285	35,662,256	12,871,285	10,776,713	7,422,053	5,025,492	5,001,240	5,220,101
1920	49,563,485	41,241,378	14,692,104	11,171,916	8,234,742	6,032,429	5,561,099	5,461,553
1921	52,288,880	42,209,744	15,591,059	11,560,886	8,722,430	6,488,887	5,739,977	5,689,604
1922	54,095,175	43,827,877	15,361,467	12,217,364	9,598,507	7,014,682	5,905,089	6,026,895
1923	58,745,583	50,078,720	17,058,353	13,585,887	10,906,971	8,142,533	6,991,901	6,716,707
1924	61,695,600	52,450,218	16,703,810	13,973,295	11,474,434	8,730,255	7,831,320	7,156,423

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes.	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters.	Gross Revenue of Department.	Gross Expenditure of Department	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued.
	Number.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*
1830	8,450	115,176	595,234	1,919,314	1,932,708	.....
1840	13,468	155,739	1,028,925	4,543,522	4,718,236	.....
1850	18,417	178,672	1,549,376	5,499,985	5,212,953	1,540,545
1855	24,410	227,908	2,135,335	6,642,136	9,968,342	72,977,300
1860	28,498	240,594	2,552,868	8,518,067	19,170,610	216,370,660
1870	28,492	231,232	4,673,466	19,772,221	23,998,837	468,118,445
1880	42,989	343,888	7,708,407	33,315,479	36,542,804	875,681,970
1890	62,401	427,990	13,753,096	60,882,098	66,259,548	2,219,737,060
1900	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,579	107,740,267	3,998,544.564
1901	76,945	511,808	19,949,515	111,631,193	115,554,921	4,239,273,696
1902	75,924	507,540	20,783,919	121,848,047	124,785,697	4,621,285,723
1903	74,169	506,268	21,631,724	134,224,443	138,784,487	5,270,549,115
1904	71,131	496,818	22,273,343	143,582,624	152,362,116	5,330,886,845
1905	68,131	486,805	22,743,342	152,826,585	167,399,169	5,751,017,915
1906	65,600	478,711	23,544,585	167,932,782	178.449,778	6,284,450,495
1907	62,659	463,406	24,575,696	183,585,005	190,238,288	7,061,036,615
1908	61,158	450,738	25,599,397	191,478,663	208,351,886	7,651,400,405
1909	60,144	448,618	26,569,892	203,562,383	221,004,102	8,731,875.393
1910	59,580	447,998	27,521,040	224,128,658	229,977,224	9,067,164,886
1911	59,237	435,388	28,284,964	237,879,824	237,648,926	10,046,068,728
1912	58,729	436,469	28,647,726	246,744,016	248.525,450	9,928,263,748
1913	58,020	436,293	29,126,662	266.619,525	262.067,541	10,962,358,748
1914	56,810	435,597	29,954.209	287,934,566	283,543,769	11,112,254,281
1915	56,380	433,334	30,376,379	287,248,165	298,546,026	11,226,386,415
1916	55,934	444,279	31,086,525	312,057,689	306,204,033	11,671,842,200
1917	55,418	479,487	31,899,850	329,726,116	319,838,718	12,451,522,177
1918	54,345	445,371	31,394,556	388,975,962	324,833,728	13,065,784,852
1919	53,084	455,439	33,586,611	436,239,126	362,497,635	15,020,470,168
1920	52,638	433,668	40,108,080	437,150,212	454,322,609	13,212,790,033
1921	52,168	434,349	42,681,434	463,491,294	620,993,675	13,869,934,907
1922	51,947	454,901	43,699,508	484,853,541	545,644,208	14,261,948,813
1923	51,613	460,171	44,007,819	532,827,925	556,850,966	15,478,095,130
1924	51,266	.....	45,078,049	572,948,778	587,376,916	15,954,475,462

In the year ended June 30, 1924, the Government issued 1,293,184,528 postal cards and 2,913,273,261 stamped envelopes, and handled 21,618,168 dead letters, which contained $125,998 in cash; domestic money orders issued totaled $1,527,092,752; international money orders issued contained $34,227,835.

The Government in the year named, sent out 450,902,855 pieces of franked mail, weighing 96,057,572 pounds, on which the postage would have totaled $12,842,659.

COST OF RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

Year (Fiscal)	Railways on Which Mail Was Carried	Total Yearly Mileage of Railway Mail.	Annual Cost.	Year (Fiscal)	Railways on Which Mail Was Carried	Total Yearly Mileage of Railway Mail.	Annual Cost.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*
1919	259,580	519,674,375	84,125,976	1922	231,981	561,189,678	91,366,108
1920	232,358	561,827,431	90,057,610	1923	231,619	574,621,534	93,267,117
1921	232,503	561,982,489	93,550.039	1924	231,021	586,081,298	97,231,822

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind ; Danville, Il ; Johnson City, Tenn, and Hot Springs, S. D. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 28,000.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California	Yountville	Missouri	St. James	Ohio	Sandusky Madison
Colorado	Monte Vista	Montana	Columbus Falls	Oregon	Roseburg
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska	Burkett Milford	Pennsylvania	Erie
Idaho	Boise	New Hampshire	Tilton	Rhode Island	Bristol
Illinois	Quincy	New Jersey	Kearny Vineland	South Dakota	Hot Springs
Indiana	Lafayette	New York	Bath Oxford	Vermont	Bennington
Iowa	Marshalltown	North Dakota	Lisbon	Washington	Ort ng Retsil
Kansas	Fort Dodge	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Wisconsin	Waupaca
Massachusetts	Chelsea			Wyoming	Buffalo
Michigan	Grand Rapids				
Minnesota	Minnehaha				

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia was established by an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1851, for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army.

Blank applications for admission may be obtained from the Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA.

Established April 22, 1892.

Andrew Furuseth, President, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Patrick Flynn, First V. P., 58 Commercial St., San Francisco; V. A. Olander, Second V. P., 166 W. Washington St., Chicago; Thos. Conway, Third V. P., 71 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; P. B. Gill, Fourth V. P., 84 Seneca St., Seattle, Wash.; Percy J. Pryor, Fifth V. P., 1½ Lewis St., Boston; Wm. H. Brown, Sixth V. P., 288 State St., Boston; Oscar Carlson, Seventh V. P., 70 South St., New York, N. Y.

Victor A. Olander, 359 N. Wells St., Chicago.

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and International Seafarers' Federation.

District Unions—Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association. Headquarters, 1½ Lewis St., Boston.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, 61 Whitehall St., New York City.

Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, 70 South St., N. Y. City.

Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic—288 State St., Boston.

Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes—359 N. Wells St., Chicago.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union—35 West Eagle St., Buffalo.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

Marine Firemen's Union—58 Commercial St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alaska Fishermen's Union—49 Clay St., San Francisco.

Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific—84 Seneca St., Seattle.

Astronomical Calculations for 1926.

The Astronomical Calculations, beginning on the next page, are given in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and were made expressly for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Arthur Newton of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

CALENDAR FOR 1926.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Feb.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March			2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Sept.			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Nov.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Dec.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

CALENDAR FOR 1925.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

CALENDAR FOR 1927.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Aug.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

THE SEASONS.

In the temperate zones, these are four in number: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter; beginning respectively at the vernal equinox, the summer solstice, the autumnal equinox and the winter solstice; for which, in the north temperate zone, the approximate dates are March 21, June 21, September 23, and December 21. In the south temperate zone, the vernal equinox or the beginning of spring is September 23, the summer solstice or the beginning of summer is December 21, and so on.

The earth's axis continually points in the same direction, and if the axis were perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun there would be no change of seasons. Day and night would everywhere be of equal length and equable conditions of temperature would prevail throughout the year. But the axis is tilted 23° 27′ away from a perpendicular to the orbit, and only in March and September is the axis at right angles to the direction of the sun. In those months occur the equinoxes, when day and night are equal the world over. In June, the North Pole is tilted 23° 27′ toward the sun and the days in the northern hemisphere are longer than the nights; at the same time, the days in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the nights. In December the North Pole is tilted 23° 27′ away from the sun and the nights in the northern hemisphere are longer than the days; at the same time the nights in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the days.

The heating influence of the sun increases with the length of the day and with the sun's altitude at noon. The greatest daily accession of heat is, therefore, at the time of the summer solstice; and the least is at the time of the winter solstice. In June, in the north temperate zone, the heat received by day far exceeds the loss through radiation by night, and it is not until July or August that the two become equal and the maximum temperature of the year is experienced. In December, the heat received by day fails to make good the loss by night, and it is not until January or February that gain and loss become equal and the thermometer ceases to show a downward tendency.

The seasons in 1926 (Eastern Standard Time) begin as follows: Vernal equinox (Spring), March 21, 4:02 A. M.; summer solstice (Summer), June 21, 11:30 P. M.; autumnal equinox (Autumn), Sept. 23, 2:27 P. M.; winter solstice (Winter), Dec. 22, 9:34 A. M.

1st Month. **JANUARY.** 31 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston. New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 30	4 38	7 8	7 25	4 43	7 12	7 19	4 48	7 17	7 3	5 5	7 31
2	Sa	7 30	4 39	8 6	7 25	4 44	8 9	7 19	4 49	8 13	7 3	5 6	8 25
3	S	7 30	4 40	9 4	7 25	4 45	9 7	7 19	4 50	9 10	7 3	5 6	9 19
4	M	7 30	4 40	10 3	7 25	4 45	10 5	7 19	4 51	10 7	7 3	5 7	10 13
5	Tu	7 30	4 41	11 3	7 25	4 46	11 4	7 19	4 52	11 5	7 3	5 8	11 8
6	W	7 30	4 42	. . .	7 25	4 47	. . .	7 19	4 53	. . .	7 3	5 9	. . .
7	Th	7 30	4 43	12 4	7 25	4 48	12 4	7 19	4 54	12 4	7 3	5 9	12 3
8	Fr	7 29	4 44	1 6	7 24	4 49	1 6	7 19	4 54	1 4	7 3	5 10	1 0
9	Sa	7 29	4 45	2 11	7 24	4 50	2 10	7 19	4 55	2 8	7 3	5 11	2 0
10	S	7 29	4 46	3 19	7 24	4 51	3 17	7 19	4 56	3 14	7 3	5 12	3 3
11	M	7 29	4 48	4 29	7 24	4 52	4 26	7 19	4 57	4 22	7 3	5 13	4 9
12	Tu	7 28	4 49	5 39	7 24	4 53	5 35	7 19	4 58	5 31	7 3	5 14	5 16
13	W	7 28	4 50	6 46	7 23	4 54	6 41	7 18	4 59	6 36	7 3	5 15	6 21
14	Th	7 28	4 51	sets.	7 23	4 56	sets.	7 18	5 1	sets.	7 3	5 15	sets.
15	Fr	7 27	4 52	6 45	7 23	4 57	6 49	7 18	5 2	6 54	7 3	5 16	7 6
16	Sa	7 27	4 53	8 1	7 22	4 58	8 4	7 17	5 4	8 8	7 3	5 17	8 17
17	S	7 27	4 54	9 16	7 22	4 59	9 18	7 17	5 4	9 20	7 3	5 18	9 26
18	M	7 26	4 56	10 27	7 21	5 0	10 28	7 16	5 5	10 29	7 2	5 19	10 32
19	Tu	7 25	4 57	11 36	7 21	5 1	11 36	7 16	5 6	11 36	7 2	5 20	11 35
20	W	7 25	4 58	. . .	7 20	5 2	. . .	7 16	5 7	. . .	7 2	5 21	. . .
21	Th	7 24	4 59	12 43	7 20	5 4	12 42	7 15	5 8	12 41	7 1	5 22	12 36
22	Fr	7 23	5 1	1 48	7 19	5 5	1 46	7 14	5 9	1 44	7 1	5 23	1 36
23	Sa	7 22	5 2	2 51	7 18	5 6	2 48	7 14	5 10	2 45	7 0	5 24	2 35
24	S	7 22	5 3	3 52	7 18	5 7	3 48	7 13	5 12	3 44	7 0	5 25	3 32
25	M	7 21	5 4	4 50	7 17	5 8	4 46	7 13	5 13	4 41	6 59	5 26	4 26
26	Tu	7 20	5 6	5 43	7 16	5 10	5 38	7 12	5 14	5 34	6 59	5 27	5 18
27	W	7 19	5 7	6 31	7 16	5 11	6 26	7 11	5 15	6 22	6 58	5 28	6 7
28	Th	7 18	5 8	rises.	7 15	5 12	rises.	7 10	5 16	rises.	6 58	5 28	rises.
29	Fr	7 17	5 10	5 59	7 14	5 13	6 3	7 10	5 17	6 7	6 57	5 29	6 19
30	Sa	7 16	5 11	6 57	7 13	5 14	7 0	7 9	5 18	7 3	6 57	5 30	7 13
31	S	7 16	5 12	7 56	7 12	5 16	7 58	7 8	5 20	8 0	6 56	5 31	8 7

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	32	8	12	6	42	14	12	9	6	20	12	11	6	26	12	12	38
2	12	4	1	9	12	7	7	15	12	9	27	21	12	11	23	27	12	12	51
3	12	4	29	10	12	7	32	16	12	9	48	22	12	11	40	28	12	13	3
4	12	4	56	11	12	7	56	17	12	10	9	23	12	11	55	29	12	13	14
5	12	5	23	12	12	8	20	18	12	10	29	24	12	12	11	30	12	13	24
6	12	5	50	13	12	8	43	19	12	10	47	25	12	12	25	31	12	13	33
7	12	6	16																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 38
New York	1	5 46	6 22	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 40
Wash'ton.	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 42
Charleston	1	5 35	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 35	6 48

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	7	2	22 A. M.	First Quarter	20	5	31 P. M.
New Moon	14	1	35 A. M.	Full Moon	28	4	35 P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars. Evening Stars—Venus, Jupiter.

2d Month. **FEBRUARY.** 28 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 15	5 13	8 55	7 11	5 17	8 56	7 7	5 21	8 58	6 56	5 32	9 1
2	Tu	7 14	5 15	9 55	7 10	5 18	9 55	7 6	5 22	9 56	6 55	5 33	9 56
3	W	7 13	5 16	10 55	7 9	5 19	10 55	7 5	5 23	10 54	6 54	5 34	10 52
4	Th	7 12	5 17	11 58	7 8	5 21	11 56	7 4	5 24	11 55	6 54	5 35	11 49
5	Fr	7 10	5 19	. . . .	7 7	5 22	. . . .	7 3	5 25	. . . .	6 53	5 36	. . . .
6	Sa	7 9	5 20	1 2	7 6	5 23	1 0	7 2	5 27	12 57	6 52	5 37	12 48
7	S	7 8	5 21	2 9	7 5	5 24	2 6	7 1	5 28	2 2	6 51	5 38	1 50
8	M	7 7	5 22	3 17	7 4	5 26	3 13	7 0	5 29	3 8	6 50	5 39	2 54
9	Tu	7 5	5 24	4 24	7 2	5 27	4 19	6 59	5 30	4 14	6 49	5 40	3 59
10	W	7 4	5 25	5 26	7 1	5 28	5 21	6 58	5 31	5 17	6 48	5 41	5 2
11	Th	7 3	5 26	6 22	7 0	5 29	6 18	6 57	5 32	6 14	6 48	5 42	6 0
12	Fr	7 2	5 28	sets.	6 58	5 30	sets.	6 56	5 33	sets.	6 47	5 42	sets.
13	Sa	7 0	5 29	6 49	6 57	5 32	6 52	6 55	5 35	6 55	6 46	5 43	7 2
14	S	6 59	5 30	8 5	6 56	5 33	8 6	6 54	5 36	8 8	6 45	5 44	8 12
15	M	6 58	5 32	9 18	6 55	5 34	9 18	6 52	5 37	9 19	6 44	5 45	9 19
16	Tu	6 56	5 33	10 29	6 54	5 35	10 28	6 51	5 38	10 27	6 43	5 46	10 24
17	W	6 55	5 34	11 37	6 51	5 37	11 35	6 50	5 39	11 33	6 42	5 47	11 26
18	Th	6 54	5 35	. . . .	6 51	5 38	. . . .	6 49	5 40	. . . .	6 41	5 48	. . . .
19	Fr	6 52	5 37	12 42	6 50	5 39	12 40	6 47	5 41	12 37	6 40	5 48	12 27
20	Sa	6 51	5 38	1 45	6 48	5 40	1 42	6 46	5 42	1 38	6 39	5 49	1 26
21	S	6 49	5 39	2 44	6 47	5 41	2 40	6 45	5 43	2 36	6 38	5 50	2 22
22	M	6 48	5 40	3 39	6 46	5 42	3 35	6 43	5 45	3 30	6 37	5 51	3 15
23	Tu	6 46	5 42	4 29	6 44	5 44	4 24	6 42	5 46	4 19	6 36	5 52	4 4
24	W	6 45	5 43	5 12	6 43	5 45	5 8	6 41	5 47	5 4	6 34	5 53	4 50
25	Th	6 43	5 44	5 51	6 41	5 46	5 48	6 39	5 48	5 44	6 33	5 54	5 31
26	Fr	6 42	5 45	6 25	6 40	5 47	6 22	6 38	5 49	6 19	6 32	5 54	6 8
27	Sa	6 40	5 47	rises.	6 38	5 48	rises.	6 36	5 50	rises.	6 31	5 55	rises.
28	S	6 38	5 48	6 48	6 37	5 49	6 50	6 35	5 51	6 52	6 30	5 56	6 56
..	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
..	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
..	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	42	7	12	14	16	13	12	14	22	19	12	14	1	25	12	13	16
2	12	13	49	8	12	14	19	14	12	14	21	20	12	13	55	26	12	13	6
3	12	13	56	9	12	14	21	15	12	14	18	21	12	13	49	27	12	12	55
4	12	14	2	10	12	14	23	16	12	14	15	22	12	13	41	28	12	12	45
5	12	14	8	11	12	14	23	17	12	14	11	23	12	13	33				
6	12	14	12	12	12	14	23	18	12	14	7	24	12	13	25				

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	5 38	6 51	11	5 28	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton.	1	5 36	6 52	11	5 27	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	5	6	25	P. M.	First Quarter	19	7	36	A. M.
New Moon	12	12	20	P. M.	Full Moon	27	11	51	A. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

3d Month. **MARCH.** 31 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 37	5 49	7 48	6 35	5 51	7 49	6 34	5 52	7 50	6 29	5 57	7 51
2	Tu	6 35	5 50	8 49	6 34	5 52	8 49	6 32	5 53	8 48	6 28	5 58	8 46
3	W	6 33	5 52	9 51	6 32	5 53	9 50	6 31	5 54	9 48	6 26	5 58	9 43
4	Th	6 32	5 53	10 54	6 31	5 54	10 52	6 29	5 55	10 49	6 25	5 59	10 41
5	Fr	6 30	5 54	11 59	6 29	5 55	11 56	6 28	5 56	11 52	6 24	6 0	11 41
6	Sa	6 29	5 55	. . .	6 27	5 56	. . .	6 27	5 57	. . .	6 23	6 1	. . .
7	S	6 27	5 56	1 4	6 26	5 57	1 0	6 25	5 58	12 56	6 21	6 1	12 43
8	M	6 25	5 58	2 10	6 24	5 58	2 5	6 23	5 59	2 0	6 20	6 2	1 45
9	Tu	6 24	5 59	3 11	6 23	6 0	3 7	6 22	6 0	3 2	6 19	6 3	2 46
10	W	6 22	6 0	4 8	6 21	6 1	4 4	6 20	6 1	3 59	6 18	6 4	3 44
11	Th	6 20	6 1	4 58	6 19	6 2	4 54	6 19	6 2	4 50	6 16	6 4	4 38
12	Fr	6 18	6 2	5 42	6 18	6 3	5 39	6 17	6 3	5 36	6 15	6 5	5 26
13	Sa	6 17	6 3	sets.	6 16	6 4	sets.	6 16	6 4	sets.	6 14	6 6	sets.
14	S	6 15	6 5	6 51	6 14	6 5	6 52	6 14	6 5	6 53	6 12	6 7	6 56
15	M	6 13	6 6	8 5	6 13	6 6	8 5	6 13	6 6	8 5	6 11	6 8	8 3
16	Tu	6 12	6 7	9 17	6 11	6 7	9 16	6 11	6 7	9 14	6 10	6 8	9 9
17	W	6 10	6 8	10 26	6 10	6 8	10 24	6 9	6 8	10 21	6 9	6 9	10 13
18	Th	6 8	6 9	11 32	6 8	6 9	11 29	6 8	6 9	11 26	6 7	6 10	11 14
19	Fr	6 6	6 10	. . .	6 6	6 10	. . .	6 6	6 10	. . .	6 6	6 10	. . .
20	Sa	6 5	6 11	12 35	6 5	6 11	12 31	6 5	6 11	12 27	6 5	6 11	12 13
21	S	6 3	6 13	1 33	6 3	6 13	1 29	6 3	6 12	1 24	6 4	6 12	1 9
22	M	6 1	6 14	2 25	6 1	6 14	2 21	6 2	6 13	2 16	6 2	6 12	2 0
23	Tu	6 0	6 15	3 11	6 0	6 15	3 7	6 0	6 14	3 2	6 1	6 13	2 47
24	W	5 58	6 16	3 51	5 58	6 16	3 47	5 58	6 15	3 43	6 0	6 14	3 30
25	Th	5 56	6 17	4 26	5 56	6 17	4 23	5 57	6 16	4 20	5 58	6 14	4 8
26	Fr	5 54	6 18	4 58	5 55	6 18	4 55	5 55	6 17	4 53	5 57	6 15	4 44
27	Sa	5 53	6 19	5 26	5 53	6 19	5 24	5 54	6 18	5 23	5 56	6 16	5 17
28	S	5 51	6 20	5 52	5 51	6 20	5 51	5 52	6 19	5 51	5 54	6 17	5 48
29	M	5 49	6 22	rises.	5 50	6 21	rises.	5 51	6 20	rises.	5 53	6 17	rises.
30	Tu	5 47	6 23	7 44	5 48	6 22	7 43	5 49	6 21	7 42	5 52	6 18	7 38
31	W	5 46	6 24	8 47	5 46	6 23	8 45	5 47	6 22	8 43	5 50	6 19	8 36

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	33	8	12	11	0	15	12	9	9	22	12	7	6	29	12	4	58
2	12	12	21	9	12	10	45	16	12	8	52	23	12	6	48	30	12	4	39
3	12	12	9	10	12	10	30	17	12	8	35	24	12	6	30	31	12	4	21
4	12	11	56	11	12	10	14	18	12	8	17	25	12	6	11				
5	12	11	42	12	12	9	58	19	12	8	0	26	12	5	53				
6	12	11	29	13	12	9	42	20	12	7	42	27	12	5	34				
7	12	11	15	14	12	9	26	21	12	7	24	28	12	5	16				

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Mar.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Mar.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Boston...	1	5	3	7	23	11	4	46	7	35	21	4	28	7	47
New York	1	5	4	7	22	11	4	48	7	33	21	4	31	7	45
Wash'ton.	1	5	5	7	21	11	4	50	7	31	21	4	34	7	42
Charleston	1	5	7	7	19	11	4	54	7	27	21	4	41	7	34

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	7	6	50	A. M.	First Quarter	21	12	12	A. M.
New Moon	13	10	20	P. M.	Full Moon	29	5	0	A. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Evening Star—Mercury.

4th Month. **APRIL.** 30 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 44	6 25	9 52	5 45	6 24	9 49	5 46	6 23	9 46	5 49	6 19	9 36
2	Fr	5 42	6 26	10 58	5 43	6 25	10 54	5 44	6 24	10 50	5 48	6 20	10 37
3	Sa	5 40	6 27	. . . .	5 42	6 26	11 58	5 43	6 25	11 54	5 46	6 21	11 39
4	S	5 39	6 28	12 3	5 40	6 27	. . . .	5 41	6 26	. . . .	5 45	6 22	. . . .
5	M	5 37	6 30	1 5	5 38	6 28	1 0	5 40	6 27	12 55	5 44	6 22	12 39
6	Tu	5 35	6 31	2 2	5 37	6 29	1 58	5 38	6 28	1 52	5 42	6 23	1 37
7	W	5 34	6 32	2 53	5 35	6 30	2 49	5 37	6 29	2 44	5 41	6 24	2 30
8	Th	5 32	6 33	3 37	5 33	6 31	3 34	5 35	6 30	3 30	5 40	6 24	3 18
9	Fr	5 30	6 34	4 15	5 32	6 32	4 13	5 34	6 31	4 10	5 39	6 25	4 2
10	Sa	5 29	6 35	4 49	5 30	6 34	4 48	5 32	6 32	4 47	5 37	6 26	4 42
11	S	5 27	6 36	5 21	5 29	6 35	5 21	5 30	6 33	5 21	5 36	6 26	5 20
12	M	5 26	6 37	sets.	5 27	6 36	sets.	5 29	6 33	sets.	5 35	6 27	sets.
13	Tu	5 24	6 38	8 4	5 25	6 37	8 2	5 28	6 34	8 0	5 34	6 28	7 53
14	W	5 22	6 40	9 14	5 24	6 38	9 11	5 26	6 35	9 8	5 32	6 29	8 57
15	Th	5 20	6 41	10 20	5 22	6 39	10 16	5 25	6 36	10 12	5 31	6 29	9 59
16	Fr	5 19	6 42	11 22	5 21	6 40	11 17	5 23	6 37	11 13	5 30	6 30	10 58
17	Sa	5 17	6 43	. . . .	5 19	6 41	. . . .	5 22	6 38	. . . .	5 29	6 31	11 52
18	S	5 16	6 44	12 18	5 18	6 42	12 13	5 20	6 39	12 8	5 28	6 32	. . . .
19	M	5 14	6 45	1 7	5 16	6 43	1 3	5 19	6 40	12 58	5 26	6 32	12 42
20	Tu	5 12	6 46	1 50	5 15	6 44	1 46	5 17	6 41	1 42	5 25	6 33	1 27
21	W	5 11	6 48	2 27	5 13	6 45	2 24	5 16	6 42	2 20	5 24	6 34	2 7
22	Th	5 9	6 49	3 0	5 12	6 46	2 57	5 15	6 43	2 54	5 23	6 34	2 44
23	Fr	5 8	6 50	3 28	5 10	6 47	3 26	5 13	6 44	3 24	5 22	6 35	3 17
24	Sa	5 6	6 51	3 55	5 9	6 48	3 54	5 12	6 45	3 53	5 21	6 36	3 49
25	S	5 5	6 52	4 20	5 7	6 49	4 20	5 11	6 46	4 20	5 20	6 36	4 19
26	M	5 3	6 53	4 45	5 6	6 50	4 46	5 9	6 47	4 48	5 19	6 37	4 50
27	Tu	5 2	6 54	rises.	5 5	6 51	rises.	5 8	6 48	rises.	5 18	6 38	rises.
28	W	5 0	6 55	7 43	5 3	6 52	7 40	5 7	6 49	7 37	5 17	6 39	7 28
29	Th	4 59	6 56	8 50	5 2	6 53	8 46	5 5	6 50	8 42	5 16	6 39	8 30
30	Fr	4 58	6 58	9 56	5 1	6 54	9 52	5 4	6 51	9 47	5 15	6 40	9 33

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	4	3	7	12	2	17	13	12	0	39	19	11	59	13	25	11	58	0
2	12	3	45	8	12	2	0	14	12	0	24	20	11	59	0	26	11	57	50
3	12	3	27	9	12	1	43	15	12	0	9	21	11	58	47	27	11	57	40
4	12	3	9	10	12	1	27	16	11	59	54	22	11	58	35	28	11	57	30
5	12	2	52	11	12	1	11	17	11	59	40	23	11	58	23	29	11	57	21
6	12	2	34	12	12	0	55	18	11	59	26	24	11	58	11	30	11	57	13

TWILIGHT.

Places.	April	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	April	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	April	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 7	8 2	11	3 47	8 16	21	3 27	8 32
New York	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 51	8 12	21	3 32	8 26
Wash'ton.	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 57	8 7	21	3 39	8 20
Charleston	1	4 25	7 43	11	4 11	7 53	21	3 57	8 2

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	5	3	50	P. M.	First Quarter	19	6	23	P. M.
New Moon	12	7	56	A. M.	Full Moon	27	7	17	P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

5th Month. **MAY.** 31 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	4 56	6 59	11 0	4 59	6 56	10 56	5 3	6 52	10 51	5 14	6 41	10 35
2	S	4 55	7 0	11 59	4 58	6 57	11 55	5 2	6 53	11 50	5 13	6 42	11 34
3	M	4 53	7 1	....	4 57	6 58	....	5 1	6 54	....	5 12	6 42	....
4	Tu	4 52	7 2	12 52	4 56	6 59	12 48	4 59	6 55	12 43	5 11	6 43	12 28
5	W	4 51	7 3	1 37	4 54	7 0	1 34	4 58	6 56	1 30	5 10	6 44	1 17
6	Th	4 49	7 4	2 16	4 53	7 1	2 14	4 57	6 57	2 11	5 9	6 44	2 1
7	Fr	4 48	7 5	2 50	4 52	7 2	2 49	4 56	6 58	2 47	5 8	6 45	2 41
8	Sa	4 47	7 7	3 22	4 51	7 3	3 21	4 55	6 58	3 20	5 7	6 46	3 18
9	S	4 46	7 8	3 51	4 50	7 4	3 52	4 54	6 59	3 52	5 6	6 47	3 54
10	M	4 45	7 9	4 21	4 49	7 5	4 22	4 53	7 0	4 24	5 6	6 47	4 28
11	Tu	4 44	7 10	sets.	4 48	7 6	sets.	4 52	7 1	sets.	5 5	6 48	sets.
12	W	4 42	7 11	8 3	4 46	7 7	7 59	4 51	7 2	7 55	5 4	6 49	7 43
13	Th	4 41	7 12	9 7	4 45	7 8	9 2	4 50	7 3	8 58	5 3	6 50	8 44
14	Fr	4 40	7 13	10 6	4 44	7 9	10 2	4 49	7 4	9 57	5 2	6 50	9 41
15	Sa	4 39	7 14	11 0	4 43	7 10	10 55	4 48	7 5	10 50	5 2	6 51	10 34
16	S	4 38	7 15	11 46	4 42	7 11	11 42	4 47	7 6	11 37	5 1	6 52	11 22
17	M	4 37	7 16	....	4 41	7 12	....	4 46	7 7	....	5 0	6 53	....
18	Tu	4 36	7 17	12 26	4 41	7 12	12 22	4 45	7 8	12 18	5 0	6 53	12 5
19	W	4 35	7 18	1 0	4 40	7 13	12 57	4 45	7 9	12 54	4 59	6 54	12 43
20	Th	4 34	7 19	1 30	4 39	7 14	1 28	4 44	7 9	1 26	4 58	6 55	1 17
21	Fr	4 34	7 20	1 58	4 38	7 15	1 56	4 43	7 10	1 55	4 58	6 56	1 49
22	Sa	4 33	7 21	2 23	4 37	7 16	2 22	4 42	7 11	2 22	4 57	6 56	2 20
23	S	4 32	7 22	2 48	4 36	7 17	2 48	4 42	7 12	2 49	4 57	6 57	2 50
24	M	4 31	7 23	3 13	4 36	7 18	3 14	4 41	7 13	3 16	4 56	6 57	3 20
25	Tu	4 30	7 24	3 40	4 35	7 19	3 43	4 40	7 14	3 46	4 56	6 58	3 53
26	W	4 30	7 25	4 11	4 34	7 20	4 14	4 40	7 14	4 18	4 55	6 59	4 29
27	Th	4 29	7 26	rises.	4 34	7 20	rises.	4 39	7 15	rises.	4 55	6 59	rises.
28	Fr	4 28	7 26	8 50	4 33	7 21	8 46	4 38	7 16	8 41	4 54	7 0	8 25
29	Sa	4 28	7 27	9 53	4 33	7 22	9 49	4 38	7 17	9 44	4 54	7 0	9 28
30	S	4 27	7 28	10 50	4 32	7 23	10 45	4 37	7 17	10 40	4 54	7 1	10 25
31	M	4 26	7 29	11 38	4 32	7 24	11 34	4 37	7 18	11 30	4 53	7 2	11 16

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.
1	11 57 5	8	11 56 25	14	11 56 14	20	11 56 22	26	11 56 50
2	11 56 57	9	11 56 22	15	11 56 14	21	11 56 26	27	11 56 56
3	11 56 51	10	11 56 19	16	11 56 14	22	11 56 29	28	11 57 3
4	11 56 44	11	11 56 17	17	11 56 15	23	11 56 34	29	11 57 10
5	11 56 39	12	11 56 15	18	11 56 17	24	11 56 39	30	11 57 18
6	11 56 34	13	11 56 14	19	11 56 19	25	11 56 44	31	11 57 26
7	11 56 29								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	3 7	8 48	11	2 48	9 5	21	2 32	9 22
New York	1	3 14	8 41	11	2 57	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton.	1	3 22	8 33	11	3 6	8 47	21	2 53	9 1
Charleston	1	3 43	8 12	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	4	10	13	P. M.	First Quarter	19	12	48	P. M.
New Moon	11	5	55	P. M.	Full Moon	27	6	49	A. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter.

6th Month. **JUNE.** 30 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 26	7 30	. . . .	4 31	7 24	. . . .	4 37	7 19	. . . .	4 53	7 2	. . . .
2	W	4 25	7 30	12 19	4 31	7 25	12 16	4 36	7 20	12 12	4 53	7 3	12 2
3	Th	4 25	7 30	12 54	4 30	7 26	12 52	4 36	7 20	12 50	4 52	7 3	12 42
4	Fr	4 24	7 31	1 26	4 30	7 26	1 25	4 35	7 21	1 24	4 52	7 4	1 19
5	Sa	4 24	7 32	1 55	4 30	7 27	1 55	4 35	7 22	1 55	4 52	7 4	1 55
6	S	4 24	7 33	2 23	4 29	7 28	2 25	4 35	7 22	2 26	4 52	7 5	2 29
7	M	4 24	7 33	2 53	4 29	7 28	2 55	4 35	7 23	2 58	4 52	7 6	3 4
8	Tu	4 23	7 34	3 24	4 29	7 29	3 28	4 34	7 23	3 32	4 52	7 6	3 42
9	W	4 23	7 34	4 0	4 28	7 30	4 4	4 34	7 24	4 9	4 52	7 6	4 22
10	Th	4 23	7 35	sets.	4 28	7 30	sets.	4 34	7 24	sets.	4 51	7 7	sets.
11	Fr	4 23	7 36	8 51	4 28	7 31	8 46	4 34	7 25	8 41	4 51	7 7	8 25
12	Sa	4 22	7 36	9 41	4 28	7 31	9 36	4 34	7 25	9 31	4 51	7 8	9 15
13	S	4 22	7 37	10 23	4 28	7 32	10 19	4 34	7 26	10 15	4 51	7 8	10 0
14	M	4 22	7 38	11 0	4 28	7 32	10 57	4 34	7 26	10 53	4 51	7 9	10 41
15	Tu	4 22	7 38	11 32	4 28	7 33	11 29	4 34	7 27	11 26	4 51	7 9	11 17
16	W	4 22	7 39	. . . .	4 28	7 33	11 58	4 34	7 27	11 56	4 52	7 9	11 50
17	Th	4 22	7 39	12 1	4 28	7 33	. . . .	4 34	7 27	. . . .	4 52	7 10	. . . .
18	Fr	4 22	7 39	12 26	4 28	7 34	12 25	4 34	7 28	12 24	4 52	7 10	12 20
19	Sa	4 22	7 39	12 50	4 28	7 34	12 50	4 34	7 28	12 50	4 52	7 10	12 50
20	S	4 23	7 4	1 15	4 28	7 34	1 16	4 34	7 28	1 17	4 52	7 10	1 20
21	M	4 23	7 40	1 40	4 28	7 34	1 42	4 34	7 29	1 45	4 52	7 11	1 51
22	Tu	4 23	7 40	2 9	4 29	7 35	2 12	4 35	7 29	2 15	4 52	7 11	2 24
23	W	4 23	7 40	2 41	4 29	7 35	2 45	4 35	7 29	2 50	4 53	7 11	3 2
24	Th	4 24	7 40	3 20	4 29	7 35	3 25	4 35	7 29	3 30	4 53	7 11	3 45
25	Fr	4 24	7 41	rises.	4 29	7 35	rises.	4 35	7 29	rises.	4 53	7 11	rises.
26	Sa	4 24	7 41	8 40	4 30	7 35	8 35	4 36	7 29	8 30	4 54	7 12	8 14
27	S	4 24	7 41	9 33	4 30	7 35	9 28	4 36	7 29	9 24	4 54	7 12	9 10
28	M	4 25	7 41	10 18	4 30	7 35	10 15	4 36	7 29	10 11	4 54	7 12	9 59
29	Tu	4 25	7 41	10 56	4 31	7 35	10 54	4 37	7 29	10 51	4 54	7 12	10 42
30	W	4 26	7 41	11 29	4 31	7 35	11 28	4 37	7 29	11 27	4 55	7 12	11 21

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.
1	11 57 35	7	11 58 35	13	11 59 46	19	12 1 3	25	12 2 21
2	11 57 44	8	11 58 46	14	11 59 59	20	12 1 16	26	12 2 33
3	11 57 53	9	11 58 58	15	12 0 12	21	12 1 29	27	12 2 46
4	11 58 3	10	11 59 10	16	12 0 24	22	12 1 42	28	12 2 58
5	11 58 14	11	11 59 22	17	12 0 37	23	12 1 55	29	12 3 10
6	11 58 24	12	11 59 34	18	12 0 50	24	12 2 8	30	12 3 22

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	2 18	9 38	11	2 10	9 50	21	2 8	9 55
New York	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 36	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton.	1	2 42	9 14	11	2 36	9 23	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston	1	3 14	8 42	11	3 10	8 49	21	3 10	8 53

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	3	3	9	A. M.	First Quarter	18	6	14	A. M.
New Moon	10	5	8	A. M.	Full Moon	25	4	13	P. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Mars, Jupiter. Evening Stars—Mercury, Saturn.

7th Month. **JULY.** 31 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 26	7 41	11 59	4 32	7 35	11 59	4 38	7 29	11 59	4 55	7 12	11 58
2	Fr	4 27	7 40	. . . .	4 32	7 35	. . . .	4 38	7 29	. . . .	4 56	7 12	. . . .
3	Sa	4 27	7 40	12 28	4 33	7 35	12 29	4 39	7 29	12 30	4 56	7 12	12 32
4	S	4 28	7 40	12 56	4 33	7 35	12 59	4 39	7 29	1 1	4 56	7 12	1 6
5	M	4 28	7 40	1 27	4 34	7 34	1 30	4 40	7 29	1 33	4 57	7 12	1 42
6	Tu	4 29	7 40	2 0	4 34	7 34	2 4	4 40	7 28	2 8	4 57	7 11	2 20
7	W	4 30	7 39	2 37	4 35	7 34	2 42	4 41	7 28	2 47	4 58	7 11	3 2
8	Th	4 30	7 39	3 20	4 36	7 34	3 25	4 41	7 28	3 31	4 58	7 11	3 47
9	Fr	4 31	7 39	sets.	4 36	7 33	sets.	4 42	7 28	sets.	4 59	7 11	sets.
10	Sa	4 32	7 38	8 20	4 37	7 33	8 16	4 43	7 27	8 11	4 59	7 10	7 56
11	S	4 32	7 38	8 59	4 38	7 32	8 56	4 43	7 27	8 52	5 0	7 10	8 38
12	M	4 33	7 37	9 33	4 38	7 32	9 30	4 44	7 26	9 27	5 1	7 10	9 16
13	Tu	4 34	7 37	10 2	4 39	7 32	10 0	4 45	7 26	9 58	5 1	7 10	9 50
14	W	4 35	7 36	10 28	4 40	7 31	10 27	4 45	7 26	10 26	5 2	7 9	10 21
15	Th	4 36	7 35	10 53	4 41	7 30	10 53	4 46	7 25	10 52	5 2	7 9	10 51
16	Fr	4 36	7 35	11 17	4 42	7 30	11 18	4 47	7 24	11 19	5 3	7 8	11 20
17	Sa	4 37	7 34	11 42	4 42	7 29	11 43	4 48	7 24	11 45	5 3	7 8	11 50
18	S	4 38	7 33	. . . .	4 43	7 28	. . . .	4 48	7 23	. . . .	5 4	7 8	. . . .
19	M	4 39	7 33	12 8	4 44	7 28	12 10	4 49	7 23	12 14	5 4	7 7	12 21
20	Tu	4 40	7 32	12 38	4 45	7 27	12 41	4 50	7 22	12 45	5 5	7 7	12 56
21	W	4 41	7 31	1 13	4 46	7 26	1 17	4 51	7 21	1 22	5 6	7 6	1 36
22	Th	4 42	7 30	1 55	4 46	7 26	2 0	4 51	7 21	2 6	5 7	7 6	2 21
23	Fr	4 43	7 29	2 46	4 47	7 25	2 52	4 52	7 20	2 58	5 7	7 5	3 15
24	Sa	4 44	7 28	3 47	4 48	7 24	3 53	4 53	7 19	3 59	5 8	7 4	4 16
25	S	4 44	7 28	rises.	4 49	7 23	rises.	4 54	7 18	rises.	5 8	7 4	rises.
26	M	4 45	7 27	8 53	4 50	7 22	8 50	4 55	7 17	8 47	5 9	7 3	8 37
27	Tu	4 46	7 26	9 29	4 51	7 21	9 27	4 56	7 17	9 25	5 10	7 2	9 19
28	W	4 47	7 25	10 1	4 52	7 20	10 1	4 56	7 16	10 0	5 11	7 2	9 57
29	Th	4 48	7 24	10 31	4 53	7 19	10 31	4 57	7 15	10 32	5 11	7 1	10 33
30	Fr	4 49	7 23	11 0	4 54	7 18	11 2	4 58	7 14	11 3	5 12	7 0	11 8
31	Sa	4 50	7 21	11 30	4 55	7 17	11 33	4 59	7 13	11 36	5 13	7 0	11 44

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	34	8	12	4	49	14	12	5	38	20	12	6	10	26	12	6	22
2	12	3	45	9	12	4	58	15	12	5	45	21	12	6	13	27	12	6	21
3	12	3	57	10	12	5	7	16	12	5	51	22	12	6	16	28	12	6	21
4	12	4	8	11	12	5	16	17	12	5	57	23	12	6	18	29	12	6	19
5	12	4	18	12	12	5	24	18	12	6	2	24	12	6	20	30	12	6	18
6	12	4	29	13	12	5	31	19	12	6	6	25	12	6	21	31	12	6	15
7	12	4	39																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston. . .	1	2 13	9 54	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 38	9 34
New York	1	2 26	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton.	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 48	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 14	8 53	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	2	8	2	A. M.	First Quarter	17	9	55	P. M.
New Moon	9	6	6	P. M.	Full Moon	25	12	13	A. M.
					Last Quarter	31	2	25	P. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Mars, Jupiter.

Evening Stars—Mercury, Saturn.

8th Month. **AUGUST.** 31 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 51	7 20	.. ..	4 56	7 16	.. ..	5 0	7 12	.. ..	5 13	6 59	.. ..
2	M	4 52	7 19	12 2	4 56	7 15	12 6	5 1	7 11	12 10	5 14	6 58	12 21
3	Tu	4 53	7 18	12 38	4 57	7 14	12 42	5 2	7 10	12 48	5 15	6 57	1 1
4	W	4 54	7 17	1 18	4 58	7 13	1 24	5 3	7 9	1 29	5 15	6 56	1 45
5	Th	4 55	7 16	2 4	4 59	7 12	2 10	5 4	7 8	2 16	5 16	6 55	2 33
6	Fr	4 56	7 14	2 54	5 0	7 11	3 0	5 4	7 7	3 6	5 17	6 54	3 23
7	Sa	4 57	7 13	3 50	5 1	7 9	3 55	5 5	7 5	4 1	5 17	6 54	4 17
8	S	4 58	7 12	sets.	5 2	7 8	sets.	5 6	7 4	sets.	5 18	6 53	sets.
9	M	5 0	7 10	8 5	5 3	7 7	8 2	5 7	7 3	8 0	5 19	6 52	7 51
10	Tu	5 1	7 9	8 32	5 4	7 6	8 30	5 8	7 2	8 28	5 19	6 51	8 23
11	W	5 2	7 8	8 57	5 5	7 4	8 56	5 9	7 1	8 56	5 20	6 50	8 53
12	Th	5 3	7 6	9 21	5 6	7 3	9 21	5 10	6 59	9 21	5 21	6 49	9 22
13	Fr	5 4	7 5	9 44	5 7	7 2	9 46	5 11	6 58	9 47	5 22	6 48	9 51
14	Sa	5 5	7 3	10 10	5 8	7 0	10 12	5 12	6 57	10 14	5 22	6 47	10 21
15	S	5 6	7 2	10 37	5 9	6 59	10 40	5 13	6 56	10 44	5 23	6 46	10 53
16	M	5 7	7 0	11 8	5 10	6 58	11 13	5 14	6 54	11 17	5 24	6 44	11 30
17	Tu	5 8	6 59	11 46	5 11	6 56	11 51	5 14	6 53	11 56	5 24	6 43	.. ..
18	W	5 9	6 58	. . .	5 12	6 55	. . .	5 15	6 52	.. ..	5 25	6 42	12 11
19	Th	5 10	6 56	12 32	5 13	6 53	12 37	5 16	6 50	12 43	5 26	6 41	1 0
20	Fr	5 11	6 55	1 26	5 14	6 52	1 32	5 17	6 49	1 38	5 26	6 40	1 56
21	Sa	5 12	6 53	2 32	5 15	6 50	2 37	5 18	6 48	2 43	5 27	6 39	3 0
22	S	5 14	6 52	3 45	5 16	6 49	3 49	5 19	6 46	3 55	5 28	6 38	4 9
23	M	5 15	6 50	rises.	5 17	6 48	rises.	5 20	6 45	rises.	5 28	6 37	rises.
24	Tu	5 16	6 48	7 58	5 18	6 46	7 57	5 21	6 43	7 55	5 29	6 35	7 51
25	W	5 17	6 47	8 29	5 19	6 44	8 29	5 22	6 42	8 30	5 30	6 34	8 29
26	Th	5 18	6 45	9 0	5 20	6 43	9 1	5 23	6 40	9 2	5 30	6 33	9 5
27	Fr	5 19	6 44	9 30	5 21	6 41	9 32	5 24	6 39	9 35	5 31	6 32	9 42
28	Sa	5 20	6 42	10 2	5 22	6 40	10 6	5 24	6 37	10 10	5 32	6 31	10 20
29	S	5 21	6 40	10 38	5 23	6 38	10 42	5 25	6 36	10 47	5 32	6 29	11 0
30	M	5 22	6 39	11 17	5 24	6 37	11 22	5 26	6 34	11 28	5 33	6 28	11 43
31	Tu	5 23	6 37	.. ..	5 25	6 35	.. ..	5 27	6 33	.. ..	5 34	6 27	.. ..

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	12	8	12	5	34	14	12	4	39	20	12	3	24	26	12	1	51
2	12	6	8	9	12	5	26	15	12	4	28	21	12	3	9	27	12	1	34
3	12	6	4	10	12	5	18	16	12	4	16	22	12	2	54	28	12	1	16
4	12	5	59	11	12	5	9	17	12	4	4	23	12	2	39	29	12	0	59
5	12	5	54	12	12	5	0	18	12	3	51	24	12	2	23	30	12	0	41
6	12	5	48	13	12	4	49	19	12	3	37	25	12	2	7	31	12	0	23
7	12	5	41																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	2 56	9 16	11	3 12	8 57	21	3 28	8 37
New York	1	3 5	9 7	11	3 21	8 49	21	3 34	8 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 14	8 57	11	3 28	8 42	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	8	8	49	A. M.	Full Moon	23	7	38	A. M.
First Quarter	16	11	39	A. M.	Last Quarter	29	11	40	P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars. Evening Star—Saturn.

9th Month. **SEPTEMBER.** 30 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 24	6 35	12 1	5 26	6 33	12 7	5 28	6 31	12 13	5 34	6 26	12 30
2	Th	5 25	6 33	12 51	5 27	6 32	12 56	5 29	6 30	1 2	5 35	6 24	1 20
3	Fr	5 26	6 32	1 44	5 28	6 30	1 50	5 30	6 28	1 56	5 36	6 23	2 12
4	Sa	5 27	6 30	2 41	5 29	6 28	2 46	5 31	6 27	2 52	5 36	6 22	3 6
5	S	5 28	6 28	3 40	5 30	6 27	3 44	5 32	6 25	3 48	5 37	6 20	4 1
6	M	5 29	6 27	4 39	5 31	6 25	4 43	5 33	6 24	4 46	5 37	6 19	4 55
7	Tu	5 30	6 25	sets.	5 32	6 24	sets.	5 33	6 22	sets.	5 38	6 18	sets.
8	W	5 32	6 23	7 25	5 33	6 22	7 25	5 34	6 21	7 25	5 39	6 16	7 25
9	Th	5 33	6 22	7 49	5 34	6 20	7 50	5 35	6 19	7 51	5 39	6 15	7 53
10	Fr	5 34	6 20	8 13	5 35	6 19	8 15	5 36	6 17	8 17	5 40	6 14	8 23
11	Sa	5 35	6 18	8 39	5 36	6 17	8 42	5 37	6 16	8 45	5 41	6 12	8 54
12	S	5 36	6 16	9 9	5 37	6 15	9 13	5 38	6 14	9 17	5 41	6 11	9 28
13	M	5 37	6 14	9 43	5 38	6 14	9 48	5 39	6 13	9 53	5 42	6 10	10 7
14	Tu	5 38	6 13	10 24	5 39	6 12	10 29	5 40	6 11	10 35	5 42	6 8	10 51
15	W	5 39	6 11	11 13	5 40	6 10	11 19	5 41	6 9	11 25	5 43	6 7	11 42
16	Th	5 40	6 9	....	5 41	6 8	....	5 42	6 8	....	5 44	6 6	....
17	Fr	5 41	6 7	12 12	5 42	6 7	12 17	5 42	6 6	12 24	5 45	6 4	12 41
18	Sa	5 42	6 6	1 19	5 43	6 5	1 24	5 43	6 5	1 30	5 45	6 3	1 46
19	S	5 43	6 4	2 33	5 44	6 3	2 38	5 44	6 3	2 42	5 46	6 2	2 55
20	M	5 44	6 2	3 51	5 45	6 2	3 54	5 45	6 1	3 58	5 46	6 0	4 7
21	Tu	5 45	6 0	rises.	5 46	6 0	rises.	5 46	6 0	rises.	5 47	5 59	rises.
22	W	5 46	5 58	6 55	5 47	5 58	6 56	5 47	5 58	6 57	5 48	5 58	6 59
23	Th	5 48	5 57	7 26	5 48	5 57	7 28	5 48	5 57	7 30	5 48	5 56	7 36
24	Fr	5 49	5 55	7 58	5 49	5 55	8 2	5 49	5 55	8 5	5 49	5 55	8 14
25	Sa	5 50	5 53	8 34	5 50	5 53	8 38	5 50	5 53	8 42	5 50	5 54	8 54
26	S	5 51	5 51	9 12	5 51	5 52	9 17	5 51	5 52	9 23	5 50	5 52	9 38
27	M	5 52	5 50	9.56	5 52	5 50	10 2	5 51	5 50	10 8	5 51	5 51	10 24
28	Tu	5 53	5 48	10 44	5 53	5 48	10 50	5 52	5 49	10 57	5 52	5 50	11 14
29	W	5 54	5 46	11 38	5 54	5 47	11 44	5 53	5 47	11 50	5 52	5 48	....
30	Th	5 55	5 44	....	5 55	5 45	....	5 54	5 45	....	5 53	5 47	12 6

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	0	4	7	11	58	7	13	11	56	3	19	11	53	55	25	11	51	49
2	11	59	45	8	11	57	47	14	11	55	42	20	11	53	34	26	11	51	28
3	11	59	26	9	11	57	26	15	11	55	21	21	11	53	13	27	11	51	8
4	11	59	7	10	11	57	6	16	11	54	59	22	11	52	52	28	11	50	47
5	11	58	47	11	11	56	45	17	11	54	38	23	11	52	30	29	11	50	28
6	11	58	27	12	11	56	24	18	11	54	17	24	11	52	10	30	11	50	8

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Sept.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.		Sept.	Begins, A. M.		Ends, P. M.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Boston...	1	3	44	8	15	11	3	58	7	54	21	4	11	7	34
New York	1	3	49	8	10	11	4	2	7	50	21	4	14	7	32
Wash'ton.	1	3	54	8	5	11	4	6	7	47	21	4	17	7	29
Charleston	1	4	9	7	51	11	4	17	7	36	21	4	25	7	21

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	7	12	45	A. M.	Full Moon	21	3	19	P. M.
First Quarter	14	11	27	P. M.	Last Quarter	28	12	48	P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars. Evening Stars—Jupiter, Saturn.

10th Month. **OCTOBER.** 31 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	5 56	5 43	12 34	5 56	5 43	12 40	5 55	5 44	12 45	5 54	5 46	1 0
2	Sa	5 57	5 41	1 33	5 57	5 42	1 37	5 56	5 42	1 42	5 54	5 44	1 55
3	S	5 58	5 39	2 32	5 58	5 40	2 36	5 57	5 41	2 39	5 55	5 43	2 50
4	M	6 0	5 38	3 31	5 59	5 38	3 34	5 58	5 39	3 37	5 56	5 42	3 44
5	Tu	6 1	5 36	4 30	6 0	5 37	4 32	5 59	5 38	4 34	5 56	5 40	4 38
6	W	6 2	5 34	sets.	6 1	5 35	sets.	6 0	5 36	sets.	5 57	5 39	sets.
7	Th	6 3	5 32	6 17	6 2	5 34	6 19	6 1	5 35	6 21	5 58	5 38	6 26
8	Fr	6 4	5 31	6 44	6 3	5 32	6 46	6 2	5 33	6 49	5 58	5 37	6 57
9	Sa	6 5	5 29	7 11	6 4	5 30	7 15	6 3	5 31	7 19	5 59	5 35	7 30
10	S	6 6	5 27	7 43	6 5	5 29	7 48	6 4	5 30	7 53	6 0	5 34	8 6
11	M	6 7	5 26	8 21	6 6	5 27	8 27	6 5	5 28	8 32	6 1	5 33	8 48
12	Tu	6 8	5 24	9 7	6 7	5 26	9 13	6 6	5 27	9 19	6 1	5 32	9 36
13	W	6 10	5 22	10 1	6 8	5 24	10 7	6 7	5 25	10 13	6 2	5 30	10 31
14	Th	6 11	5 21	11 3	6 9	5 22	11 9	6 8	5 24	11 15	6 3	5 29	11 32
15	Fr	6 12	5 19	....	6 10	5 21	....	6 9	5 23	....	6 4	5 28	....
16	Sa	6 13	5 18	12 13	6 12	5 19	12 17	6 10	5 21	12 23	6 4	5 27	12 38
17	S	6 14	5 16	1 26	6 13	5 18	1 30	6 11	5 20	1 34	6 5	5 26	1 46
18	M	6 16	5 14	2 42	6 14	5 16	2 45	6 12	5 18	2 48	6 6	5 24	2 56
19	Tu	6 17	5 13	3 58	6 15	5 15	4 0	6 13	5 17	4 2	6 7	5 23	4 5
20	W	6 18	5 11	5 15	6 16	5 13	5 15	6 14	5 16	5 15	6 7	5 22	5 15
21	Th	6 19	5 10	rises.	6 17	5 12	rises.	6 15	5 14	rises.	6 8	5 21	rises.
22	Fr	6 20	5 8	6 26	6 18	5 10	6 30	6 16	5 13	6 34	6 9	5 20	6 45
23	Sa	6 22	5 7	7 4	6 19	5 9	7 9	6 17	5 11	7 14	6 10	5 19	7 28
24	S	6 23	5 5	7 46	6 20	5 8	7 52	6 18	5 10	7 58	6 11	5 18	8 14
25	M	6 24	5 4	8 34	6 22	5 6	8 40	6 19	5 9	8 47	6 11	5 17	9 4
26	Tu	6 25	5 2	9 27	6 23	5 5	9 33	6 20	5 8	9 40	6 12	5 16	9 57
27	W	6 26	5 1	10 24	6 24	5 4	10 30	6 21	5 6	10 35	6 13	5 15	10 52
28	Th	6 28	5 0	11 23	6 25	5 2	11 28	6 22	5 5	11 33	6 14	5 14	11 47
29	Fr	6 29	4 58	....	6 26	5 1	....	6 23	5 4	....	6 15	5 13	....
30	Sa	6 30	4 57	12 22	6 27	5 0	12 26	6 24	5 3	12 30	6 16	5 12	12 42
31	S	6 31	4 56	1 22	6 28	4 58	1 25	6 25	5 1	1 28	6 16	5 11	1 37

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	48	8	11	47	42	14	11	46	9	20	11	44	55	26	11	44	4
2	11	49	29	9	11	47	25	15	11	45	55	21	11	44	45	27	11	43	58
3	11	49	10	10	11	47	9	16	11	45	42	22	11	44	35	28	11	43	53
4	11	48	52	11	11	46	53	17	11	45	30	23	11	44	27	29	11	43	48
5	11	48	34	12	11	46	38	18	11	45	17	24	11	44	18	30	11	43	45
6	11	48	16	13	11	46	23	19	11	45	6	25	11	44	11	31	11	43	42
7	11	47	59																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 23	7 16	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 35	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Wash'ton.	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 43

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	6	5	13	P. M.	Full Moon	21	12	15	A. M.
First Quarter	14	9	28	A. M.	Last Quarter	28	5	57	A. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Mars. Evening Stars—Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn.

11th Month. **NOVEMBER.** 30 Days.

(Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 33	4 54	2 21	6 30	4 57	2 23	6 27	5 0	2 26	6 17	5 10	2 31
2	Tu	6 34	4 53	3 21	6 31	4 56	3 22	6 28	4 59	3 23	6 18	5 9	3 25
3	W	6 35	4 52	4 20	6 32	4 55	4 20	6 29	4 58	4 20	6 19	5 8	4 20
4	Th	6 36	4 50	5 21	6 33	4 54	5 20	6 30	4 57	5 19	6 20	5 7	5 15
5	Fr	6 38	4 49	sets.	6 34	4 52	sets.	6 31	4 56	sets.	6 21	5 6	sets.
6	Sa	6 39	4 48	5 44	6 36	4 51	5 48	6 32	4 55	5 53	6 22	5 6	6 6
7	S	6 40	4 47	6 21	6 37	4 50	6 26	6 33	4 54	6 31	6 22	5 5	6 47
8	M	6 41	4 46	7 4	6 38	4 49	7 10	6 34	4 53	7 16	6 23	5 4	7 33
9	Tu	6 42	4 45	7 56	6 39	4 48	8 2	6 35	4 52	8 8	6 24	5 3	8 26
10	W	6 44	4 44	8 55	6 40	4 47	9 1	6 37	4 51	9 7	6 25	5 3	9 25
11	Th	6 45	4 43	10 2	6 41	4 46	10 7	6 38	4 50	10 12	6 26	5 2	10 28
12	Fr	6 46	4 42	11 12	6 43	4 45	11 16	6 39	4 49	11 21	6 27	5 1	11 34
13	Sa	6 47	4 41	. . . .	6 44	4 44	. . . .	6 40	4 48	. . . .	6 28	5 1	. . . .
14	S	6 49	4 40	12 25	6 45	4 44	12 28	6 41	4 48	12 32	6 29	5 0	12 41
15	M	6 50	4 39	1 39	6 46	4 43	1 41	6 42	4 47	1 43	6 30	5 0	1 49
16	Tu	6 51	4 38	2 52	6 47	4 42	2 53	6 43	4 46	2 54	6 30	4 59	2 56
17	W	6 52	4 37	4 6	6 48	4 41	4 6	6 44	4 45	4 6	6 31	4 58	4 3
18	Th	6 54	4 36	5 20	6 50	4 40	5 19	6 45	4 45	5 17	6 32	4 58	5 11
19	Fr	6 55	4 35	rises.	6 51	4 40	rises.	6 46	4 44	rises.	6 33	4 57	rises.
20	Sa	6 56	4 34	5 36	6 52	4 39	5 41	6 48	4 43	5 47	6 34	4 57	6 2
21	S	6 58	4 34	6 22	6 53	4 39	6 28	6 49	4 43	6 34	6 35	4 57	6 51
22	M	6 59	4 33	7 13	6 54	4 38	7 19	6 50	4 42	7 26	6 36	4 56	7 44
23	Tu	7 0	4 32	8 10	6 55	4 38	8 16	6 51	4 42	8 22	6 37	4 56	8 39
24	W	7 1	4 32	9 9	6 57	4 37	9 14	6 52	4 41	9 20	6 38	4 56	9 35
25	Th	7 2	4 31	10 9	6 58	4 36	10 14	6 53	4 41	10 18	6 39	4 55	10 31
26	Fr	7 3	4 31	11 10	6 59	4 36	11 13	6 54	4 40	11 17	6 40	4 55	11 27
27	Sa	7 4	4 30	. . . .	7 0	4 35	. . . .	6 55	4 40	. . . .	6 40	4 55	. . . .
28	S	7 6	4 30	12 9	7 1	4 35	12 12	6 56	4 39	12 15	6 41	4 54	12 22
29	M	7 7	4 29	1 8	7 2	4 34	1 10	6 57	4 39	1 12	6 42	4 54	1 15
30	Tu	7 8	4 29	2 8	7 3	4 34	2 8	6 58	4 39	2 9	6 43	4 54	2 10

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	40	7	11	43	44	13	11	44	19	19	11	45	23	25	11	46	57
2	11	43	38	8	11	43	48	14	11	44	27	20	11	45	37	26	11	47	15
3	11	43	38	9	11	43	52	15	11	44	37	21	11	45	51	27	11	47	34
4	11	43	38	10	11	43	58	16	11	44	47	22	11	46	6	28	11	47	54
5	11	43	40	11	11	44	4	17	11	44	58	23	11	46	22	29	11	48	15
6	11	43	42	12	11	44	11	18	11	45	10	24	11	46	39	30	11	48	36

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 19	6 12
New York	1	4 57	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	5	9	34	A. M.	Full Moon	19	11	21	A. M.
First Quarter	12	6	2	P. M.	Last Quarter	27	2	15	A. M.

Morning Star—Venus. Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

12th Month. **DECEMBER.** 31 Days.

(*Local Mean Time. A. M., light figures; P. M., black.*)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 9	4 29	3 8	7 4	4 33	3 8	6 59	4 39	3 7	6 44	4 54	3 4
2	Th	7 10	4 28	4 10	7 5	4 33	4 9	7 0	4 38	4 7	6 45	4 54	4 1
3	Fr	7 11	4 28	5 14	7 6	4 33	5 11	7 1	4 38	5 9	6 46	4 54	4 59
4	Sa	7 12	4 28	6 20	7 7	4 33	6 16	7 2	4 38	6 12	6 46	4 54	6 0
5	S	7 13	4 28	sets.	7 8	4 32	sets.	7 3	4 38	sets.	6 47	4 54	sets.
6	M	7 14	4 28	5 49	7 9	4 32	5 55	7 4	4 38	6 1	6 48	4 54	6 19
7	Tu	7 15	4 27	6 48	7 10	4 32	6 53	7 5	4 38	7 0	6 49	4 54	7 17
8	W	7 16	4 27	7 53	7 11	4 32	7 58	7 6	4 38	8 4	6 50	4 54	8 20
9	Th	7 17	4 27	9 3	7 12	4 32	9 8	7 7	4 38	9 13	6 50	4 54	9 27
10	Fr	7 18	4 27	10 16	7 13	4 32	10 19	7 7	4 38	10 23	6 51	4 54	10 34
11	Sa	7 19	4 27	11 28	7 14	4 32	11 31	7 8	4 38	11 33	6 52	4 54	11 40
12	S	7 20	4 28	. . . .	7 14	4 33	. . . .	7 9	4 38	. . . .	6 53	4 55	. . . .
13	M	7 20	4 28	12 40	7 15	4 33	12 42	7 10	4 38	12 43	6 53	4 55	12 46
14	Tu	7 21	4 28	1 52	7 16	4 33	1 52	7 10	4 39	1 52	6 54	4 55	1 51
15	W	7 22	4 28	3 4	7 17	4 33	3 2	7 11	4 39	3 1	6 55	4 55	2 56
16	Th	7 23	4 28	4 15	7 18	4 34	4 13	7 12	4 39	4 10	6 55	4 56	4 2
17	Fr	7 23	4 29	5 26	7 18	4 34	5 23	7 13	4 39	5 19	6 56	4 56	5 7
18	Sa	7 24	4 29	6 35	7 19	4 34	6 31	7 13	4 40	6 26	6 57	4 57	6 12
19	S	7 25	4 29	rises.	7 19	4 35	rises.	7 14	4 40	rises.	6 58	4 57	rises.
20	M	7 25	4 30	5 55	7 20	4 35	6 1	7 14	4 41	6 7	6 58	4 58	6 25
21	Tu	7 26	4 30	6 54	7 20	4 36	6 59	7 15	4 41	7 5	6 58	4 58	7 22
22	W	7 26	4 31	7 55	7 21	4 36	7 59	7 15	4 42	8 5	6 59	4 58	8 19
23	Th	7 27	4 31	8 56	7 22	4 36	9 0	7 16	4 42	9 4	6 59	4 59	9 15
24	Fr	7 27	4 32	9 56	7 22	4 37	9 59	7 16	4 43	10 2	7 0	4 59	10 11
25	Sa	7 28	4 32	10 56	7 22	4 38	10 58	7 17	4 43	11 0	7 0	5 0	11 5
26	S	7 28	4 33	11 55	7 23	4 38	11 56	7 17	4 44	11 57	7 0	5 1	11 59
27	M	7 28	4 34	. . . .	7 23	4 39	. . . .	7 18	4 44	. . . .	7 1	5 1	. . . .
28	Tu	7 29	4 34	12 54	7 24	4 40	12 54	7 18	4 45	12 54	7 2	5 2	12 53
29	W	7 29	4 35	1 55	7 24	4 40	1 54	7 18	4 46	1 52	7 2	5 2	1 48
30	Th	7 29	4 36	2 57	7 24	4 41	2 55	7 18	4 47	2 52	7 2	5 3	2 45
31	Fr	7 29	4 37	4 1	7 24	4 42	3 58	7 19	4 47	3 55	7 2	5 4	3 44

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	48	8	8	11	51	49	14	11	54	35	20	11	57	30	26	12	0	29
2	11	49	21	9	11	52	6	15	11	55	3	21	11	58	0	27	12	0	59
3	11	49	44	10	11	52	3	16	11	55	32	22	11	58	30	28	12	1	28
4	11	50	8	11	11	53	10	17	11	56	2	23	11	59	0	29	12	1	58
5	11	50	33	12	11	53	38	18	11	56	31	24	11	59	29	30	12	2	27
6	11	50	58	13	11	54	6	19	11	57	0	25	11	59	59	31	12	2	56
7	11	51	23																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 12
New York	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
Charleston	1	5 17	6 21	11	5 24	6 22	21	5 30	6 26

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	5	1	12	A. M.	Full Moon	19	1	9	A. M.
First Quarter	12	1	47	A. M.	Last Quarter	26	11	59	P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Saturn. Evening Stars—Venus, Mars, Jupiter.

THE CALENDAR IN STANDARD TIME FOR CITIES IN THE U. S.

(How to ascertain the same for 120 United States cities from Local Mean Time Calendar on the twelve monthly calendar pages immediately preceding.)

Use Calendar for Boston.	M.
Idaho.	
Boisé City	add 45 Mb
Pocatello	add 30 M
Maine.	
Portland	sub 19 Eb
Massachusetts.	
Boston	sub 16 E
Fall River	sub 16 E
Lowell	sub 15 E
Springfield	sub 10 E
Worcester	sub 13 E
Michigan.	
Battle Creek	sub 19 C
Detroit	add 32 E
Grand Rapids	sub 17 C
Minnesota.	
Minneapolis	add 13 Cc
Montana.	
Butte	add 30 Mc
New York.	
Albany	sub 5 E
Binghamton	add 4 E
Buffalo	add 16 E
Poughkeepsie	sub 4 E
Rochester	add 10 E
Schenectady	sub 4 E
Syracuse	add 5 E
Utica	add 1 E
North Dakota.	
Bismarck	add 43 Cd
South Dakota.	
Pierre	add 41 Cb
Oregon.	
Portland	add 11 Pc
Salem	add 12 Pc
Washington.	
Olympia	add 12 Pd
Seattle	add 9 Pd
Spokane	sub 10 Pd
Wisconsin.	
Madison	sub 2 C
Milwaukee	sub 8 C

Use Calendar for New York City.	M.
Connecticut.	
Bridgeport	sub 7 E
Hartford	sub 9 Eb
New Haven	sub 8 E
Illinois.	
Chicago	sub 9 Cb
Springfield	sub 1 Ce
Indiana.	
Evansville	sub 10 Cg
Fort Wayne	sub 20 C
Gary	sub 11 C
Indianapolis	sub 16 Ce
Kokomo	sub 15 C
Terre Haute	sub 10 Ce
Iowa.	
Burlington	add 5 C
Cedar Rapids	add 7 Cb
Davenport	0 C
Des Moines	add 14 C
Sioux City	add 26 Cb
Nebraska.	
Lincoln	add 27 C
Omaha	add 24 C
Ohio.	
Cincinnati	sub 22 Ce
Cleveland	add 26 E
Columbus	sub 28 C
Dayton	sub 23 Ce
Sandusky	add 31 E
Toledo	add 34 E
Youngstown	add 23 E
Pennsylvania.	
Easton	add 1 E
Erie	add 20 Eb
Harrisburg	add 8 E
Philadelphia	add 1 E
Pittsburgh	add 20 E
Scranton	add 3 E
Rhode Island.	
Providence	sub 14 Eb
Wyoming.	
Cheyenne	sub 1 M

Use Calendar for Washington, D. C.	M.
California (Central).	
San Fran	add 10 Pe
Colorado.	
Col. Springs	0 M
Denver	0 M
Pueblo	sub 2 M
Delaware.	
Wilmington	add 2 E
Dist. of Columbia.	
Washington	add 8 E
Kansas.	
Topeka	add 23 C
Wichita	add 29 Ce
Kentucky.	
Frankfort	sub 20 C
Lexington	sub 22 C
Louisville	sub 17 C
Maryland.	
Baltimore	add 6 E
Missouri.	
Jefferson City	add 9 C
Kansas City	add 18 C
Springfield	add 13 Ce
St. Louis	add 1 C
Nevada.	
Carson City	sub 1 P
New Jersey.	
Atlantic City	sub 2 E
Trenton	sub 1 Eb
North Carolina.	
Raleigh	add 15 Eg
Oklahoma.	
Muskogee	add 21 Cg
Okla. City	add 30 Cg
Utah.	
Salt Lake	add 28 Mb
Virginia.	
Norfolk	add 5 Ee
Richmond	add 10 Ee
West Virginia.	
Charleston	add 26 E
Wheeling	add 22 Eb

Use Calendar for Charleston.	M.
Alabama.	
Mobile	sub 8 Cf
Montgomery	sub 15 C
Arizona.	
Phoenix	add 28 M
Arkansas.	
Hot Springs	add 12 Cb
Little Rock	add 9 Cb
California (Southern).	
Los Angeles	sub 7 Pb
Monterey	add 8 Pc
San Diego	sub 11 P
Santa Barbara	sub 1 Pb
Florida.	
Jacksonville	add 27 Ef
Key West	add 27 Eh
Miami	add 21 Eh
Georgia.	
Atlanta	sub 22 Cb
Augusta	add 28 E
Macon	add 34 E
Savannah	add 24 E
Louisiana.	
New Orleans	0 Cf
Shreveport	add 15 C
Mississippi.	
Jackson	add 1 C
Vicksburg	add 3 C
New Mexico.	
Santa Fé	add 4 Mc
South Carolina.	
Charleston	add 20 E
Columbia	add 24 Eb
Tennessee.	
Memphis	0 Cc
Nashville	sub 13 Cc
Texas.	
Austin	add 31 Cf
Dallas	add 27 C
El Paso	add 6 M
Galveston	add 19 Cf
San Antonio	add 34 Cf

METHOD OF USING THE TABLE ABOVE.

Directions!—For New York City, subtract 4m. from the Calendar for that city and the result is in Eastern standard time; for other cities, use the Calendar named at head of column and add or subtract the given number of minutes; this gives the required standard time, which is Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific, according as the letter E, C, M or P is found in the table. A small letter indicates that in case of sunrise and sunset, a correction for latitude is advisable; which correction is to be found in the table below, in the column headed by the small letter and on line with the date.

CORRECTION TO SUNRISE.

Date.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Jan. 1	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 17
15	add 4	add 7	add 14	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8	sub 15
Feb. 1	add 3	add 6	add 11	sub 3	sub 5	sub 6	sub 12
15	add 2	add 4	add 8	sub 2	sub 4	sub 4	sub 9
March 1	add 1	add 2	add 4	sub 1	sub 2	sub 2	sub 5
15	0	0	add 1	0	sub 1	0	sub 1
April 1	sub 1	sub 2	sub 3	add 1	add 1	add 2	add 4
15	sub 2	sub 4	sub 7	add 2	add 3	add 4	add 8
May 1	sub 3	sub 6	sub 11	add 3	add 4	add 6	add 11
15	sub 4	sub 7	sub 15	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 14
June 1	sub 4	sub 8	sub 18	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 18
July 1	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15	sub 3	sub 8	sub 17	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 16
Aug. 1	sub 3	sub 7	sub 14	add 3	add 6	add 7	add 14
15	sub 2	sub 5	sub 10	add 3	add 5	add 5	add 10
Sept. 1	sub 1	sub 3	sub 6	add 2	add 3	add 3	add 6
15	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2	add 1	add 1	add 1	add 2
Oct. 1	0	add 1	add 1	0	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2
15	add 1	add 3	add 5	sub 1	sub 3	sub 3	sub 6
Nov. 1	add 2	add 5	add 9	sub 2	sub 4	sub 5	sub 10
15	add 3	add 8	add 13	sub 3	sub 5	sub 7	sub 13
Dec. 1	add 4	add 8	add 16	sub 4	sub 6	sub 8	sub 16
15	add 4	add 8.	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 16

Note—The same correction is applied to sunset as to sunrise, but in the opposite way; subtracted instead of added and *vice versa*.

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752* *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	. . 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
											. .	29	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.																						
1764	**1792**	**1804**	**1832**	**1860**	**1888**					**1928**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**
1768	**1796**	**1808**	**1836**	**1864**	**1892**			**1904**		**1932**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**
1772	. .	**1812**	**1840**	**1868**	**1896**			**1908**		**1936**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**
1776	. .	**1816**	**1844**	**1872**	.			**1912**		**1940**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**
1780	. .	**1820**	**1848**	**1876**	. .			**1916**		**1944**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**
1756	**1784**	**1824**	**1852**	**1880**	. .			**1920**		**1948**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**
1760	**1788**	**1828**	**1856**	**1884**	. .			**1924**		**1952**	**2**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918, fell, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Thursday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted). (Whitaker's Almanack).

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	SUNDAY	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	SUNDAY	2	Monday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	SUNDAY	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	SUNDAY	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	SUNDAY	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	SUNDAY	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
SUNDAY	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	SUNDAY	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	SUNDAY	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	SUNDAY	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	SUNDAY	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	SUNDAY	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	SUNDAY	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
SUNDAY	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	SUNDAY	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	SUNDAY	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	SUNDAY	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	SUNDAY	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	SUNDAY	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	SUNDAY	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
SUNDAY	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	SUNDAY	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	SUNDAY	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	SUNDAY	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	SUNDAY	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	SUNDAY	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	SUNDAY	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd.	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
SUNDAY	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	SUNDAY	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	SUNDAY	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	SUNDAY	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

Morning Stars in 1926.

MERCURY—January 1 to February 15; March 31 to June 4; August 7 to September 19; November 25 to end of year.
VENUS—February 7 to November 21.
MARS—January 1 to November 4.
JUPITER—January 25 to August 15.
SATURN—January 1 to May 14; November 21 to end of year.

Evening Stars in 1926.

MERCURY—February 15 to March 31; June 4 to August 7; September 19 to November 25.
VENUS—January 1 to February 7; November 21 to end of year.
MARS—November 4 to end of year.
JUPITER—January 1 to January 25; August 15 to end of year.
SATURN—May 14 to November 21.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	C	Lunar Cycle	8	Roman Indiction	9
Epact	16	Solar Cycle	3	Julian Period	6639

Chronological Eras.

The year 1926 corresponds to the year 7434-35 of the Byzantine era; 5686-87 of the Jewish era, the year 5687 commencing at sunset September 8; 2679 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2702 of the Olympiads, or the second year of the 676th Olympiad, commencing July 1; 2586 of the Japanese era, and to the fifteenth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1344-45 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1345 beginning at sunset July 11. The 151st year of the Independence of the United States begins on July 4, 1926.

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.	*Began.*			*Name.*	*Began.*		
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C.	5598,	Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C.	312,	Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	"	5508,	Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	"	166,	Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	"	5502,	Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	"	125,	Oct. 19
Julian Period	"	4713,	Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	"	110,	Oct. 1
Mundane Era	"	4008,	Oct. 1	Julian Era	"	45,	Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	"	3761,	Oct. 1	Spanish Era	"	38,	Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	"	2015,	Oct. 1	Augustan Era	"	27,	Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	"	776,	July 1	Christian Era	A. D.	1,	Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	"	753,	April 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	"	69,	Sept. 1
Era of Metonic Cycle	"	432,	July 15	Mohammedan Era	"	622,	July 16

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

The Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins late in January or early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true Autumnal Equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true Autumnal Equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian Calendar was resumed.

CHURCH FASTS.

The Roman Catholic days of obligation are: Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday); Aug. 15 (Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day); Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception); Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all the Sundays of the year.

The Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

Ember and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whitsunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn, and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday immediately preceding Ascension Day.

GREEK CHURCH CALENDAR, 1926.

A. D. 1926. A. M. 8035.

Date.	Holy Days.	Date.	Holy Days.	Date.	Holy Days.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	May 13	Ascension	Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos
Jan. 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	May 23	Pentecost	Sept. 14	Exaltation of Cross
Feb. 2	Hypapante (Purification)	May 24	Holy Ghost	Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos
Feb. 15	Great Lent begins	June 29	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	Nov. 15	First Day Fast of Theotokos
Mar. 25	Annunciation				
Mar. 28	Palm Sunday	Aug. 6	Transfiguration	Nov. 21	Entrance of Theotokos
April 2	Great Friday	Aug. 15	Repose of Theotokos	Dec. 9	Conception of Theotokos
April 4	Holy Pasch (Easter)	Aug. 30	*St. Alexander Nevsky	Dec. 25	Nativity (Christmas)
April 23	St. George				

* Peculiar to Russia. The dates above are according to the Gregorian Calendar, which was adopted by the Greek Church in 1923; September 30, Old Style, of that year being followed immediately by October 14, New Style.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1926.

YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.
1344..	Jomadi I	Nov. 17, 1925	1344..	Dulheggia	June 12, 1926
1344..	Jomadi II	Dec. 17, 1925	1345..	Muharram (New Year)	July 12, 1926
1344..	Rajab	Jan. 15, 1926	1345..	Saphar	Aug. 11, 1926
1344..	Shaaban	Feb. 14, 1926	1345..	Rabia I	Sept. 9, 1926
1344..	Ramadan	Mar. 15, 1926	1345..	Rabia II	Oct. 9, 1926
1344..	Shawall	April 14, 1926	1345..	Jomadi I	Nov. 7, 1926
1344..	Dulkaada	May 13, 1926	1345..	Jomadi II	Dec. 7, 1926

JEWISH HOLIDAYS, FESTIVALS AND FASTS.

FESTIVALS AND FASTS.	Hebrew Date.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
New Year	Tishri 1	Sept. 23, St.	Sept. 11, T.	Sept. 29, M.	Sept. 19, St.	Sept. 9, Th.
Fast of Gedaliah*	Tishri 3	Sept. 25, M.	Sept. 13, Th.	Oct. 1, W.	Sept. 21, M.	Sept. 11, St.
Day of Atonement†	Tishri 10	Oct. 2, M.	Sept. 20, Th.	Oct. 8, W.	Sept. 28, M.	Sept. 18, St.
Tabernacles, 1st Day	Tishri 15	Oct. 7, St.	Sept. 25, T.	Oct. 13, M.	Oct. 3, St.	Sept. 23, Th.
Tabernacles, 8th Day	Tishri 22	Oct. 14, St.	Oct. 2, T.	Oct. 20, M.	Oct. 10, St.	Sept. 30, Th.
Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri 23	Oct. 15, S.	Oct. 3, W.	Oct. 21, T.	Oct. 11, S.	Oct. 1, Fr.
Hannukah	Kislev 25	Dec. 15, F.	Dec. 3, M.	Dec. 22, M.	Dec. 12, St.	Dec. 1, W.
Fast of Tebet	Tebet 10	Dec. 29, F.	Dec. 18, T.	Jan. 6, T.	Dec. 27, S.	Dec. 15, W.
Purim	Adar 14	Mar. 2, F.	.....	Mar. 10, T.	Feb. 28, S.	.....
Purim (Leap Year)	Adar Sheni 14	.....	Mar. 20, Th.	.....	.....	Mar. 18, Fr.
Passover, 1st Day	Nisan 15	April 1, S.	April 19, St.	April 9, Th.	Mar. 30, T.	April 17, S.
Passover, 7th Day	Nisan 21	April 7, St.	April 25, F.	April 15, W.	April 5, M.	April 23, St.
Passover, Last Day	Nisan 22	April 8, S.	April 26, St.	April 16, Th.	April 6, T.	April 24, S.
Feast of Weeks	Sivan 6	May 21, M.	June 8, S.	May 29, F.	May 19, W.	June 6, M.
Fast of Tammuz*	Tammuz 17	July 1, S.	July 19, St.	July 9, Th.	June 29, T.	July 17, S.
Fast of Ab*	Ab 9	July 22, S.	Aug. 9, St.	July 30, Th.	July 20, T.	Aug. 7, S.

* If Saturday, substitute Sunday immediately following. † Yom Kippur.

CHURCH MEMORANDA FOR 1926.

January.

1 Friday.
3 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.
6 Epiphany.
10 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
17 ii. " " "
24 iii. " " "
31 Septuagesima Sunday.

February.

1 Monday.
2 Purification.
7 Sexagesima Sunday.
14 Quinquagesima Sun.
17 Ash Wednesday.
21 i. Sunday in Lent.
28 ii. " " "

March.

1 Monday.
7 iii. Sunday in Lent.
11 Thurs. (Mi-Careme).
14 iv. Sunday in Lent.
21 v. " " "
25 Annunciation.
28 Palm Sunday.

April.

1 Thursday.
2 Good Friday.
4 Easter Sunday.
11 i. Sun. after Easter.
18 ii. " " "
23 St. George.
25 iii. Sun. after Easter.

May.

1 Saturday.
2 iv. Sun. after Easter.
9 Rogation Sunday.
13 Ascension Day.
16 i. Sun. aft. Ascension.
23 Pentecost (Whitsun).
30 Trinity Sunday.

June.

1 Tuesday.
3 Corpus Christi.
6 i. Sun. after Trinity.
13 ii. " " "
20 iii. " " "
24 St. John the Baptist.
27 iv. Sun. after Trinity.
29 SS. Peter and Paul.

July.

1 Thursday.
3 v. Sun. after Trinity.
11 vi. " " "
18 vii. " " "
25 viii. " " "

August.

1 ix. Sun. after Trinity.
6 Transfiguration.
8 x. Sun. after Trinity.
15 xi. " " "
(Assumption.)
22 xii. Sun. after Trinity.
29 xiii. " " "

September.

1 Wednesday.
5 xiv. Sun. after Trinity.
12 xv. " " "
19 xvi. " " "
26 xvii. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.

1 Friday.
3 xviii. Sun. afterTrinity.
10 xix. " " "
17 xx. " " "
18 St. Luke Evangelist.
24 xxi. Sun. after Trinity.
31 xxii. " " "

November.

1 Monday (All Saints).
7 xxiii. Sun. afterTrinity.
14 xxiv. " " "
21 xxv. " " "
28 i. Sunday in Advent.
30 St. Andrew.

December.

1 Wednesday.
5 ii. Sunday in Advent.
12 iii. " " "
19 iv. " " "
25 Christmas Day.
26 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.
27 St. John Evangelist.

PROT. EPIS. RITUALISTIC CALENDAR, WITH ALTAR COLORS.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

DAYS, ETC.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Golden Number	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sunday Letter	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B
Sundays after Epiphany	2	5	3	2	5	3	5	4	3	5
Septuagesima	Jan. 27	Feb. 16	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 12	Jan. 28	Feb. 17	Feb. 8	Jan 31	Feb. 13
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 18	Feb. 9	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Mar. 5	Feb. 25	Feb. 17	Mar. 2
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 17	Mar. 9	Feb. 22	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Mar. 1	Feb. 21	Mar. 6
Passion Sunday	Mar. 17	April. 6	Mar. 21	Mar. 13	April. 2	Mar. 18	April. 6	April. 29	Mar. 21	April. 3
Palm Sunday	Mar. 24	April. 13	Mar. 28	Mar. 20	April. 9	Mar. 25	April. 13	April. 5	Mar. 28	April. 10
Good Friday	Mar. 29	April. 18	April. 2	Mar. 25	April. 14	Mar. 30	April. 18	April. 10	April. 2	April. 15
Easter Day	Mar. 31	April. 20	April. 4	Mar. 27	April. 16	April. 1	April. 20	April. 12	April. 4	April. 17
Rogation Sunday	May. 5	May. 25	May. 9	May. 1	May. 21	May. 6	May. 25	May. 17	May. 9	May. 22
Ascension Day	May. 9	May. 29	May. 13	May. 5	May. 25	May. 10	May. 29	May. 21	May 13	May. 26
Whitsunday	May. 19	June. 8	May. 23	May. 15	June. 4	May. 20	June. 8	May. 31	May. 23	June. 5
Trinity Sunday	May. 26	June. 15	May 30	May. 22	June. 11	May. 27	June. 15	June. 7	May. 30	June. 12
Sundays after Trinity	26	23	25	26	24	26	23	24	25	23
First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27

ASH WEDNESDAY AND EASTER SUNDAY.

(A table showing the dates on which they fall, 1801-2000.)

Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.
1801...	Feb. 18	April 5	1851...	Mar. 5	April 20	1901...	Feb. 20	April 7	1951...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25
1802...	Mar. 3	April 18	1852...	Feb. 25	April 11	1902...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1952...	Feb. 27	April 13
1803...	Feb. 23	April 10	1853...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1903...	Feb. 25	April 12	1953...	Feb. 18	April 5
1804...	Feb. 15	April 1	1854 ..	Mar. 1	April 16	1904...	Feb. 17	April 3	1954...	Mar. 3	April 18
1805...	Feb. 27	April 14	1855...	Feb. 21	April 8	1905...	Mar. 8	April 23	1955...	Feb. 23	April 10
1806...	Feb. 19	April 6	1856...	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	1906...	Feb. 28	April 15	1956...	Feb. 15	April 1
1807...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1857...	Feb. 25	April 12	1907...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1957...	Mar. 6	April 21
1808...	Mar. 2	April 17	1858...	Feb. 17	April 4	1908...	Mar. 4	April 19	1958...	Feb. 19	April 6
1809...	Feb. 15	April 2	1859...	Mar. 9	April 24	1909...	Feb. 24	April 11	1959...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1810...	Mar. 7	April 22	1860...	Feb. 22	April 8	1910...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1960...	Mar. 2	April 17
1811...	Feb. 27	April 14	1861...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1911...	Mar. 1	April 16	1961...	Feb. 15	April 2
1812...	Feb. 12	Mar. 29	1862...	Mar. 5	April 20	1912...	Feb. 21	April 7	1962...	Mar. 7	April 22
1813...	Mar. 3	April 18	1863...	Feb. 18	April 5	1913...	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1963...	Feb. 27	April 14
1814...	Feb. 23	April 10	1864...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1914...	Feb. 25	April 12	1964...	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
1815...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1865...	Mar. 1	April 16	1915...	Feb. 17	April 4	1965...	Mar. 3	April 18
1816...	Feb. 28	April 14	1866...	Feb. 14	April 1	1916...	Mar. 8	April 23	1966...	Feb. 23	April 10
1817...	Feb. 19	April 6	1867...	Mar. 6	April 21	1917...	Feb. 21	April 8	1967...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1818...	Feb. 4	Mar. 22	1868...	Feb. 26	April 12	1918...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1968...	Feb. 28	April 14
1819...	Feb. 24	April 11	1869...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1919...	Mar. 5	April 20	1969...	Feb. 19	April 6
1820...	Feb. 16	April 2	1870...	Mar. 2	April 17	1920...	Feb. 18	April 4	1970...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1821...	Mar. 7	April 22	1871...	Feb. 22	April 9	1921...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1971...	Feb. 24	April 11
1822...	Feb. 20	April 7	1872...	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	1922...	Mar. 1	April 16	1972...	Feb. 16	April 2
1823...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1873...	Feb. 26	April 13	1923...	Feb. 14	April 1	1973...	Mar. 7	April 22
1824...	Mar. 3	April 18	1874...	Feb. 18	April 5	1924...	Mar. 5	April 20	1974...	Feb. 27	April 14
1825...	Feb. 16	April 3	1875...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1925...	Feb. 25	April 12	1975...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1826...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1876...	Mar. 1	April 16	1926...	Feb. 17	April 4	1976...	Mar. 3	April 18
1827...	Feb. 28	April 15	1877...	Feb. 14	April 1	1927...	Mar. 2	April 17	1977...	Feb. 23	April 10
1828...	Feb. 20	April 6	1878...	Mar. 6	April 21	1928...	Feb. 22	April 8	1978...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1829...	Mar. 4	April 19	1879...	Feb. 26	April 13	1929...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1979...	Feb. 28	April 15
1830...	Feb. 24	April 11	1880...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1930...	Mar. 5	April 20	1980...	Feb. 20	April 6
1831...	Feb. 16	April 3	1881...	Mar. 2	April 17	1931...	Feb. 18	April 5	1981...	Mar. 4	April 19
1832...	Mar. 7	April 22	1882...	Feb. 22	April 9	1932...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1982...	Feb. 24	April 11
1833...	Feb. 20	April 7	1883...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1933...	Mar. 1	April 16	1983...	Feb. 16	April 3
1834...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1884...	Feb. 27	April 13	1934...	Feb. 14	April 1	1984...	Mar. 7	April 22
1835...	Mar. 4	April 19	1885...	Feb. 18	April 5	1935...	Mar. 6	April 21	1985...	Feb. 20	April 7
1836...	Feb. 17	April 3	1886...	Mar. 10	April 25	1936...	Feb. 26	April 12	1986...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1837...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1887...	Feb. 23	April 10	1937...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1987...	Mar. 4	April 19
1838...	Feb. 28	April 15	1888...	Feb. 15	April 1	1938...	Mar. 2	April 17	1988...	Feb. 17	April 3
1839...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1889...	Mar. 6	April 21	1939...	Feb. 22	April 9	1989...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1840...	Mar. 4	April 19	1890...	Feb. 19	April 6	1940...	Feb. 7	Mar. 24	1990...	Feb. 28	April 15
1841...	Feb. 24	April 11	1891...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1941...	Feb. 26	April 13	1991...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1842...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1892...	Mar. 2	April 17	1942...	Feb. 18	April 5	1992...	Mar. 4	April 19
1843...	Mar. 1	April 16	1893...	Feb. 15	April 2	1943...	Mar. 10	April 25	1993...	Feb. 24	April 11
1844...	Feb. 21	April 7	1894...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1944...	Feb. 23	April 9	1994...	Feb. 16	April 3
1845...	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1895...	Feb. 27	April 14	1945...	Feb. 14	April 1	1995...	Mar. 1	April 16
1846...	Feb. 25	April 12	1896...	Feb. 19	April 5	1946...	Mar. 6	April 21	1996...	Feb. 21	April 7
1847...	Feb. 17	April 4	1897...	Mar. 3	April 18	1947...	Feb. 19	April 6	1997...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1848...	Mar. 8	April 23	1898...	Feb. 23	April 10	1948...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1998...	Feb. 25	April 12
1849...	Feb. 21	April 8	1899...	Feb. 15	April 2	1949...	Mar. 2	April 17	1999...	Feb. 17	April 4
1850...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1900...	Feb. 28	April 15	1950...	Feb. 22	April 9	2000...	Mar. 8	April 23

Easter Sunday (Easter Day) is the first Sunday after Paschal Full Moon, that is, the first Sunday after the ecclesiastical full moon on or next after March 21, and therefore cannot be earlier than March 22, or later than April 25. If Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday. The Paschal Full Moon is the Fourteenth Day of a Lunar month reckoned according to an ancient ecclesiastical computation and not the real or astronomical full moon.

The Golden Number, used in the table below, is greater by unity than the remainder obtained upon dividing the given year by 19; for example, 8 is the Golden Number for the year 1926; from the table, the date of Paschal Full Moon is March 28; and this being Sunday, Easter Sunday is on April 4, 1926.

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, which comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays.

DATE OF PASCHAL FULL MOON, 1900-2199.

Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.
1	April 14	6	April 18	11	March 25	16	March 30
2	April 3	7	April 8	12	April 13	17	April 17
3	March 23	8	March 28	13	April 2	18	April 7
4	April 11	9	April 16	14	March 22	19	March 27
5	March 31	10	April 5	15	April 10		

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

The interval between two consecutive meridian transits of a fixed star having no proper motion, or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis, is invariable. Very slightly differing from this is a Sidereal Day, which is the interval between two consecutive transits of the Vernal Equinox over any meridian. Vernal Equinox is employed in two senses: It may mean either the date when Spring commences, or else, as here, the point in the heavens occupied by the sun's centre when Spring commences. The interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the Equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year; it is equal to 1 day 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds, when measured in units of the Sidereal Day. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 22 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight; but, beginning with 1925, astronomers have adopted the use of the Civil Day.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal*

Year, and consists of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the action of the Sun and Moon upon the equatorial protuberance of the Earth's mass and, in a much less degree, the disturbing influence of the planets upon the Earth's orbit, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .530 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, reformed the Roman calendar so that thereafter every fourth year should contain 366 days, and all the other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice*, hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from the first of March to the first of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the year. Of the centurial years only those which are exactly divisible by 400 thenceforward contained 366 days. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds, and the error will amount to one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the rule for Easter Day was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days.

The Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1873, by the Chinese Republic in 1912, by the Turkish Parliament in 1917, by the Bolshevist Government of Russia in 1918, by Roumania in 1919, and by Greece and the Greek Church in 1923.

STANDARD TIME.

The United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

By Act of Congress, approved March 19, 1918, standard time is made the legal time throughout the United States; in addition to the four time meridians already mentioned, the meridian 150° west from Greenwich is established the time meridian of standard Alaska time; authority to readjust the boundary line between the time zones is lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission has made the readjustment so as to bring the new limits of the zones about half way between the standard meridians.

United States standard Eastern time is used from the Atlantic Ocean to a line through Toledo, Monroeville, Mansfield and Newark, O.; thence through Huntington, W. Va.; Norton, Va.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta and Macon, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla. U. S. standard Central time is used from this first line to a line through Mandan, N. D.; Pierre, S. D.; McCook, Neb.; Dodge City, Kan., and along west line of Okla. and Tex.; standard Mountain time is used from the second line to a line that forms the western boundary of Mont., thence follows the Salmon River westward, the western boundary of Idaho southward, the southern boundary of Idaho eastward, and thence passes southward through Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Parker and Yuma, Ariz. U. S. standard Pacific time is used from the third line to the Pacific Ocean.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time that differs from Greenwich time by a whole number of hours or half-hours; a few countries, however, use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

12 O'Clock Noon U. S. Standard Eastern Time Compared With Clocks in Foreign Cities:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Dublin	4.35 P.M.	Melbourne	3.00 A.M.*
Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Hamburg	6.00 P.M.	Mexico City	10.24 A.M.
Amsterdam	5.20 P.M.	Havana	11.31 A.M.	Natal	7.00 P.M.
Athens	7.00 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Paris	5.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Hongkong	1.00 A.M.*	Leningrad	7.01 P.M.
Berne	6.00 P.M.	Honolulu	6.30 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 P.M.
Bogota	12.03 P.M.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Rome	6.00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	5.00 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	12.17 P.M.
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Sitka, Alaska	7.00 A.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Constantinople	7.00 P.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

Twelve O'Clock Noon United States Standard Eastern Time as Compared With the Clocks in the Following Cities of the United States:

Atlanta, Ga	11.00 A.M.	Detroit, Mich	12.00 NOON	Norfolk, Va	12.00 NOON
Atlantic City, N. J	12.00 NOON	El Paso, Tex	10.00 A.M.	Omaha, Neb	11.00 A.M.
Baltimore, Md	12.00 NOON	Galveston, Tex	11.00 A.M.	Philadelphia, Pa	12.00 NOON
Birmingham, Ala	11.00 A.M.	Indianapolis, Ind	11.00 A.M.	Pittsburgh, Pa	12.00 NOON
Boston, Mass	12.00 NOON	Kansas City, Mo	11.00 A.M.	Richmond, Va	12.00 NOON
Buffalo, N. Y	12.00 NOON	Los Angeles, Cal	9.00 A.M.	Salt Lake City, Utah	10.00 A.M.
Charleston, S. C	12.00 NOON	Louisville, Ky	11.00 A.M.	San Francisco, Cal	9.00 A.M.
Chicago, Ill	11.00 A.M.	Memphis, Tenn	11.00 A.M.	Savannah, Ga	12.00 NOON
Cincinnati, Ohio	11.00 A.M.	Milwaukee, Wis	11.00 A.M.	Seattle, Wash	9.00 A.M.
Cleveland, Ohio	12.00 NOON	Minneapolis, Minn	11.00 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo	11.00 A.M.
Dallas, Tex	11.00 A.M.	Nashville, Tenn	11.00 A.M.	Toledo, Ohio	12.00 NOON
Denver, Col	10.00 A.M.	New Orleans, La	11.00 A.M.	Washington, D. C	12.00 NOON

United States standard Eastern time is time of the meridian 75° west from Greenwich. If Daylight Saving time be desired one hour must be added to the time given in the two tables above. Daylight Saving time is still in use in Europe; also in some American cities and Commonwealths.

Longitude Difference Between N. Y. City and Foreign Cities Measured From N. Y. East or West.

	H.	M.				H.	M.				H.	M.	
Aden	7	56	E.	Dublin		4	31	E.	Melbourne		14	36	E.
Alexandria	6	55	E.	Hamburg		5	36	E.	Mexico City		1	40	W.
Amsterdam	5	16	E.	Havana			33	W.	Natal		7	0	E.
Athens	6	31	E.	Havre		4	56	E.	Paris		5	5	E.
Berlin	5	49	E.	Hongkong		12	33	E.	Leningrad		6	57	E.
Berne	5	26	E.	Honolulu		5	36	W.	Rio de Janeiro		2	3	E.
Bogota		1	W.	Lima			13	W.	Rome		5	46	E.
Bombay	9	47	E.	Lisbon		4	20	E.	Santiago (Chile)		0	13	E.
Bremen	5	31	E.	Liverpool		4	44	E.	Sitka, Alaska		4	5	W.
Brussels	5	13	E.	London		4	56	E.	Stockholm		6	8	E.
Constantinople	6	52	E.	Madrid		4	41	E.	Vienna		6	1	E.
Copenhagen	5	46	E.	Manila		13	0	E.	Yokohama		14	14	E.

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

The tabulation that appears below will enable any reader of THE ALMANAC to make interest and other calculations with certainty.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DATES WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2.	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3.	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4.	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5.	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6.	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7.	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8.	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9.	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10.	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11.	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12.	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13.	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14.	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15.	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16.	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17.	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18.	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19.	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20.	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21.	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22.	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23.	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24.	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25.	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26.	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27.	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28.	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29.	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30.	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31.	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2.	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3.	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4.	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5.	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6.	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7.	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8.	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9.	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10.	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11.	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12.	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13.	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14.	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15.	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16.	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17.	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18.	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19.	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20.	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21.	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22.	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23.	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24.	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25.	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26.	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27.	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28.	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29.	394	...	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30.	395	...	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31.	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

DAYS' LENGTHS AT NEW YORK CITY.

(The table shows the length of each day through the year in the latitude of the metropolis.)

DAYS.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.
1.....	9.18	10.04	11.17	12.40	13.56	14.53	15.03	14.21	13.07	11.47	10.28	9.29
2.....	9.19	10.06	11.19	12.44	13.58	14.54	15.03	14.19	13.05	11.45	10.25	9.28
3.....	9.20	10.09	11.23	12.46	14.00	14.56	15.02	14.16	13.02	11.42	10.23	9.27
4.....	9.20	10.11	11.25	12.49	14.03	14.57	15.01	14.14	13.00	11.40	10.21	9.26
5.....	9.21	10.13	11.28	12.51	14.05	14.58	15.00	14.12	12.57	11.37	10.18	9.24
6.....	9.22	10.16	11.30	12.54	14.07	14.59	15.00	14.10	12.54	11.34	10.16	9.23
7.....	9.23	10.19	11.33	12.57	14.10	15.00	14.59	14.08	12.52	11.32	10.14	9.22
8.....	9.24	10.21	11.36	12.59	14.12	15.00	14.58	14.06	12.49	11.29	10.11	9.21
9.....	9.26	10.23	11.38	13.02	14.14	15.01	14.57	14.04	12.46	11.26	10.09	9.20
10.....	9.27	10.25	11.41	13.05	14.16	15.02	14.56	14.01	12.44	11.24	10.07	9.20
11.....	9.28	10.28	11.43	13.07	14.18	15.03	14 55	13.59	12.41	11.21	10.05	9.19
12.....	9.29	10.30	11.46	13.10	14.20	15.03	14.54	13.57	12.38	11.18	10.03	9.18
13.....	9.30	10.33	11.49	13.12	14.22	15.04	14.52	13.54	12.36	11.16	10.00	9.18
14.....	9.32	10.35	11.52	13.15	14.24	15.04	14.51	13.52	12.33	11.13	9.58	9.17
15.....	9.33	10.38	11.55	13.18	14.26	15.05	14.50	13.50	12.30	11.11	9.56	9.17
16.....	9.35	10.41	11.58	13.20	14.28	15.05	14.48	13.47	12.28	11.08	9.54	9.16
17.....	9.36	10.43	12.00	13.23	14.30	15.05	14.47	13.45	12.25	11.05	9.52	9.16
18.....	9.38	10.45	12.03	13.25	14.32	15.06	14.45	13.43	12.22	11.03	9.50	9.15
19.....	9.40	10.48	12.05	13.28	14.34	15.06	14.44	13.40	12.20	11.00	9.49	9.15
20.....	9.42	10.51	12.08	13.30	14.35	15.06	14.42	13.38	12.17	10.58	9.47	9.15
21.....	9.43	10 53	12 11	13 34	14 37	15 06	14 41	13 35	12 14	10 55	9.45	9.15
22.....	9.45	10.56	12.14	13.36	14.39	15.06	14.39	13.33	12.12	10.52	9.43	9.15
23.....	9.46	10.58	12.16	13.39	14.40	15.06	14.37	13 30	12.09	10.50	9.42	9.15
24.....	9.49	11.01	12.19	13.41	14.42	15.06	14.36	13.28	12.06	10.47	9.40	9.15
25.....	9.51	11.03	12.21	13.43	14.44	15.06	14.34	13.25	12.04	10.45	9.38	9.15
26.....	9.53	11.06	12.24	13.46	14.45	15.05	14.32	13.23	12.01	10.42	9.36	9.16
27.....	9.54	11.09	12.27	13.48	14.47	15.05	14.30	13.20	11.58	10.40	9.34	9.16
28.....	9.56	11.11	12.30	13.50	14.48	15.05	14.28	13.18	11.56	10.37	9.33	9.16
29.....	9.59	11.14	12.32	13.53	14.49	15.04	14.26	13.15	11.53	10.35	9.32	9.17
30.....	10.01	.....	12.35	13.55	14.51	15.04	14.25	13.13	11.50	10.32	9.30	9.17
31.....	10.03	.....	12.37	.....	14.52	.....	14.23	13.10	.....	10.30	.....	9.18

The above table of days' lengths at New York City serves as the basis for similar computations elsewhere.

HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD.

(For full list of fixed, historical, commemorative, and religious holidays, see 1919 ALMANAC.)

Christmas and New Year's are observed the world over.

In Episcopal countries, such as England, the only church days which are regular legal holidays, aside from Christmas, are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit-Monday. This holds good for the British colonies, in some of which several Roman Catholic Church holidays are established. Whit-Sunday, or White Sunday, comes seven weeks after Easter. It commemorates the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles: the old feast of Pentecost.

In Roman Catholic countries, such as Spain, the church days other than Christmas which are almost universally legal holidays are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. Throughout the Latin-American countries it is usual to observe, in addition, Good Friday and Corpus Christi. Good Friday is in many of these countries a 3-day holiday season, beginning on Holy Thursday and closing on Holy Saturday.

In Lutheran countries, such as Sweden and Prussia, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, Ash Wednesday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year. Also known as "Groundhog Day."

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whit-Sunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1926.

The chief legal or public holidays are:

Jan. 1—New Year's Day (all the States, Territories and colonial possessions).

Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday (Alaska, Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wyo. and observed by Governor's proclamation in Mass.).

Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday (all the States, Territories and possessions).

April 2—Good Friday (Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Pa., Philippines, Porto Rico, Tenn.). In Conn. Good Friday is usually proclaimed by the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer.

May 30—Decoration or Memorial Day (all States and possessions, except Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. Mex. N. Car., S. Car. and Tex.).

July 4—Independence Day (all the States, Territories and possessions).

Sept. 6—Labor Day (every State and Territory except Ala., Wyo. and the Philippines).

Oct. 12—Columbus Day (Ark., Ariz., Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Ky., La., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., R. I., Tex., Utah, Vt., Wash., W. Va.; also in Porto Rico. In Arkansas and Kansas it does not affect notes or judicial proceedings).

Nov. 2—General Election Day (1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov.). Every State and Territory except Alaska, Dist. of Col., Hawaii, Ill., Mass., Miss., Ohio, Philippines and Vt. In Illinois it is a legal holiday in Chicago, Springfield, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Danville, Cairo and Rockford. In Ohio it is a half holiday. In Maine it is a legal holiday only as to the courts, which also close on the State Election Day (biennially, 2d Monday in Sept.).

Nov. 11—Armistice Day (Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., N. J., N. Car., N. Dak., Pa., R. I., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Va. and Hawaii. In other States by Governor's proclamation only).

Nov. 25—Thanksgiving Day (last Thursday in Nov. Every State, Territory and possession except Utah, where it is observed, though not on the statute books).

Dec. 25—Christmas Day (every State, Territory and possession).

OTHER LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1926 (SEE ALSO ARBOR DAYS).

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans (in La.).

Jan. 19—R. E. Lee's Birthday (observed in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Va.).

Feb. 12—Georgia Day (in that State only. Date of Oglethorpe's landing in 1733).

Feb. 14—Admission Day (in Arizona).

Feb. 16—Shrove Tuesday (observed as Mardi Gras in Ala., Fla. and La.).

Mar. 2—Sam Houston Memorial Day (in Texas).

Mar. 4—Inauguration Day (once every 4 years in the Dist. of Col. only).

Mar. 22—Emancipation Day (in Porto Rico).

Mar. 25—Maryland Day (in that State only).

Mar. 30—Seward Day (in Alaska).

April 1—Holy Thursday (in the Philippines).

April 12—Date of passage of Halifax Resolutions (in North Carolina).

April 13—Birthday of Thomas Jefferson(in Ala.).

April 16—De Diego's birthday (in Porto Rico).

April 19—Observed as Patriots' Day (in Me. and Mass.).

April 20—(3d Tuesday) State elections (in La.).

April 21—Anniversary Battle of San Jacinto (in Tex.).

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day (in Ala., Fla., Ga. and Miss.).

April 29—(Last Thursday)—Fast Day (in N. H.).

May 1—Labor Day (in Philippines).

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day (observed in Ky. and N. Car.).

May 20—Anniversary signing of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (observed in N. C.).

May 30—Confederate Memorial Day (in Va.).

June 3—Confederate Memorial Day (in Tenn.).

June 3—Birthday of Jefferson Davis (in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., Tenn., Tex. and Va.).

June 11—Kamehameha Day (in Hawaii).

June 15—Pioneer Day (in Idaho).

July 13—Birthday of Gen. Bedford Forrest (Tennessee only).

July 17—Munoz Rivera Day (in Porto Rico).

July 24—Pioneer Day (in Utah).

July 25—Occupation Day (in Porto Rico).

July 27—Dr. Barbosa's Birthday (in Porto Rico).

Aug. 1—Colorado Day (in that State only).

Aug. 13—Occupation Day (in Philippines).

Aug. 16—Anniv. Battle of Bennington (in Vt.).

Sept. 6—Lafayette Day (also the anniversary of the First Battle of the Marne) is not a legal holiday, but is celebrated in New York and ten other States.

Sept. 9—Admission Day (in Cal.).

Sept. 12—Defenders' Day (in Md.).

Oct. 1—Missouri Day (in that State's schools).

Oct. 12—Fraternal Day (Alabama only).

Oct. 18—Alaska Day (in Alaska only).

Oct. 31—Admission Day (in Nev.).

Dec. 30—Rizal Day (in Philippines).

Mother's Day is observed on the second Sunday in May.

LAW AS TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Under the Negotiable Instruments Law every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. In the United States legal holidays are fixed by State and Territorial legislation. No national holidays have been established by Congressional action.

DATES ON WHICH ARBOR DAY IS OBSERVED.

The Fifty-first Anniversary of Arbor Day was celebrated throughout the United States on April 22, 1923, as a part of Forest Protection Week, nationally observed because of Proclamation issued by the President.

Arbor Day in the United States is mostly a spring observance. In some States it is combined with Bird Day. In the following list, the first year named is when observance began, the second is when the law was enacted. "Proclamation" means date is set each year by Governor's proclamation.

Alabama (1887)—In Spring, often on Audubon or Bird Day.
Arizona (1890)—In northern part, first Friday after April 1; in southern part, first Friday after February 1.
Arkansas (1906-1905)—First Saturday in March.
California (1886-1909)—March 7, Luther Burbank's birthday.
Colorado (1885-1889)—Third Friday in April. Proclamation.
Connecticut (1886-1886)—In the spring. Proclamation.
Delaware (1901)—In April. Proclamation.
District of Columbia (1920)—Third Friday in April.
Florida (1886)—First Friday in February.
Georgia (1887-1890)—Third Friday in December.
Hawaii (1905)—In November. Proclamation.
Idaho (1886-1903)—In April. Fixed by County School Superintendents.
Illinois (1887-1887)—April or October. Proclamation.
Indiana (1884-1916)—Third Friday in April.
Iowa (1887)—Proclamation.
Kansas (1875)—Proclamation.
Kentucky (1886)—In autumn. Proclamation.
Louisiana (1888)—Second Friday in January.
Maine (1887)—In spring. Proclamation.
Maryland (1884-1884)—In April. Proclamation.
Massachusetts (1886)—Last Saturday in April. Proclamation.
Michigan (1885)—April or May. Proclamation.
Minnesota (1876)—Latter part of April. Proclamation
Mississippi (1890)—December and February. Set by State Board of Education.
Missouri (1886-1889)—First Friday after first Thursday in April.
Montana (1888-1887)—Second Tuesday in May.
Nebraska (1872-1885)—April 22, J. S. Morton's birthday. **Public Holiday.**
Nevada (1887)—Proclamation.
New Hampshire (1886)—Early in May. Proclamation.
New Jersey (1884-1908)—Second Friday in April.
New Mexico (1890)—Second Friday in March. Proclamation.
New York (1889-1889)—First Friday after May 1.
North Carolina (1893-1915)—First Friday after November 1. Proclamation.
North Dakota (1882)—Proclamation.
Ohio (1882-1892)—In April. Proclamation.
Oklahoma (1898-1901)—Friday after second Monday in March.
Oregon (1889)—Second Friday in February in east; second Friday in April in west.
Pennsylvania (1887-1887)—In Spring and Autumn. Proclamation.
Philippines (1906)—September or October. Proclamation.
Porto Rico—Last Friday in November.
Rhode Island (1887-1887)—Second Friday in May. **Public Holiday.**
South Carolina (1898-1898)—Third Friday in November.
South Dakota—In April.
Tennessee—First Friday in April. Proclamation.
Texas (1890-1889)—Washington's Birthday.
Utah—April 15
Vermont—First Friday in May. Proclamation.
Virginia (1892-1902)—In spring. Proclamation.
Washington (1894)—First Friday in May. Proclamation.
West Virginia (1883)—Second Friday in April.
Wisconsin (1892-1889)—First Friday in May.
Wyoming (1888)—First Friday in May. Proclamation.

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.

Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).

Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).

Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.

Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.63.

Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,857 miles.

Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,400 miles.

Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.

Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498.580 seconds.

Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox, 365.2421988 days. Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days. Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigree to perigree), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3,963.34 miles. Polar radius, 3,949.99 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascenston*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" furthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

THE ZODIAC.

THE sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, as follows:

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.	
	2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.	
	3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.	
	4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.	
	5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.	
	6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.	
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.	
	8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion.	
	9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.	
Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.	
	11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer.	
	12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.	

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on.

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(*Washington—Apparent Noon.*)

Date. 1926.	Ap'ar'nt Right Asc'ns'n	Apparent Declination.
	H. M. S.	° ′
Jan. 1	18 45 55	−23 1.7
2	18 50 20	−22 56.6
3	18 54 44	51.1
4	18 59 8	45.1
5	19 3 32	38.7
6	19 7 56	31.8
7	19 12 18	24.4
8	19 16 41	16.7
9	19 21 3	8.4
10	19 25 24	−21 59.8
11	19 29 45	50.7
12	19 34 5	41.2
13	19 38 25	31.3
14	19 42 44	21.0
15	19 47 3	10.2
16	19 51 20	−20 59.1
17	19 55 37	47.5
18	19 59 54	35.6
19	20 4 9	23.2
20	20 8 24	10.5
21	20 12 38	−19 57.4
22	20 16 51	43.9
23	20 21 4	30.1
24	20 25 15	15.9
25	20 29 26	1.3
26	20 33 36	−18 46.4
27	20 37 45	31.2
28	20 41 54	15.6
29	20 46 1	−17 59.7
30	20 50 8	43.5
31	20 54 14	26.9
Feb. 1	20 58 19	10.1
2	21 2 23	−16 52.9
3	21 6 27	35.5
4	21 10 29	17.7
5	21 14 31	−15 59.7
6	21 18 32	41.4
7	21 22 33	22.9
8	21 26 32	4.0
9	21 30 31	−14 44.9
10	21 34 29	25.6
11	21 38 26	6.0
12	21 42 23	−13 46.2
13	21 46 18	26.2
14	21 50 13	6.0
15	21 54 8	−12 45.5
16	21 58 1	24.8
17	22 1 54	4.0
18	22 5 46	−11 42.9
19	22 9 37	21.7
20	22 13 27	0.2
21	22 17 17	−10 38.7
22	22 21 6	16.9
23	22 24 55	− 9 55.0
24	22 28 43	33.0
25	22 32 30	10.8
26	22 36 17	− 8 48.4
27	22 40 3	26.0
28	22 43 49	3.4
Mar. 1	22 47 34	− 7 40.7
2	22 51 18	17.9
3	22 55 2	− 6 55.0
4	22 58 46	31.9
5	23 2 29	8.8
6	23 6 12	− 5 45.6
7	23 9 54	22.4
8	23 13 36	− 4 59.0
9	23 17 18	35.6
10	23 20 59	12.2
11	23 24 40	− 3 48.6
12	23 28 21	25.1
13	23 32 1	1.4
14	23 35 41	− 2 37.8
15	23 39 21	14.1
16	23 43 0	− 1 50.4
17	23 46 40	26.7
18	23 50 19	3.0
19	23 53 58	− 0 39.3
20	23 57 36	15.6
21	0 1 15	+ 0 8.1
22	0 4 53	31.8
23	0 8 32	55.5
24	0 12 10	+ 1 19.1
25	0 15 48	42.7
26	0 19 26	+ 2 6.3
27	0 23 4	29.8
28	0 26 42	53.2
29	0 30 21	+ 3 16.6
30	0 33 59	40.0
31	0 37 37	+ 4 3.2
April 1	0 41 15	4 26.4
2	0 44 54	+ 4 49.5
3	0 48 32	+ 5 12.6
4	0 52 11	35.5
5	0 55 50	58.4
6	0 59 29	+ 6 21.1
7	1 3 8	43.7
8	1 6 48	+ 7 6.3
9	1 10 28	28.7
10	1 14 8	50.9
11	1 17 48	+ 8 13.1
12	1 21 29	35.1
13	1 25 10	57.0
14	1 28 51	+ 9 18.7
15	1 32 32	40.3
16	1 36 14	+10 1.7
17	1 39 57	22.9
18	1 43 39	44.0
19	1 47 22	+11 4.9
20	1 51 6	25.6
21	1 54 49	46.1
22	1 58 34	+12 6.4
23	2 2 18	26.5
24	2 6 3	46.4
25	2 9 49	+13 6.2
26	2 13 35	25.6
27	2 17 21	44.9
28	2 21 8	+14 3.9
29	2 24 56	22.8
30	2 28 44	41.3
May 1	2 32 33	59.7
2	2 36 22	+15 17.8
3	2 40 11	35.6
4	2 44 2	53.2
5	2 47 53	+16 10.5
6	2 51 44	27.5
7	2 55 36	44.3
8	2 59 29	+17 0.8
9	3 3 22	17.0
10	3 7 16	33.0
11	3 11 10	48.6
12	3 15 5	+18 4.0
13	3 19 0	19.0
14	3 22 56	33.7
15	3 26 53	48.2
16	3 30 50	+19 2.3
17	3 34 48	16.1
18	3 38 46	29.5
19	3 42 45	42.6
20	3 46 44	55.4
21	3 50 44	+20 7.9
22	3 54 45	20.0
23	3 58 46	31.7
24	4 2 47	43.1
25	4 6 49	54.1
26	4 10 52	+21 4.8
27	4 14 54	15.1
28	4 18 58	25.1
29	4 23 2	34.7
30	4 27 6	43.9
31	4 31 11	52.7
June 1	4 35 16	+22 1.2
2	4 39 22	9.2
3	4 43 28	16.9
4	4 47 34	24.2
5	4 51 41	31.1
6	4 55 48	37.7
7	4 59 56	43.8
8	5 4 4	49.5
9	5 8 12	54.8
10	5 12 20	59.7
11	5 16 29	+23 4.3
12	5 20 37	8.4
13	5 24 46	12.1
14	5 28 56	15.4
15	5 33 5	18.2
16	5 37 14	20.7
17	5 41 24	22.8
18	5 45 33	24.4
19	5 49 43	25.6
20	5 53 53	26.4
21	5 58 2	26.8
22	6 2 12	26.8
23	6 6 21	26.4
24	6 10 31	25.6
25	6 14 40	24.3
26	6 18 49	22.7
27	6 22 58	20.6
28	6 27 7	18.1
29	6 31 16	15.2
30	6 35 24	11.9
July 1	6 39 33	+23 8.2
2	6 43 41	+23 4.1
3	6 47 49	+22 59.6
4	6 51 56	54.7
5	6 56 4	49.3
6	7 0 11	43.6
7	7 4 17	37.5
8	7 8 24	31.0
9	7 12 30	24.1
10	7 16 35	16.9
11	7 20 40	9.2
12	7 24 45	1.2
13	7 28 49	+21 52.7
14	7 32 53	44.0
15	7 36 56	34.8
16	7 40 59	25.3
17	7 45 1	15.4
18	7 49 2	5.1
19	7 53 4	+20 54.5
20	7 57 4	43.5
21	8 1 4	32.2
22	8 5 3	20.5
23	8 9 2	8.6
24	8 13 0	+19 56.2
25	8 16 58	43.6
26	8 20 55	30.6
27	8 24 51	17.2
28	8 28 47	3.6
29	8 32 42	+18 49.7
30	8 36 37	35.4
31	8 40 31	20.8
Aug. 1	8 44 25	6.0
2	8 48 17	+17 50.8
3	8 52 10	35.3
4	8 56 1	19.6
5	8 59 53	3.6
6	9 3 43	+16 47.3
7	9 7 33	30.7
8	9 11 22	13.8
9	9 15 11	+15 56.7
10	9 18 59	39.4
11	9 22 47	21.8
12	9 26 34	3.9
13	9 30 20	+14 45.8
14	9 34 6	27.5
15	9 37 52	8.9
16	9 41 36	+13 50.2
17	9 45 21	31.2
18	9 49 4	11.9
19	9 52 48	+12 52.5
20	9 56 30	32.9
21	10 0 12	13.1
22	10 3 54	+11 53.1
23	10 7 35	32.9
24	10 11 16	12.5
25	10 14 56	+10 51.9
26	10 18 36	31.2
27	10 22 16	10.3
28	10 25 55	+ 9 49.2
29	10 29 34	28.0
30	10 33 13	6.6
31	10 36 51	+ 8 45.1
Sept. 1	10 40 29	23.4
2	10 44 6	1.6
3	10 47 44	+ 7 39.7
4	10 51 21	17.6
5	10 54 58	+ 6 55.5
6	10 58 34	33.2
7	11 2 11	10.8
8	11 5 47	+ 5 48.3
9	11 9 23	25.7
10	11 12 59	3.0
11	11 16 35	+ 4 40.2
12	11 20 10	17.4
13	11 23 46	+ 3 54.4
14	11 27 21	31.5
15	11 30 56	8.4
16	11 34 31	+ 2 45.3
17	11 38 7	22.1
18	11 41 42	+ 1 58.9
19	11 45 17	35.7
20	11 48 52	12.4
21	11 52 27	+ 0 49.1
22	11 56 3	25.7
23	11 59 38	2.4
24	12 3 14	− 0 21.0
25	12 6 49	44.4
26	12 10 25	− 1 7.8
27	12 14 1	31.2
28	12 17 38	54.5
29	12 21 14	− 2 17.9
30	12 24 51	41.2
Oct. 1	12 28 28	− 3 4.5
2	12 32 5	27.8
3	12 35 43	51.1
4	12 39 21	− 4 14.3
5	12 42 59	37.4
6	12 46 38	− 5 0.6
7	12 50 17	23.6
8	12 53 57	46.6
9	12 57 37	− 6 9.5
10	13 1 17	32.3
11	13 4 58	55.0
12	13 8 39	− 7 17.6
13	13 12 21	40.2
14	13 16 3	− 8 2.6
15	13 19 46	24.9
16	13 23 29	47.1
17	13 27 13	− 9 9.2
18	13 30 58	31.1
19	13 34 43	52.9
20	13 38 28	−10 14.5
21	13 42 15	36.0
22	13 46 2	57.4
23	13 49 49	−11 18.5
24	13 53 38	39.6
25	13 57 27	−12 0.4
26	14 1 17	21.0
27	14 5 7	41.5
28	14 8 58	−13 1.8
29	14 12 51	21.8
30	14 16 43	41.7
31	14 20 37	−14 1.3
Nov. 1	14 24 32	20.7
2	14 28 27	39.9
3	14 32 23	58.9
4	14 36 20	−15 17.6
5	14 40 17	36.1
6	14 44 16	54.3
7	14 48 15	−16 12.2
8	14 52 16	29.9
9	14 56 17	47.3
10	15 0 19	−17 4.4
11	15 4 21	21.2
12	15 8 25	37.7
13	15 12 29	53.9
14	15 16 34	−18 9.8
15	15 20 41	25.3
16	15 24 47	40.6
17	15 28 55	55.5
18	15 33 4	−19 10.1
19	15 37 13	24.3
20	15 41 23	38.2
21	15 45 34	51.7
22	15 49 46	−20 4.9
23	15 53 59	17.7
24	15 58 12	30.1
25	16 2 26	42.1
26	16 6 41	53.8
27	16 10 57	−21 5.1
28	16 15 14	16.0
29	16 19 31	26.4
30	16 23 49	36.5
Dec. 1	16 28 7	46.2
2	16 32 27	55.4
3	16 36 47	−22 4.2
4	16 41 7	12.6
5	16 45 28	20.6
6	16 49 50	28.1
7	16 54 12	35.2
8	16 58 35	41.9
9	17 2 58	48.1
10	17 7 22	53.8
11	17 11 46	59.1
12	17 16 10	−23 4.0
13	17 20 35	8.4
14	17 25 0	12.3
15	17 29 26	15.7
16	17 33 51	18.7
17	17 38 17	21.3
18	17 42 43	23.3
19	17 47 9	24.9
20	17 51 35	26.1
21	17 56 2	26.7
22	18 0 28	26.9
23	18 4 55	26.6
24	18 9 21	25.9
25	18 13 48	24.6
26	18 18 14	22.9
27	18 22 41	20.8
28	18 27 7	18.1
29	18 31 33	15.0
30	18 35 59	11.4
31	18 40 24	−23 7.4

ECLIPSES IN 1926.

In 1926 there will be two eclipses, both of the sun.

1. A total eclipse of the sun January 14, 1926, invisible in the United States. Visible as total in equatorial Africa, the Indian Ocean, Sumatra, Borneo and the Philippines. Greatest duration of totality will be 250 seconds.

2. An annular eclipse of the sun, July 9-10, 1926, visible as annular in the northern Pacific Ocean. Greatest duration of the annular phase will be 231 seconds. Visible as partial in the United States west of a line drawn from Montana to Georgia, occurring late in the afternoon of July 9; at Mt. Wilson, Cal., one-third of the sun's diameter will be covered, and the eclipse will last from 3.25 P. M. to 5.20 P. M. Pacific standard time.

POLE STAR, 1926.

MEAN TIME OF UPPER TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

DATE.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	DATE.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	DATE.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Jan. 1.....	6 51 37 P. M.	1 5 18	May 1.....	10 58 31 A. M.	1 5 39	Sept. 1.....	2 56 50 A. M.	1 5 40
Feb. 1.....	4 49 9 P. M.	1 5 17	June 1.....	8 56 58 A. M.	1 5 46	Oct. 1.....	12 59 11 A. M.	1 5 30
March 1....	2 58 35 P. M.	1 5 21	July 1.....	6 59 31 A. M.	1 5 49	Nov. 1.....	10 53 28 P. M.	1 5 18
April 1.....	12 56 25 P. M.	1 5 30	Aug. 1.....	4 58 13 A. M.	1 5 47	Dec. 1.....	8 55 18 P. M.	1 5 6

Upper transit of Polaris, or of any star, occurs 3m. 56s. earlier each day. The interval between lower and upper transit of Polaris is 11h. 58m. 2s. In the United States, the greatest Eastern elongation of Polaris occurs 5h. 55m. before upper transit and 6h. 3m. after lower transit; while the greatest Western elongation occurs 5h. 55m. after upper transit and 6h. 3m. before lower transit. The sine of the azimuth of Polaris at greatest elongation is found by dividing the sine of the polar distance by the cosine of the latitude.

HOW MANY CELESTIAL GLOBES?

Astronomers have determined, says Director W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, that our solar system is very completely isolated in space. We are widely separated from our neighbors.

Rays of light sent out by the sun require a little more than eight minutes to reach the earth.

The outermost known planet in our system, Neptune, would be reached in four hours and a half.

Rays of light leaving the sun at the same time and traveling at the same rate, 186,000 miles per second, must travel continuously during four years and a half to reach our nearest known neighbor in space, the bright double star, Alpha Centauri.

If the distance from the sun to the earth is 1, the distance to our outer planet is 30, and the distance to Alpha Centauri is 275,000.

There appears to be an abundance of room in the great stellar system to meet the requirements of all.

The spectograph attached to the Lick telescope has determined that our sun and its family of planets is traveling through the great stellar system with a speed of 12½ miles per second, equivalent to 400,000,000 miles per year.

The earth is certainly hundreds of millions of years in age, the sun is no doubt at least as old, and the early youth of the earth was lived, not where we now are, but far elsewhere in the stellar system; and its future journeyings will lead to quite other points of observation.

The chances seem strong that the hundreds of thousands of spiral nebulae known to exist in very distant space are other and independent systems of stars, many of them, perhaps, containing as many stars as our stellar system.

In other words, our stellar system may be but one of hundreds of thousands of isolated stellar systems distributed through endless space.

WHAT KEEPS THE STARS GOING?

Our sun, says Prof. J. H. Jeans, F. R. S., radiates a light at a rate of about two ergs per second per gram of its mass.

Gravitational contraction, as Lord Kelvin showed, could provide energy at this rate for only about 20,000,000 years, and radio-active and chemical energy could only slightly lengthen this period.

For a giant star, radiating at 1,000 times the rate of the sun, the maximum period would be only a few thousand years.

This period is far too short, and it is now generally accepted that, so far from gravitation and known sources of energy providing the whole of a star's radiation, they can provide only an insignificant fraction.

Energy of adequate amount can originate only from subatomic sources, as, for instance, from internal rearrangements in the positive nuclei of the atoms or from the transformation of a small fraction of the star's mass into energy.

It is a matter of simple calculation to show that all other stores of energy in a star can constitute only an insignificant reservoir of energy which, unless continually replenished from subatomic sources, would be exhausted in, astronomically, a moment.

Thus the rates of radiation and of generation of subatomic energy must be practically equal, and the luminosity of a star will be determined by the latter rate at any instant.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME IN EFFECT IN 1925.

Daylight Saving Time was observed from the last Sunday in April (the 26th) to the last Sunday in September (the 27th), during 1925 by State law in the entire States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

It was observed by municipal ordinances in the entire New York Metropolitan District.

In the State of New York it was observed by these cities: Albany, Amsterdam, Beacon, Buffalo, Cohoes, Fulton, Glen Cove, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hudson, Johnstown, Kingston, Lackawanna, Little Falls, Lockport, Long Beach, Mechanicville, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, New York, North Tonawanda, Oneida, Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rome, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Syracuse, Tonawanda, Troy, Utica, Watervliet, White Plains and Yonkers and 95 incorporated villages (21 cities retaining standard time).

The Connecticut Legislature passed a law making it an offense to show other than Eastern Standard Time on clocks publicly displayed, but Daylight Saving was observed by all banks, offices, stores and factories in Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Stamford, Waterbury and Willimantic and 18 other towns.

In New Jersey by municipal ordinance it was observed in 88 cities and towns.

In Maine it was observed in Bar Harbor and Portland.

In Pennsylvania it was observed in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Bristol, Corry and McKeesport. The Legislature passed a bill to prohibit the public display of any other than Eastern Standard Time, but this was vetoed by Governor Pinchot.

In Delaware it was observed in Wilmington; in West Virginia in Wheeling; in Kentucky in Covington and Newport.

In Ohio it was observed in Cincinnati, Dayton, Hamilton and Springfield. However, the following Ohio cities observed Eastern Standard Time throughout the year although the State is in the Central Standard Time district: Akron, Canton, Cleveland, Elyria, Lima, Marietta, Newark and Sandusky.

In Michigan it was observed in Grand Rapids and 12 other towns, but the following Michigan cities observed Eastern Standard Time throughout the year: Adrian, Alpena, Battle Creek, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing and Saginaw.

In Illinois it was observed in Chicago and its suburbs.

In Indiana it was observed in Crown Point, East Chicago, Gary, Hammond and Whiting.

In Wisconsin the banks and grain exchange of Milwaukee by mutual consent observed Daylight Saving Time.

"SUMMER TIME" IN GREAT BRITAIN.

"Summer Time" (Daylight Saving) has been in effect in Great Britain for several years, beginning with the third Sunday in April (the 19th, in 1925), and ending the first Sunday in October (the 3d, in 1925).

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(*Washington—Apparent Noon.*)

1926.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1926.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1926.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.
	′ ″	″		′ ″	″		′ ″	″
Jan. 1	16 17.92	8.95	May 10	15 51.93	8.71	Sept. 7	15 54.32	8.74
11	17.66	8.95	20	49.96	8.69	17	56.89	8.76
21	17.00	8.94	30	48.32	8.68	27	59.55	8.78
31	15.84	8.93	June 9	46.99	8.67	Oct. 7	16 2.27	8.81
Feb. 10	14.17	8.92	19	46.17	8.66	17	5.07	8.83
20	12.22	8.90	29	45.74	8.66	27	7.73	8.86
Mar. 1	10.18	8.88	July 9	45.70	8.66	Nov. 6	10.20	8.88
11	7.61	8.86	19	46.20	8.66	16	12.51	8.90
21	4.95	8.83	29	47.09	8.67	26	14.43	8.92
31	2.22	8.81	Aug. 8	48.35	8.68	Dec. 6	15.95	8.93
April 10	15 59.41	8.78	18	50.06	8.70	16	17.11	8.94
20	56.76	8.76	28	52.07	8.72	26	17.72	8.95
30	54.27	8.74				31	17.82	8.95

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

The geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other.

Recent investigations of the magnetic observations made in polar regions lead to the conclusion that the north magnetic pole may cover a region of considerable area, and that the present approximate mean position is latitude 70.8° N. and longitude 96° W.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72.7° S. and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted.

Because of the observed change in the direction of the magnetic needle from year to year it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary; but their motion is undoubtedly slow.

THE PLANETS AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance From the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	Mean Distance in Miles.
	″					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466694	0.307504	35,960,500
Venus	5767.670	224.70080	0.723331	0.728258	0.718404	67,195,600
Earth	3548.193	365.25636	1.000000	1.016743	0.983257	92,897,400
Mars	1886.519	686.97987	1.523688	1.665896	1.381486	141,546,600
Jupiter	299.128	4332.589	5.202802	5.454464	4.951142	483,327,000
Saturn	120.455	10759.23	9.538843	10.071308	9.006378	886,134,000
Uranus	42.230	30688.45	19.190978	20.094885	18.287071	1,782,792,000
Neptune	21.530	60181.3	30.070672	30.327656	29.813688	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit.*	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.*	Orbital Velocity. Miles Per Second.
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.2056183	116	7 0 11.7	29.73
Venus	0.0068111	584	3 23 37.8	21.75
Earth	0.0167427	....	.. ..	18.50
Mars	0.0933313	780	1 51 0.7	14.98
Jupiter	0.0483703	399	1 18 27.5	8.11
Saturn	0.0558207	378	2 29 29.4	5.99
Uranus	0.0471006	370	0 46 22.0	4.22
Neptune	0.0085460	367	1 46 38.4	3.37

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		
Mercury	192 59 35.68	76 12 38.9	+ 5.7	47 22 58.8	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	166 36 34.01	130 26 43.4	+ 0.4	75 57 34.7	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 51 1.71	101 33 52.9	+11.6	.. ..	.....	1.03	0.97
Mars	162 5 14.97	334 35 10.9	+15.9	48 56 26.3	—22.2	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	125 18 37.06	13 2 1.6	+ 7.6	99 38 24.4	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	151 16 1.45	91 28 49.8	+20.2	112 57 28.8	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	329 20 34.67	169 22 7.5	+ 7.4	73 35 27.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	128 59 52.84	43 55 49.6	—18.9	130 53 55.5	—10.7	0.001	0.001

* Epoch 1920, January 1st, Greenwich mean noon.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-Diameter. At Unit Distance.	At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean S.-D.).	Volume. ⊕ = 1.	Mass. ⊕ = 1.	Density. ⊕ = 1.	Axial Rotation.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1.	Reflecting Power.	Probable Temperature.
	′ ″						D. H. M. S.		*Pct.*	° F.
Sun	15 59.6	....	432196	1301139	333433	0.26	25 9 7 12	28.0	....	+12,000
Mercury	3.3	5.4	1504	0.055	0.056	1.01	87 23 15 43	0.4	7	+ 450
Venus	8.4	30.4	3788	0.876	0.817	0.93	224 16 49 9	0.9	59	+ 68
Earth	....	....	3959	1.000	1.000	1.00	23 56 4	1.0	44	+ 59
Moon	15 32.6*		1080	0.020	0.012	0.60	27 7 43 12	0.2	7	+ 50
Mars	4.7	8.9	2108	0.151	0.108	0.71	24 37 23	0.4	15	— 60
Jupiter	1 35.2	22.6	43341	1312.162	318.358	0.24	9 55 41	2.7	56	— 270
Saturn	1 19.0	9.2	36166	762.401	95.223	0.12	10 14 24	1.1	63	— 330
Uranus	34.3	1.9	15439	59.312	14.580	0.25	11 5 ..	1.0	63	— 380
Neptune	36.6	1.3	16466	71.951	16.926	0.24	7 42 ..	1.0	73	— 400

* At mean distance.

THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—that is, the time from new moon to new moon—is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,857 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,715 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,466 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon—viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively—we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,423 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth—viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude. By reason of irregular motion in her orbit, we see more of her eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 1-6 of what it is at the earth; and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,050 miles below the surface.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon, the tide-raising power of moon and sun being as 11 to 5.

Astronomers cling to the old idea that the moon is a dead world, destitute alike of air and water.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere extends more than 100 miles in height. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

THE MOON'S PERIGEE AND APOGEE.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

PERIGEE, 1926.

	D.	H.		D.	H.
January	14	7 P. M.	July	26	6 A. M.
February	12	7 A. M.	August	23	3 P. M.
March	12	6 P. M.	September	21	1 A. M.
April	9	10 P. M.	October	19	10 A. M.
May	7	1 A. M.	November	16	9 A. M.
June	1	1 A. M.	December	12	2 A. M.
June	28	5 A. M.			

APOGEE, 1926.

	D.	H.		D.	H.
January	2	6 A. M.	July	13	12 P. M.
January	29	11 A. M.	August	10	11 A. M.
February	25	12 NOON	September	6	3 P. M.
March	24	12 P. M.	October	3	8 P. M.
April	21	6 P. M.	October	31	10 A. M.
May	19	1 P. M.	November	28	5 A. M.
June	16	7 A. M.	December	26	2 A. M.

Each month the moon is said to be in perigee when nearest to the earth and in apogee when furthest from the earth. The average time from perigee to perigee, or from apogee to apogee, is 27d. 13h. 18m. 33s.; and this period is known as the anomalistic month. The moon's distance when in perigee or apogee is not exactly the same in different months but varies considerably according to the phase and the month of the year. The distance is the very least when the full moon nearest to January 1 occurs at the time of perigee. And the distance is the very greatest when the new moon nearest to January 1 occurs at the time of apogee.

HALLEY'S AND OTHER COMETS.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages, it was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will, therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. Its periodic time is 76.8 years, and in April, 1910, it made the perihelion passage for the twenty-ninth time.

ENCKE'S COMET.

The second of the periodic comets to be discovered was Encke's, as Halley's was the first. Encke's Comet has the shortest period known—namely, about 40 months. The observed visitations, from January, 1819, to September, 1924, form an uninterrupted series, thirty-three in number.

Encke's is unique among comets in that its motion is constantly accelerating and its period is decreasing in proportion, being now 1,203 days as compared with 1,205 days in 1819. At first this was ascribed to a resisting medium, but it is more probably due to repeated passage of the comet through a cloud of meteors.

COMETS OF 1843 AND 1882.

In the last 100 years only two comets have been brilliant enough to be seen by day with the unaided eye. Of these one was in February, 1843, the other in September, 1882. Together with the comet of 1668 and that of 1887, they form a comet group; each member, at perihelion, nearly brushes the sun's surface, that of 1843 having a velocity of 366 miles per second and passing halfway around the sun in two hours. These visitors are expected to return after six or seven centuries. The four comets were probably a single body until too close an encounter with the sun resulted in disruption.

DONATI'S COMET.

This was the finest comet of the nineteenth century and is known as the typical comet. In October, 1858, its tail reached halfway from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1926.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Last Quarter	Jan. 7 2 22 A.M.	April 5 3 50 P.M.	July 2 8 2 A.M.	Sept. 28 12 48 P.M.
New Moon	14 1 35 A.M.	12 7 56 A.M.	9 6 6 P.M.	Oct. 6 5 13 P.M.
First Quarter	20 5 31 P.M.	19 6 23 P.M.	17 9 55 P.M.	14 9 28 A.M.
Full Moon	28 4 35 P.M.	27 7 17 P.M.	25 12 13 A.M.	21 12 15 A.M.
Last Quarter	Feb. 5 6 25 P.M.	May 4 10 13 P.M.	31 2 25 P.M.	28 5 57 A.M.
New Moon	12 12 20 P.M.	11 5 35 P.M.	Aug. 8 8 49 A.M.	Nov. 5 9 34 A.M.
First Quarter	19 7 36 A.M.	19 12 48 P.M.	16 11 39 A.M.	12 6 2 P.M.
Full Moon	27 11 51 A.M.	27 6 49 A.M.	23 7 38 A.M.	19 11 21 A.M.
Last Quarter	Mar. 7 6 50 A.M.	June 3 3 9 A.M.	29 11 40 P.M.	27 2 15 A.M.
New Quarter	13 10 20 P.M.	10 5 8 A.M.	Sept. 7 12 45 A.M.	Dec. 5 1 12 A.M.
First Quarter	21 12 12 A.M.	18 6 14 A.M.	14 11 27 P.M.	12 1 47 A.M.
Full Moon	29 5 0 A.M.	25 4 13 P.M.	21 3 19 P.M.	19 1 9 A.M.
Last Quarter	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	26 11 59 P.M.

Atlantic time may be found by adding 1h.; Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska or Hawaii time may be found by subtracting 1h., 2h., 3h., 5h., or 5.5h., respectively.

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1926.

1926.	Phase.	Day	East. Stan. T. Bos., N.Y., Etc.	Cent. Stan. T. Chi., St. L., Etc.	M'nt'n Stan. T. Den., S.L.C. Etc.	Pacific Stan. T. S'nF., L'sA., Etc.	Alaska Stan. T. Sitka, Jn'u, Etc.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.	Last Quarter	7	2 22 A.M.	1 22 A.M.	12 22 A.M.	6d 11 22 P.M.	6d 9 22 P.M.
	New Moon	14	1 35 A.M.	12 35 A.M.	13d 11 35 P.M.	13d 10 35 P.M.	13d 8 35 P.M.
	First Quarter	20	5 31 P.M.	4 31 P.M.	3 31 P.M.	2 31 P.M.	12 31 P.M.
	Full Moon	28	4 35 P.M.	3 35 P.M.	2 35 P.M.	1 35 P.M.	11 35 A.M.
Feb.	Last Quarter	5	6 25 P.M.	5 25 P.M.	4 25 P.M.	3 25 P.M.	1 25 P.M.
	New Moon	12	12 20 P.M.	11 20 A.M.	10 20 A.M.	9 20 A.M.	7 20 A.M.
	First Quarter	19	7 36 A.M.	6 36 A.M.	5 36 A.M.	4 36 A.M.	2 36 A.M.
	Full Moon	27	11 51 A.M.	10 51 A.M.	9 51 A.M.	8 51 A.M.	6 51 A.M.
March	Last Quarter	7	6 50 A.M.	5 50 A.M.	4 50 A.M.	3 50 A.M.	1 50 A.M.
	New Moon	13	10 20 P.M.	9 20 P.M.	8 20 P.M.	7 20 P.M.	5 20 P.M.
	First Quarter	21	12 12 A.M.	20d 11 12 P.M.	20d 10 12 P.M.	20d 9 12 P.M.	20d 7 12 P.M.
	Full Moon	29	5 0 A.M.	4 0 A.M.	3 0 A.M.	2 0 A.M.	28d 12 0 P.M.
April.	Last Quarter	5	3 50 P.M.	2 50 P.M.	1 50 P.M.	12 50 P.M.	10 50 A.M.
	New Moon	12	7 56 A.M.	6 56 A.M.	5 56 A.M.	4 56 A.M.	2 56 A.M.
	First Quarter	19	6 23 P.M.	5 23 P.M.	4 23 P.M.	3 23 P.M.	1 23 P.M.
	Full Moon	27	7 17 P.M.	6 17 P.M.	5 17 P.M.	4 17 P.M.	2 17 P.M.
May.	Last Quarter	4	10 13 P.M.	9 13 P.M.	8 13 P.M.	7 13 P.M.	5 13 P.M.
	New Moon	11	5 35 P.M.	4 35 P.M.	3 35 P.M.	2 35 P.M.	12 35 P.M.
	First Quarter	19	12 48 P.M.	11 48 A.M.	10 48 A.M.	9 48 A.M.	7 48 A.M.
	Full Moon	27	6 49 A.M.	5 49 A.M.	4 49 A.M.	3 49 A.M.	1 49 A.M.
June.	Last Quarter	3	3 9 A.M.	2 9 A.M.	1 9 A.M.	12 9 A.M.	2d 10 9 P.M.
	New Moon	10	5 8 A.M.	4 8 A.M.	3 8 A.M.	2 8 A.M.	12 8 A.M.
	First Quarter	18	6 14 A.M.	5 14 A.M.	4 14 A.M.	3 14 A.M.	1 14 A.M.
	Full Moon	25	4 13 P.M.	3 13 P.M.	2 13 P.M.	1 13 P.M.	11 13 A.M.
July.	Last Quarter	2	8 2 A.M.	7 2 A.M.	6 2 A.M.	5 2 A.M.	3 2 A.M.
	New Moon	9	6 6 P.M.	5 6 P.M.	5 6 P.M.	4 6 P.M.	2 6 P.M.
	First Quarter	17	9 55 P.M.	8 55 P.M.	7 55 P.M.	6 55 P.M.	4 55 P.M.
	Full Moon	25	12 13 A.M.	24d 11 13 P.M.	24d 10 13 P.M.	24d 9 13 P.M.	24d 7 13 P.M.
	Last Quarter	31	2 25 P.M.	1 25 P.M.	12 25 P.M.	11 25 A.M.	9 25 A.M.
Aug.	New Moon	8	8 49 A.M.	7 49 A.M.	6 49 A.M.	5 49 A.M.	3 49 A.M.
	First Quarter	16	11 39 A.M.	10 39 A.M.	9 39 A.M.	8 39 A.M.	6 39 A.M.
	Full Moon	23	7 38 A.M.	6 38 A.M.	5 38 A.M.	4 38 A.M.	2 38 A.M.
	Last Quarter	29	11 40 P.M.	10 40 P.M.	9 40 P.M.	8 40 P.M.	6 40 P.M.
Sept.	New Moon	7	12 45 A.M.	6d 11 45 P.M.	6d 10 45 P.M.	6d 9 45 P.M.	6d 7 45 P.M.
	First Quarter	14	11 27 P.M.	10 27 P.M.	9 27 P.M.	8 27 P.M.	6 27 P.M.
	Full Moon	21	3 19 P.M.	2 19 P.M.	1 19 P.M.	12 19 P.M.	10 19 A.M.
	Last Quarter	28	12 48 P.M.	11 48 A.M.	10 48 A.M.	9 48 A.M.	7 48 A.M.
Oct.	New Moon	6	5 13 P.M.	4 13 P.M.	3 13 P.M.	2 13 P.M.	12 13 P.M.
	First Quarter	14	9 28 A.M.	8 28 A.M.	7 28 A.M.	6 28 A.M.	4 28 A.M.
	Full Moon	21	12 15 A.M.	20d 11 15 P.M.	20d 10 15 P.M.	20d 9 15 P.M.	20d 7 15 P.M.
	Last Quarter	28	5 57 A.M.	4 57 A.M.	3 52 A.M.	2 57 A.M.	12 57 A.M.
Nov.	New Moon	5	9 34 A.M.	8 34 A.M.	7 34 A.M.	6 34 A.M.	4 34 A.M.
	First Quarter	12	6 2 P.M.	5 2 P.M.	4 2 P.M.	3 2 P.M.	1 2 P.M.
	Full Moon	19	11 21 A.M.	10 21 A.M.	9 21 A.M.	8 21 A.M.	6 21 A.M.
	Last Quarter	27	2 15 A.M.	1 15 A.M.	12 15 A.M.	26d 11 15 P.M.	26d 9 15 P.M.
Dec.	New Moon	5	1 12 A.M.	12 12 A.M.	4d 11 12 P.M.	4d 10 12 P.M.	4d 8 12 P.M.
	First Quarter	12	1 47 A.M.	12 47 A.M.	11d 11 47 P.M.	11d 10 47 P.M.	11d 8 47 P.M.
	Full Moon	19	1 9 A.M.	12 9 A.M.	18d 11 9 P.M.	18d 10 9 P.M.	18d 8 9 P.M.
	Last Quarter	26	11 59 P.M.	10 59 P.M.	9 59 P.M.	8 59 P.M.	6 59 P.M.

There is an ancient belief and one that still is widespread that sowing and planting must be done under a waxing, reaping and cutting under a waning moon.

Presumably the crops are supposed to be increased like many other things by the growing moon.

The idea lying behind harvesting or felling timber beneath the waning moon is more difficult to trace, but may be connected with the drying influence which is ascribed to the declining phases in the same way as dew is attributed to the waxing and full moon.

The belief is widespread that wood for building purposes is not durable unless cut after the full moon, and until the Revolution French law ordained that trees should be felled only under a waning moon.

In Trinidad, where the belief is held, experiments were made recently which demonstrated the absence of any basis of truth to the superstition.

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1926.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

	D.	H.	M.			
Jan.	1	11	0	P.M.	⊕	in perihelion.
	2	4	0	P.M.	☿	gr. brilliancy
	9	9	47	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	11	1	50	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	14	3	19	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	15	4	0	P.M.	☿	stationary.
	16	2	10	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	17	6	0	P.M.	♂	in ♉.
	24	12	0	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☉	
Feb.	2	6	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	4	5	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♃	☿ S. 1° 32′.
	6	9	47	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	7	10	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	8	6	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☿	☿ S. 10° 38′.
	8	10	50	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	11	1	1	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	11	7	27	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	14	12	0	P.M.	□ ♄ ☉	
	17	3	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♃	☿ N. 9° 8′.
	24	2	0	P.M.	☿	gr. hel. lat. N.
	27	3	0	A.M.	☿	stationary.
Mar.	5	5	33	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	6	11	0	A.M.	♄	stationary.
	9	6	12	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	11	2	58	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	11	9	18	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	13	12	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 18° 23′.
	14	1	0	A.M.	☿	gr. brilliancy.
	22	6	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♃	☿ N. 4° 39′.
April	1	10	1	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	7	11	38	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	8	2	13	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	8	8	22	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	18	1	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 46° 16′.
	21	4	0	P.M.	☿	in ♉.
	23	6	0	A.M.	♂ ♂ ♃	♂ S. 0° 51′.
	28	1	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 27° 4′.
	29	1	29	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
May	4	10	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♁	☿ S. 0° 21′.
	5	2	59	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	6	3	37	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	8	4	30	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	14	3	0	A.M.	♁ ♄ ☉	
	17	6	0	A.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	25	10	0	P.M.	☿	in aphelion.
	26	5	52	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
June	2	12	3	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	3	6	51	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	6	8	8	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	16	4	0	P.M.	♃	stationary.
	17	1	0	P.M.	☿	gr. hel. lat. S.
	22	12	0	M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	29	6	39	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
July	2	9	27	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	5	9	0	A.M.	⊕	in aphelion.
	6	6	3	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	8	1	0	P.M.	□ ♂ ☉	
	10	12	0	M.	♁	gr. elong. E. 26° 22′.
	18	11	0	A.M.	♂	in perihelion.
	19	7	42	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	24	11	0	P.M.	♄	stationary.
	26	12	7	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	30	10	6	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
Aug.	5	9	5	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	12	7	0	P.M.	☿	in ♋.
	13	1	0	A.M.	□ ♄ ☉	
	15	3	0	P.M.	♁ ♃ ☉	
	16	4	25	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	22	5	32	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	25	4	0	A.M.	♁	gr. elong. W. 18° 20′.
	28	5	29	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
Sept.	5	3	23	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	7	11	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♆	☿ N. 0° 39′.
	12	1	52	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	15	7	0	A.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	18	11	33	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	25	1	43	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	28	12	0	M.	♂	stationary.
Oct.	5	12	5	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	7	7	0	A.M.	☿	gr. hel. lat. N.
	10	12	17	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	14	4	0	A.M.	♃	stationary.
	16	6	29	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	22	5	18	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	26	12	0	P.M.	♂	nearest the Earth.
Nov.	4	4	0	A.M.	♁ ♂ ☉	
	4	10	34	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	4	11	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 23° 22′.
	6	12	20	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	11	2	0	P.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	12	2	55	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	17	11	0	P.M.	♂	in ♌.
	17	11	44	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	21	7	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	superior.
	21	1	0	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☉	
	21	6	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♄	☿ S. 1° 28′.
Dec.	2	8	0	A.M.	☿	in ♍.
	4	2	18	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	5	7	30	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	7	7	0	P.M.	♂	stationary.
	10	2	4	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	13	7	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 21° 13′.
	15	3	17	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	31	5	27	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	

MIRA, THE WONDER STAR.

(From an article by Robert G. Aitken, astronomer of Lick Observatory.)

Imagine a sun with a diameter of 270,000,000 miles, 300 times the diameter of our own sun.

Let this sun be fiery red in color and let it rapidly get brighter until at the end of about four months it is 600 times its original brightness and 100 times as bright as our sun.

Then for seven months let it more slowly fade until it returns to its former state, and let this process continue regularly in a cycle of eleven months.

This sun is the star Omicron in the constellation Cetus, also known as Mira, the wonderful star.

The fact of its variation in brightness was demonstrated almost 300 years ago.

Ever since then astronomers have watched the star and have found that the light changes repeat themselves without fail every 332 days, on the average.

As time went on other stars were found in the sky that behave essentially as Mira does, and we now know several hundred of such long-period variable stars.

A few of them complete the cycle of light change in 100 days or less, a very few require more than 600 days; but the great majority of them pass from minimum light to maximum and back again in periods of from 200 to 400 days. The average is about 335 days.

The huge 100-inch mirror of the great Hooker reflecting telescope at the Mount Wilson Observatory gathers in more than 200,000 times as much light as falls on the pupil of the human eye and concentrates it at the focus at the eye end of the telescope.

With this telescope, special attention has been given to Mira Ceti.

The spectrographic observations show that Mira Ceti is moving away from the earth and sun with a uniform velocity of about 40 miles a second or about 1,300 million miles a year.

But the star is already so far away that light from it, traveling six millions of millions of miles a year takes 160 years to cross the gulf of space dividing it from the earth.

Mira is a double star system, a system of two suns which revolve about a common centre of gravity, and the companion star emits light, presumably steadily and without variation, of a quality entirely different from that of Mira. It is a white star. Mira is intensely red.

The red stars show effective temperatures of from 3,000 degrees to 4,000 degrees Centigrade.

Yellow stars, like our sun, have temperatures of 6,000 degrees Centigrade.

The blue-white stars are intensely hot, with temperatures varying from 10,000 degrees to 15,000 degrees.

Mira has a volume 27,000,000 times as great as that of the sun. But we are satisfied that its mass is less than 100 times the sun's mass.

The giant red stars, we believe, are the youngest in the sky.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Star.	Magnit'de	Parallax	Light Years	Right Ascen.	Declination.
		″		H. M.	° ′
α Andromedæ (Alpheratz)	2.2	0.05	65	0 4.5	+28 41
β Cassiopeiæ	2.4	0.07	50	0 5.2	+58 44
γ Pegasi	2.9	0.01	300	0 9.4	+14 46
α Phœnicis	2.4	0.06	55	0 22.6	—42 43
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	2.2	0.02	150	0 36.2	+56 8
β Ceti	2.2	0.04	80	0 39.8	—18 24
γ Cassiopeiæ	2.2	0.04	80	0 52.2	+60 19
β Andromedæ	2.4	0.05	65	1 5.5	+35 13
δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	0.07	50	1 20.9	+59 51
α Ursæ Min. (Pole Star)	2.1	0.02	200	1 34.7	+88 54
α Eridani (Achernar)	0.6	0.05	65	1 34.9	—57 37
β Arietis	2.7	0.07	50	1 50.5	+20 27
γ Andromedæ	2.3	0.02	150	1 59.3	+41 58
α Arietis	2.2	0.05	65	2 2.9	+23 7
β Trianguli	3.1	0.01	300	2 5.1	+34 38
O Ceti (Mira)	1.7	0.07	50	2 15.6	— 3 19
α Ceti	2.8	0.02	150	2 58.4	+ 3 48
γ Persei	3.1	0.01	300	2 59.4	+53 13
α Persei	1.9	0.02	150	3 19.0	+49 36
δ Persei	3.1	0.01	300	3 37.6	+47 33
η Tauri (Alcyone)	3.0	0.01	300	3 43.0	+23 52
ζ Persei	2.9	0.01	300	3 49.4	+31 40
ε Persei	3.0	0.00	500	3 52.8	+39 48
γ Eridani	3.2	0.02	150	3 54.5	—13 43
ε Tauri	3.6	0.03	100	4 24.2	+19 1
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	1.1	0.06	55	4 31.6	+16 22
ζ Orionis	3.3	0.13	25	4 45.8	+ 6 50
ι Aurigæ	2.9	0.02	150	4 52.1	+33 3
η Aurigæ	3.3	0.01	300	5 1.3	+41 8
β Eridani	2.9	0.05	65	5 4.2	— 5 11
β Orionis (Rigel)	0.3	0.00	500	5 10.9	— 8 17
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.2	0.07	50	5 11.1	+45 55
γ Orionis (Bellatrix)	1.7	0.02	150	5 21.1	+ 6 17
β Tauri	1.8	0.03	100	5 21.5	+28 33
δ Orionis	2.5	0.00	500	5 28.2	— 0 21
α Leporis	2.7	0.02	150	5 29.4	—17 52
ι Orionis	2.9	0.00	500	5 31.8	— 5 57
ε Orionis	1.8	0.01	300	5 32.4	— 1 15
ζ Tauri	3.0	0.01	300	5 33.2	+21 6
ζ Orionis	2.0	0.00	500	5 37.0	— 1 59
κ Orionis	2.2	0.01	300	5 44.2	— 9 42
α Orionis (Betelguese)	1.0	0.02	190	5 51.1	+ 7 24
β Aurigæ	2.1	0.04	80	5 54.0	+44 56
θ Aurigæ	2.7	0.03	100	5 54.6	+37 13
β Canis Maj.	2.0	0.01	300	6 19.4	—17 55
α Argus (Canopus)	—0.9	0.02	150	6 22.3	—52 39
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	—1.6	0.37	9	6 41.9	—16 37
ε Canis Maj.	1.6	0.01	300	6 55.7	—28 52
δ Canis Maj.	2.0	0.01	300	7 5.3	—26 16
γ Geminorum	1.9	0.05	65	6 33.4	+16 28
α Geminorum (Castor)	1.6	0.07	50	7 29.8	+32 3
α Canis Min. (Procyon)	0.5	0.31	10	7 35.4	+ 5 25
β Geminorum (Pollux)	1.2	0.10	33	7 40.7	+28 12
P Argus	2.9	0.02	150	8 4.3	—24 5
λ Argus	2.2	0.03	100	9 5.2	—43 8
α Hydræ	2.2	0.03	100	9 23.9	— 8 20
α Leonis (Regulus)	1.3	0.06	55	10 4.4	+12 20
γ Leonis	2.6	0.02	150	10 15.8	+20 13
β Ursæ Maj.	2.4	0.06	55	10 57.3	+56 47
α Ursæ Maj.	2.0	0.05	65	10 59.1	+62 9
δ Leonis	2.6	0.07	50	11 10.1	+20 56
β Leonis (Denebola)	2.2	0.09	36	11 45.2	+14 59
γ Ursæ Maj.	2.5	0.02	150	11 49.9	+54 7
α Crucis	1.1	0.02	150	12 22.4	—62 41
β Corvi	2.8	0.03	100	12 30.4	—22 59
γ Virginis	2.9	0.07	50	12 37.9	— 1 2
β Crucis	1.5	0.01	300	12 43.3	—59 17
ε Ursæ Majoris (Alioth)	1.7	0.06	55	12 50.7	+56 22
ζ Ursæ Majoris (Mizar)	2.4	0.04	80	13 20.9	+55 19
α Virginis (Spica)	1.2	0.01	300	13 21.2	—10 46
η Ursæ Maj. (Alkaid)	1.9	0.01	300	13 44.6	+49 41
η Bootis	2.8	0.10	33	13 51.1	+18 46
β Centauri	0.9	0.04	80	13 58.5	—60 1
θ Centauri	2.3	0.05	65	14 2.3	—36 0
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.2	0.10	34	14 12.2	+19 34
α Centauri	0.1	0.76	4	14 34.5	—60 32
ε Bootis	2.7	0.02	150	14 41.7	+27 23
β Ursæ Min.	2.2	0.04	80	14 50.9	+74 28
α Coronæ Borealis	2.3	0.05	65	15 31.5	+26 58
α Serpentis	2.8	0.04	80	15 40.6	+ 6 40
δ Scorpii	2.5	0.00	500	15 55.9	—22 25
β Scorpii	2.9	0.00	500	16 1.1	—19 36
α Scorpii (Antares)	1.2	0.02	140	16 24.8	—26 16
β Herculis	2.8	0.02	150	16 27.0	+21 39
α Trianguli Australis	1.9	0.03	100	16 40.7	—68 54
ε Scorpii	2.4	0.04	80	16 45.3	—34 10
η Ophiuchi	2.6	0.03	100	17 6.1	—15 38
λ Scorpii	1.7	0.01	300	17 28.5	—37 3
α Ophiuchi	2.1	0.05	65	17 31.5	+12 37
γ Draconis	2.4	0.02	150	17 54.9	+51 30
α Lyræ (Vega)	0.1	0.12	27	18 34.4	+38 43
α Aquilæ (Altair)	0.9	0.20	16	19 47.1	+ 8 40
γ Cygni	2.3	0.00	500	20 19.5	+40 1
α Pavonis	2.1	0.01	300	20 19.7	—56 59
α Cygni (Deneb)	1.3	0.01	300	20 38.9	+45 1
ε Pegasi	2.5	0.02	150	21 40.5	+ 9 32
α Piscis Australis	1.3	0.14	23	22 53.5	—30 1

To find the time when star is on meridian, subtract R. A. M. S. of the sun table below from the star's Right Ascension, first adding 24h. to the latter, if necessary; mark this result P. M. if less than 12h.; but if greater than 12h. subtract 12h. and mark the remainder A. M. Thus, on January 1, Sirius is on the meridian at 11.59 P. M., approximately.

Our universe—the space marked out by the distance to the outermost star of the Milky Way—is believed to be 350,000 light years across.

A light year is the distance that light travels in a year, moving at the rate of 186,324 miles a second. It is the yardstick of modern astronomy.

A light year is in round numbers six trillion miles, and the distance across our universe is taken as 350,000 times six trillion miles.

RIGHT ASCENSION OF MEAN SUN, 1926.

(At Washington—Mean Noon.)

Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Jan. 1	18 42.4	March 2	22 38.9	May 1	2 35.5	June 30	6 32.0	Aug. 29	10 28.6	Oct. 28	14 25.1
11	19 21.8	12	23 18.3	11	3 14.9	July 10	7 11.5	Sept. 8	11 8.0	Nov. 7	15 4.6
21	20 1.2	22	23 57.8	21	3 54.3	20	7 50.9	18	11 47.4	17	15 44.0
31	20 40.6	April 1	0 37.2	31	4 33.7	30	8 30.3	28	12 26.9	27	16 23.4
Feb. 10	21 20.1	11	1 16.6	June 10	5 13.2	Aug. 9	9 9.7	Oct. 8	13 6.3	Dec. 7	17 2.8
20	21 59.5	21	1 56.0	20	5 52.6	19	9 49.2	18	13 45.7	17	17 42.3

The R. A. M. S. increases at the rate of 3.943 minutes daily.

MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1926—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE IN 1923 FOR SELECTED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus(—) sign the reverse.
(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Terri-tory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1926	Annual Change.	State or Terri-tory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1926	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′			° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala.	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 50 E	0	Mo.	Jefferson City	38 35	92 09	7 10 E	—1
	Mobile	30 41	88 09	5 03 E	+1		St. Louis	38 38	90 16	4 55 E	—1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 07 E	0		Kansas City	39 07	94 38	9 10 E	—1
Alaska.	Sitka	57 03	135 20	30 30 E	+1	Mont.	Helena	46 37	112 02	19 55 E	—1
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	23 48 E	—1	Neb	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	9 56 E	—2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	20 43 E	—3		Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 34 E	—2
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	16 16 E	—2	Nev.	Carson City	39 10	119 46	18 10 E	0
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	6 54 E	—3		Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 30 E	0
Ariz.	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 50 E	0	N. H.	Concord	43 12	71 29	14 54W	+5
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 46 E	0	N. J.	Trenton	40 13	74 44	9 49W	+5
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 43 E	0	N. M.	Santa Fe	35 41	105 57	13 30 E	0
Ark.	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	7 06 E	0	N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	12 53W	+5
Cal.	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 20 E	0		New York	40 43	74 00	10 45W	+5
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 22 E	0		Ithaca	42 27	76 29	9 00W	+5
	Los Angeles	34 04	118 15	15 55 E	0		Buffalo	42 55	78 54	7 43W	+4
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 11 E	0	N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	3 18W	+2
Col.	Denver	39 45	105 00	14 38 E	—1		Wilmington	34 13	77 56	3 02W	+2
Conn.	Hartford	41 46	72 40	12 25W	+5	N. D.	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	14 40 E	—2
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	11 52W	+5		Pembina	48 58	97 14	10 29 E	—4
Del.	Dover	39 09	75 31	8 20W	+4	Ohio	Columbus	40 00	83 00	1 55W	+3
D. of C.	Washington	38 53	77 00	6 24W	+4		Cleveland	41 30	81 42	4 40W	+3
Fla.	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 27 E	+1		Cincinnati	39 08	84 25	0 40 E	—2
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	1 04 E	0	Okla.	Atoka	34 24	96 09	8 54 E	0
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 42 E	+1		Guthrie	35 53	97 25	10 01 E	0
Ga.	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 32 E	—1	Ore.	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 27 E	—1
	Savannah	32 05	81 07	0 20 E	0	Pa.	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	8 04W	+4
Idaho	Boise	43 37	116 12	19 34 E	—1		Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	9 15W	+4
Ill.	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 00 E	—2		Allegheny	40 29	80 01	5 15W	+3
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	2 37 E	—3	R. I.	Providence	41 50	71 24	14 00W	+5
Indiana.	Indianapolis	39 47	86 10	0 40 E	—2	S. C.	Columbia	34 00	81 02	0 33W	+1
	Fort Wayne	41 06	85 08	0 40W	+3		Charleston	32 47	79 56	1 23W	+1
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	7 39 E	—2	S. D.	Pierre	44 22	100 22	12 45 E	—2
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	5 36 E	—2		Yankton	42 53	97 23	11 00 E	—2
Kan.	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 19 E	—1	Tenn.	Nashville	36 09	86 48	3 25 E	—1
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 30 E	—1		Knoxville	35 56	83 57	0 35W	+1
Ky.	Lexington	38 04	84 30	0 10W	+2		Memphis	35 08	90 03	5 31 E	0
	Paducah	37 05	88 37	4 08 E	—1	Texas	Austin	30 17	97 44	9 07 E	+1
	Louisville	38 15	85 42	0 40 E	—2		San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 44 E	+2
La.	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 32 E	+1		Houston	29 47	95 20	8 40 E	+1
	New Orleans	30 00	90 05	6 07 E	+1		Galveston	29 18	94 47	8 19 E	+2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 35 E	+1		El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 55 E	+1
Me.	Bangor	44 48	68 48	19 03W	+4	Utah	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	17 13 E	—1
	Portland	43 39	70 17	16 32W	+4		Ogden	41 13	112 00	17 58 E	—1
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	21 10W	+4	Vt.	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	16 00W	+5
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	7 15W	+4		Burlington	44 28	73 12	14 30W	+5
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	7 19W	+4	Va.	Richmond	37 32	77 26	5 16W	+3
Mass.	Boston	42 22	71 04	14 42W	+5		Norfolk	36 52	76 17	5 50W	+3
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	13 06W	+5		Lynchburg	37 25	79 09	3 53W	+3
Mich.	Lansing	42 44	84 32	1 15W	+4	Wash.	Olympia	47 02	122 54	23 28 E	—1
	Detroit	42 21	83 03	2 30W	+4		Walla Walla	46 04	118 21	21 50 E	—1
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	1 10 E	—4	W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	3 04W	+2
Minn.	St. Paul	44 58	93 05	8 13 E	—3		Wheeling	40 03	80 44	2 32W	+3
	Duluth	46 46	92 04	8 01 E	—4	Wis.	Madison	43 04	89 25	4 08 E	—3
Miss.	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 35 E	+1		Milwaukee	43 04	87 53	2 35 E	—3
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 40 E	0		La Crosse	43 50	91 14	4 54 E	—3
						Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 08	104 49	15 08 E	—1

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner			22 30W	+3	Alaska	N. E. Corner			40 20E	—1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 08	82 22	3 35 E	+2	Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	11 13 E	+2
	Santiago	20 00	75 50	0 49 E	—2		Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 31 E	+2
P'rtoRico	San Juan	18 29	66 07	4 11W	+7	Philippines	Manila	14 35	120 58 E	0 53 E	0
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	3 54W	+7						

VISIBILITY—DISTANCES OF OBJECTS AT VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

(Compiled at the Office of the United States Lighthouse Service.)

Height in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.
5	2.96	45	8.87	85	12.20	150	16.20	550	31.02
10	4.18	50	9.35	90	12.55	200	18.71	600	32.40
15	5.12	55	9.81	95	12.89	250	20.92	650	33.73
20	5.92	60	10.25	100	13.23	300	22.91	700	35.00
25	6.61	65	10.67	110	13.87	350	24.75	800	37.42
30	7.25	70	11.07	120	14.49	400	26.46	900	39.69
35	7.83	75	11.46	130	15.08	450	28.06	1,000	41.83
40	8.37	80	11.83	140	15.65	500	29.58		

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

	° ′ ″	H. M S.
Acapulco, Mex., Lt.	16 49 10 N.	6 39 43.3 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.1 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 47 16 N.	2 59 56.5 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 07.1 W.
Algiers, Algeria*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 08.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 28 58 N.	5 20 05.4 W
Alexandria, Egypt, Lt.	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 21 56 N.	4 50 05.9 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 49 N.	5 34 55.3 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 53 N.	5 05 56.5 W.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 06 N.	2 42 14.8 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 20 N.	1 34 53 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 01 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 00 37 S.	2 34 08.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.*	39 17 52 N.	5 06 29.1 W.
Batavia, Java*	6 07 40 S.	7 07 14.5 E.
Belle Isle Lt., Lab.	51 53 00 N.	3 41 28.7 W.
Berkeley, Cal.	37 52 24 N.	8 09 02.8 W.
Berlin, Germany*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.8 E.
Bermuda (Ireland Id. Dock Yard)	32 19 22 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Berne, Switzerland*	46 57 09 N.	0 29 45.7 E.
Bombay (Coloba), India*	18 53 36 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.2 E.
Bordeaux (Floriac), France*	44 50 07 N.	0 02 05.5 W.
Boston State House, Mass.	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Brussels (Uccle), Belgium	50 47 56 N.	0 17 26.0 E.
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Calcutta, India	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.8 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 08 15 S.	5 08 59.0 W.
Cambridge, England*	52 12 52 N.	0 00 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.
Canton, China, Lt.	23 06 35 N.	7 33 06.0 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 02 23 N.	4 40 14.5 W.
Cape Hatteras, N.C., Lt	35 15 17 N.	5 02 05.1 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 35 N.	5 04 01.8 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 05.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 59 N.	4 59 50.6 W.
Cape of Good Hope*	33 56 04 S.	1 13 54.8 E.
Cape of Good Hope Lt	34 21 12 S.	1 13 57.7 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 12 00.0 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 43 N.	5 19 32.1 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Lt.	46 11 36 N.	4 12 27.9 W.
Charlottesville, Va.	38 02 01 N.	5 14 05.3 W.
Cherbourg, France*	49 38 54 N.	0 06 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 01 N.	5 50 26.8 W.
Christiania, Norway*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.5 E.
Cincinnati, Ohio*	39 08 20 N.	5 37 41.4 W.
Clinton, N. Y*	43 03 17 N.	5 01 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon, Lt.	6 55 40 N.	5 19 22.7 E.
Colon, Panama, Lt.	9 22 09 N.	5 19 38.8 W.
Constantinople (Seraghlo Pt. Lt.)	41 00 35 N.	1 56 04.9 E.
Copenhagen, Denmark*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.7 E.
Demerara (Georgetown, Lt.)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.7 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	28 42 39 N.	6 42 01.6 W.
Edinburgh, Scotland*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W.
Fairbanks, Alaska	64 50 53 N.	9 50 54.2 W.
Father Point, Que., Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 50.7 W.
Fayal Id. (Horta)	38 31 45 N.	1 54 30.6 W.
Fernandina, Fla., C.H.	30 46 14 N.	5 25 50.8 W.
Florence (Arcetri*), Italy	43 45 14 N.	0 45 01.3 E.
Funchal Lt., Madeira	32 37 43 N.	1 07 39.5 W.
Galveston Cathedral	29 18 14 N.	6 19 09.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.6 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar (Europa Pt.) Lt.	36 06 25 N.	0 21 22.8 W.
Greenwich, England*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0
Guam	13 26 22 N.	9 38 35.5 E.
Halifax (Dockyard*)	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.5 W
Hamburg, Germany*	53 32 51 N.	0 39 53.5 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 08.0 W.
Havana (Morro Lt.)	23 09 26 N.	5 29 25.9 W.
Hongkong, China*	22 18 13 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 27.6 W.
Ithaca, N. Y.*	42 26 47 N.	5 05 56.0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 33 02 N.	5 27 12.3 W.
Kingston (Port Royal Flagstaff), Jamaica	17 55 56 N.	5 07 22.3 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool, England*	53 24 05 N.	0 12 17.3 W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 04 37 N.	5 57 37.9 W.
Madras, India*	13 04 08 N.	5 20 59.1 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.1 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 49 N.	8 03 49.3 E.
Marseilles, France*	43 18 19 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Melbourne, Vict.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 53.9 E.
Monrovia, Liberia, Lt.	6 19 00 N.	0 43 20.0 W.
Montreal, Canada*	45 30 20 N.	4 54 18.6 W.
Moscow (Presnia), Russia*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.0 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 26 N.	8 06 34.9 W.
Munich, Germany*	48 08 46 N.	0 46 26.0 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 45 N.	4 06 40.9 W.
Naples, Italy*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 01.7 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 08 54 N.	5 47 12.2 W.
Nassau, Bahamas, Lt.	25 05 37 N.	5 09 27.9 W.
Natal, So. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 00 01.2 E.
New Haven, Conn.*	41 19 22 N.	4 51 40.6 W.
New Orleans (St. Patrick's Ch.), La.	29 56 53 N.	6 00 16.7 W.
New York City (Col. Univ.)	40 48 35 N.	4 55 50 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk (Navy Yd.), Va.	36 49 33 N.	5 05 11.1 W.
North Cape, Norway	71 11 00 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.9 W.
Northampton, Mass.*	42 19 02 N.	4 50 33.1 W.
Odessa, Ukrainia	46 28 37 N.	2 03 02.2 E.
Ogden, Utah	41 13 08 N.	7 27 59.7 W.
Oslo, Norway*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.5 E.
Ottawa, Canada*	45 23 39 N.	5 02 52.0 W.
Oxford (Univ.), Eng.*	51 45 34 N.	0 05 00.4 W.
Panama (Cathedral)	8 57 06 N.	5 18 08.6 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 11 N.	0 09 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 46 N.	5 49 13.9 W.
Petrograd, Russia*	59 56 32 N.	2 01 11.4 E.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 58 02 N.	5 01 06.8 W.
Point Barrow†	71 23 30 N.	10 25 48.0 W.
Port au Prince (Fort Islet Lt.), Haiti	18 33 31 N.	4 49 24.0 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 08 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 41 N.	2 09 15.0 E.
Port Stanley, Falkland Islands	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26.0 W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 29 N.	4 41 01.3 W.
Potsdam, Germany*	52 22 56 N.	0 52 15.9 E.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*	41 41 18 N.	4 55 33.6 W.
Prague, Czechoslovakia	50 05 16 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.6 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.6 W.
Quebec, Canada*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.7 W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16 N.	5 09 44.3 W.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester (Bausch & Lomb*), N. Y.	43 10 37 N.	5 10 29.6 W.
Rome (Royal Univ.*)	41 53 34 N.	0 49 56.3 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 06 48.8 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 21 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 42 N.	4 56 00.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 09 42.9 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico, Lt.	18 28 23 N.	4 24 29.7 W.
Santiago de Cuba Lt.	19 57 29 N.	5 03 28.2 W.
Savannah (Exchange Spire), Ga.	32 04 53 N.	5 24 21.5 W.
Seattle (Univ.), Wash.	47 39 42 N.	8 09 14.1 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 41 N.	8 05 55.7 E.
Singapore, Malaysia	1 17 33 N.	6 55 24.7 E.
Sitka, Alaska	57 02 53 N.	9 01 21.5 W.
St. Helena Island	15 55 00 S.	0 22 52.2 W.
St. John's, Newfound.	47 34 02 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 03 N.	6 00 49.3 W.
Stockholm, Sweden*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakin, E. Africa, Lt.	19 07 00 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 04 49.3 E.
Tacubaya, Mex.*	19 24 18 N.	6 36 46.7 W.
Tanana, Alaska	65 10 10 N.	10 08 21.6 W.
Tokyo, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.2 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 19 N.	0 41 14.1 E.
Urbana, Ill.	40 06 20 N.	5 52 53.9 W.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 05 10 N.	0 20 31.0 E.
Valdez C. H., Alaska	61 06 50 N.	9 45 05.0 W.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 01 52 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 30 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 34.1 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 05 21.4 E.
Warsaw, Poland*	52 13 05 N.	1 24 07.2 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 14 N.	5 08 15.8 W.
Wellesley, Mass.*	42 17 35 N.	4 45 12.7 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 17 04 S.	11 39 04.3 E.
West Point, N. Y.	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williams Bay (Yerkes*), Bay, Wis.	42 34 13 N.	5 54 13.2 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 41 N.	9 18 36.0 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 09 43 S.	2 36 44.5 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse.

† Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE—*Continued.*

AT CERTAIN OTHER LIGHTHOUSES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mount Desert, Me.	43 58 08	4 32 30.9	68 07 44	Pensacola, Fla.	30 20 46	5 49 13.9	87 18 29
Cape Eliz'h, Me., E.	43 33 58	4 40 48 1	70 12 02	Sand Island, Ala.	30 11 15	5 52 12.1	88 03 02
Cape Ann, Mass., N.	42 38 21	4 42 18.1	70 34 31	Ship Shoal, La.	28 54 52	6 0 17.0	91 04 15
Boston, Mass.	42 19 41	4 43 33.7	70 53 26	Sabine Bank, La.	29 28 20	6 14 53.4	93 43 21
Gay Head, Mass.	41 20 55	4 47 20.5	70 50 08	Bolivar Point, Tex.	29 21 59	6 19 04.1	94 46 01
Montauk Point, N. Y.	41 04 16	4 49 25.8	71 51 27	Brazos River, Tex.	28 56 41	6 21 14.1	95 18 31
Fire Island, N. Y.	40 37 57	4 52 52.5	73 13 08	Point Loma, Cal.	32 39 55	7 48 58.1	117 14 32
Navesink, N. J.	40 23 46	4 55 56.6	73 59 09	L' Angeles Harbor, C.	33 42 31	7 53 00.2	118 15 03
Barnegat, N. J.	39 45 52	4 56 25.6	74 06 24	Point Concep'n, Cal.	34 26 56	8 01 52.9	120 28 13
Cape May, N. J.	38 55 59	4 59 50.6	74 57 39	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	35 09 38	8 03 02.5	120 45 37
Cape Henlopen, Del.	38 46 39	5 00 20.7	75 05 10	Point Pinos, Cal.	36 38 01	8 07 43.9	121 55 59
Cape Charles, Va.	37 07 22	5 03 37.6	75 54 24	Point Reyes, Cal.	37 59 45	8 12 05.4	123 01 21
Cape Lookout, N. C.	34 37 22	5 06 05.9	76 31 29	Point Arena, Cal.	38 57 19	8 14 57.6	123 44 24
Cape Fear, N. C.	33 50 47	5 11 51.9	77 57 58	Cape Mendocino, Cal.	40 26 26	8 17 37.4	124 24 21
Cape Romain, S. C.	33 01 08	5 17 29.7	79 22 26	Trinidad Head, Cal.	41 03 08	8 16 36.1	124 09 02
Tybee, Ga.	32 01 19	5 23 23.0	80 50 45	Cape Blanco, Ore.	42 50 15	8 18 15.1	124 33 46
St. Simon, Ga.	31 08 02	5 25 34.5	81 23 38	Yaquina Head, Ore.	44 40 38	8 16 18.9	124 04 43
St. Augustine, Fla.	29 53 07	5 25 09.3	81 17 20	Tillamook Rock, Ore.	45 56 16	8 16 04.3	124 01 05
Cape Canaveral, Fla.	28 27 37	5 22 10.5	80 32 37	Grays Harbor, Wash.	46 53 19	8 16 27.8	124 06 57
Jupiter Inlet, Fla.	26 56 54	5 20 19.7	80 04 56	Cape Flattery, Wash.	48 23 31	8 18 56.6	124 44 09
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	24 37 59	5 31 40.9	82 55 13	Cape Hinchinb'k, Alas.	60 14 05	9 46 36.4	146 39 06

OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mt. McKinley, Alaska	63 03 59	10 04 02.9	151 00 44	Mount Hood, Ore.	45 22 26	8 06 46.8	121 41 42
Mt. St. Elias, Alaska	60 17 29	9 23 42.9	140 55 43	Mount Ouray, Col.	38 25 22	7 04 53.8	106 13 27
Mount Shasta, Cal.	41 24 34	8 08 46.5	122 11 38	Mt. Cheenahaw, Ala.	33 29 08	5 43 14.1	85 48 31
Pike's Peak, Col.	38 50 26	7 00 10.5	105 02 37	Briery Knob, W. Va.	38 08 40	5 21 22.7	80 20 40
Mount Elbert, Col.	39 07 04	7 05 46.7	106 26 41	Wheeler Peak, Nev.	38 59 10	7 37 15.2	114 18 48
Mount Marcy, N. Y.	44 06 46	4 55 41.8	73 55 27	Mount Harvard, Col.	38 55 28	7 05 16.9	106 19 13
Mt. Mitchell, N. C.	35 45 53	5 29 03.7	82 15 55	Mount Belknap, Utah.	38 25 10	7 29 38.9	112 24 43
Mount Rainier, Wash.	46 51 11	8 07 03.1	121 45 47	Silver Mt., S.Pk., Cal.	38 32 39	7 59 01.1	119 45 17
Mount Helena, Cal.	38 40 11	8 10 31.9	122 37 58	Mount Conness, Cal.	37 58 03	7 57 16.9	119 19 14
Mt. Tamalpais, Cal.	37 55 28	8 10 23.0	122 35 45	Mt. Washington, N. H.	44 16 14	4 45 12.9	71 18 14

IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAPITALS.
(Capitol Building, except where noted.)

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Atlanta, Ga.	33 44 58	5 37 33.2	84 23 18	Helena, Mont. (Court-house)	46 35 18	7 28 08.5	112 02 08
Augusta, Me.	44 18 26	4 39 07.7	69 46 56	Indianapolis, Ind.	39 46 11	5 44 38.4	86 09 36
Austin, Texas	30 16 28	6 30 57.7	97 44 26	Jefferson City, Mo.	38 34 47	6 08 41.3	92 10 20
Baton Rouge, La. (Barracks)	30 27 23	6 04 45.7	91 11 25	Little Rock, Ark. (Custom House)	34 44 56	6 09 05.6	92 16 24
Bismarck, N. D.	46 49 11	6 43 07.4	100 46 51	Montgomery, Ala.	32 22 40	5 45 12.1	86 18 02
Capitol Head of Liberty Statue, D. C.	38 53 23	5 08 02.3	77 00 34	Oklahoma City, O. (Ch)	35 28 34	6 30 00.4	97 30 06
Carson City, Nev.	39 09 51	7 59 03.7	119 45 56	Omaha, Neb. (Pr. Ch.)	41 15 43	6 23 45.0	95 56 15
Charleston, W. Va. (Old Capitol Bldg.)	38 21 02	5 26 31.8	81 37 57	Olympia, Wash.	47 02 09	8 11 36.6	122 54 09
Cheyenne, Wyo.	41 08 25	6 59 16.7	104 49 11	Raleigh, N. C. (Triangulation)	35 46 47	5 14 33.3	78 38 19
Columbia, S. C.	34 00 01	5 24 08.0	81 01 59	Sacramento, Cal.	38 34 37	8 05 58.3	121 29 34
Columbus, O. (Obs.)	39 59 50	5 32 02.6	83 00 39	Salem, Oregon	44 56 19	8 12 06.9	123 01 44
Des Moines, Ia. (Obs.)	41 36 00	6 14 30.6	93 37 39	Salt Lake City, Utah (Temple)	40 46 15	7 27 33.9	111 53 28
Dover, Del. (Court-house)	39 09 21	5 02 05.7	75 31 25	Springfield, Ill.	39 47 57	5 58 37.2	89 39 18
Harrisburg, Pa. (Old Capitol Building)	40 15 51	5 07 31.6	76 52 54	Topeka, Kan.	39 02 54	6 22 42.8	95 40 42
Hartford, Conn.	41 45 51	4 50 43.9	72 40 58	Washington Monument, D. C.	38 53 22	5 08 08.5	77 02 08

IN OTHER CITIES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Buffalo, N.Y. (C.H.)	42 53 03	5 15 30.7	78 52 41	Los Angeles, Cal. (Baptist Ch.)	34 02 48	7 53 00.3	118 15 04
Duluth, Minn. (High School)	46 47 21	6 08 24.0	92 06 00	Louisville, Ky. (C.H.)	38 15 16	5 43 02.5	85 45 38
El Paso Texas (Court-house)	31 45 30	7 05 56.1	106 29 02	Mobile, Ala. (Ct. Hse).	30 41 23	5 52 09.7	88 02 25
Jacksonville, Fla. (Courthouse)	30 19 35	5 26 37.1	81 39 17	Portland, Ore. (Court-house)	45 31 00	8 10 42.6	122 40 39
Kansas City, Mo. (Pr. Ch.)	39 05 56	6 18 20.9	94 35 13	Rochester, N.Y. (Anderson Hall)	43 09 38	5 10 20.9	77 35 14
Laredo, Texas (N. Wireless Tower)	27 30 25	6 38 04.5	99 31 07	Rockland, Me. (C.Ch.)	44 06 24	4 36 26.7	69 06 37
				Tampa, Fla. (Ct. Hse.)	27 56 53	5 29 49.9	82 27 28
				Walla Walla, Wash. (Courthouse)	46 03 55	7 53 23.4	118 20 51

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator. Longitude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prime meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between these two meridians.

There is a periodic shifting of the latitude of the poles of the earth, according to many scientists. The movement is difficult to detect because of the small area of the pole—about the size of a tennis court.

Some authorities say the poles are gradually changing their positions, and that this alteration to the world's axis will in time mean that regions which are at present ice-bound will become warm and habitable countries.

Greenland, it is said, is moving westward at the rate of twenty yards a year.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES.

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC).

(*Eastern Standard Time.*)

1926.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	9 21	9 52	9 51	10 24	8 56	9 20	9 33	9 53	10 1	10 18	11 52	....
2	9 53	10 29	10 24	10 57	9 25	9 48	10 12	10 33	10 50	11 8	12 2	12 59
3	10 25	11 5	11 1	11 38	9 56	10 21	10 56	11 22	11 46	....	1 9	2 10
4	10 59	11 47	11 45	....	10 32	11 0	11 48	....	12 5	12 55	2 22	3 18
5	11 39	....	12 26	12 37	11 16	11 48	12 17	12 59	1 16	2 19	3 34	4 21
6	12 33	12 28	1 23	1 40	....	12 5	1 20	2 20	2 36	3 37	4 40	5 18
7	1 25	1 23	2 30	2 54	12 43	1 9	2 53	3 50	3 54	4 42	5 38	6 9
8	2 24	2 27	3 43	4 16	1 51	2 29	4 14	5 0	5 1	5 39	6 33	6 58
9	3 22	3 36	4 52	5 25	3 14	4 0	5 21	5 58	5 59	6 31	7 23	7 44
10	4 20	4 41	5 52	6 26	4 32	5 14	6 19	6 51	6 53	7 20	8 11	8 28
11	5 14	5 41	6 48	7 21	5 37	6 14	7 11	7 41	7 42	8 5	8 56	9 8
12	6 7	6 38	7 41	8 14	6 35	7 8	8 1	8 27	8 30	8 49	9 40	9 48
13	6 59	7 32	8 33	9 4	7 28	7 59	8 48	9 12	9 15	9 32	10 23	10 28
14	7 51	8 26	9 21	9 56	8 18	8 47	9 34	9 56	10 0	10 14	11 5	11 5
15	8 42	9 19	10 10	10 48	9 5	9 35	10 21	10 41	10 45	10 56	11 47	11 41
16	9 34	10 14	11 3	11 41	9 53	10 23	11 8	11 27	11 32	11 38	....	12 31
17	10 28	11 11	11 58	....	10 42	11 11	11 59	....	....	12 23	12 20	1 20
18	11 22	....	12 38	12 56	11 33	....	12 17	12 57	12 25	1 18	1 3	2 9
19	12 10	12 21	1 38	2 2	12 2	12 28	1 13	2 0	1 16	2 16	1 55	3 0
20	1 12	1 26	2 41	3 9	12 58	1 30	2 16	3 4	2 15	3 13	2 51	3 49
21	2 14	2 32	3 42	4 13	2 0	2 38	3 18	4 3	3 13	4 4	3 51	4 38
22	3 15	3 36	4 39	5 1	3 5	3 43	4 14	4 53	4 6	4 50	4 50	5 25
23	4 13	4 35	5 30	5 57	4 6	4 41	5 3	5 37	4 57	5 31	5 44	6 11
24	5 5	5 29	6 14	6 39	4 58	5 30	5 47	6 16	5 42	6 10	6 37	6 57
25	5 52	6 17	6 53	7 17	5 45	6 13	6 26	6 50	6 25	6 47	7 27	7 44
26	6 35	7 0	7 28	7 53	6 25	6 50	7 1	7 22	7 6	7 23	8 17	8 32
27	7 15	7 39	8 1	8 25	7 0	7 25	7 35	7 53	7 46	8 2	9 7	9 20
28	7 50	8 17	8 30	8 52	7 33	7 55	8 8	8 24	8 29	8 42	10 0	10 11
29	8 24	8 51	....	....	8 3	8 23	8 42	8 56	9 13	9 26	10 54	11 4
30	8 55	9 22	....	....	8 32	8 50	9 14	9 35	10 0	10 13	11 51	....
31	9 22	9 52	....	....	9 1	9 18	....	....	10 53	11 5	....	....

1926.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	12 1	12 51	1 49	2 34	3 41	4 9	4 17	4 34	5 17	5 28	5 15	5 25
2	1 1	1 53	2 55	3 34	4 40	5 3	5 7	5 21	5 55	6 5	5 52	6 5
3	2 6	2 57	3 59	4 32	5 33	5 51	5 50	6 3	6 30	6 40	6 26	6 43
4	3 12	3 59	4 59	5 26	6 21	6 35	6 30	6 41	7 1	7 14	7 1	7 21
5	4 18	4 54	5 54	6 16	7 2	7 14	7 6	7 16	7 31	7 47	7 36	8 0
6	5 18	5 48	6 43	7 1	7 39	7 50	7 38	7 48	8 2	8 20	8 14	8 41
7	6 14	6 37	7 28	7 42	8 14	8 22	8 8	8 18	8 36	8 56	8 55	9 28
8	7 4	7 23	8 10	8 20	8 47	8 53	8 36	8 48	9 11	9 37	9 40	10 19
9	7 51	8 6	8 48	8 55	9 16	9 20	9 4	9 20	9 53	10 25	10 31	11 17
10	8 35	8 46	9 23	9 27	9 43	9 50	9 37	9 58	10 42	11 20	11 28	....
11	9 16	9 24	9 57	9 56	10 14	10 25	10 16	10 41	11 37	....	12 24	12 32
12	9 56	9 58	10 27	10 26	10 50	11 5	11 2	11 31	12 27	12 43	1 35	1 45
13	10 33	10 31	10 59	10 58	11 32	11 52	11 55	....	1 45	1 59	2 46	2 58
14	11 9	11 2	11 32	11 36	....	12 22	12 32	12 58	2 59	3 13	3 48	4 5
15	11 45	11 35	....	12 12	12 49	1 21	1 46	2 12	4 4	4 20	4 45	5 5
16	....	12 22	12 21	12 59	1 55	2 31	3 7	3 29	5 2	5 20	5 37	6 1
17	12 14	1 3	1 12	1 54	3 13	3 46	4 18	4 38	5 55	6 16	6 28	6 53
18	1 0	1 50	2 15	2 59	4 30	4 56	5 18	5 39	6 45	7 9	7 16	7 43
19	1 51	2 44	3 29	4 9	5 35	5 57	6 13	6 34	7 34	7 59	8 2	8 31
20	2 52	3 42	4 44	5 15	6 32	6 54	7 5	7 27	8 21	8 49	8 45	9 16
21	4 0	4 41	5 51	6 16	7 26	7 47	7 55	8 18	9 7	9 39	9 28	10 4
22	5 8	5 39	6 51	7 12	8 19	8 38	8 43	9 9	9 55	10 30	10 10	10 50
23	6 11	6 35	7 45	8 5	9 9	9 31	9 32	10 1	10 43	11 24	10 53	11 38
24	7 8	7 28	8 40	8 59	9 59	10 23	10 22	10 55	11 33	....	11 36	....
25	8 3	8 21	9 31	9 50	10 51	11 17	11 15	11 52	12 19	12 26	12 28	12 20
26	8 56	9 12	10 24	10 42	11 44	....	....	12 10	1 17	1 21	1 19	1 9
27	9 49	10 3	11 17	11 36	12 15	12 42	12 52	1 8	2 13	2 17	2 11	2 3
28	10 44	10 57	....	12 12	1 16	1 41	1 54	2 9	3 6	3 9	3 1	2 58
29	11 38	11 51	12 33	1 9	2 19	2 43	2 53	3 5	3 54	3 58	3 49	3 53
30	....	12 35	1 34	2 9	3 21	3 40	3 47	3 57	4 37	4 43	4 32	4 44
31	12 48	1 34	2 38	3 10	....	....	4 35	4 44	....	....	5 14	5 31

NOTE—The time as above given, from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September, inclusive, must be increased by one hour in order to obtain Daylight Saving Time.

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The standard time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	54	New Haven, Conn	add	3	0
Annapolis, Md	add	9	13	New London, Conn	add	1	14
Atlantic City, N. J	sub.		51	Newport, R. I	sub.		31
Baltimore, Md	add	11	5	Norfolk, Va	add	1	21
Bar Harbor, Me	add	2	31	Norwich, Conn	add	1	55
Beaufort, S. C	add		33	Old Point Comfort, Va	add		49
Block Island, R. I	sub		41	Philadelphia, Pa	add	5	56
Boston, Mass	add	3	12	Plymouth, Mass	add	3	4
Bridgeport, Conn	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md	add	5	5
Bristol, R. I	sub.		13	Portland, Me	add	2	52
Cape May, N. J	sub.		10	Portsmouth, N. H	add	3	13
Charleston, S. C	sub.		15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	add	4	36
Eastport, Me	add	2	37	Providence, R. I	sub.		2
Fernandina, Fla	add		26	Richmond, Va	add	8	53
Gloucester, Mass	add	2	57	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y	sub.		22
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y	add	2	6	Rockland, Me	add	2	44
Isle of Shoals, N. H	add	3	1	Rockport, Mass	add	2	55
Jacksonville, Fla	add	1	30	Salem, Mass	add	3	0
Key West, Fla	add	2	19	Sandy Hook, N. J	sub.		29
League Island, Pa	add	5	26	Savannah, Ga	add		50
Marblehead, Mass	add	3	0	Southport (Smithville), N. C	sub.		18
Nahant, Mass	add	2	59	Vineyard Haven, Mass	add	3	25
Nantucket, Mass	add	4	4	Washington, D. C			0
Newark, N. J	add		58	Watch Hill, R. I	add		36
New Bedford, Mass	sub.		19	West Point, N. Y	add	3	2
Newburyport, Mass	add	3	23	Wilmington, N. C	add	1	56

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate standard time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 51 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.
Baltimore, Md	1	2	New London, Conn	2	6	San Diego, Cal	3	11
Boston, Mass	9	7	New Orleans, La	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J	4	8
Charleston, S. C	5	2	Newport, R. I	3	6	San Francisco, Cal	3	11
Colon, Panama	0	11	New York, N. Y	4	5	Savannah, Ga	6	6
Eastport, Me	18	2	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	6	Seattle, Wash	11	4
Galveston, Tex	1	0	Balboa, Panama	12	6	Tampa, Fla	2	2
Key West, Fla	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa	5	4	Washington, D. C	2	11
Mobile, Ala	1	6	Portland, Me	8	11			

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. At the head of the Bay of Fundy, N. S., the tide rises 70 feet; in the Bristol Channel, England, 60 feet; on the coast of Wales, 36 feet.

FOG DURATION AVERAGES.

STATION.	Ave. Hours of Fog PerYr. (1921)	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.	STATION.	Ave. Hours of Fog PerYr. (1921).	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.
Moose Peak, Me	1,644	8	19	Nash Island, Me	1,162	16	13
Petit Manan, Me	1,607	37	18	San Francisco Light Vessel, Cal.	1,148	23	13
Libby Islands, Me	1,574	37	18	Bonita Point, Cal	1,122	37	13
Whitehead, Me	1,511	37	17	Manana Island, Me	1,109	37	13
Mount Desert, Me	1,418	28	16	Point Cabrillo, Cal	1,087	12	12
Egg Rock, Me	1,404	17	16	Humboldt, Cal	1,086	12	12
Great Duck Island, Me	1,393	30	16	Pollock Rip Light Vessel, Mass.	1,084	37	12
Point Reyes, Cal	1,384	37	16	Point Arena, Cal	1,059	37	12
West Quoddy, Me	1,374	37	16	Nantucket Shoal L'ht Ves., Mass.	1,016	29	12
Matinicus Rock, Me	1,361	37	16	San Luis Obispo, Cal	1,010	30	12
Little River, Me	1,300	16	15	Gt. Round Shoal L'ht Ves. Mass.	1,086	28	12
The Cuckolds, Me	1,297	27	15	Gloucester Breakwater, Mass	1,049	10	12
Seguin, Me	1,278	37	15	Calumet Harbor (station not in operation when navigation is closed)	1,174	15	20
Swiftsure B'nk Light Ves., Wash.	1,272	13	14				
Pollock Rip Slue L'ht Ves., Mass.	1,243	19	14				
Blunts Reef Light Vessel, Cal	1,166	16	13				

THE ATMOSPHERE AS A SIX-STORY BUILDING.

(Alexander McAdie, Director Harvard Observatory, in *Science*.)

The first story, with ground floor, is the troposphere, in which the temperature falls at a fairly constant rate with elevation.

This story is not of equal height around the world, but bulges up near the equator and slopes down near the poles. In our latitudes the ceiling is about six miles above the floor.

There is a mezzanine gallery about 0.5 km. above the floor; and just as in big buildings, the accounting offices are placed here.

Notwithstanding those who regard variation in solar radiation as the source of weather we will continue to settle our weather accounts at these offices on the lower floors.

The second floor is the stratosphere, discovered and named by Teisserenc de Bort. The temperature gradients are horizontal instead of vertical. There are no clouds on this floor.

Somewhere about 40 km. high is the third story; and in all probability this will be found to be the Kennelly-Heaviside region.

As yet the floor and ceiling are conjectural.

The fourth floor is the domain of meteors—and if we are to follow recent estimates, the temperature is actually warmer than in the mezzanine offices thirty-six miles below. This also is conjecture.

The fifth floor is the old top of the atmosphere—the twilight arch region, which comes out by triangulation about 80 km., but is more likely 65 to 70 km. because of refraction errors.

The sixth floor is the region of auroral displays. The upper edges of auroral arcs, according to Stoermer, are as high as 150 km.; but the rays go still higher, often to 300 km.

The sixth story is also the roof. All above we call the Empyrean and turn the space over to astronomers.

So it seems that our six-story airshell is not such a skyscraper, after all. If we represent the distance from the earth's centre to the surface by 1,000 bricks laid end to end, then the thickness of the sensible atmosphere could be represented by one brick.

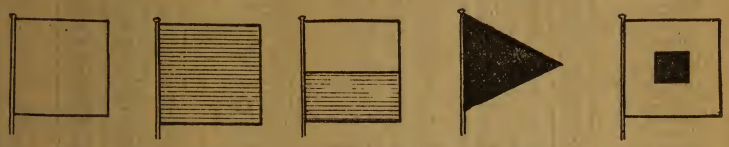
WEATHER FLAGS.

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, radio, and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4.	No. 5.
White Flag.	Blue Flag.	White and Blue Flag.	Black Triangular Flag.	White Flag with black square in Centre.



Fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.
Two long	Rain or snow.
Three long	Local rain or snow.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One short	Lower temperature.
Two short	Higher emperature.
Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

The forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau to places where they are distributed to nearby and local communities; they are furnished to individuals or firms at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS.

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(For lantern signals, see reading matter below the cuts.)

VERIFICATION OF FORECASTS.

The U. S. Weather Bureau in its Administrative Report, claims that its A. M. 36-hour forecasts throughout the whole country, averaged (1915-1919) 86.5 per cent. correct for weather, and 90.2 per cent. correct for temperature. For the Eastern New York locality, in the same period, it is claimed, the A. M. 36-hour forecasts were 85.7 per cent. correct as to weather, and 89.9 per cent. correct as to temperature. The highest percentage of accurate weather forecasts (92.6) was for Southern California; the lowest (81.6) in Upper Michigan. The highest accuracy in temperature forecasts (96.4) was in Florida; the lowest (84.4) in Montana.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.

Small craft — Storm. — Hurricane.

NW. winds — SW. winds. — NE winds. — SE. winds.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made.

Northeast Storm Warning—A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast.*

Southeast Storm Warning—A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast.*

Southwest Storm Warning—A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest.*

Northwest Storm Warning—A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white latern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest.*

Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes or up the Atlantic Coast.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)	States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)
Ala.	Mobile	52	81	102	— 1	62.0	Neb.	Omaha	22	77	110	—32	30.7
Ariz.	Phoenix	51	90	119	12	7.9	Nev.	Winnemucca	29	71	104	—28	8.4
Ark.	Little Rock	41	81	106	—12	49.9	N. C.	Charlotte	41	78	102	— 5	49.2
Cal.	San Francisco	50	58	101	29	22.3	N. D.	Bismarck	8	70	108	—45	17.6
Col.	Denver	30	72	105	—29	14.0	N. H.	Concord	22	68	102	—35	40.1
Conn.	New Haven	28	72	100	—14	47.2	N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	104	— 7	40.8
D. of C.	Washington	33	77	106	—15	43.5	N. M.	Santa Fe	29	69	97	—13	14.5
Fla.	Key West	70	84	100	41	38.7	N. Y.	N. Y. City	31	74	102	—13	44.6
Ga.	Atlanta	43	78	100	— 8	49.4	Ohio	Cincinnati	30	75	105	—17	38.3
Idaho	Boise	30	73	111	—28	12.7	Okla.	Oklahoma	36	81	108	—17	31.7
Ill.	Chicago	25	74	103	—23	33.3	Ore.	Portland	39	67	102	— 2	43.2
Ind.	Indianapolis	28	76	106	—25	41.5	Pa.	Philadelphia	33	76	106	— 6	41.2
Iowa	Dubuque	19	74	106	—32	34.0	R. I.	Block Island	31	68	92	— 6	44.4
Kan.	Wichita	31	79	107	—22	30.6	S. C.	Charleston	50	81	104	7	52.1
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	—20	44.3	S. D.	Pierre	16	75	110	—40	16.6
La.	New Orleans	54	82	102	7	57.4	Tenn.	Nashville	39	79	104	—13	48.5
Me.	Portland	22	68	103	—21	42.5	Tex.	Galveston	54	83	99	8	47.1
Md.	Baltimore	34	77	105	— 7	43.2	Utah	Salt Lake C.	29	76	102	—20	16.0
Mass.	Boston	28	72	104	—14	43.4	Vt.	Burlington	19	17	100	—28	31.6
Mich.	Detroit	24	72	104	—24	32.2	Va.	Norfolk	41	79	105	2	49.5
Minn.	St. Paul	13	72	104	—41	28.7	Wash.	Seattle	40	64	96	3	34.1
Miss.	Vicksburg	48	81	101	— 1	53.7	W. Va.	Parkersburg	32	75	106	—27	40.2
Mo.	St. Louis	31	79	107	—22	37.2	Wis.	Milwaukee	21	70	102	—25	31.4
Mont.	Helena	20	66	103	—42	12.8	Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	—38	13.6

The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero. Fahrenheit thermometer registration.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	
80°	100°	212°	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 0.9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14.2	—17.8	0	ZERO FAHR.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	MERCURY FREEZES.
—32	—40	—40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER

with dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

44,000 THUNDER STORMS OCCUR DAILY ON EARTH.

At any one moment, statistics show, there are on an average about 1,800 thunder storms in progress in the world, giving 300,000 lightning flashes an hour, or 100 a second, says the London Daily Mail.

These are among the figures contained in a report issued by the Air Ministry meteorological office on "The Distribution of Thunder Storms Over the Globe." The earth will experience 16,000,000 thunder storms a year, or 44,000 daily.

From more than 3,000 stations observations are being made of thunder storms. At certain tropical stations distant thunder is so common the observer may not be aware of its occurrence.

Java is probably the most thundery region of the earth.

Areas where thunder is rarely or never heard include the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

WEATHER WISDOM.

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather. A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather, a growing whiteness an approaching storm. Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon. Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicates rain. The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

ABSOLUTE ZERO—ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE.

The zero points on the Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Reaumur thermometer scales are simply arbitrary. Absolute zero—the point at which bodies on the earth are entirely devoid of heat—exists at 459.4 degrees below the Fahrenheit and 273.1 degrees below the Centigrade zero points. This is the beginning of w' at is known in dynamic meteorology as Absolute Temperature, as determined by observations of the contraction of gases when cooled, and from thermo-dynamical considerations. Thus, water freezes at 273.1 degrees of Absolute Temperature on the Centigrade scale of registration.

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

NORTH AMERICAN CITIES (TEMP., FAHRENHEIT; PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES).

Stations.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June		July.		Aug.		Sept		Oct.		Nov		Dec.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Albany	23	2.6	24	2.5	33	2.7	47	2.4	59	3.0	68	3.8	73	3.9	71	4.0	63	3.2	52	3.0	39	2.8	28	2.6
Asheville	35	2.8	38	3.2	45	4.0	54	3.2	63	3.6	69	4.2	72	4.8	70	4.6	65	2.9	55	2.5	45	2.3	38	3.1
Atlanta	43	5.3	45	4.6	52	5.8	61	3.6	70	3.1	76	3.9	78	4.7	77	4.5	72	3.5	63	2.3	52	3.4	45	4.5
Bismarck	8	0.5	10	0.5	24	1.0	42	1.9	54	2.5	64	3.5	70	2.1	67	2.0	58	1.2	45	1.0	28	0.7	15	0.6
Boston	28	3.8	29	3.4	36	4.1	46	3.6	57	3.5	66	3.0	72	3.4	70	4.0	63	3.2	54	3.9	42	4.1	32	3.4
Buffalo	25	3.3	24	2.8	31	2.6	43	2.4	55	3.1	64	3.1	70	3.4	69	3.0	62	3.2	52	3.5	39	3.4	30	3.4
Charleston	50	3.4	52	3.4	57	3.7	64	3.0	73	3.5	79	5.4	81	7.3	81	7.0	77	5.5	68	3.9	58	2.9	52	3.2
Chicago	25	2.0	27	2.2	36	2.6	48	2.9	58	3.4	68	3.7	74	3.6	73	2.9	66	3.0	55	2.6	41	2.5	30	2.1
Cincinnati	30	3.4	33	3.2	41	3.6	52	3.0	63	3.5	71	4.0	75	3.5	74	3.3	67	2.3	56	2.3	42	3.2	33	2.9
Cleveland	26	2.4	27	2.6	35	2.8	46	2.3	58	3.2	67	3.7	71	3.6	70	3.2	64	3.2	54	2.7	41	2.8	31	2.6
Dallas	45	2.5	47	2.5	56	3.4	65	4.1	73	4.1	81	3.8	84	3.0	83	3.3	77	2.8	66	2.7	55	2.9	47	2.6
Denver	30	0.4	33	0.5	39	1.0	47	2.2	56	2.5	66	1.5	72	1.6	71	1.3	63	0.9	51	1.0	40	0.5	32	0.6
Detroit	24	2.0	25	2.2	33	2.4	46	2.3	58	3.3	67	3.9	72	3.5	70	2.8	64	2.5	52	2.4	39	2.6	29	2.4
Galveston	54	3.6	56	3.1	62	2.9	69	3.1	75	3.2	81	4.8	83	4.0	83	5.0	80	5.4	73	4.2	63	4.0	56	3.7
Helena	20	0.9	23	0.7	32	0.7	44	1.1	52	2.0	59	2.1	66	1.1	65	0.7	57	1.1	45	0.8	33	0.7	24	0.8
Jacksonville	55	3.1	58	3.4	63	3.5	69	2.7	75	4.2	80	5.5	82	6.2	82	6.2	78	8.0	71	5.1	62	2.2	56	3.0
Juneau	26	6.8	30	5.0	34	5.0	42	5.0	48	5.2	54	3.8	57	5.2	55	7.3	50	10.	43	11.	35	8.8	31	8.6
Kansas City	28	1.1	31	1.5	43	2.8	55	3.3	65	5.1	74	4.7	78	4.8	77	4.8	69	3.8	58	2.2	44	1.8	32	1.4
Los Angeles	55	2.8	56	2.9	58	3.0	59	1.1	62	0.5	66	0.1	70	0.0	71	0.0	69	0.1	65	0.8	61	1.5	57	2.9
Memphis	41	5.2	44	4.4	52	5.8	62	4.8	71	4.3	78	4.4	81	3.5	79	3.2	74	3.0	63	2.7	52	4.6	44	4.4
Miami	66	2.7	67	2.1	70	2.6	73	3.3	76	6.5	80	7.1	81	6.2	81	6.4	80	8.7	77	9.0	72	2.8	68	2.0
Mobile	52	4.8	55	5.4	60	7.2	66	4.4	74	4.0	80	6.0	81	7.0	81	6.8	78	5.0	69	3.2	59	3.7	52	4.6
New Orleans	54	4.6	57	4.5	63	5.3	69	4.9	75	3.9	81	6.2	82	6.5	82	5.6	79	4.8	71	2.9	62	3.8	56	4.5
New York	31	3.8	31	3.7	38	4.1	49	3.3	61	3.2	69	3.3	74	4.5	73	4.5	67	3.6	56	3.7	44	3.4	35	3.4
Oklahoma City	36	1.3	40	1.0	50	2.4	60	2.8	68	5.8	76	3.1	81	3.6	80	3.2	73	2.8	62	1.8	49	2.2	39	1.7
Philadelphia	33	3.4	34	3.4	41	3.4	52	2.9	63	3.2	71	3.3	76	4.3	75	4.6	68	3.4	58	3.1	46	3.1	36	3.0
Phoenix	51	1.2	55	0.7	61	0.5	67	0.4	75	0.0	84	0.1	90	1.1	88	1.0	83	1.0	71	0.4	60	1.0	52	0.6
Pittsburgh	31	2.9	32	2.7	40	3.0	51	2.9	62	3.3	71	3.9	75	4.4	73	3.2	66	2.5	56	2.4	43	2.6	34	2.7
St. Louis	31	2.3	34	2.8	44	3.4	56	3.5	67	4.2	75	4.5	79	3.4	77	2.7	70	2.9	58	2.4	45	2.9	35	2.2
St. Paul	13	0.9	16	0.8	29	1.6	46	2.3	58	3.6	67	4.4	72	3.4	69	3.5	61	3.4	49	2.3	32	1.3	19	1.1
Salt Lake City	29	1.4	34	1.4	42	2.0	50	2.3	57	2.0	67	0.8	76	0.5	74	0.8	64	0.8	52	1.4	41	1.4	32	1.3
San Antonio	52	1.7	55	1.8	63	1.7	69	2.9	75	3.0	81	3.1	84	2.5	84	2.7	79	2.9	70	1.5	60	1.8	54	1.6
San Francisco	50	4.3	52	3.7	54	3.1	55	1.8	57	0.8	58	0.2	58	0.0	59	0.0	61	0.3	60	1.3	56	2.5	51	4.2
Santa Fe	29	0.6	33	0.8	40	0.7	47	0.9	56	1.1	65	1.0	69	2.7	67	2.4	61	1.6	50	1.1	39	0.8	31	0.8
Seattle	40	4.8	41	3.8	45	2.9	49	2.4	54	2.0	59	1.5	63	0.7	63	0.5	58	1.8	51	2.7	46	5.8	42	5.3
Sioux City	18	0.6	21	0.6	33	1.3	48	2.8	60	4.4	70	3.9	74	3.6	72	3.0	63	2.5	51	1.8	35	1.0	23	0.7
Sitka	32	7.4	34	6.0	36	5.1	41	5.4	47	3.8	51	3.4	55	4.0	56	7.2	52	9.8	46	12.	38	9.1	35	8.8
Spokane	28	2.3	31	1.9	40	1.5	48	1.3	56	1.6	63	1.6	69	0.7	68	0.5	59	1.0	48	1.5	38	2.3	30	2.6
Washington	33	3.4	35	3.4	43	3.8	53	3.2	64	3.8	72	4.2	77	4.6	75	4.4	68	3.6	57	3.1	45	2.7	37	3.2

At Colon, Canal Zone, the rainfall in the wet season averages 116.3 inches.

The temperature at Colon averages 79 to 80 degrees throughout the year.

The hottest place on earth is the town of Azizia, in Tripoli, about 25 miles south of the Mediterranean. There the temperature in the summer of 1924 was recorded at 136.4 degrees, Fahrenheit.

The temperature, July 10, 1913, was 134.1 at Greenland Ranch, Death Valley, Cal.

FOREIGN CITIES (TEMP., FAHRENHEIT; PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES).

Stations.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Athens	46	2.2	48	1.5	52	1.5	59	0.9	68	0.8	76	0.4	81	0.3	80	0.4	74	0.6	69	1.8	57	3.0	50	2.5
Auckland	67	2.4	67	3.1	66	2.7	61	3.1	57	4.6	54	5.0	52	5.1	52	4.3	54	3.7	57	3.5	60	3.4	64	2.8
Belgrade	29	1.1	34	1.3	43	1.8	52	2.2	62	2.8	67	3.1	72	2.8	70	1.8	63	1.7	45	2.4	43	1.7	34	1.6
Berlin	31	1.5	32	1.5	37	1.9	46	1.4	55	1.7	62	2.5	65	2.7	63	2.2	57	1.7	48	2.0	38	1.9	33	1.9
Bordeaux	41	2.8	43	2.3	47	2.5	53	2.6	58	2.9	64	3.2	68	2.0	68	2.2	64	2.6	55	3.7	47	3.7	41	2.9
Brest	44	3.3	44	3.0	46	2.2	51	2.1	55	1.9	60	2.0	64	2.1	64	2.1	61	3.1	54	3.6	48	3.8	45	3.2
Brussels	34	2.2	36	1.8	40	2.0	47	1.7	53	2.3	60	2.5	63	3.1	62	3.1	58	2.7	50	2.9	41	2.7	36	2.6
Bucharest	25	1.3	29	1.2	40	1.7	51	2.0	62	2.4	68	3.6	73	2.6	72	3.0	64	1.4	54	1.5	40	1.8	29	1.7
Budapest	28	1.5	32	1.1	40	1.9	51	2.0	60	2.4	67	2.7	70	2.0	68	2.1	61	2.0	51	2.2	39	2.2	31	2.1
Buenos Ayres	74	3.0	73	2.5	70	4.6	62	3.0	56	2.8	51	2.7	50	2.2	52	2.4	56	3.0	61	3.6	67	2.8	71	3.9
Christiania	24	1.2	24	0.9	30	1.1	40	1.1	51	1.7	60	2.0	63	3.3	61	2.9	53	3.0	42	2.6	32	1.9	26	1.3
Constantinople	41	3.4	41	2.7	46	2.4	53	1.7	62	1.2	70	1.3	74	1.1	74	1.7	68	2.0	62	2.5	53	4.0	46	4.8
Copenhagen	31	1.3	31	1.1	34	1.3	42	1.1	51	1.5	59	2.0	62	2.6	61	2.4	55	2.4	47	2.4	38	1.9	33	1.5
Dublin	42	2.1	42	1.9	43	2.0	47	2.0	52	2.1	58	2.0	60	2.6	59	3.1	56	3.1	49	2.9	45	2.6	42	2.3
Edinburgh	38	1.9	39	1.7	40	1.5	45	1.5	50	1.9	56	2.2	55	2.8	58	2.8	54	2.4	47	2.5	41	2.4	39	2.2
Hamburg	32	1.9	33	1.7	37	3.0	45	1.7	53	2.2	60	3.1	63	3.4	62	3.0	56	2.6	48	2.6	39	2.3	34	2.4
Jerusalem	45	6.5	47	5.0	51	4.1	59	1.6	67	0.2	70	0.0	73	0.0	73	0.0	70	T.	66	0.4	56	2.3	49	5.7
Liege	35	2.1	37	1.9	41	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.4	64	2.8	67	2.9	66	3.2	59	2.5	52	2.7	41	2.5	37	2.5
Lille	36	2.1	38	1.8	41	2.2	48	1.6	54	2.2	60	2.3	63	2.8	63	2.5	58	2.5	50	3.0	42	2.8	37	2.5
Lima	71	T.	73	T.	73	T.	70	T.	66	T.	62	0.2	61	0.3	61	0.5	61	0.5	62	0.1	66	T.	70	T.
London	38	2.0	40	1.6	42	1.7	48	1.7	54	1.9	60	2.2	63	2.4	62	2.4	58	2.4	50	2.7	43	2.3	39	2.1
Lyons	35	1.3	38	1.4	43	2.1	51	2.6	57	3.3	64	3.3	68	3.4	67	3.3	61	3.0	52	3.8	42	2.6	35	1.9
Montevideo	73	3.2	71	2.4	68	3.5	63	3.4	57	3.9	52	3.3	51	3.3	51	2.7	56	3.1	60	3.7	65	3.0	70	3.1
Moscow	12	1.1	15	0.9	23	1.2	38	1.5	54	1.9	59	2.0	66	2.8	60	2.9	51	2.2	38	1.4	28	1.6	17	1.5
Naples	47	3.4	49	2.8	51	3.0	57	3.4	64	1.9	71	1.3	75	0.7	76	1.2	71	2.8	63	4.3	54	4.8	49	4.3
Ostend	36	2.0	38	1.6	42	1.9	47	1.5	53	1.9	59	1.9	63	2.2	63	2.9	60	2.8	51	2.6	44	3.1	39	2.3
Paris	36	1.4	38	1.1	43	1.5	50	1.5	55	1.8	62	2.1	65	2.0	64	1.8	58	1.9	50	2.1	42	1.9	37	1.6
Leningrad	15	0.9	17	0.8	24	0.9	36	0.9	48	1.7	59	1.8	64	2.7	61	2.7	51	2.0	40	1.7	29	1.4	20	1.2
Rome	44	2.9	47	2.3	51	2.5	57	2.3	64	2.2	71	1.5	76	0.6	76	1.1	70	2.7	62	4.1	52	4.4	46	3.3
Sofia	27	1.5	30	1.4	39	1.5	50	2.0	59	3.4	65	3.2	69	2.7	68	2.1	61	1.9	52	2.4	40	1.9	31	1.4
Stockholm	27	0.8	26	0.7	29	0.8	38	0.9	47	1.4	57	1.4	62	2.3	60	2.4	53	1.8	43	2.0	35	1.4	28	1.1
Sydney	71	3.5	71	4.7	69	5.2	65	5.4	58	5.2	54	5.4	52	4.5	55	3.1	59	2.9	64	2.9	67	3.0	70	2.5
Tokio	37	2.0	38	2.0	44	4.3	54	5.3	52	5.9	69	6.3	75	5.6	78	4.6	72	7.5	61	7.2	50	4.3	41	2.3
Trieste	39	2.4	41	2.2	46	2.4	54	3.1	62	3.8	69	4.0	73	3.0	72	3.5	66	4.8	58	6.1	48	4.1	42	2.9
Valencia	45	1.3	45	1.2	46	1.5	48	1.5	52	1.7	56	0.8	58	0.5	59	0.4	56	3.0	52	3.3	48	2.0	45	1.9
Valparaiso	63	...	64	...	61	0.6	58	0.3	55	4.6	53	2.4	53	6.6	53	3.9	54	0.7	57	0.3	60	0.2	63	0.1
Vienna	29	1.3	32	1.5	39	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.8	64	2.8	67	2.6	66	2.7	59	1.7	50	2.0	38	1.9	31	1.9
Vladivostok	6	0.1	13	0.2	27	0.3	39	1.1	49	1.3	57	1.5	66	2.2	70	3.5	61	2.4	48	1.6	30	0.5	14	0.2
Warsaw	24	1.2	27	1.1	33	1.3	45	1.5	55	1.9	63	2.7	65	3.0	64	3.1	56	1.9	46	1.7	35	1.5	27	1.4

MONTHLY MEAN HUMIDITY AT UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Data by the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture.)

STATION.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	P.ct.	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*
Abilene, Tex.	65	63	57	58	63	60	58	59	64	64	66	68	63
Albany, N. Y.	80	79	76	68	68	70	70	74	77	78	78	78	75
Amarillo, Tex.	64	66	54	55	58	61	61	62	64	64	64	68	62
Atlanta, Ga.	76	72	70	66	66	70	76	78	74	69	70	75	72
Bismarck, N. Dak.	74	74	72	64	65	70	66	66	67	70	75	74	70
Boise, Idaho	77	70	62	53	54	50	38	38	45	56	66	78	57
Boston, Mass	72	69	69	68	70	72	71	74	76	74	73	71	72
Buffalo, N. Y.	79	79	76	72	72	74	72	72	74	74	76	78	75
Charlotte, N. C.	72	69	69	64	66	72	76	79	76	70	69	72	71
Chicago, Ill.	82	80	77	72	72	72	70	74	72	72	76	80	74
Cleveland, Ohio	78	76	76	71	70	70	70	72	74	73	75	76	74
Denver, Col.	54	56	53	50	54	50	52	50	48	50	50	55	52
Des Moines, Iowa	79	78	72	66	66	69	68	70	73	70	72	78	72
Dodge City, Kan.	72	71	64	60	65	66	64	64	65	66	68	70	66
Dubuque, Iowa	81	81	76	68	68	70	68	72	75	74	76	81	74
Duluth, Minn.	82	80	76	70	70	74	73	76	77	76	80	82	76
Eastport, Me	76	76	77	76	80	82	83	82	82	80	78	76	79
El Paso, Tex.	47	40	30	26	24	30	46	48	48	46	47	48	40
Fresno, Cal.	81	72	68	58	50	39	32	34	42	54	66	80	56
Galveston, Tex.	84	85	86	84	80	79	78	78	77	76	80	82	81
Green Bay, Wis.	78	77	75	70	70	70	70	73	76	76	76	78	74
Harrisburg, Pa.	75	72	70	62	66	70	70	72	76	74	72	74	72
Havre, Mont.	81	83	76	63	64	63	58	58	64	69	76	80	70
Helena, Mont.	70	69	62	54	56	55	48	46	54	59	64	70	59
Huron, S. Dak.	82	81	74	66	64	68	66	68	67	68	72	80	72
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	77	72	66	67	67	66	68	70	69	73	78	70
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	79	78	74	76	80	81	83	84	82	82	82	80
Kansas City, Mo.	74	76	70	65	68	68	68	68	70	66	68	74	70
Knoxville, Tenn.	77	72	70	65	68	74	76	79	76	74	74	77	74
Lander, Wyo.	70	69	62	56	56	52	50	50	54	62	65	72	60
Little Rock, Ark.	73	70	68	68	72	72	74	75	74	72	70	72	72
Los Angeles, Cal.	64	68	71	72	75	75	75	74	72	70	63	60	70
Louisville, Ky.	74	72	68	63	64	66	66	68	69	68	69	72	68
Lynchburg, Va.	73	71	70	64	70	74	74	78	79	78	72	72	73
Miami, Fla.	79	78	75	72	74	76	76	76	79	78	74	80	76
Mobile, Ala.	80	78	80	77	76	77	80	82	80	76	78	80	79
Montgomery, Ala.	76	74	72	68	68	71	76	78	74	72	72	76	73
New Orleans, La.	79	78	78	76	74	76	78	80	79	75	78	79	78
New York, N. Y.	74	71	70	68	70	72	72	74	76	72	72	72	72
Northfield, Vt	80	78	76	70	71	75	78	82	84	82	81	81	78
North Platte, Neb.	74	72	68	64	64	68	67	68	66	66	69	73	68
Oklahoma, Okla.	73	71	67	65	72	70	69	67	68	68	70	74	70
Omaha, Neb.	76	75	70	63	65	66	65	68	68	66	69	75	69
Oswego, N. Y.	84	84	78	72	72	74	74	74	76	74	77	82	76
Palestine, Tex.	74	73	72	72	76	74	74	74	74	72	72	74	74
Parkersburg, W. Va.	81	80	76	69	70	74	74	76	78	76	77	80	76
Phoenix, Ariz	54	50	44	34	27	23	37	43	38	40	50	52	41
Port Huron, Mich.	82	82	78	74	72	74	72	74	78	78	80	82	77
Portland, Ore.	84	78	74	70	70	68	64	66	72	78	83	85	74
Rapid City, S. Dak.	70	72	68	60	60	60	54	54	54	58	64	68	62
Red Bluff, Cal.	80	71	67	58	49	42	34	36	42	52	66	78	56
St. Louis, Mo.	75	74	71	66	68	68	67	68	70	68	70	74	70
St. Paul, Minn.	79	79	73	64	63	67	66	70	72	71	74	79	72
Salt Lake City, Utah	72	68	58	48	46	38	34	37	40	52	62	72	52
San Antonio, Tex.	66	65	64	68	70	68	68	67	68	66	68	67	67
San Francisco, Cal.	80	78	76	76	78	80	84	85	80	77	78	78	80
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	58	56	46	40	37	36	49	51	49	50	52	58	49
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	86	85	82	74	72	74	78	80	84	84	84	85	80
Seattle, Wash.	85	80	76	72	72	71	69	72	76	82	86	86	77
Shreveport, La.	73	70	69	70	73	74	76	75	74	72	72	73	72
Spokane, Wash.	83	76	66	57	56	52	46	44	54	66	80	84	64
Springfield, Ill.	78	77	73	67	68	68	67	70	73	70	73	77	72
Springfield, Mo.	78	76	71	68	71	74	73	74	74	70	72	76	72
Tampa, Fla.	82	80	79	74	75	80	82	84	84	80	81	82	80
Vicksburg, Miss.	73	70	68	69	72	75	80	81	77	72	71	72	74
Walla Walla, Wash.	84	80	71	60	58	54	42	42	56	67	76	84	65
Washington D. C.	72	68	68	64	70	73	74	77	79	76	72	72	72
Williston, N. Dak.	83	82	77	63	62	64	60	60	64	68	77	81	70
Wilmington, N. C.	77	76	78	74	78	80	82	85	84	80	78	77	79
Winnemucca, Nev.	75	68	60	49	48	40	32	32	38	50	59	73	52

Figures represent mean of the 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. relative humidity, seventy-fifth meridian time, for the period 1889 to 1913, inclusive. A few of the stations have a shorter record.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, is a display of light in the upper regions of the atmosphere, seen in the direction of the north magnetic pole: its counterpart is the Aurora Australis, or Southern Lights, seen in Australia and elsewhere, in the direction of the south magnetic pole.

The aurora is usually a broad arch of light, with streamers above it reaching toward the zenith and often suggesting tongues of flame. The color throughout may be white; or there may be brilliant hues of red, yellow and green.

The "auroral line" of the spectrum is green and is apparently always present in the sky; it has been suggested that this is due to constant bombardment of the earth by meteoric dust.

The rays or beams of light proceeding from the arch are really parallel to the dipping needle; that is, they follow the lines of magnetic force.

In a general way, sun-spot activity is accompanied both by magnetic storms and by brilliant auroras; during the prevalence of which both wire and wireless communication is at times seriously interfered with over a large part of the earth's surface.

The theory of to-day is that auroras are due to streams of alpha particles, that is, to positively charged corpuscles of helium that are hurled upon the earth by the sun, and all which are stopped in the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Auroras occur most frequently in March and September; least frequently in June and December.

North America, in Lat. 60° N., and the North Atlantic are especially noted for the frequency (100 occurrences per annum) and for the brilliancy of the display. Farther north as well as farther south, there is a marked falling off.

The height of auroras is at last fairly ascertained: 50 to 100 miles for the lower strata of light, and 75 to 200 miles for the upper.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Miles	*Miles*		*Miles*	*Miles*		*Miles*	*Miles*
Abilene, Tex	10	66	El Paso, Tex	11	78	Omaha, Neb	9	66
Albany, N. Y	7	70	Fort Smith, Ark	7	74	Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Alpena, Mich	10	72	Galveston, Tex	11	93	Pittsburgh, Pa	11	70
Atlanta, Ga	10	66	Havre, Mont	9	74	Portland, Me	8	61
Bismarck, N. D	10	74	Helena, Mont	7	70	Red Bluff, Cal	6	60
Boise, Idaho	5	55	Huron, S. D	11	72	Rochester, N. Y	9	78
Boston, Mass	10	72	Jacksonville, Fla	8	75	St. Louis, Mo	11	80
Buffalo, N. Y	13	96	Keokuk, Iowa	8	63	St. Paul, Minn	11	102
Charlotte, N. C	6	72	Knoxville, Tenn	6	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	7	68
Chattanooga, Tenn	7	64	Louisville, Ky	8	74	San Diego, Cal	6	54
Chicago, Ill	15	84	Lynchburg, Va	5	63	San Francisco, Cal	10	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	54	Memphis, Tenn	8	75	Santa Fe, N. M	7	53
Cleveland, Ohio	12	73	Mobile, Ala	7	115	Savannah, Ga	8	88
Denver, Col	7	75	Montgomery, Ala	6	54	Spokane, Wash	6	52
Detroit, Mich	11	87	Nashville, Tenn	9	75	Toledo, Ohio	11	84
Dodge City, Kan	11	75	New Orleans, La	8	86	Vicksburg, Miss	6	62
Dubuque, Iowa	6	60	New York City, N. Y.	17	96	Washington, D. C	7	68
Duluth, Minn	13	78	North Platte, Neb	9	96	Wilmington, N. C	8	68
Eastport, Me	11	78						

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

Description.	Miles Per Hour.	Feet Per Minute.	Feet Per Second.	Force in Lbs. Per Square Foot.	Description.	Miles Per Hour.	Feet Per Minute.	Feet Per Second.	Force in Lbs. Per Square Foot.
Calm	1	88	1.47	.004	Strong breeze	30	2,640	44.0	3.600
	2	176	2.93	.016		35	3,080	51.3	4.900
Light air	3	264	4.4	.036	Moderate gale	40	3,520	58.6	6.400
	4	352	5.87	.064	Fresh gale	45	3,960	66.0	8.100
	5	440	7.33	.100	Strong gale	50	4,400	73.3	10.000
Light breeze	10	880	14.67	.400	Whole gale	60	5,280	88.0	14.400
Gentle breeze	15	1,320	22.0	.900	Storm	70	6,160	102.7	19.600
	2	1,760	29.3	1.600	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	25.600
Moderate breeze	25	2,200	36.6	2.500		100	8,800	146.6	40.000

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

(For the ALMANAC by the late John M. Clarke, New York State Geologist.)

Ideas regarding the age of the earth as a planetary body have vastly expanded since the determination of the rate of radium disintegration, coupled with a better conception of the time requirements for the slow processes necessary to the development of life.

There is no way of accurately measuring either of these procedures, and as for the rate of life processes, there probably never will be.

Geologists have attempted to estimate lengths of time required for the performance of certain specific earth works, such as the building of a given coral reef, the erosion of a certain river gorge like Niagara Falls, the retreat of cliffs or the building up of ocean sediments.

But all such efforts at even an approximation to a rate for terrestrial processes, have concededly fallen down because of the exceeding intricacy of the factors entering into the simplest of nature's procedures.

Life began in simple unicellular expressions; out of such initiative expressions have come, by combination and adjustment, all subsequent and consequent multi-cellular animals and plants. The earliest records of the rocks should show a preponderance of the elementary forms of life, so far as the sediments making those rocks have been competent to preserve them. They may have been; but these earliest sediments have been so altered by crystallization resulting from movements in the earth's crust, that only imperfect evidences of this life, mostly accumulations of carbon and hydrocarbon, have been found.

This loss of record does not impeach the very obvious fact that the character of life becomes ever simpler, the older the rocks in which it is found.

With the foregoing condition precedent, which is not a matter of testimony but of evidence, perhaps the most impressive conceptions of the length of time required for the development of the life on the earth are afforded by such illustrations as the following:—

1. In the Cambrian Formation which lies close to the base of the entire series of sedimentary rock formations, Walcott has uncovered an extraordinary array of fossils of surprisingly fine preservation and representing a wide variety of invertebrate groups, many of them of highly specialized structure.

The crustaceans, of the order of the trilobites and shrimps, are profusely developed. A crustacean has a highly perfected anatomy, fully equipped with general organs of digestion and circulation, a specialized nerve system, organs of sight and touch, perfectly adapted organs of locomotion, etc.

All these intricate structures the animal must have acquired very slowly by the processes of acquisition, adaptation and adjustment from its primitive ancestors. And yet we find it standing at the very threshold of the preserved record of terrestrial life.

The group and the geological age to which it belongs reveal no trace of the higher life forms presented by the vast vertebrate kingdom.

2. Very much the same is true of the plant world. Terrestrial life, both animal and plant, came out of the sea. It is the opinion of paleobotanists that the plant life which emerged from the sea to the land, "the flora of transmigration," made its trek in days before the Cambrian time, and that these plants were algae of a higher order in respect to perfection of reproduction organs than any of the modern algae now living.

The fossil trees of Gilboa, N. Y., from the Devonian rocks, a period vastly later than the Cambrian, were majestic seed ferns of a high degree of development and of commanding size. Their ancestors are as yet almost wholly unknown, but they had to arrive at their advanced attainment by the inconceivably slow procedures which nature requires in organic development.

Such facts convey an imperfect notion of the vast ages required for the development of life on the earth.

The molecular disintegration of the minerals of uranium and thorium results in eventually producing lead. Lead derived from these sources has a specific gravity different from that of ordinary lead.

If then, a mineral deposit known to be of Devonian age contains a uranium mineral accompanied by lead which has been derived from it, the length of time from the formation of that mineral-bearing Devonian bed to the present is at least as long as the time required for the change from the uranium molecules into lead.

This rate of change has been measured and it is known that in one year a gram of uranium would generate 1.25 x 10-10 grams of lead, and at this rate one gram of lead would be produced in 8,000 million years.

On the basis of such evidence, which is of course subject to review and more precise statement with fuller knowledge, the length of time represented by the entire body of the unchanged rocks of the earth is 667 million years, and if to this be added the time necessary for the accumulation of the rocks of the Pre-cambrian age, some of which are sedimentary and some igneous, the figure rises to 1,497 million years.

These time estimates for the age of the earth are in harmony with the vastly expended conceptions of time and space which have been emphasized by modern astronomers.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS FOR 1924.

(Compiled under the direction of James H. Scarr, United States Meteorologist.)

DAILY PRECIPITATION, 1924, AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	†	...	...	.86	.28	T.	...	...	...	...	...	T.
2	.17	...	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	.41	...	...	...
3	.90	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	...	.01	...	...	...
4	...	T.	...	...	...	.11	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	T.	1.2	.06	...	...	...	...	.04	.59	...	...	1.5
6	...	.01	.01	1.0	...	.21	†	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	T.	T.	.39	T.	...	...	.02	...	.02	...	T.
8	...	T.	T.	...	.60	.46	.34	...	...	.28	...	.13
9	...	...	...	.04	.87	...	...	.02	.34	...	T.	...
10	T.	.15	T.	...	...	...	.22	...	...	...	...	...
11	.55	...	.80	...	.22	...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.
12	...	.10	.18	...	1.0	.13	...	3.0	...	...	...	T.
13	†	...	...	...	...	.03	.25	T.	...	...	T.	.09
14	...	.05	...	T.	T.	.08	...	...	...	...	.01	.01
15	...	†	T.	...	.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	.74	...	†	...	.04	T.	...	...	...	...	T.	...
17	...	.14	...	T.	...	...	.05	.09	.18	...	...	.09
18	...	.04	...	1.6	.27	T.	...	...	...	T.	...	...
19	...	.33	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	T.	1.7	...	.12	.03	T.	...	...	.14	...	...	...
21	T.	...	T.	...	.28	.02	...	T.	†	...	...	...
22	...	T.	...	.21	T.	...	.07	...	.53	...	1.7	T.
23	...	...	...	...	...	T.	.01	...	.11	...	...	...
24	.30	...	...	...	.95	T.	...	...	...	...	.02	.88
25	.90	...	...	...	...	1.1	T.	1.3	...	...	...	.02
26	T.	.05	.45	...	...	...	...	2.4	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	.16	.22	...	...	...	...	†	...
28	...	...	.01	...	.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	...	.05	...	.40	.38	...	...	...	...	.29	...
30	...	...	.09	.07	...	...	.01	...	.17	...	T.	...
31	...	...	...	.20	...	...	.35	...	.82	...	...	...
Total	3.5	3.8	1.6	4.5	5.2	2.7	1.3	7.0	3.2	0.3	2.0	2.4

"T," trace, less than .01 inch. † Showers in vicinity.

DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, 1924.

Day.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	46	23	38	27	39	26	37	28	62	51	68	52	75	62	75	62	92	74	58	46	67	48	32	23
2	36	21	46	31	37	24	38	26	64	47	70	54	73	62	76	58	89	59	70	46	68	43	40	23
3	48	32	46	34	43	31	50	31	61	47	72	57	79	62	76	60	71	57	72	56	51	39	43	28
4	35	25	40	30	47	36	59	39	60	51	71	57	76	62	78	67	73	54	66	56	65	44	44	32
5	35	14	37	29	51	42	62	42	65	48	74	54	67	61	88	67	71	53	71	53	56	43	53	31
6	28	8	40	32	50	36	51	43	68	53	68	58	79	63	92	74	66	48	78	56	62	52	56	41
7	35	20	34	26	42	32	51	36	65	49	75	59	82	67	93	75	70	50	72	57	68	52	55	42
8	39	24	32	21	37	26	52	38	63	48	66	51	81	70	87	72	70	58	58	47	60	40	61	48
9	49	30	35	14	48	32	47	38	54	44	70	51	83	69	92	71	68	58	63	43	45	37	59	38
10	52	36	34	26	44	35	58	39	52	44	66	54	82	70	85	71	61	51	67	48	53	40	38	30
11	57	38	39	24	39	32	58	44	49	44	59	52	84	68	85	68	63	46	72	54	55	45	34	27
12	43	34	35	15	40	32	53	39	56	44	60	54	84	69	73	62	78	58	68	53	62	49	40	30
13	42	33	26	9	40	25	65	45	65	46	62	57	81	68	77	61	79	65	59	44	61	45	48	36
14	37	25	31	15	39	24	70	46	64	56	73	56	77	65	78	63	67	60	64	44	51	42	36	22
15	39	22	38	24	32	23	57	41	65	53	83	58	77	61	77	61	68	57	67	50	47	36	34	22
16	57	34	30	16	33	26	55	42	60	54	80	64	83	66	77	63	70	57	66	53	48	28	46	29
17	52	32	27	14	44	29	50	41	70	50	75	63	80	64	74	66	62	57	68	52	29	18	56	40
18	39	28	34	19	50	30	48	41	70	55	81	63	74	58	70	58	73	55	64	46	33	19	43	38
19	48	33	26	19	42	30	58	44	67	54	80	62	78	59	74	56	70	59	66	54	37	22	54	40
20	46	24	45	26	48	29	49	42	60	49	68	62	80	63	74	65	64	55	60	40	48	29	43	18
21	24	5	33	24	41	37	53	38	52	47	84	61	82	64	77	66	64	57	48	37	54	38	22	14
22	29	4	29	19	50	37	63	41	62	48	86	68	80	67	76	65	72	59	51	39	57	42	25	16
23	44	29	29	15	55	34	58	41	69	49	82	66	87	69	73	64	67	52	59	36	47	40	33	18
24	34	25	33	13	56	39	64	46	71	58	83	71	88	72	80	68	64	49	67	45	49	39	39	33
25	46	28	36	20	54	35	57	45	60	49	87	62	81	67	76	76	68	52	71	49	44	32	36	16
26	28	6	43	26	41	31	58	41	62	47	78	60	78	62	79	65	66	55	72	54	43	29	25	11
27	20	5	42	32	47	31	71	45	60	52	70	61	80	61	83	65	66	53	68	54	47	35	36	19
28	33	11	41	29	65	37	67	47	70	53	76	60	81	66	86	69	68	57	72	56	48	36	22	12
29	53	32	40	25	53	37	55	47	69	55	84	66	82	65	84	65	70	63	66	52	42	29	31	15
30	48	39	...	...	65	37	52	44	62	51	77	62	91	68	87	67	70	52	53	45	35	23	41	27
31	44	31	...	...	43	31	...	...	67	47	...	...	83	68	89	66	...	...	56	45	...	...	41	27
Month	41	24	36	23	46	32	55	41	63	50	81	60	80	65	80	66	70	56	65	49	51	37	41	28

WIND VELOCITY AT NEW YORK.

(Highest in miles per hour, direction and date.)

Month.	Max. Veloc'y.	Direction.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Max. Veloc'y.	Direction.	Day.	Year.
January	86	sw	3	1913	July	88	nw	23	1914
February	96	sw	22	1912	August	76	nw	12	1900
March	92	nw	28	1919	September	80	s	30	1920
April	84	nw	23	1912	October	77	nw	16	1900
May	90	nw	27	1914	November	77	nw	16	1924
June	75	nw	11	1922	December	90	nw	26	1915

EXTREMES OF PRECIPITATION AND SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*			Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*		
	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.		Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.
Jan.	2.48	8–9	1884	13.1	14	1910	July	3.80	26	1872	0	.....	.....
Feb.	3.25	11–12	1886	17.8	17–18	1893	Aug.	5.05	16–17	1909	0	.....	.....
March.	3.60	25–26	1876	16.5	12	1888	Sept.	6.17	23	1882	0	.....	.....
April	3.72	5–6	1886	10.2	3–4	1915	Oct.	9.40	8–9	1903	T.	11	1906†
May	4.17	7–8	1908	T.	6	1891	Nov.	3.62	15–16	1892	8.8	26–27	1898
June	3.88	14–15	1917	0	.....	.....	Dec.	2.93	13–14	1909	14.0	26–27	1890

* Records extending to winter of 1884-5 only. † Also in 1903, 26th and 27th, and in 1885, 30th. "T," trace, less than 0.1 inch.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1873....	5.05	1.73	1.92	3.05	4.08	1.29	4.15	7.66	2.51	2.47	4.01	2.06	39.98
1874....	4.82	2.41	1.88	7.02	2.16	2.87	3.22	2.52	7.21	1.82	2.21	1.69	39.84
1875....	2.87	3.23	4.25	3.21	1.47	1.66	5.23	10.42	2.51	3.13	4.43	2.78	45.19
1876....	1.21	5.39	7.90	3.79	3.94	2.87	5.72	2.97	5.24	1.68	4.40	2.29	47.40
1877....	3.55	1.67	6.65	3.18	0.73	3.31	3.86	2.54	1.33	7.69	5.48	0.95	40.94
1878....	4.53	3.40	4.02	1.93	3.73	2.91	5.26	7.30	3.20	1.71	3.74	4.93	46.66
1879....	3.05	2.74	2.04	4.06	2.23	3.42	3.39	5.17	1.45	0.58	2.22	5.86	36.21
1880....	2.19	2.11	4.66	3.18	0.82	1.69	6.67	4.40	2.26	2.81	2.40	4.15	37.34
1881....	5.41	5.06	6.78	1.00	2.33	6.23	1.31	1.56	1.38	2.10	2.87	4.37	40.40
1882....	6.15	4.36	2.32	2.15	4.21	2.82	2.75	1.63	14.51	1.69	1.80	2.22	46.61
1883....	3.22	4.58	1.63	3.82	3.03	4.00	3.37	2.29	3.57	4.27	1.65	3.40	38.83
1884....	6.07	5.09	4.43	2.66	4.35	4.16	6.14	8.56	0.15	3.63	3.44	6.66	55.34
1885....	3.50	6.09	1.19	2.44	2.22	1.86	3.04	7.70	0.72	5.62	5.05	2.69	42.12
1886....	5.02	5.90	3.54	4.95	6.53	3.01	2.57	1.18	1.79	3.90	4.61	3.73	46.73
1887....	4.19	5.26	3.51	3.67	0.99	7.70	6.75	3.66	2.30	2.36	2.04	4.20	46.63
1888....	5.14	4.03	5.64	3.57	4.87	1.68	1.27	6.35	7.40	4.14	4.81	4.05	52.95
1889....	5.38	3.07	4.09	5.90	3.25	2.38	9.63	3.39	7.43	2.53	9.82	1.81	58.68
1890....	2.95	3.86	6.67	2.58	3.11	4.19	3.96	4.06	8.21	6.46	0.82	5.43	52.30
1891....	5.73	4.69	4.22	2.37	3.10	1.18	4.11	5.87	2.12	2.69	2.06	3.30	41.44
1892....	5.61	1.27	4.62	2.36	4.30	2.97	2.45	3.90	0.87	0.63	8.28	1.64	38.90
1893....	3.56	7.81	4.47	6.36	5.06	2.56	1.26	7.18	2.27	5.28	3.71	3.49	53.01
1894....	2.70	5.15	1.69	2.51	3.90	0.86	2.89	1.54	8.04	5.83	3.83	5.23	44.17
1895....	5.62	0.82	2.80	2.92	2.04	2.57	4.40	4.12	0.95	4.04	3.58	1.87	35.73
1896....	1.25	5.50	6.13	1.24	2.01	6.38	4.45	2.46	3.04	1.71	2.12	1.70	37.99
1897....	3.51	2.72	2.51	2.96	5.30	2.98	9.52	3.14	1.64	0.72	4.44	4.83	44.27
1898....	3.95	4.06	2.92	3.23	5.55	1.28	4.76	3.12	1.28	6.14	5.90	2.93	45.12
1899....	4.08	5.46	6.78	1.23	1.14	1.83	6.20	3.90	5.89	2.05	2.13	1.37	42.06
1900....	4.18	5.16	3.18	2.06	4.05	3.36	4.33	2.69	2.36	4.17	4.26	1.98	41.78
1901....	2.07	0.86	5.18	6.82	7.01	0.94	5.41	6.88	2.33	2.20	1.31	6.05	47.06
1902....	2.28	5.78	4.32	3.51	1.23	5.91	3.12	3.29	3.59	6.66	1.19	6.19	47.07
1903....	3.44	3.83	3.65	2.88	0.33	7.42	3.23	5.96	2.60	11.55	0.90	2.81	48.60
1904....	3.38	2.18	3.44	3.94	1.61	2.70	4.31	7.13	3.18	3.21	2.62	3.87	41.57
1905....	3.93	2.79	3.65	2.45	1.12	4.18	6.01	5.23	7.11	2.67	1.67	3.67	44.48
1906....	2.98	2.57	5.58	5.78	4.67	1.70	3.21	3.63	2.54	4.30	1.28	3.53	41.82
1907....	3.26	2.52	3.80	3.39	4.08	3.29	1.18	2.48	8.80	3.82	5.05	3.91	45.28
1908....	1.84	5.36	2.15	1.82	9.10	1.70	4.33	5.65	1.60	1.92	0.75	3.21	41.43
1909....	3.33	4.31	3.19	5.93	1.72	3.17	1.98	7.94	2.66	0.74	1.58	5.00	41.55
1910....	5.61	4.07	0.86	4.53	1.66	5.10	0.23	2.13	1.43	3.79	4.62	1.95	35.98
1911....	2.27	3.17	2.87	3.06	0.91	4.63	1.55	7.38	1.51	5.38	4.22	3.39	40.34
1912....	1.86	2.06	5.68	3.61	3.94	1.17	3.26	2.77	3.38	4.32	2.21	4.24	38.50
1913....	2.77	2.18	5.17	5.32	2.51	1.43	3.02	1.84	5.28	10.56	1.91	2.40	44.39
1914....	3.69	3.27	4.55	2.67	1.97	1.83	5.13	2.18	0.20	1.92	2.08	4.01	33.50
1915....	5.61	5.03	1.14	2.10	3.23	3.66	4.60	5.37	2.52	2.25	1.09	4.23	40.83
1916....	1.08	4.49	3.71	3.28	3.49	3.94	3.44	0.59	2.98	0.63	1.57	3.97	33.17
1917....	2.44	1.70	3.38	2.35	3.29	5.57	5.96	1.79	2.74	5.68	0.68	3.70	39.28
1918....	3.41	1.98	1.51	3.78	3.37	4.12	3.61	1.70	3.54	0.83	2.04	3.70	33.59
1919....	3.35	3.45	4.69	2.55	3.81	2.23	7.93	7.74	3.60	3.17	3.33	2.53	48.38
1920....	2.23	6.56	4.16	4.44	2.88	6.19	4.78	4.91	3.24	0.77	3.56	5.09	48.81
1921....	1.65	4.90	2.21	2.88	3.45	3.25	3.10	3.87	2.96	0.74	3.48	1.89	34.38
1922....	2.46	2.97	4.35	1.96	3.24	7.86	6.55	5.32	3.05	1.17	1.16	3.29	43.38
1923....	5.97	2.33	4.08	2.07	1.58	1.86	4.68	1.12	2.34	4.65	2.26	3.78	36.72
1924....	3.56	3.84	1.65	4.53	5.23	2.74	1.30	6.99	3.16	0.30	2.04	2.38	37.72
Means	3.60	3.70	3.82	3.36	3.20	3.35	4.21	4.39	3.38	3.44	3.11	3.40	42.98

SEASONAL SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

SEASON.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Total.	SEASON.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Total.
1885-86.	T.	0.1	0.3	18.6	4.7	0.2	T.	0	23.9	1905-06.	0	T.	0.7	3.0	5.0	13.4	T.	0	22.1
1886-87.	0	T.	21.9	9.3	11.9	2.3	4.1	0	49.5	1906-07.	T.	T.	0.5	10.9	21.1	13.8	6.1	0	52.4
1887-88.	0	0.3	9.0	11.7	3.5	22.1	T.	0	46.6	1907-08.	0	T.	4.4	10.6	13.7	3.5	T.	0	32.2
1888-89.	0	0.9	T.	3.0	7.0	11.0	0	0	21.9	1908-09.	0	0.6	5.1	9.5	1.4	4.1	T.	0	20.7
1889-90.	0	0.1	7.5	T.	4.0	21.3	1.2	0	34.1	1909-10.	0	1.0	11.4	16.6	5.3	0.4	0	0	34.7
1890-91.	0	T.	19.3	11.9	4.2	4.3	T.	T.	39.7	1910-11.	0	T.	8.9	1.1	12.5	2.8	0.7	0	26.0
1891-92.	0	T.	T.	13.1	0.5	19.9	3.0	0	36.5	1911-12.	0	1.0	7.3	9.0	1.8	4.2	T.	0	23.3
1892-93.	0	12.3	3.4	20.3	32.0	6.6	3.0	0	77.6	1912-13.	0	0.8	11.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	T.	0	15.4
1893-94.	0	0	8.0	10.2	37.9	T.	T.	0	56.1	1913-14.	0	0	0.3	1.2	14.1	21.5	T.	0	37.1
1894-95.	0	0.7	8.2	12.3	8.2	5.8	1.0	0	36.2	1914-15.	0	0	2.4	4.0	2.5	7.7	10.2	0	26.8
1895-96.	0	T.	T.	3.0	8.8	28.5	1.7	0	42.0	1915-16.	0	T.	8.1	0.7	11.4	23.8	3.3	0	47.3
1896-97.	0	3.8	12.6	11.7	8.8	2.2	T.	0	39.1	1916-17.	0	T.	13.7	5.9	12.2	11.4	6.5	0	49.7
1897-98.	0	1.5	2.9	8.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	0	20.1	1917-18.	0	0.3	11.7	13.6	3.5	0.6	2.6	0	32.3
1898-99.	0	14.0	1.1	6.1	27.5	9.6	T.	0	58.3	1918-19.	0	0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.9	T.	0	3.3
1899-00.	0	T.	0.2	0.8	11.4	7.7	T.	0	20.1	1919-20.	0	T.	7.9	7.8	24.2	5.7	T.	0	45.6
1900-01.	0	T.	0.5	2.9	5.8	T.	0	0	9.2	1920-21.	0	T.	1.5	2.6	13.5	T.	0.1	0	17.7
1901-02.	0	0.6	1.1	9.4	13.4	6.8	0	0	31.3	1921-22.	0	T.	7.3	9.9	6.7	3.3	0	0	27.2
1902-03.	0	0	9.6	5.9	10.5	0	T.	0	26.0	1922-23.	0	1.0	6.0	21.8	17.4	6.2	0	0	52.4
1903-04.	T.	T.	7.7	15.2	5.6	4.4	0.1	0	33.0	1923-24.	0	0	1.2	2.5	10.7	3.0	8.0	0	25.4
1904-05.	0	0.5	27.8	19.3	7.2	3.0	T.	0	57.8	1924-25.	0	T.	0.9	26.2	0.8	T.	....	....	....

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)	DEPTH IN FEET.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES AT NEW YORK (DEGREES).

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1873....	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.7	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	37.3	36.3	50.2
1874....	34.5	31.4	38.0	41.3	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875....	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	48.6
1876....	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	49.7	44.5	25.1	50.5
1877....	27.6	35.6	36.6	48.0	59.0	68.8	73.8	74.3	66.2	56.6	45.5	39.3	52.6
1878....	32.1	34.6	43.8	52.7	58.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	67.0	57.4	43.6	32.4	52.9
1879....	26.8	27.6	38.4	45.9	60.8	68.8	73.1	70.9	63.2	59.8	43.1	37.3	51.3
1880....	39.8	36.3	35.7	48.7	64.8	70.7	73.2	70.7	65.7	53.8	39.7	27.7	52.2
1881....	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	72.2	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1882....	30.5	35.6	39.8	46.1	53.5	68.2	73.8	71.7	66.9	58.5	41.7	32.2	51.5
1883....	27.8	31.4	33.6	46.6	59.1	69.5	73.3	70.8	63.1	53.7	45.0	33.7	50.6
1884....	26.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	70.1	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.6
1885....	29.2	23.1	29.7	47.7	56.2	67.3	74.2	70.8	64.1	54.5	44.8	36.0	49.8
1886....	28.5	28.5	36.9	50.3	58.5	65.6	72.9	71.0	67.1	56.5	45.3	30.8	51.0
1887....	30.1	33.7	34.3	47.7	62.9	68.2	76.7	71.4	63.1	54.7	43.7	36.1	51.9
1888....	26.0	31.8	32.9	48.4	59.3	71.8	72.6	74.8	66.2	51.2	46.8	36.0	51.5
1889....	37.6	28.0	41.5	51.6	62.0	70.4	73.5	71.5	65.8	52.0	46.9	41.4	53.5
1890....	40.2	40.4	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1891....	34.7	37.5	37.8	52.0	59.9	69.6	70.8	73.6	70.1	54.2	43.8	41.8	53.8
1892....	30.3	33.0	34.6	49.9	59.4	72.0	74.8	73.9	66.0	55.4	42.6	31.3	51.9
1893....	23.3	29.6	36.2	47.8	59.0	69.4	74.8	74.4	64.4	57.6	44.2	35.1	51.3
1894....	34.6	29.6	44.5	49.6	60.8	70.6	76.1	72.8	69.8	57.2	42.2	36.8	53.7
1895....	30.1	25.2	36.4	47.7	59.4	70.0	70.8	73.8	69.7	51.0	46.0	36.9	51.4
1896....	27.6	30.2	32.1	50.4	63.8	66.5	73.4	73.0	64.8	51.9	48.0	32.1	51.2
1897....	29.4	32.6	39.2	48.6	59.3	65.2	72.8	71.0	65.4	56.3	44.1	35.8	51.6
1898....	32.2	33.0	43.7	46.8	56.6	68.9	74.1	74.3	68.9	57.6	44.6	34.4	52.9
1899....	30.8	26.9	38.4	49.6	61.0	72.2	73.8	73.6	65.2	58.2	45.4	36.4	52.6
1900....	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.4	76.8	70.8	60.8	48.7	35.2	54.3
1901....	31.5	25.6	38.6	49.4	58.6	71.4	78.1	75.6	68.4	56.0	39.7	34.4	52.3
1902....	29.2	28.5	44.0	50.6	60.2	68.2	73.6	71.4	65.9	56.9	50.0	32.2	52.6
1903....	30.6	34.4	47.5	52.2	64.1	64.0	74.2	69.2	65.4	56.6	41.4	30.1	52.5
1904....	24.1	25.0	36.4	46.4	63.6	69.2	73.6	72.2	65.9	53.3	41.4	28.2	49.9
1905....	27.5	24.6	40.0	49.8	60.5	68.8	75.4	72.2	66.8	56.9	43.8	37.7	52.0
1906....	37.3	31.2	34.9	51.7	61.8	71.5	74.8	75.3	70.2	56.1	44.9	32.7	53.5
1907....	32.2	24.4	40.8	45.0	55.3	66.2	74.8	72.0	67.8	52.5	45.2	37.8	51.2
1908....	32.0	28.1	41.4	50.6	61.3	71.6	76.8	72.5	67.8	59.6	44.7	35.2	53.5
1909....	33.2	37.3	38.3	49.5	60.4	70.5	73.4	71.6	65.6	53.2	47.7	31.4	52.7
1910....	32.4	31.4	44.7	54.0	60.2	68.0	77.8	72.2	68.4	58.2	41.6	28.0	53.1
1911....	34.8	31.4	37.6	48.2	63.6	68.3	76.0	71.8	66.6	55.6	41.4	39.2	52.9
1912....	23.5	28.4	36.8	49.0	60.7	68.4	74.0	70.7	65.9	58.5	46.6	38.5	51.8
1913....	40.0	30.9	44.0	51.0	60.2	69.2	75.0	72.7	64.6	58.2	46.9	38.8	54.3
1914....	31.4	25.3	35.8	46.6	63.6	67.6	71.1	73.7	66.2	59.0	44.0	31.5	51.3
1915....	34.1	35.2	36.4	53.4	57.7	66.6	72.5	70.4	69.0	56.7	45.4	33.5	52.6
1916....	35.4	27.7	32.2	47.1	59.8	64.2	73.8	73.6	66.0	57.2	44.8	33.8	51.3
1917....	32.4	27.8	38.7	47.2	53.2	68.3	74.1	74.6	63.0	52.0	41.2	25.0	49.8
1918....	21.6	29.6	41.2	49.8	64.0	66.4	72.7	74.8	62.8	58.6	45.7	39.0	52.2
1919....	35.2	34.7	42.0	48.8	61.0	69.7	74.0	70.2	66.5	58.4	44.4	30.0	51.5
1920....	24.1	29.1	40.6	47.7	57.8	67.6	72.5	72.8	67.4	60.4	44.2	37.8	51.8
1921....	33.6	34.8	48.3	55.0	60.4	70.3	76.2	70.9	71.0	56.2	45.0	33.8	54.6
1922....	29.0	34.5	41.3	51.0	63.6	70.6	72.7	71.4	67.4	57.6	45.4	34.3	53.2
1923....	31.0	27.1	37.0	49.4	59.3	72.0	72.3	71.3	67.0	55.6	45.4	42.0	52.4
1924....	32.5	29.2	38.7	48.1	56.2	66.8	72.6	72.9	63.0	56.8	44.1	34.0	51.2
Means	30.8	29.7	38.2	48.9	59.9	68.8	73.9	72.5	66.4	56.0	44.0	34.3	52.0

EXTREMES OF PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE AT NEW YORK (DEGREES).

Month.	Pressure.				Temperature.			
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
January	30.97	19, 1921	28.61	3, 1913	67	12, 1890	— 6	10, 1875
February	31.00	1, 1920	28.70	6, 1896	69	5, 1890	— 7	5, 1918
March	30.95	18, 1913	28.38	1, 1914	80	21, 1921	3	5, 1872
April	30.68	13, 1911*a*	29.14	2, 1884	91	27, 1915	12	1, 1923
May	30.52	18, 1914*b*	29.13	4, 1893	95	31, 1895	34	1, 1880*f*
June	30.56	2, 1893	29.34	26, 1902	97	6, 1899	45	2, 1907
July	30.51	7, 1892	29.46	3, 1909	99	3, 1898	50	15, 1873
August	30.44	19, 1918	29.28	24, 1893	102	7, 1918	51	27, 1885
September	30.61	7, 1888	29.19	30, 1920	100	7, 1881	39	30, 1912
October	30.66	17, 1883	29.15	10, 1894	88	1, 1881*d*	29	31, 1917
November	30.80	19, 1891	28.70	13, 1904	74	1, 1882*e*	7	30, 1875
December	30.93	28, 1896	28.96	28, 1923	68	23, 1891	—13	30, 1917

(*a*) Also in 1895, 12th day. (*b*) Also in 1903, 2d day. (*d*) Also in 1879, 16th day. (*e*) Also in 1909, 12th day. (*f*) Also in 1876, 1st day.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR 1924.

Barometric Pressure (reduced to sea level)—Mean, 30.02 inches; highest 30.83 inches, Jan. 2; lowest, 29.09 inches, March 11.

Temperature—Greatest daily range, 30°, Sept. 2; least daily range, 4°, March 21.

Greatest monthly range, 53°, January; least monthly range, 27°, May.

Highest mean of three consecutive days, 82°, Aug. 6-8; lowest mean of three consecutive days, 17°, Jan. 26-28.

Precipitation—Longest period without a measurable amount of precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 36 days, Oct. 9-Nov. 13.

Greatest number of consecutive days with precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 4, Feb. 17-20.

Snow—Greatest amount in 24 hours, 8.0 inches, April 1.

Greatest depth of snow on the ground, measured at 8 P. M., 7.0 inches, April 1.

Last snow in Spring occurred April 2; first snow in Autumn occurred Nov. 9.

Frost—In Spring: last killing frost occurred April 3; last light frost occurred May 5.

In Autumn: first light frost occurred Sept. 25; first killing frost occurred Oct. 21.

Thunderstorms—First, March 30; last, November 22. **Hail**—None. **Auroras**—None.

Record of the Year.

Chronology, Dec. 12, 1924—Dec. 12, 1925.

1924—DECEMBER

Dec. 12—The Swabian Alps region has been visited by an earthquake which damaged houses at Pliezhausen, Etsingen and Mittelstadt. Earthquake shocks damaged the Cathedral at Tremezzo and caused considerable other damage.

Dec. 13—The Chilean Cabinet resigned and a new one was formed.

—The 42d session of the League of Nations Council ended at Rome.

Dec. 14—At Santiago de Cuba the monument to Col. Theodore Roosevelt as commander of the Rough Riders in the war with Spain was unveiled on a site leading to San Juan Hill, the ceremony being attended by Mrs. Roosevelt and many Cuban and American notables.

Dec. 15—Chairman George McAneny of the N. Y. City Transit Commission was the first witness on the opening day of Supreme Court Justice McAvoy's inquiry, as a Commissioner under the Moreland act, into the causes of the delays in subway construction and extension. Counsel for the city and for the Mayor withdrew from the inquiry, Dec. 16, when not allowed to cross-examine witnesses.

Dec. 16—The Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, wife of self-proclaimed Czar, left N. Y. City on the France for Europe.

—An earthquake which rocked Surigao Province on Mindanao Island killed 24 persons.

—Paul Herry of Long Branch, N. J., was shot and killed and Mrs. Florence Stillwell of Eatontown, N. J., was wounded in an auto near Asbury Park.

Dec. 17—Joint meeting at Chicago of the officers of the American and National Baseball Leagues let Ban Johnson out of the Advisory Council. Frank J. Navin succeeded him.

—3 indictments charging Harry G. Thaw with kidnapping, assault and conspiracy in connection with the alleged whipping of Frederick Gump jr. in the Hotel McAlpin, Christmas Day, 1916, were dismissed in General Sessions, N. Y. City.

—At Paris, Ky., jewelry, cash, checks and other valuables worth $60,000 were stolen from a registered mail pouch at the Louisville and Nashville station.

Dec. 18—$63,000 in bonds have been stolen from the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

—The body of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

—The Supreme Court of Spain found V. B. Ibanez guilty of lese-majesty for denouncing the King and the military directorate in a pamphlet.

—A mob at Charleston, Mo., lynched a Negro lad who was accused of attacking a white girl.

Dec. 19—President Coolidge appointed the Secretaries of War, the Navy, Commerce and the Interior as a Commission to study conservation of the country's petroleum resources.

—At Santiago, Chile, Luis Recabarren, Communist leader and former Deputy, shot and killed himself.

—Testifying before Referee O'Gorman at N. Y. City, in the contest over the estate of George J. Gould, his second wife, Mrs. Guinevere Sinclair Gould, stated her three children, Guinevere Sinclair Gould, Jane Sinclair Gould and George Sinclair Gould, were born respectively, April 11, 1922, June 29, 1916, and April 15, 1915. They were, she swore, the children of George J. Gould. His first wife, Edith Kingdon Gould, died, it had been testified on a previous day, before the Referee in Nov., 1921.

—A German court at Hanover, sentenced to death Fritz Haarmann, vampire slayer of 24 men, and his accomplice, Hans Grans.

Dec. 20—Congress adjourned to Dec. 29.

—At Chippewa Falls, Wis., 7 were killed when the last coach of an eastbound passenger train plunged from the trestle over the Chippewa River.

Dec. 21—Clarence O. Gilbert, flying the night mail to Omaha through a snowstorm, plunged to death near Kaneville, Ill., when first his plane and then his parachute failed him.

Dec. 22—The N. Y. City Board of Estimate appropriated $19,531,204 for completion of the 14th Street-Eastern District line and in beginning the proposed independent Washington Heights subway.

Dec. 23—Louis M. Kardos jr., of Kardos & Burke, stock brokers, was convicted in General Sessions Court, N. Y. City, of trading against a customer's account.

—The Egyptian Parliament was dissolved by King Fuad.

—3 Navy men and a civilian met death when a naval ambulance seaplane returning from off the North Carolina coast with a hospital patient was swamped at the Hampton Roads Naval Air Station landing. The dead are E. H. Keyser and A. S. Manwaring, chief petty officers; P. S. Gavin, hospital apprentice, and L. A. Williams of Buxton, N. C.

Dec. 24—A jury at Mount Vernon, Ill., convicted Rev. Lawrence M. Hight and Mrs. Elsie Sweetin of murder, by poison, of woman's husband, Wilford Sweetin. Hight was sentenced to prison for life; she for 35 years.

—The pilot and 7 passengers were burned to death when an airplane, bound from London to Paris, fell and exploded at Croydon, England.

—At Framingham, Mass., Miss Grace Williams of Worcester, one of 2 Radcliffe College students who took poison tablets in a suicide agreement two weeks before, died.

—W. H. Anderson, ex-Supt. N. Y. State Anti-Saloon League, was released on parole from Sing Sing Prison where he had been since March 26 on a forgery conviction.

—The body of W. N. McClintock, 21, "millionaire orphan," who died when he was about to marry Miss Isabelle Pope, was exhumed at Chicago in search for poison. None was found and the chemists reported death was due to typhoid.

POPE INAUGURATED HOLY YEAR.

—The Pope, at Rome, opened with ceremonies the Holy Door of St. Peter's and inaugurated the 23d Holy Year of the Roman Catholic Church.

—33 died when a candle on a Christmas tree set fire to the schoolhouse of Babb Switch district, near Hobart, Okla.

—Bursting dam at Parmartown, Va., drowned 23 and left 200 homeless.

Dec. 25—Rebel troops have seized Tirana, capital of Albania.

Dec. 26—Robert P. Brindell, ex-President N. Y. City Building Trades Council, was released on parole from Great Meadows Prison after serving 3 yrs., 8 mos., 23 days on extortion charge.

Dec. 27—The Allied Council of Ambassadors met at Paris and decided to prolong occupation of Cologne and left bank of Rhine beyond Jan. 10, 1925, because of Germany's alleged failure to disarm under Versailles Treaty.

—108 persons were burned to death in fire at insane asylum at Tokio, Japan.

—120 persons were killed and 1,000 houses destroyed in powder explosion at Otaru, Japan.

Dec. 28—Viscount Cecil of London received at N. Y. City, the first prize of $25,000 awarded by Woodrow Wilson Foundation for his efforts toward world peace.

Dec. 29—A jury at Los Angeles found Norman Selby (Kid McCoy), ex-pugilist, guilty of manslaughter for the shooting of Mrs. Theresa Mors, Aug. 12, 1924. He was sentenced, Jan. 8, 1925, to serve 1 to 10 years in San Quentin Prison.

—Countess Marie Therese von Hartenau, daughter of the late Prince Alexander of Battenberg, was married in New York, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, to Dr. Charles Boissevain, an American.

Dec. 30—An express messenger was shot and killed by one or more robbers who attempted to hold up a Chicago and Northwestern passenger train as it neared Chicago.

Dec. 31—The British Govt., in note to U. S. Govt., denies the latter has any claim to a share in the Dawes pool in consideration for war-time damages.

1925—JANUARY

Jan. 1—Peggy Marsh, actress, married, at London, Capt. K. R. Fenwick.

Jan. 2—The Clyde Line steamer Mohawk, bound from N. Y. City to Jacksonville, Fla., sank, afire, in Delaware Bay, off Lewes; all passengers and crew were rescued.

Jan. 3—At Paris, the chemist Dementroux, who worked with the late Prof. Curie and Mme. Curie, discoverers of radium, died, a victim of long continued experimentation in radium research, his case being not unlike that of Prof. Bergonie, who died yesterday in Bordeaux.

—The filibuster in the Rhode Island Senate ended when the Republican members returned from Mass.

Jan. 4—Premier Mussolini of Italy mobilized Fascist National Guard to protect railways, and closed opposing political clubs.

Jan. 5—Chicago lost the sanitary district suit in the U. S. Supreme Court. The injunction of the Fed. Dist. Court at Chicago, restraining the sanitary district from diverting from Lake Michigan more than 250,000 cubic feet of water a minute.
—The new German Parliament convened at Berlin and got formal notice from the Allies that Cologne will not be evacuated Jan. 10.
—At St. Joseph, Mich., Charles D. Ruthenberg, convicted of violation of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law, was sentenced to from 3 to 10 years in Jackson State Prison and pay a fine of $5,000.
—The court at Lawrence, Kan., refused to prevent Gov. Davis from removing Chancellor Lindley of the State University. The latter was reinstated, Jan. 13, by Paulen, the new Governor.
—Sec. Hughes sent a communication to Great Britain defending the right of the U. S. Govt. to share in the Dawes annuities.
Jan. 6—By the margin of a single vote President Coolidge won his first post-election battle with Congress when the Senate voted, 29 to 55, in favor of upholding his veto of the $68,000,000 Postal Pay Raise Bill.
Jan. 7—An earth tremor lasting 15 seconds and of considerable intensity was felt throughout Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Southern New New Hampshire at 8.07 A. M.
Jan. 8—Convicted of the murder more than a year ago of Lee Jong, a Chinese, of Port Jefferson, L. I., for revenge, John Rys, 19, and John Emelito, 21, both of Reading, Pa., were executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing.
—The California Legislature ratified the Child Labor Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.
—Justice Proskauer in Special Term of the Supreme Court denied the application of Murray Hulbert for a writ of mandamus to compel Comptroller Charles L. Craig to permit the payment to him of $1,250 salary for the month of October as President of the Board of Aldermen of N. Y. City. The decision holds that Hulbert vacated his office as President of the Board of Aldermen when, on April 9, 1924, he accepted Gov. Smith's appointment as a member of the Finger Lakes Parks Commission.
—Clarence S. Darrow and Benjamin and Walter Bachrach, who defended Richard Loeb and Nathan F. Leopold jr., kidnappers and slayers of Robert Franks, have agreed with the families of the youths now serving life sentences to accept $130,000 for their services.
Jan. 9—Charles H. Wells, leader of the American group taken from Wrangel Island by a Soviet transport, is dead at Vladivostok from pneumonia.
Jan. 10—The testimony that barred Jimmy O'Connell, utility outfielder, and Albert J. ("Cozy") Dolan, coach of the New York Club of the National League, from organized baseball and exonerated Frank Frisch, George Kelly and "Pep" Young in the scandal that broke on the eve of the World's Series between the Giants and the Washington Senators, was made public by Commissioner K. M. Landis at Chicago and N. Y. City.
—The U. S. Senate ratified arbitration treaty with Sweden.

U. S. RIGHTS IN DAWES PLAN PAYMENTS.

—At Paris the right of the United States to receive payments from Germany under the Dawes plan was recognized at a conference of Allied Finance Ministers and will be made officially into a protocol. America will get 2¼ per cent. of the German reparation payments to cover her war damage awards beginning 1927. This means that if Germany pays 2,500,000,000 marks annually the United States will get $14,000,000, which makes about 4 per cent. on the claim of $350,000,000, if this money can be transferred from German marks. In addition the United States will get 55,000,000 marks ($13,750,000) annually to pay the costs of the army of occupation until $240,000,000 has been paid.
Jan. 11— A bomb wrecked the main entrance to the Hall of Justice at San Francisco. No one was injured.
—Fighting broke south of Shanghai, Chang Yuan-ming, the Peking Defense Commissioner fled and Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, ex-Tuchun of Nanking, is in possession of the district.
Jan. 12—J. M. Davis, outgoing Governor of Kansas, and his son, Russell, were arrested at Topeka on a charge of conspiracy and accepting a bribe in connection with the pardoning of F. W. Pollman. They gave bail.
—The States have no authority to compel a private carrier in motor vehicle traffic to engage in public traffic for hire, the U. S. Supreme Court decided in a case brought by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission and others.
—Hans Luther, Finance Minister in the Marx Cabinet, has succeeded in forming a German Cabinet by giving the Nationalists one of the most important portfolios. He became Chancellor Jan. 15.
—Referring to the pay of postal employees as "scandalous" and refusing to classify 4 of them as criminals, Federal Judge Winslow, at N. Y. City, deferred sentence until June 1 on the 4 Post Office clerks charged with stealing from a local station.
—Presidential and Vice Presidential electors chosen in November met in their respective States, canvassed the votes and cast their ballots, formally electing Coolidge and Dawes.
Jan. 13—Owing to Premier Mussolini's bill in Parliament providing for state control of all secret societies, the Grand Master of Italian Freemasons has dissolved all lodges in that country, enrolling their members in French and other foreign lodges.
—U. S. submarine S-19, with 40 aboard, went aground on Nauset bar, off Orleans, Mass. The crew got off next day.
—At N. Y. City Mrs. C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, wife of the Buffalo manufacturing chemist, received $225,000 of the $300,000 in jewelry stolen from her in a holdup New Year's morning, 1923, and signed a receipt for each article. The three robbers are serving sentences in Sing Sing.
—At Tokio, St. Luke's International Hospital, conducted by the American Episcopal Mission, was almost completely destroyed by fire. No loss of life occurred, all of the 120 patients being safely removed.
—J. W. Cadoo, 22, ex-postal clerk, got $10,000 from registered railway mail pouch on train at Bellmore, N. Y. He pleaded guilty, gave up almost all the money when caught, and was sentenced, Jan. 23, to 25 yrs. in prison.
—An effort to scale the east face of Long's Peak in unfavorable weather cost the life of Miss Agnes Vaille, secretary of the Denver Chamber of Commerce.
—More than 20 lives were lost when the Berlin-to-Cologne Express crashed into a train in the station at Herne, Westphalia.
Jan. 14—U. S. Senate, 50 to 30, adopted Underwood bill, giving to President Coolidge authority to lease the Govt. properties at Muscle Shoals for manufacture of nitrate and production of electric power.
—The Allies, including the U. S., signed accord at Paris on the Paris financial accord over the Dawes reparation payments.
—Robbers got $75,000 in cash and securities at Farmers' State Bank, Chenoa, Ill.
—Earthquake at Ardahan, in Trans-Caucasia, killed 140 and made 2,000 homeless.

SENATE REBUKES SECRETARY FALL.

Jan. 15—Defending Edwin Denby, as Secretary of the Navy, a Republican minority of the Senate Oil Committee in a report filed condemns Albert B. Fall, as Secretary of the Interior, for accepting a loan of $100,000 from Edward L. Doheny, to whom the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve was leased.
—A speech by Frank A. Vanderlip, N. Y. financier, at Briarcliff, a year ago, which resulted in a damage suit for $1,200,000 by Roy D. Moore and L. H. Brush, publishers of The Marion (O.) Star, has become a closed incident through the announcement in the Star that the case had been settled out of court.
—Harry Malcolm, Ambrose Geary and Edward Smith, convicted of killing Mrs. Mae Bigham in holding up a drug store in Buffalo, were put to death in Sing Sing electric chair.
—The decision that William Montgomery Brown, retired Bishop of Arkansas, is a heretic and must be deposed from office was affirmed, at Cleveland, by the Protestant Episcopal Church Board of Review.
Jan. 16—Sergt. R. I. Lee died in army airplane fall at San Antonio, Tex.
Jan. 17—Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch of Russia, wife and mother-in-law, arrived at N. Y. City from Paris.
Jan. 18—Gerald Chapman, mail robber, who escaped from the U. S. prison at Atlanta, Ga., in 1923, was captured at Muncie, Ind. He was returned to prison Jan. 22.
—After a week's journey from Valdivia, Chile, across the lake region of the Southern Andes and thence across the Patagonian Desert to Patagone on the Atlantic Coast, then northward along the edge of La Pampa, Gen. John J. Pershing and party arrived at Buenos Ayres.
Jan. 19—The new cable between the U. S. and Spain for the first time was opened with greetings from President Coolidge to King Alfonso.
—At Moscow, Leon Trotzky was relieved of his duties as Chairman of the Revolutionary War Council by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party.

Jan. 20—U. S. Senate, 40 to 30, adopted majority report of its Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. Walsh, of Montana, Chairman, scoring the granting of leases of the naval oil reserve lands to E. L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair. Prior to taking that action the Senate rejected, by a vote of 42 to 28, the minority report, signed by 5 Republican members, which defended the granting of the oil lease.
—The British battleship Monarch was sunk off the Scilly Isles in accordance with the Washington arms treaty. She provided a target for aircraft, light cruisers and battleships.
Jan. 21—Japan and Russia signed, at Peking, a treaty for resumption of diplomatic relations.
—The U. S. Senate asked Sec. Hughes for full text of agreement signed by American representative at Paris by which U. S. participates in German reparations.

FAVOR A DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

—The Senate asked President Coolidge to call another disarmament conference; it ratified treaties with the Dominican Republic confirming the evacuation by American military forces and describing the method for the refunding of the Dominican debt, totalling $25,000,000; and the Senate's Sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections voted to recommend exoneration of Sen. Earle B. Mayfield of Texas on the election contest charges brought by George E. B. Peddy, his Republican opponent in 1922.
—The National Assembly of Albania has proclaimed a republic.
—The N. Y. State Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of a lower court against "The God of Judgment" as an "immoral drama."
Jan. 22—Costa Rica resigned from the League of Nations.
—John Thomas Leonard, convicted of the murder of Edward H. Dolge in a hold-up in the Bronx; Florencio Lerma of Buffalo and Nicholas Ferranti of Binghamton were put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing.
—Joe Urbaytis was sentenced at Toledo to 64 yrs. in jail for his part in the million dollar postal robbery at Toledo on Feb. 17, 1921.
Jan. 23—At Philadelphia, Eugene Stecher, chauffeur and companion of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, millionaire draft evader, surrendered to the U. S. Attorney.
—The U. S. and the Netherlands Governments agreed to submit to arbitration the question of sovereignty over the Island of Palmas (Miangas), of the Philippine Archipelago.
—Gen. Pershing arrived at Montevideo from Buenos Ayres.
—4,700 have died at Tokio in epidemic of influenza.
—A body of young army officers seized the Chilean Government headquarters, Modena Palace, at Santiago.
—Prussia's Cabinet, headed by von Braun, resigned.
Jan. 24—For the first time in over 3 centuries N. Y. City was in the totality path of an eclipse of the sun by the moon.
—At Rome, the Fascisti Grand Council adopted a resolution affirming that trade unionism was an integral part of the Fascist movement and served national purposes.
—The concordat between Bavaria and the Vatican was formally ratified by Premier Held and Monsignor Pacelli, the Papal Nuncio at Berlin.
—Ex-Premier H. H. Asquith has accepted from King George an earldom; he was made Earl of Oxford and Asquith.
—S. G. Young, Klan prohibition raider, Deputy Sheriff Ora Thomas, Ed. Forbes and Homer Warner were shot to death in outbreak at Herrin, Ill. Militia, ordered out of armories, hold the town.
Jan. 25—A treaty involving the ultimate expenditure of $500,000,000 in the next 100 years to insure an adequate water supply for N. Y. City, Philadelphia and other cities in N. Y., N. J. and Pa. has been signed by the Delaware River Treaty Commissioners.
Jan. 26—Ethel Leginska, English pianist, vanished on her way to play at Carnegie Hall, N. Y. City. The police said, Jan. 31, she had been located at the home of a friend outside the city.
—Miss Helen E. Vosburgh of So. Norwalk, Conn., a Barnard College senior, fell or leaped to death from the eighth floor of Brooks Hall, Broadway and 116th St., N. Y. City.
Jan. 27—Thomas J. Drennan, belated by Georgia floods, returned to New York from Miami and got back his job as Fire Commissioner. This was expected when it was learned that Mr. Drennan's sudden removal by Mayor Hylan Jan. 26 was to facilitate the promotion of 15 or more firemen who would have lost their opportunity for advancement in the absence of a Commissioner to approve their promotions by midnight of the 26th.
—Pagumpatan, Moro outlaw, who terrorized Lanao Province and was wanted on a murder charge, was shot to death with 7 of his confederates.
—The wife of Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle got a divorce from him at Paris.
—Riff and Jabala tribesmen captured the city of Tazrut and made prisoners of Raisuli, Morocco rebel raider.
Jan. 28—The Arizona Legislature ratified the Child Labor amendment to the U. S. Constitution.
—Dog teams started with diphtheria serum from Anchorage, Alaska, for Nome, where the disease exists. They reached Nome Feb. 2.
—Capt. H. A. Ely, editor of the N. Y. Tenant, was sentenced in General Sessions to 6 mos. to 3 yrs. in the penitentiary following his conviction of criminally libeling Municipal Court Justice W. J. A. Caffrey. He was released on bail pending appeal.
—C. G. Wilson, Ex-Pres. First Nat'l Bank at Butler, N. J., shot himself to death.
—Gloria Swanson, American film actress, married at Paris, the Marquis de la Falaise de la Coudray.
Jan. 29—The U. S. Senate adopted, as a rider to the pending Postal Pay Increase Bill, an amendment offered by Sen. Walsh of Mass. setting up another Federal Corrupt Practices Act to replace the statute held unconstitutional in the Newberry case. The vote was 71 to 3.
—U. S. submarine S-48, with 80 aboard, went aground off Portsmouth, N. H. The crew was taken off next day; she was refloated on Feb. 7.
—At N. Y. City, Stephen G. Clow, publisher of Broadway Brevities; Andrew S. Brown and Nat Kunnes of his staff of advertising solicitors, were convicted before Federal Judge Mack on charges of misuse of the mails and conspiracy to use the mails to defraud. Clow was given 6 yrs. in prison and $6,000 fine; Brown, 2 yrs.; the Brevities was fined $11,000.
—At Clarksburg, W. Va., Nelson C. Woods, freshman in the law school of Yale Univ., shot and killed himself after he had fired 2 shots into the body of Mrs. Georgia Warder, 23-yr.-old widow of Bridgeport, W. Va.
—D. J. Kenny, 21, student, was fatally shot by ex-convict John Leventine, taxi chauffeur, in row over fare, in McDonough St., Brooklyn; he died Feb. 12.

COL. FORBES CONVICTED.

Jan. 30—At Chicago, Col. Charles R. Forbes and John W. Thompson, St. Louis contractor, were found guilty of conspiracy to loot the funds of the War Veterans' Bureau by the jury that has been listening to the testimony for 11 weeks in Judge Carpenter's division of the Federal District Court. Each was fined $10,000 and sentenced to 2 years in prison.
—Moe Turman, whose financial skyrocket burst after he piled up $2,000,000 in debts which he claimed grew from a $100 loan, pleaded guilty of second degree forgery in General Sessions, N. Y. City. He was sentenced to 5 to 10 years in prison.
—Gaston B. Means, ex-Dept. of Justice agent, and T. B. Felder, lawyer, were convicted in U. S. Court at N. Y. City of conspiracy to bribe Atty. Gen. Daugherty and others. Each was fined $10,000 and Means was sentenced to 2 years in prison.
—N. Y. State embargoes live chickens from 13 States because of poultry "flu."
—U. S. Govt. abandoned appeal from demurrer against prosecution of Benedict Crowell and 6 others accused of conspiracy to defraud the Govt.
—Turkey expelled the Patriarch of the Greek Church.
—Floyd Collins was imprisoned when one foot was caught by falling boulder in Sand Cave, near Cave City, Ky. He was searching for a way into Mammoth Cave. He was dead when his body was reached on Feb. 16. The body was removed from the cave April 23.
—At Binghamton, N. Y., William ("Wild Bill") Weightman, 35, heir to a $13,000,000 fortune left by his grandfather, one of the founders of Powers, Weightman & Rosengarten, chemical manufacturers of Philadelphia, got a 1 to 2 years' prison sentence from County Judge Baker after he had pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy.
Jan. 31—U. S. House, 63 to 56, voted against maintenance appropriation for the Tariff Commission. The appropriation was reinserted in bill and was adopted Feb. 5.
—Gen. Chang Tsung's troops have occupied Shanghai.
—While 600 men and women looked on Edward S. Harkness, with a silver spade, turned loose earth in the 22-acre lot at 168th St. and Broadway, which he donated, marking beginning of construction of a great new medical centre of N. Y. City.
—Earthquake shocks did much damage in Hungary.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 1—Miguel Paz Barahona was inaugurated President of Honduras.

—Mrs. Jean Nash, formerly Miss Donaldson of N. Y. City, married, at Cairo, Mohammed Sabit Bey.

—Mrs. Emma Sigler, 29, was convicted at Hurley, Wis., of having arranged killing of her husband by Andy Gudleski, and, like him, she got life sentence.

Feb. 2—U. S. Senate Committees reported in favor of Atty. Gen. Stone's confirmation as Supreme Court Justice; also in favor of seating Mayfield of Texas. The Senate accepted Mayfield report.

—The French Chamber of Deputies, 314 to 250, voted to make no appropriation for an embassy at the Vatican, but on Feb. 3 they agreed to a diplomatic agent there to represent Alsace-Lorraine.

—U. S. Supreme Court upheld State laws requiring license to sell liquor and ruled that bank records are open to Internal Revenue collectors.

Feb. 3—Sec. of State Hughes gave U. S. Senate copy of Paris agreement on American share in German reparations and said the arrangement was made under executive authority.

—The N. Y. State Court of Appeals affirmed the death sentences of "Whitey" and Joe Diamond and John Farina for murdering, in Brooklyn, bank messengers W. S. Barlow and W. S. McLaughlin and robbing them of $43,000, Nov. 14, 1923.

—Patrick Ryan, charged with the murder of F. J. Downs, special constable of Southampton, L. I., May 16 last, was acquitted by a jury in Brooklyn.

—In the Stoneham-Dier trial at N. Y. City, L. J. Bondy and B. A. Andrews were acquitted.

Feb. 4—Strychnine mixed in capsules compounded at the University of Ohio Dispensary for colds was held responsible for the death of 1 student, David I. Pusken of Canton, possibly the cause of the death of another student, Charles H. Hulls of Logan, and the reason for the illness of many others in the last 4 days.

Feb. 5—Atty. Gen. Stone's nomination to be a Justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed by the U. S. Senate after hours of debate. The vote was 71 to 6.

—Breaking of dam at Vale, Ore., flooded Bully Creek Valley and drowned 3,000 sheep and 500 cattle.

—Canada has registered with the League of Nations her convention signed with the U. S. and Great Britain for preservation of fisheries in the North Pacific; it was the first time she had made direct registration of a treaty, having acted previously through Great Britain as intermediary.

Feb. 6—Robert Reidt and other Reformed Seventh Day Adventists waited in vain near Patchogue, N. Y., for the end of the world; others of their belief prayed and waited throughout the U. S.

—U. S. Atty. Gen. Stone ordered an inquiry into the charges of monopoly made by the Federal Trade Commission against the Aluminum Co. of America.

U. S. DELEGATES QUIT OPIUM CONFERENCE.

—The U. S. withdrew its representatives, headed by S. G. Porter, from the Opium Conference at Geneva.

—At Chicago, wheat prices collapsed suddenly, May delivery dropping to $1.85 a bushel, almost 21 cents below last week's high price record. Selling of from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of long May created a sensation.

—5 convicts at State Prison at Jackson, Mich., escaped by driving a switch engine through a closed steel gate.

—A bomb partly destroyed the Municipal Chamber, Lisbon, Portugal.

—Gustav Adolf Bauer, former Imperial Chancellor, resigned his seat as Socialist member of the German Reichstag on the demand of the Socialist Parliamentary Party.

Feb. 7—Jack Dempsey, 29, pugilist, married Ida E. Taylor, 27, film actress, at San Diego, Cal.

—Fire and explosion killed 1, injured 10, and destroyed plant of Evans (film) Laboratories, Inc., at Fort Lee, N. J.

—China quit the Opium Conference at Geneva.

—The Maharajah of Nepal, India, has appealed to his country to abolish slavery; there are 51,419 slaves, owned by 15,719 persons.

—J. F. Lilly, N. Y. City stock broker, was convicted in General Sessions of grand larceny.

Feb. 8—Marcus A. Garvey, "President of the African Republic," arrived at Atlanta Federal Prison to begin a 5-yr. term for having used the mails to defraud Negro investors in his schemes for establishing an Ethiopian empire.

—At Vancouver, B. C., 17 Japanese were drowned when the motor launch in which they were returning to the cruiser Idzumo after shore leave collided with the tug Nanoose.

—Supreme Court Justice McAvoy, in report to Gov. Smith on the former's inquiry as to the transit situation in N. Y. City, says: "The Transit Commissioners are not chargeable with the failure to build the much-needed new subway lines or extend the existing subways. The repeated and persistent refusals of the Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to adopt proposals for the validation of new routes and to approve contracts for construction of routes already validated or provided for in the Dual Contracts of 1913 completely frustrated provision for increased transit facilities. The proof presented with respect to the charges filed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment against the Transit Commissioners shows that the charges are without foundation and that no cause exists for the removal from office of the Commissioners."

Feb. 9—Christian G. Hupfel was shot by a woman assassin at 45th St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.

—2 were killed, 6 injured in wooden cars in rear end "L" collision on White Plains Road near 219th St., N. Y. City.

—The Japanese battleship Tosa was scuttled in Bunge Straits, in accordance with the terms of the Washington Disarmament Treaty.

—At Cambridge, Mass., Dr. Raymond D. Thiery of Somerville, who shot and killed David M. Noble, his brother-in-law, at the Thiery home Aug. 8 last, was taken to the Bridgewater State Hospital for the Insane as a life patient.

Feb. 10—U. S. Senate ratified, with reservations as to shipping, etc., a trade treaty with Germany.

—Major L. O. Wright and Lieut. A. L. Foster died in army airplane fall near San Antonio, Tex.

Feb. 11—Wisconsin ratified the Child Labor Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

—Congress in joint session canvassed 1924 Presidential election returns and declared Coolidge and Dawes elected.

—President Coolidge signed Naval Appropriation Bill with its suggestion of another arms conference.

—Great Britain, France, Holland, Japan, Siam and India signed, at Geneva, pact which legalizes the opium traffic and establishes Government monopolies without restrictions of any kind for 5 years. After that time a League Commission may investigate the producing countries to determine whether they have eliminated the danger of smuggling. Portugal signed with reservations as to Macao.

—130 coal diggers died in mine explosion near Essen, Germany.

Feb. 12—President Coolidge takes daily exercise in the White House on a headless-tailless mechanical electrical hobby-horse.

—The French battleship Liberte, which was wrecked by an explosion in Sept., 1911, with the loss of more than 230 lives, has been refloated after 3 years' work and was towed into drydock at Toulon.

—The Mills Federal Arbitration Bill, unanimously passed by the House and Senate a week ago, making arbitration contracts valid in the Federal courts, was signed by President Coolidge.

—The Court at Brussels condemned Baron Evence Coppee, one of Belgium's wealthiest manufacturers, to payment of a fine of 20,000,000 francs for supplying coal and other goods to the Germans during the occupation of Belgium.

Feb. 13—Police at N. Y. City held up thousands of taxi drivers in search for crooks and men without licenses, following crusade by The World.

—Prof. Nicola Mileff, Bulgarian Minister to the U. S., was assassinated at Sofia.

Feb. 14—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, 40, married Feb. 17, 1906, gave birth, at Chicago, to her first child, a girl, weighing 6 lbs., 4¼ oz.

KELLOGG MADE SECRETARY OF STATE.

—Nomination of Ambassador to England Frank B. Kellogg of Minn., to be Secretary of State was sent to Senate by President Coolidge, who issued call for extra session of the Senate on March 4. Kellogg was confirmed Feb. 16.

—Lewis E. Sands, the "Bean King," who failed in 1924, was acquitted at Albion, N. Y., on a grand larceny charge.

—Russian Soviet Govt. dropped ex-War Minister Trotzky from Council for Labor and Defense.

—The Italian Parliament restored the system of single constituencies in voting.

—Fire destroyed the Automobile Show and American Royal Livestock Pavilion at Kansas City; loss estimated at over $2,000,000; 1 fireman was burned to death.

—M. M. Day, a Federal Prohibition Agent, was shot and killed by Jim Sneed, a Negro, while heading a raid at Premier, W. Va. His brother officers killed Sneed.

Feb. 15—J. F. McKee, U. S. Dist. Judge, shot and killed himself at Minneapolis.
—Spanish forces in Morocco have reoccupied Tauriat.

EFFORT TO RESCUE COLLINS FAILED.

Feb. 16—Rescuers reached Floyd Collins in Sand Cave, near Cave City, Ky., but found he had been dead at least 3 days. He had lain since Jan. 30 within 300 feet of the entrance, his foot held by a rock that had fallen in the narrow hole he had crawled through. The body was left in the cave as its tomb, and funeral services were held on the ground above, near the entrance, Feb. 17.
—W. S. Ford, sentenced to die March 19 for burning his father-in-law's home at Bath Beach, Brooklyn, causing 6 deaths, hanged himself in the death house at Sing Sing prison.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) in a special message to the Legislature upheld Justice McAvoy's report on the rapid transit situation in N. Y. City, and urged passage of laws to carry the McAvoy recommendations into effect.
—President Coolidge commuted, to expire May 17, the sentence of Carlo Tresca, convicted of publishing a birth-control ad in his N. Y. City newspaper.
—Destructive storms are sweeping over Southern Europe.
—Dr. L. K. Relander was elected President of Finland by 172 votes against 109 for Risto Ryti.

Feb. 17—U. S. House authorized Port of N. Y. Authority to buy Hoboken Shore Belt Line Railway.
—The U. S. Senate voted to increase the salaries of Senators and Representatives to $10,000 a year and those of the Vice President, members of the Cabinet and the Speaker of the House to $15,000 a year. The House passed the bill Feb. 20. In neither body was there a record vote, but one was forced by Mr. Borah in the Senate, Feb. 28—64 for the raise, 18 against. Mr. Coolidge signed the measure March 4.
—2 Negroes accused of killing a white man were lynched near Sidon, Miss.
—King George of England is sick in bed with bronchitis.

Feb. 18—The special Navy Board convened by President Coolidge reported that battleships remain the "final arbiters in sea warfare"; that airplanes have not assumed "paramount importance"; and that it is inadvisable to create a separate aircraft department.
—The Bulgarian Communist Deputy M. Strachimiroff and a sentry were assassinated in Sofia, the assassin escaping, while at Philippopel the Secretary of the municipality was shot dead and a police chief wounded.
—Lieut. W. S. Garrett, navy airman, died in plane fall at Yuma, Ariz.
—At Cresco, Ia., Will Dunn, 40, a graduate of West Point and a Captain in the World War, killed his father and mother and then shot and killed himself.
—A tremendous landslide occurred on the Black Sea coast near Sebastopol, about 130,000 tons of earth slipping into the sea. A peninsula 150 metres long and several islands were formed by the slide.

Feb. 19—President Coolidge in address before Nat'l Tax Assoc. at Washington said Federal inheritance tax is Socialistic; he favored leaving such taxation to the States.
—10 States signed, at Geneva, the convention of the Second Opium Conference. They were Belgium, Great Britain, Australia, Greece, Japan, Luxemburg, Holland, Persia, Portugal and Siam. Greece and Persia will submit it to a referendum. Bolivia and Hungary declined to act, the delegate in each case not having full powers. France announced she would sign, while Germany will sign with the reservation that she must have a member on the central board.

Feb. 20—Gas explosion killed 51 in City Coal Co.'s mine, Sullivan, Ind.
—The airship Los Angeles left Lakehurst, N. J., for Bermuda, arriving there Feb. 21; storm prevented mooring; returned to Lakehurst Feb. 22.
—A. E. Sartain, warden of the U. S. prison at Atlanta, Ga., was convicted of conspiracy to accept bribes from inmates for "soft jobs," and was sentenced to 18 months; L. Riehl got a year and a day; Deputy Warden L. J. Fletcher was acquitted.
—British Commons defeated, 220 to 153, bill to give women at 21 right to vote.
—After 2 days' existence, Prussian Cabinet headed by Wilhelm Marx is out of office on losing, Feb. 19, on a vote of confidence in Parliament.
—At Frankfort, Germany, Richard Rall, university student, was killed in a duel.
—At Manila, Lieut. Col. R. E. Herring, Major John H. Hunter and 3 enlisted men of the coast artillery were killed and Lieut. F. L. Hayden and 10 enlisted men injured when a trolley car jumped the track.
—Following a Government decision to regroup the populations of Bokhara and Turkestan in accordance with their national aspirations by organizing 3 autonomous republics, the All-Bokharian Congress of Soviets formally declared the creation of the Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan.

Feb. 21—Capt. M. A. Moore of Houston, Tex., Supreme Recording Knight of the Flaming Sword, died and Col. W. J. Simmons of Atlanta, Ga., Supreme Monarch of the Knights of the Flaming Sword, is near death due to an auto accident, Feb. 20, near Gainesville, Ga.
—Luis Molica, a nephew of the Governor of San Blas territory, and about 20 other Panamans were killed during an uprising of Indians at Tigre Island, who proclaimed the Republic of Tula.
—Rikabi Pasha, Premier of Transjordania, has been expelled by tribal heads.

CHINA PAYS FOR BANDITRY.

—The Chinese Govt. paid to foreign Govts. $300,000, Chinese currency, as indemnity for acts of banditry committed when the Shanghai-Peking express train was raided May 26, 1923, and 300 persons, including 24 foreigners, among whom was Lucy C. Aldrich, sister-in-law of John D. Rockefeller jr., were taken by the bandits to a temple at Fortress Paotzuku and held for ransom.
—At Rouen, France, Mme. Lucien Deubel, formerly Marguerite Waterloo of New York, was acquitted of the charge of attempting to kill M. Deubel, her third husband, last Sept.
—The Conference for Progressive Political Action adjourned at Chicago and many of the delegates later took action toward forming a new national party.

Feb. 22—At Kansas City, Mo., a bootleggers' cache in the East Bottoms yielded the mutilated bodies of Bert G. Lovejoy, a patrolman of the Westport Station, and George Peters, former police chauffeur and motor car salesman.
—Despatches from Puebla state that 50 members of the Labor Party were killed by Agrarians during the election riots in the District of Michaca, State of Tlaxcala, Mexico.

Feb. 23—President Ebert of the German Republic was operated on at Berlin for appendicitis. His duties were taken over by Chancellor Luther.
—Earthquake shocks occurred in Alaska. The Seward end of the United States Signal Corps cable to Valdez, 200 miles northeast of here at the northern end of Prince William Sound, was broken by the shocks. At Morraine, 62½ miles north of Seward on the Alaska railroad, the tremors forced water out of the line's water tanks. Heavy shocks were felt at many points on the railroad.
—M. J. Sullivan, baseball promoter, was assassinated at an inn at Park Ave. and 114th St., N. Y. City.

Feb. 24—3 trainmen were killed and 40 others, including 23 passengers, were injured at Manhattan Transfer, N. J., when a Pennsylvania Railroad train from N. Y. to Philadelphia crashed into the dining car at the rear of the Atlantic Coast Line's Havana Special.
—Kansas Senate, 26 to 9, repealed Anti-Cigaret Law.
—The drowned body of Mrs. Fulton Bagley of N. Y. City was found in ocean at West Palm Beach, Fla.
—Dynamite explosion killed 8 at Langley, Tex.
—J. F. Lilly, stock broker, was sentenced at N. Y. City to 3 to 6 years in prison on grand larceny conviction.
—The Swedish Parliament adopted a change in the national constitution requiring open voting in that body.
—Japanese Privy Council ratified resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia.
—The New Jersey Legislature changed time for primary elections to June in off years and to May in Presidential years.
—C. H. Clarke of Chicago got divorce at Kansas City, Mo., from Nancy Jordan Clarke, who came from England in 1922, with her son, to live with ex-wife of Frank G. Warren.

Feb. 25—Atlanta, Ga., Gutzon Borglum's contract with the Stone Mountain Monumental Association as sculptor of the Confederate memorial was canceled by resolution of the Executive Committee of the association; and a few hours after, the models and working plans for the huge memorial had been demolished in the studio at the foot of the mountain.

Feb. 26—U. S. Senate, 69 to 12 (House passed Feb. 25), passed Postal Pay and Rate Raise Bill. President Coolidge signed the act Feb. 28.
—A jury at Boston found Charles Ponzi guilty of larceny from clients. He pleaded guilty in 1920 in the U. S. Court to fraudulent use of the mails and was sentenced to a term in prison.
—Viscount Allenby has resigned as British High Commissioner for Egypt.

Feb. 26—One thousand inhabitants of Transjordania were killed and many were wounded when taken by surprise by forces of 10,000 Wahabi tribesmen who crossed the border of Transjordania and started a march toward Amman.
—Wind blew down "Charlemagne's Oak Tree" in Fontainebleau Forest, France.
Feb. 27—Charles A. Stoneham, chief owner of the Giants; Ross F. Robertson, his former partner in the stock brokerage business, and Elmore D. Dier, their co-defendant in mail fraud charges, were acquitted in Federal Court, N. Y. City.
—Republican Caucus chose, 140 to 85, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio to be Speaker of the House, 69th Congress.
—Congress authorized four bridges linking N. Y. State with New Jersey—over the Hudson at Fort Lee, over the Kills at Perth Amboy to Tottenville, over the Kills at Elizabeth to Howland Hook, and over the Kills at Bayonne to Port Richmond.
—Sessions of the Indiana Senate, blocked for two days by the absence of Democratic members who left the State and went to Dayton, Ohio, in an effort to halt action on a gerrymander bill, were resumed when the truants returned to their seats.
—Miss Nina Jaeger, alleged European war spy, was convicted at N. Y. City of getting money under false pretenses, and was sentenced to 2½ years in State prison.
—A registered mail pouch containing $120,000 in $10 bills was stolen from a train from Harrisburg, near Buffalo, N. Y. All but $5,000 was recovered March 31, in a Buffalo garage, when a car cleaner and another man were arrested.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT EBERT.

Feb. 28—Frederick Ebert, first President of the German Republic, died of peritonitis, at a Berlin hospital.
—The whole northeastern section of the country from Boston as far west as Chicago and Detroit and as far south as Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va., was shaken by earthquake tremors between 9.23 A. M. and 9.25 P. M. Eastern standard time. In Eastern Canada a church was tumbled down at St. Hilarion; seven were killed in Quebec Province; the shock was severe along the south shore of St. Lawrence River. There was a second shock in Quebec Province March 21.
—Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, was arrested and gave bail at Greensboro, N. C., on a charge of maliciously destroying models of figures in Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial near Atlanta, Ga. The charge was withdrawn March 7.
—Congress passed a resolution declaring Swain's Island, 200 miles northeast of American Samoa, under U. S. sovereignty.
—President Coolidge signed the resolution adopted by Congress extending for two years after June 30 the arrangements whereby press dispatches may be transmitted by naval radio.

MARCH

March 1—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., Orville Preuster, a Federal custom official, was killed by a bomb. Elmer Whitacre, a friend, was mangled. The bomb was concealed in Preuster's automobile and when he pressed the starter the explosion occurred.
—The Rev. H. E. Fosdick preached his farewell sermon at the First Presbyterian Church, N. Y. City.
—One hundred rebels and sixty of the townspeople were killed in the explosion of a munitions depot at Kharput, Turkish Armenia, while the town was being pillaged by rebels.
—Customs officers in French Guinea, searching for a child who had disappeared, discovered the boy tied to a tree near the village of Boke on the River Munez, waiting to be eaten by cannibal villagers.
March 2—In the case of Philip Grossman of Chicago, whose sentence was commuted by President Coolidge after he had been sentenced to prison and to pay a fine, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the President possesses unlimited power under the Constitution to pardon persons held guilty of criminal contempt of the Federal courts and that power is intrusted to the Executive to afford a check on possible judicial injustice.
—Charging there has been duplication of bonds, some fraudulent, the proportion not yet determined, causing huge losses to the Government, the subcommittee of the Banking Committee, which has been investigating charges of bond duplication, submitted its finding on the question to the U. S. House of Representatives. The next day Secretary of the Treasury Mellon denounced the charges to the President as unfounded.
—U. S. Atty. Gen. H. F. Stone resigned and took the oath as a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.
—One hundred and ten vessels of the U. S. Navy are embarked upon the beginning of a game of war off the coast of Mexico. It is the first step in the greatest series of peacetime naval manoeuvres ever held in the Pacific, which will extend through March and April.
March 3—The play jury began to function at N. Y. City, when Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright drew the names of 48 men and women from a box and thus created four play juries.
—The body of M. K. Parker, a vice President of the Equitable Trust Co., was found at the University Club, N. Y. City; a suicide, the police reported.
—The 34th St.-L. I. City ferry on the East River, N. Y. City, was abandoned after 67 years of existence.
—Two treaties between Canada and the U. S., the first dealing with smuggling operations and illegal drug traffic along the international border, and the second enlarging the list of extraditable crimes, were approved by the Canadian House of Commons.
—After a meeting of the Popular Party, at which the President of the Republic of Turkey was present by special request and gave his views in reply to questions addressed him by Fethi Bey, the Prime Minister, the Government was put in a minority and resigned.

INAUGURATION OF COOLIDGE AND DAWES.

March 4—Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes were inaugurated President and Vice President. The former's speech was radio-broadcast from the front of the Capitol. He upheld the World Court. Dawes denounced filibustering rules of the Senate. The 68th Congress adjourned sine die and the 69th met in special session. The new Senate adjourned itself informally when Dawes did not return in time after the inaugural.
—Ex-President Karolyi of Hungary made at N. Y. City his first public speech in the United States, under a pledge to abstain from political propaganda.
March 5—The U. S. Senate and House began to shove La Follette and his aides into unimportant places on committees.
—The San Blas Indian revolt ended by agreement with Panama.
—Sun Yat Sen's troops have seized the City of Swatow, China.
March 6—The N. Y. City Board of Estimate, sitting as the upper branch of the Municipal Assembly voted to transfer control of taxi cabs to Police Department. The lower branch so voted on March 24.
—Evading listening devices and range finders, and defying six roving pencils of light from as many 60-inch anti-aircraft searchlight batteries striving to pick them up, three Martin bombers, simulating as many hostile formations, successfully "attacked" historic old Fortress Monroe.
—U. S. Court at Cheyenne ruled that the town of Lavoye, Wyo. trespasses on oil land and that the Ohio Oil Co., has a right to dispossess the 1,500 inhabitants. The change was made gradually.
—At Sofia, Bulgaria, the Communist Deputy Haralamy Stoyanoff was assassinated by a young Macedonian. The assassin was captured. Stoyanoff is the third Deputy who has been murdered within a month.
March 7—A rail strike has spread throughout Germany.
—In Nova Scotia a strike has caused a complete tie-up of coal mines.
—Near Kiev, Ukraine, Father Andrea Fedoukovitch, a Polish Catholic priest, has been burned alive in the town of Jitomir. The authorities allege that his assailants were agents of the Polish secret police. The murderers poured kerosene over the priest's body and then ignited it.
—The U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, D. H. Blair, served on U. S. Senator Couzens, of Mich., a bill for $10,000,000 to $11,000,000 back taxes alleged to be due on his stock in the Ford Motor Co., which he sold to Ford. Couzens charged, in the Senate, March 9, that the bill was in reprisal for his Committee's exposure of tax refunds and alleged under-assessments by the Government.
—A rhinoceros near Meru, Kenya, killed Mrs. Green, an Irish explorer, and Capt. E. D. Atkins.
March 8—Gen. Pershing spoke at Havana, Cuba, at unveiling of the monument erected by the Cuban Government in honor of the 266 Americans who lost their lives when the battleship Maine was sunk by an explosion in Havana Harbor on the night of Feb. 15, 1898.
March 9—President Coolidge handed down his arbitral award in the controversy between Chili and Peru over possession of Tacna and Arica, calling for a plebiscite by which these provinces shall determine their own nationality, and holding that the town and Province of Tarata shall revert to Peru. At Lima, a general strike followed the decision.
—Marquess Curzon, Lord President of the Council, was operated on at London. He died, March 20.

March 9—John Leventine, ex-convict, taxi driver, sentenced at Brooklyn to 20 years to life for shooting to death D. J. Kenny, Jan. 29, in fare quarrel.

—At London, another act in the Sir Hari Singh scandal was concluded when the trial of William Cooper Hobbs, law clerk, charged with fraudulently obtaining money from the East Indian Prince, ended in a verdict of guilty. Hobbs was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

—At Washington, Senator Howell of Nebraska filed a report in the Senate exonerating Senator Frank R. Gooding of Idaho who, it had been charged, obtained the lion's share of War Finance Corporation money lent to farmers of his State. The committee found that Mr. Gooding and his friends had borrowed but a small portion of the funds sent to Idaho, and every dollar had been paid back.

LA FOLLETTE RADICALS DISCIPLINED.

—U. S. Senate, 64 to 11, approved Republican committee assignments demoting La Follette and other so-called radicals of that party.

March 10—The U. S. Senate, 40 to 40, defeated the nomination by President Coolidge of C. B. Warren to be Attorney General. Vice President Dawes reached the Chamber too late to cast a deciding vote. The nomination was resubmitted March 12. The Senate Judiciary Committee, 9 to 7, reported adversely on the nomination March 13. President Coolidge, March 14, in a statement from the White House asserted the right to choose his own Cabinet, and said if the Warren nomination is again rejected Warren will be offered a recess appointment; the Senate, 46 to 39, on March 16, rejected the nomination again; Warren declined a recess appointment, and on March 17, Mr. Coolidge nominated John G. Sargent of Vermont, and the Senate unanimously confirmed him.

—N. Y. State Senate, 30 to 6, passed a bill for a referendum on Child Labor amendment to U. S. Constitution.

—N. Y. State Assembly, 83 to 61, passed bill providing for State-wide Prohibition enforcement.

—U. S. Attorney at N. Y. City won first case in his padlock crusade against liquor sellers when Federal Judge Hand canceled a lease on a hotel at New Rochelle and ordered the place padlocked for 3 months.

—Miss Margaret Koontz, of St. Joseph, Mo., plunged to death from top of Washington Monument, Baltimore.

—Joseph Jones, treasurer of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, fell to death from a 9th story hotel window at Chicago.

—Capt. J. C. McAvoy, of the Army Aviation Reserve died when his plane fell into the Potomac River, Millenbeck, Va.

—Belgium bars de Valera from that country.

—Dr. John Logan of Gainesville, Ga., was shot through the right lung by bandits who were holding up the automobile in which he and three other Americans, all students of the American School of Archaeology, were traveling in Southern Epirus, Greece.

—The Texas House of Representatives, 80 to 53, passed bill giving legislative amnesty to J. E. Ferguson, who as Governor, 7 years ago was impeached and removed. The State Senate passed the bill.

March 11—The Internal Revenue Bureau, in collecting war and post-war corporation taxes, has allowed $562,000,000 in amortization claims under principles questioned by the Couzens Senate Committee, its record, filed with the Senate, disclosed on the basis of testimony by bureau officials. Similar claims still pending, as set forth in this testimony, amount to about $300,000,000.

—Charles T. Davis, manufacturer, charged with the killing, Feb. 17, 1921, of Detective Joseph J. Bridgetts, was found guilty of first degree manslaughter by a Brooklyn jury. He was sentenced, March 20, to 10 to 20 years in prison.

March 12—Great Britain, through Foreign Minister Chamberlain, rejected, at the League of Nations Council, at Geneva, the Benes disarmament protocol. Italy, Belgium and other League Council members reaffirmed allegiance to the principle of a universal agreement under the League, with the exception of Japan, the spokesman of which, Viscount Ishii, announced that Tokio still was studying the question.

—Upon instructions from Secretary Mellon, the Income Tax Unit prepared an arbitrary assessment of $10,861,131 against Senator Couzens (R., Mich.), which will cover whatever the Treasury may claim in additional 1919 taxes from the Senator after it has completed an investigation of the value of the Ford Motor stock minority holdings sold by Couzens and others to Henry Ford.

—Dr. Walter Simons was sworn in, at Berlin, as Acting President of the German Republic.

—On and after May 1 Anna Buzzi, who was acquitted of a charge of murder after spending months in the Sing Sing death house, will be "Anna Ferner." City Court Justice Valente, at N. Y. City, granted an order permitting Mrs. Buzzi to change her name.

—For the first time in more than 2,000 years, the flag of Judea again sails the high seas. Amid the cheers and tears of more than 10,000 Jews, participating in an emotional demonstration, the President Arthur of the American Palestine Line sailed from New York on her maiden voyage, carrying 500 Zionists to the Holy Land.

—Thomas J. McCabe, Deputy City Clerk in charge of the Marriage License Bureau in the Bronx, who was to have testified in the Grand Jury's inquiry into the marriage license situation in that borough, was killed by a Third Ave. elevated train at the Claremont Parkway station.

—Influenza-pneumonia has killed 257 persons at Chicago in 11 days.

—Gov. Smith granted a respite of 1 month and 2 days to Morris and Joseph Diamond and John Farina, convicted slayers of 2 Brooklyn bank messengers, who were sentenced to die in the electric chair on March 26. The action was taken to await the outcome of a second trial of A. Pantano, one of the convicted men. They were executed April 30.

—Parliamentary elections in Egypt resulted in a victory for Zaghlul Pasha and his adherents.

March 13—A jury in the Criminal Court, Chicago, acquitted W. E. D. Stokes of the charge of defaming the character of his second wife, Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes.

ISLE OF PINES TREATY RATIFIED.

—The U. S. Senate, 63 to 14, ratified the 20-year-old treaty recognizing Cuban sovereignty over the Isle of Pines. The treaty went into effect March 23, when ratifications were exchanged.

—3 boy bandits from North Arlington, N. J., robbed a bank at Tuckahoe, N. J., of $5,500, fatally shot E. L. Tomlin, a director, but were captured by posse in a swamp.

—The Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City, was sold by the Coleman du Pont interests to a syndicate including August Heckscher.

—Gen. John J. Pershing, not entirely recovered from the illness from which he was kept in bed in Havana, Cuba, reached N. Y. City on the battleship Utah from South America. He went there as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Ayacucha, Peru.

—The engineering trades workers' strike in Lombardy, Italy, involves 100,000 persons.

—7 were killed, 40 wounded, in clash between police and Communists at Halle, Germany.

March 14—The Council of the League of Nations ended, at Geneva, its 33d meeting.

—Panama, by Presidential decree, expelled R. O. Marsh, American explorer, for his alleged part in San Blas Indian revolt.

March 15—Bishop William T. Manning threw open the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at N. Y. City, as "a house of prayer for all people," by holding in that edifice the first interdenominational service in its history. The sermon was preached by the Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ. Instead of the usual Protestant Episcopal ritual, a simple hymn and prayer service was held.

March 16—The U. S. Senate, 46 to 39, again rejected the nomination of C. B. Warren to be Attorney General.

—Messages between President Coolidge and King Emmanuel opened the new cable between the U. S. and Italy.

—The Alien Land Law was passed by the Japanese House of Peers. The law liberalizes conditions under which foreigners may obtain land in Japan and bars from land ownership citizens of countries in which Japanese are prohibited from owning land. It was passed by the Lower House March 23.

—Roman Catholic children in Alsace quit schools in protest against French Govt.'s "interconfessional system" there.

—At Los Angeles, Kid McCoy, former pugilist, was convicted of 3 counts of assault growing out of a shooting affray in Mrs. Mors's antique shop the morning after her death. McCoy was acquitted on 4 counts of robbery based on the antique shop raid. He was sentenced, March 27, to 1 to 14 years each on 2 counts of assault with intent to commit murder, and 6 months to 10 years on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He began his sentence on April 11 at San Quentin.

March 16—Morris J. Seldow, whose criminal record was made known with the discovery of his marriage to Mary Woodson, missing for 2 years from Washington, D. C., was sent to the workhouse for 30 days when he was arraigned in Special Sessions, N. Y. City, on a year-old conviction for assault.
—6,500 persons were killed in earthquake at Talifu in Yunnan Province, China. The shocks lasted for an hour, wrecking nearly every house in the city. 1 out of every 18 persons is reported dead over an area of 6 counties. Fire completed the destruction. The number of persons destitute is placed at 100,000.
March 17—C. B. Warren declined a recess appointment, whereupon President Coolidge nominated as Attorney General John G. Sargent of Vermont, and the Senate unanimously confirmed him.
—The Maine Legislature passed a bill making time other than "standard" unlawful.
—Peruvian mobs, angry over President Coolidge's decision in the Tacna-Arica arbitration, attacked the U. S. Embassy at Lima.
—A bomb dropped into the shaft of a non-union mine at Barrackville, W. Va., caused explosion that killed several miners.

FATAL CYCLONE IN MIDDLE WEST.

March 18—A storm in Missouri, Southern Illinois and Indiana killed over 830 persons, injured 3,800 and destroyed property valued at $10,000,000. The main path of the blow covered 165 miles, from Annapolis, Mo., to Princeton, Ind., but as was the case in Lorain, O., last June, it "hopped off" in several directions. In places it cut a path only 300 feet wide. It was at its worst only about 5 minutes and struck West Frankfort and Murphysboro, Ill., with its greatest fury.
—Fire destroyed 3,000 houses in northeast Tokio, Japan.
—Fire destroyed the Breakers Hotel, the Palm Beach Hotel and several cottages at Palm Beach; loss, including personal effects, estimated at $7,000,000.
—The special session of the Senate of the 69th Congress adjourned sine die.
—Sergt. I. Mackey died in army airplane fall at San Antonio, Tex.
—Storms and floods have destroyed the City of Trujillo, Peru.
—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., operating 11,000 miles of main line and built on a $650,000,000 investment by stock and bond owners, went into receivership.
March 19—King George of England, pale, leaning on a cane, left London with Queen Mary for a convalescence on the Mediterranean via Genoa. The royal power now is in the hands of a commission consisting of Prince Henry, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and Prime Minister.
—At Trenton, N. J., George L. ("Tex") Rickard and 4 of his co-defendants in Federal Court charged with conspiracy to violate the law to illegally transport the Dempsey-Carpentier prize fight films were convicted by a jury. A sixth defendant, James Dougherty of Philadelphia, was acquitted.
—At New Orleans, the new Southern Pacific (Morgan) liner Bienville, laid up for repairs near the Naval Station there, caught fire and was practically destroyed. The loss will be nearly $2,000,000.
—The Earl of Ypres (Field Marshal French) was operated on at London.
March 20—A Negro accused of attacking a white woman was lynched at Waverly, Va.
March 21—At New Orleans, 4 men were killed and 5 injured in an explosion at the Maltose Laboratories, Inc., when a demonstration was being given of the manufacture of malt and barley products in preparation for opening next week.
March 22—Under a new law beer was sold by the glass and bars reopened in British Columbia.
—13 persons were killed in a wreck when 2 fast mail trains collided during a fog at Ricchoc, La., between Franklin and Patterson.
March 23—Enactment of a law to prohibit the teaching of the theory of evolution in State-supported schools of Tennessee was completed with the signing of the measure by Gov. Austin Peay. The Governor, quoting from the Federal Constitution "that all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience," said in a statement that the bill was a "distinct protest against an irreligious tendency to exalt so-called science and deny the Bible in some schools and quarters."
—Prof. G. S. Fullerton, a lecturer on philosophy at Vassar College, hanged himself at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
—A jury at London awarded £12,076 to Mrs. Francis Waterhouse, who sued Sir Davis and Lady Wilson-Barker for money obtained from her late husband.
—After 9 hours' existence, Egypt's second Parliament came to an end through a royal decree, Premier Ziwar having presented his resignation in consequence of the election of Zaghlul as President and 2 Zaghlulists as Vice Presidents of the Chamber.
March 24—A jury at London awarded Mrs. Dorothy Muriel Dennistoun £5,000 ($25,000) damages against her divorced husband, Lieut. Col. Ian Onslow Dennistoun, now the husband of the Dowager Lady Carnarvon. The jury further held that 3 sums totaling £1,088 which Dennistoun claimed had been gifts from Mrs. Dennistoun were really loans, as she contended. Justice McCardle, April 3, set aside the verdict as to the £5,000 damages; half the costs of £14,000 was laid against her.

GERALD CHAPMAN PUT ON TRIAL.

—Gerald Chapman, mail robber, who escaped from Atlanta Penitentiary, was put on trial at Hartford, Conn., on the charge of murdering Policeman James Skelly, during the robbery at New Britain, Conn., Oct. 12, 1924, of Davidson & Leventhal's department store. W. E. Shean also was arrested and indicted for the robbery.
—Parliamentary elections in Ulster weakened Premier Craig's adherents.
—An area of 75 square miles in Massachusetts has been sowed with capsules containing deadly poison; several witnesses testified before a joint legislative committee at the State House. Wild and domestic animals and birds have been destroyed in large numbers, these witnesses said, in Northern Worcester County and the northwestern end of Middlesex County. The capsules were scattered by persons who wished to kill fur-bearing animals.
—The N. Y. State Athletic Commission placed Jack Dempsey on the ineligible list for failure to answer a challenge from Harry Wills, Negro.
March 25—The U. S. battleship fleet engaged in gunnery practice in the Pacific, 70 miles off San Pedro, Cal.
—A. B. Calvert, banker and former Mayor, shot himself to death at Spartanburg, S. C.
—The Arab community put on mourning, shut up shops and caused a strike when Lord Balfour reached Jerusalem.
—5 were killed, 50 injured when an express train from Bordeaux jumped the tracks and tumbled into the Seine, near Paris.
March 26—Forest fires destroyed 500,000 acres of timber in the Klamiche Mts., Okla., and burned large tracts in the Dakotas and Northern Nebraska.
—The Chinese factions, On Leong and Hip Sing Tongs, after 52 assassinations, signed a national peace pact, at N. Y. City.
—Telegrams from Palma, Majorica, declare the island has been devastated by tornado. At Andratix, a dozen houses were demolished. A church tower at Calonge was overthrown. The windstorm was accompanied by torrential rain which swept away two iron bridges and destroyed considerable cable.
—Advices from Rosario, Argentina's second city, report a tornado swept over sections of the Province of Santa Fe, causing fatalities and heavy property damage.

PRINCE OF WALES OFF ON AFRICAN TRIP.

March 28—The Prince of Wales left England for South Africa on the battleship Repulse.
—The body of Admiral George Dewey was moved from Arlington Cemetery, where it had rested 8 years, and was placed in the crypt of the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington P. E. Cathedral.
—At Washington, Mrs. Margaret B. Buchanan, secretary to Rep. Manlove of Mo., who was convicted on a charge of forging the name of an aged colored woman to Veterans' Bureau checks amounting to $981, was sentenced to serve 3 years in prison and fined $200 in Criminal Court.
March 29—In the German Presidential election no candidate got a majority, and a second election will be held April 26. Jarres, Nationalist candidate, got 10,400,000 votes; Braun, Socialist, 7,800,000; Marx, Centrist, 3,600,000; Thaelmann, Communist, 1,800,000; 2,500,000 scattering.
—Raimond von Maluski jr., 3 yrs. old, vanished from his home on W. 178th St., N. Y. City.
March 30—For transporting the Dempsey-Carpentier fight films, the U. S. court at Newark, N. J., imposed fines of $7,000 each on G. L. Rickard, F. C. Quimby and J. C. Muma; $1,000 each on F. L. Flournoy and Ted Hayes; $500 on W. B. Rudolph, a Govt. witness.
—J. F. McMasters, broker, was found guilty, at N. Y. City, of trading against a customer's account; sentenced, April 7, to a year in prison.

March 30—John O'Dea, inn keeper near Waldwick, N. J., was killed by a bomb hidden in his auto.
—A jury at Chattanooga, Tenn., convicted W. H. Bennett and his wife of manslaughter of his aunt, Miss Augusta Hoffman, in 1915; each was sentenced to 10 years in prison.
—38 men and boys were drowned by flooding of a coal mine near Newcastle, England.
—50 were killed in head-on train wreck near Moscow, Russia.
—As a sequel to Saturday's riot among the law students of the Latin Quarter, Paris, the Law Faculty School has been closed indefinitely by the university authorities and the Dean, Dr. Louis Barthelemy, and the faculty have been suspended.
March 31—67 German soldiers were drowned when part of a pontoon bridge collapsed as a detachment of the Reichswehr was crossing the Weser River, near Minden, in Westphalia.
—The terrorists Baginski and Wierzorkiewicz, whom the Polish Govt. recently agreed to exchange for two Poles under sentence of death in Soviet Russia, were shot and killed by Police Sergt. Muraszko while on their way to the border for exchange.

APRIL

April 1—Lord Balfour of England opened the new Hebrew University on the summit of Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem.
—E. L. Doheny announced sale of control of his Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co. to Standard Oil interests.
—Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y. City bankers, announced they have arranged to purchase the automobile property of Dodge Bros., Inc.
—U. S. Sec. of War, J. W. Weeks, suffered a brain stroke which partly paralyzed the left arm.
—A general strike was ordered in West Virginia coal mines for unionizing purposes.
April 2—Gerald Chapman testified in his own behalf, at Hartford, Conn., at his trial for the murder of Policeman Skelly at New Britain, Oct. 12, last. He denied he ever was there. The jury convicted him, April 4, and he was sentenced to be hanged June25. He appealed and June 4 was reprieved till Dec. 3.
—At Paris, Etienne Clementel, Premier Herriot's Finance Minister since the formation of his Cabinet, resigned.
—The note from the Peruvian Govt. protesting parts of the Tacna-Arica award by President Coolidge was delivered to the State Dept. by the Peruvian Embassy. It calls for immediate evacuation by Chile of the territory Peru and Chile have disputed 40 years, and the substitution of United States troops, or, if this is impossible, of Peruvians.
—A jury at Brooklyn disagreed on the second trial of Anthony J. Pantano, accused with Joseph and Morris Diamond and John Farina, who are in the death house at Sing Sing Prison, of the murder and robbery of 2 messengers of the West End Bank, Brooklyn, William S. Barlow and William H. McLaughlin.
April 3—The Govt.'s prosecution of the oil lease cases, involving the Fall-Sinclair-Doheny group of defendants and the Elk Hills and Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserves, received a setback when indictments charging bribery, receiving a bribe, and conspiracy to defraud the United States were quashed by Chief Justice McCoy of the District of Columbia Supreme Court on the ground that special counsel for the Govt. unlawfully permitted Oliver E. Pagan, an Asst. Atty. Gen., to appear before the special Grand Jury investigating the oil lease cases.
April 4—The Prince of Wales reached Bathurst, Gambia.
April 5—A tornado at Miami, Fla., killed 3, injured 30, and razed 250 houses in the suburbs.
—Lieut. J. S. Broussard was killed by propeller of his army airplane at Houston, Tex.
—Ex-President Millerand was elected to the French Senate from the Dept. of the Seine.
—Explosion in X-ray room injured 5 and burned a wing of the Englewood, N. J., Hospital; 50 patients were removed.
—The U. S. battle fleet arrived at San Francisco.
—The faculty of the Princeton Theological Seminary has removed Dr. Charles R. Erdman, professor of practical theology, long the object of attacks by the extreme Fundamentalists in the Presbyterian Church, from the position of Student Adviser, which he has held for the last eighteen years. He retains his position in the faculty.
—General parliamentary elections were held in Belgium, the Socialists holding 79 seats in the Chamber, the Centrists 71 in the Senate. Premier Theunis and his Cabinet resigned and there was no Cabinet until May 13, when M. Van de Vyvere became Premier; the latter resigned May 22.
—Miss Audrey Burleigh, stepdaughter of Capt. H. P. Calmes, U. S. Army Medical Corps, was shot and killed at Manila.
—West Australia voted "wet."

CLARK ART FOR THE PUBLIC.

April 6—The will of ex-U. S. Sen. W. A. Clark, filed at Butte, Mont., left all his art collections to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on condition they exhibit the same in a separate gallery; he left to his wife $2,500,000, his 5th Ave., N. Y. City, home, $600,000 for its maintenance, and all stock in the W. A. Clark Realty Co. The residue, after paying benefactions and other legacies, goes to the children. The Metropolitan Museum announced, April 20, it had rejected the collection, owing to the will's terms. The Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., took the collection.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Freetown, Sierra Leone.
—At Leavenworth, Kan., Dr. Frederick A. Cook, polar explorer and later an operator in oil stocks, arrived at the Federal prison to serve a sentence of 14 years and 9 months for using the mails to defraud.
April 7—At Chicago, the 2 transportation ordinances for the public purchase of the city's street railway and elevated lines and the construction of a subway went down to defeat.
—The U. S. Navy airplane carrier, the Saratoga, was launched at Camden, N. J.
—A U. S. Army court martial at Honolulu has sentenced to respectively 40 and 26 years' imprisonment at hard labor Private Paul Crouch and Corporal Walter Trumbull, convicted of trying to establish a branch of the Third International (Communist). Maj. Gen. Smith, May 12, reduced Crouch's sentence to 3 years and Trumbull's to 1 year.
April 8—Ex-President Karolyi of Hungary, reaching Montreal from the U. S., delivered his first "ungagged" utterances. He and his wife left St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, April 10.
—At Spezia, Italy, 6 men were killed and 25 others wounded, 15 of them seriously, when the shell of a 305-millimetre (12-inch) gun exploded prematurely on board the battleship Cajo Duilio.
April 9—President Coolidge refused to reopen for Peru his arbitration of the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute.
—The Prince of Wales landed at Seccondee, Gold Coast, West Africa.
—At Damascus, Syria, 2 persons were killed and 11 injured in a fight between a mob opposed to the Earl of Balfour and Syrian police and French Algerian troops. The Earl went to Beirut and boarded a British warship.
—20 were killed, 60 hurt in collision of electric trains near Barcelona, Spain.
—At San Francisco, Dorothy Ellingson, the girl whose pursuit of jazz and pleasure culminated last January in a quarrel in which she killed her mother in a bedroom of their home, was taken to the State Asylum for the Insane at Napa after a jury in Superior Court adjudged her insane.
—Babe Ruth, ball player, fell in a parlor car near Jersey City, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, N. Y. City, unconscious, but improved later.
April 10—After an adverse vote in the French Senate because of an overissue of currency, Premier Herriot and his Cabinet resigned. A new Cabinet, formed by Painleve, got a Chamber of Deputies vote of confidence April 21.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Kumassi, Ashanti.
—Samuel Vancherri, a barber, of Highland Park, N. J., was killed when a bomb exploded in his auto.
April 11—The Prince of Wales motored to Accra, Gold Coast, from Kumassi.
April 12—The bodies of H. B. P. Wrenn, assistant electrical engineer for the Cleveland Union Terminals Co., and his wife, Isabelle, were found in their apartment in Lake Ave., Lakewood, O. Both had died from bullet wounds.
—At Bogota, Colombia, a coup d'etat was frustrated when a group of army officials who planned to take possession of the palace and the Government were arrested and thrown into prison.
April 13—The heart was taken out of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations when the Supreme Court of the U. S. unanimously decided that the compulsory system of arbitration enacted into law by the Kansas Legislature when it created the Industrial Court violated the rights guaranteed both to employer and employe under the Federal Constitution.

AIRPLANE FREIGHT LINE STARTED.

—Henry Ford started an airplane freight line between Detroit and Chicago—the first commercial aviation on a regular schedule.

April 14—Assassins narrowly missed King Boris but shot to death 2 who were with him in an auto near Sofia, Bulgaria. Gen. Georghieff also was killed.
—At Detroit, Charles Taggart, teller of a branch of the American State Bank, was shot and killed by three men who robbed the bank of currency.
—Judge J. L. Kelly of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals was found shot to death at his home, Bristol. He had succeeded Judge F. W. Sims, who killed homself in Feb. at a Richmond hotel.
—Miss A. A. Morales died in 22 story fall from Hotel Commodore, N. Y. City.
April 15—The Prince of Wales arrived at Lagos, Nigeria, and went by train to Kano, where he arrived April 17.
—At Hanover, Germany, Fritz Haarmann, the local butcher who was sentenced to death last winter for having killed a large number of men and boys, was beheaded at 6 A. M.
—Fire destroyed Holy Trinity P. E. Church, 122d St. and Lenox Ave., N. Y. City.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN SOFIA, BULGARIA.

April 16—200 were killed by the explosion of bombs in the Cathedral of Sveti Kral, at Sofia, at the funeral of Gen. Georghieff, who was assassinated April 14. The dead included Police Prefect Kissoff, Mayor Paskaleff, ex-War Minister Davidoff; Gens. Naidenoff, Nezrezoff, Loloff, Zlatereff, and Popoff; Dept. Prefect Medelecheff.
—The dirigible airship R-33 broke from her moorings at Fulham, England, and was blown by gale across the North Sea and over Holland; she got home April 17, with a smashed bow.
—Father Bronislaw Oussas, once the librarian of Pope Benedict XV, and former member of the Polish Re-evacuation Commission in Leningrad, was sentenced in the Leningrad District Court to six years' imprisonment with strict isolation upon his conviction for misconduct with girls in his employ.
April 17—Explosions partly destroyed the home, at Irvington, Ind., of D. C. Stephenson, ex-Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan.
April 18—Fifteen persons were killed, 200 injured in a revolutionary outbreak at Lisbon.
—Military law prevails at Sofia and throughout Bulgaria, and many revolutionaries have been shot.
April 19—2 were killed, many hurt, and $500,000 of property was destroyed by storm at Peoria, Ill.; property loss was caused by storm in Southwest Pennsylvania.
—Explosion and fire did $500,000 damage to stores on Main and Washington Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
April 20—At Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, four natives were killed and a number wounded when police fired on 4,000 rioters in the native quarter. The trouble originated in the attempt made by a European constable and a native policeman to seize a quantity of Kaffir beer.
—Sofia police found Capt. Ninkoff, ringleader of the group of Communists who were responsible for exploding the bomb in the Cathedral. The Communists resisted and Ninkoff was killed.
—The U. S. war cruiser Denver landed 165 marines at La Ceiba, Honduras, on account of the revolution.
—U. S. military prisoners will be eligible for parole on completion of one-third of their sentences under revised War Department regulations. Prisoners transferred to Federal penitentiaries as well as those in disciplinary barracks come under the rule.
April 21—Rome, Italy, celebrated its 2,678th birthday, which also was observed throughout Italy.
—The police at Sofia, Bulgaria, caught and bombed to death Capt. Yankoff, another alleged leader in blowing up the Sveti Kral Cathedral. It is said that 500 Communists have been shot and 10,000 arrested since that disaster.
—The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the new Cathedral at Lagos.
—Fire at Cananea, Mexico, made hundreds homeless.
—The U. S. airship Los Angeles left Lakehurst, N. J., for Bermuda, arriving there April 22; she returned to Lakehurst April 24.
April 22—The Council of Ambassadors at Paris authorized Bulgaria to enlist 7,000 more militia to cope with rebels.
—Ex-Premier Herriot was elected President of the French Chamber to succeed Painleve.
—Cincinnati municipal policemen and village "dry" agents, who pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Law, were sentenced to prison terms ranging downward from eighteen months, coupled with fines of $2,000 to $50, in the U. S. Dist. Court.
—Final agreement has been reached by the United States and Canada as to the proposed joint action for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Lake Ontario. The estimated expenditure would be $300,000,000.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) signed the bill eliminating freight from the proposed subway under the Narrows between Staten Island and Brooklyn.
—"Jimmie" Doonan of Rose St., N. Y. City, was "Boy Governor" of the State for several hours at Albany.
—A jury at N. Y. City convicted Jack Seldow of bigamy in having married Mary Woodson of Washington, D. C.; he was sentenced May 6 to an indeterminate term in prison.
—Sale of the the Hippodrome, N. Y. City, to E. F. Albee was announced.
April 23—Fire destroyed the City Hall at Birmingham, Ala.
—At Allendale, S. C., pleading guilty to one of three counts of an indictment charging violation of the State banking laws, Wilson G. Harvey, former Governor of South Carolina and President of the defunct Enterprise Bank of Charleston, was sentenced to serve four months in the penitentiary or pay a fine of $400. He paid the fine.
—Anthony J. Pantano, on trial for the third time for complicity in the slaying of two West End Bank messengers in Brooklyn on Nov. 13, 1923, was found guilty of first degree murder by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Lewis in Brooklyn.
April 24—A jury in the U. S. Court at Great Falls, Mont., after one ballot acquitted U. S. Senator B. K. Wheeler of a charge of unlawfully using his influence as a Senator before the Dept. of the Interior.
—Southeastern Massachusetts, including Cape Cod, the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, was shaken by a slight earthquake, thought by Prof. K. F. Mather, Harvard seismologist, to have been caused by a readjustment of the earth's crust along the northern shore of Long Island Sound.
—King George and Queen Mary of England stopped for several hours at Paris on way home from Italy.
April 25—Bulgarian rebels blew up a theatre and a library at Plevna; at Varna the police killed Kassaboff, a "red" leader.
—The King and Queen of England, absent since March 19, returned to England.
—In the U. S. mimic sea warfare the attacking "Blue" fleet "seized" Hawaii flying fields of Molokai, Lanai, and Maui.

HINDENBURG ELECTED GERMAN PRESIDENT.

April 26—Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected President of Germany to succeed Ebert, deceased. He won by 900,000 votes over ex-Chancellor Marx in a poll of 30,000,000 votes. There were political clashes at many points, 2 persons being killed at Karlsruhe, 2 mortally hurt at Berlin.
—Puebla, Mexico, is paralyzed by rail and power strike.
April 27—The Earl of Balfour succeeded Marquess Curzon, deceased, as Lord President of the Council.
—The Hawaiian war game came to a sudden halt at noon when the umpires called off the problem, leaving the "Blues," the attacking fleet, in a position to achieve their mission to capture the Island of Oahu by direct assault, with a view to securing Pearl Harbor and Honolulu as naval operating bases.
April 28—Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Holland, and the Dutch East Indies returned to the gold standard.
—A banking "credit" of $300,000,000 for Great Britain was established at N. Y. City, of which $200,000,000 was allotted to the Fed. Reserve Bank and $100,000,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co.
—At Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary E. Babcock, widow of W. H. Babcock, Washington financier, was beaten and choked to death in a house near where W. D. Taylor, screen director, was murdered.
—Gov. Pinchot (Pa.) signed a bill making it mandatory to finger or foot print infants born in public or private hospitals.
April 30—The Prince of Wales arrived at Cape Town, So. Africa.
—The City of Rheims received the gift of the American Memorial Hospital for Children, which with ceremony was formally turned over to the municipality by Ambassador Herrick.
—The Buchanan Bible Bill, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly, to compel daily reading of the Bible in all public schools of Ohio, was vetoed by Gov. Vic Donahey.
—Morris Diamond, his brother Joseph and John Farina, condemned for the murder of the West End bank messengers in Brooklyn on Nov. 14, 1923, were executed in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison.

MAY

May 1—After a week's search posses captured, at South Brookfield, Vt., Earl Woodward, farm hand, and Lucille Chatterton, 11 years old. He was freed, May 19, of a charge of kidnapping the child.
—The body of Dr. W. A. Dillon, slain, was found on the cinder track at Washington University, St. Louis.
—80,000 boys, led by Gov. Smith and Mayor Hylan, marched in the Boys' Week Loyalty Day parade on 5th Ave., N. Y. City.
—The largest check in recent times—for $146,000,000, for payment of Dodge Brothers auto plants—was drawn at N. Y. City and deposited in a local bank.
—Miss Elizabeth Berglund, American, and Miss Engeborg Nystul, Swedish, of the Lutheran mission at Juchow, Province of Honan, China, were captured again by bandits, but were released May 6.
May 2—The George Washington boxwood garden from Hayfield Manor, Va., was dedicated to the memory of Major Orlando Jay Smith at Amawalk, Westchester County, N. Y.
May 3—Municipal elections were held throughout France; also on May 10.
—The U. S. Navy dirigible airship Los Angeles left Lakehurst, N. J., for Porto Rico, arriving there (Playa) May 4; on May 6 the balloon visited St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and returned to Porto Rico; it left May 8 and reached Lakehurst May 10.
May 4—The International Conference for Control of the Traffic in Arms, called by the League of Nations, opened at Geneva.
—The 7th quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women opened at Washington, D. C.

ENGLAND RESTORES GOLD STANDARD.

May 5—The British House of Commons passed the bill restoring the gold standard.
—A boxing match closed Madison Square Garden forever. The tower and the bronze statue of Diana will go to N. Y. University.
—John T. Scopes, a teacher in the Dayton, Tenn., High School, was arrested, charged with teaching evolution in violation of a State law. He was indicted May 25, found guilty and fined $100 and costs, July 21.
May 6—At Great Falls, Mont., Gordon Campbell, finder of the Kevin-Sunburst oil field, was sentenced to 2 years at hard labor at Leavenworth, when a jury in Federal court found him guilty of using the mails to defraud in connection with the promotion of an oil syndicate 3 years ago. A fine of $1,000 was imposed.
—An explosion in a fruit store at Swissvale, Pa., killed 9 persons and destroyed 3 houses.
—At Norfolk, Va., Commander D. W. Fuller of the naval transport Beaufort was acquitted by a court martial of all charges of neglect of duty in connection with the finding aboard his ship of 500 quarts of whiskey in February.
May 7—Gregory Zinovieff left Moscow and Leon Trotzky arrived there after 3 months' exile in the Caucasus.
—Major C. C. Benedict, Army airman, died in plane fall at Newport News, Va.
—The largest U. S. Govt. fleet on record is besieging "Rum Row" off the New England, N. Y., and N. J. coasts.
May 8—The German Reichstag election investigating committee declared Hindenburg's election valid, thus overruling the Socialist protest. The committee decided the irregularities adduced were far from sufficient materially to affect Hindenburg's majority.
—France and Germany renewed their potash agreement, extending it to cover all countries.
—23 died when the U. S. Govt. Army Engineers' steamer Norman capsized in the Mississippi River 16 miles south of Memphis.
—7 high school orators who had survived competition among 1,400,000 all over the country spoke on the U. S. Constitution for cash prizes, after an address by President Coolidge.
May 9—King George opened the second British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, near London.
—Near Southampton, England, the Hon. Francis John Lascelles, half-brother of the Earl of Harewood, was found dead at his home with a gun beside his body. The Earl of Harewood is the father-in-law of Princess Mary.
—The home of the poet John Keats, at Hampstead, England, was dedicated as a national memorial.
—A court at Geneva, Switzerland, divorced Mr. and Mrs. Henry Breckenridge. The former is an ex-U. S. Asst. Sec. of War.
—The Makwar Dam was completed on the Blue Nile.
—The home of Betty Lewis, sister of George Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., was dedicated as a national shrine.
—The Hotel Netherland at 5th Ave. and 59th St., N. Y. City, ended its career of 35 years.
—At Manila, Lieut. J. D. Barrigar, U. S. Army aviator, died in plane fall.
May 10—The Countess of Kerninon, who killed her husband in Aug., 1924, at St. Brieuc, France, was sentenced to 8 years in prison.
—At Salt Lake City, A. Clarion Nelson, former Superintendent of the Western Division of the Air Mail Service, piloting a commercial plane and 2 passengers, Grant Christensen and Russell De Loge, each 15, were killed at Woodward Flying Field when the plane went into a tail spin and fell 100 feet.
—The 5th Ave. Presbyterian Church, at 56th St., N. Y. City, celebrated its golden jubilee on that site. The church was started in 1808 on Cedar St.
May 11—Fire destroyed the town of Mayo, in Yukon Territory.
—At San Jose, Costa Rica, Lieut. Watson and Sergt. Henson of the U. S. Army Air Force were killed when their airplane crashed and burned. The plane was one of a flotilla on a flight from France Field, Panama Canal Zone.
—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the provision of the alien land law of California imposing upon aliens ineligible to citizenship the burden of proving that their purchase of agricultural land was not for the purpose of defeating that statute.
May 12—Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, 77, took oath, at Berlin, as President of the German Republic, in elected succession to Ebert, deceased. The Communist members of the Reichstag marched out before the oath was taken.

SNAKE FOUND IN IRELAND.

—Notwithstanding the legend that St. Patrick banished all the snakes from Ireland, one has been discovered in Dublin and is now on exhibition in the National Museum. It is a very small specimen, less than 2 feet long and of the harmless variety.
—Gen. Boris Savinkoff, anti-Bolshevist leader, former Military Governor of Petrograd and Assistant Minister of War in the Kerensky regime, committed suicide by throwing himself from the window of his cell in the "State Political Department" prison in Moscow.
May 13—At Moscow, Leon Trotzky was elected a member of the Presidium by the Federal Congress of Soviet States. He received an ovation.
—The Prince of Wales, after traveling by train in South African Midlands, reached Port Elizabeth.
—Fire destroyed 1,500 buildings in Tokio district.
—At Chicago, the County Grand Jury absolved Mrs. Julie Shepherd, co-guardian and foster-mother of William Nelson McClintock, millionaire orphan, of implication in his death and in the death of his mother, Mrs. Emma Nelson McClintock, by voting a "no bill" in each instance.
—Court at Medina, O., sentenced Mrs. Martha Wise to prison for life for poisoning mother, aunt and uncle.
May 14—French troops stormed and took from the Riffs the heights of Bibane, in Morocco.
—Thieves stole and sawed and mutilated the bronze statue of "The First Man," by Rodin, which was in the Museum at Meudon, France.
—The Public Ledger Co., Phil. (Cyrus K. Curtis, owner), bought the North American and merged the two daily papers.
—At Oklahoma City, Okla., the State Criminal Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal of the State in the case against J. C. Walton, former Governor, charging diversion of public funds, thus freeing Walton of all charges. The allegations were the same as some included in the articles of impeachment upon which Walton was removed from office in Nov., 1923.
—The U. S. Govt. has extended the war on "rum runners" to the Gulf and Pacific Coasts and the Canadian border.
—Fire at Ausable Forks, N. Y., destroyed 2 churches, a bank, a hotel and 20 stores.
—A mob at Longwood, Fla., lynched a Negro accused of attacking a white woman.
—Three lads, James Pettit, Gus Anderson and Walter Laird, were convicted at Cape May, N. J., and sentenced to life imprisonment for killing Vice Pres. E. L. Tomlin in holding up a bank at Tuckahoe, March 13.
—At N. Y. City, Miss Abby Rockefeller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller jr., and David Meriwether Milton, a young lawyer, were married in the Rockefeller home at 10 West 54th St. At the request of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, Pastor of the Park Ave. Baptist Church, omitted the word "obey" from the marriage service.

May 15—The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopted a bill giving women the right to vote in municipal elections.
—Ex-Rep. J. R. Cano, slayer of Rep. M. Alonzo, was killed at Havana, Cuba.
—At Paterson, N. J., a jury composed of 7 women and 5 men found Mildred (Babe) Sage guilty of manslaughter for the shooting of Samuel Cantelmo at Little Falls, April 27. She was sentenced to from 5 to 10 years in the N. J. State Prison at Trenton.
—At New Orleans, Prof. G. W. Peckham of the faculty of Newcomb College shot and killed his wife and 2 children and himself.
—In the carpeted, mahogany-finished car of the Navy dirigible Los Angeles, flying half a mile above ground, 33 guests of Secy. of the Navy Wilbur, many of them prominent in finance, industry and education, attended the world's first aerial public luncheon, when several courses, prepared in the ship's electric kitchen, were served by attendants as the craft floated from Trenton toward Easton, Reading and Wilmington.

SETTLEMENT OF WAR DEBTS ASKED FOR.

May 16—The U. S. Govt. has asked France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Esthonia and Latvia to settle their war debts to this country.
—Mayor Hylan headed the annual police parade at N. Y. City.
—The Savoy Hotel, 5th Ave. and 59th St., N. Y. City, was sold to Childs.
—Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle married Doris Deane, film actress, at San Marino, Cal.
—The Mukden-Shanhaikwan section of the Peking-Mukden Railway was returned to the control of the Railway Administration.
May 17—The King of Spain, at the request of Gen. Primo de Rivera, issued a proclamation saying, "The state of siege declared by the Military Governors of the provinces and in the Balearic and Canary Islands on Sept. 15, 1923, is hereby lifted."
—At Rome over 60,000 persons, the largest crowd ever inside St. Peter's Basilica at any one time since the coronation of Pius X. twenty-two years ago, watched the Pope begin a series of jubilee canonizations which are to be performed every Sunday for the next few weeks by raising to sainthood the French nun, Sister Therese of the Infant Jesus.
—Ex-Premier Herriot was re-elected Mayor of Lyons, France. He resigned June 9, but reconsidered.
—Lieut. Jas. Gordon, Nat'l Guard aviator, died in plane fall in N. Y. Bay.
May 18—The celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was begun at Charlotte, N. C.
—William Cavalier, 16, was sentenced to death at Pottsville, Pa., for killing his grandmother and robbing her, Sept. 5, 1924.
—The New York Baptist Ministers' Association declined to reaffirm belief in the necessity of baptism by immersion.
—The Union of South Africa went on a gold basis.
May 19—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, 304 to 0, approved Premier Mussolini's bill against secret socities, making it obligatory for them, on request, to reveal membership lists to police, and prohibiting government employees from belonging.
—The International Labor Conference opened at Geneva.
—Finland's Supreme Appeal Court having declared the Finnish Communist Party's activities illegal, the party has been dissolved. The Government has instructed the Public Prosecutor to obtain legal decrees for the dissolution of ninety-seven other Communist organizations.
—Fires destroyed 4,000 acres of forests near Altdamm, Pomerania; 1 town was abandoned; loss $3,500,000.
—Mayor N. D. Campbell, Hackensack, N. J., was acquitted of falsifying a financial statement of the Industrial Building and Loan Association, of which he was secretary.
—Ten passengers were mortally hurt in trolley collision at Cleveland, O.
—The W. K. Vanderbilt stone mansion, 5th Ave. and 52d St., and the Park Ave. Hotel, at 32d St., New York, were sold to make way for skyscrapers.
—The Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. dedicated its headquarters at Washington, D. C.
May 20—Japanese troops completed evacuation of North Sakhalin.
—Gerardo Machado was inaugurated President of Cuba.
—The Prince of Wales met the Bantu chiefs at King William Town, South Africa.
—At Sofia, Proudkine, the Chief of Police during the Stambulisky regime, and two others have been condemned to death for their part in the explosion at the Odeon Theatre in Sofia in 1920. Muravieff, the former War Minister, was acquitted.
—A jury at Topeka, Kan., acquitted ex-Gov. J. M. Davis of charges of conspiracy to solicit bribes for pardons during his term.
—The Wisconsin Legislature adopted a resolution calling for a 1926 State referendum on 2.75 per cent beer.
—Chester M. Cate, chief of the Huntington Library, near Los Angeles, was found shot to death on a road.
—The speedboat Teaser, owned by Richard F. Hoyt, beat the time of the Twentieth Century Limited twice for the distance between New York and Albany. She made the trip from the Columbia Yacht Club, Eighty-sixth Street and the Hudson River, to the Albany Yacht Club in two hours and forty minutes, and the return trip, over the same course, from Albany to New York in three hours and five minutes.
—Morris Sieger, bankrupt diamond broker, jumped to death from the 13th story of a building at Broadway and 42d St., N. Y. City.

AMUNDSEN STARTED BY AIRPLANE FOR POLE.

May 21—The two flying boats of the Amundsen-Ellsworth North Pole expedition, each carrying three men, hopped off from the fiord of ice in Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, at 5.15 P. M. One is commanded by Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, and the other by Lincoln Ellsworth, the explorer, sole American among the adventurers.

They returned to Spitzbergen June 18, and reported they had alighted in open water, May 22, but their planes were frozen in until June 15, when, leaving one plane, they flew in the other to North Cape, N. E. Spitzbergen, and thence to a sealing ship, the Sjoeliv, which landed them at Kings Bay. (For details, see elsewhere.)
—Curiosity rather than thirst prevailed at most of the 800 resorts of the Province of Ontario which began dispensing 4.4 beer for the first time since the war.
—Petrus Canisius, a Jesuit of Holland, who during his life was a foremost opponent of Martin Luther, was canonized by the Pope with ceremonies at St. Peter's. Canisius died in 1597.
—The British House of Lords, by a margin or 2 votes, defeated a second time a bill allowing peeresses in their own right to be members.
—A willow tree from Mount Vernon was planted in the garden of the Chateau of Chavaniac, France, where Lafayette was born and grew to manhood, which Americans have bought and converted into a children's sanitarium as a Lafayette memorial. The planting was planned to be simultaneous with the planting at Mount Vernon of a cherry tree from the grounds of Lafayette's home.
—A Coroner's Jury at Pullman, Ill., listened to the story of the alleged triangle that drove sixteen-year-old Lucille Wunsch to kill Miss Agnes Simnick, heard her own story and exonerated her after a few minutes of deliberation.
—Virginius Mayo, 66, radiator manufacturer, formerly of New Haven, entered Sing Sing Prison to serve a sentence of from one to three years for bigamy. Mayo was sentenced in May, 1922.
—The marriages of the children of Jay Gould were held to have been in conformity with his will by Referee O'Gorman at N. Y. City. At the same time Referee O'Gorman decided that the three children of George J. Gould, Jay Gould's eldest son, who were legitimatized by his marriage in 1922, a year before his death, to their mother, Guinevere Sinclair, may not share in more than $10,000,000, which was George Gould's portion of the Jay Gould estate.
May 22—A seven-foot fluctuation in the Lake Huron level, the greatest in the memory of any person living and without precedent in the records of the Alpena station of the Weather Bureau, occurred along the east shore of the lower peninsula of Michigan, commencing at 6 P. M. This was followed, May 23, by a tidal wave, 7 A. M., on the south shore of Lake Ontario.
—A jury in Federal District Court, N. Y. City, decided the fire that preceded the Black Tom explosion at Bayonne, N. J., July 30, 1916, started on land, but the first detonation occurred on the water.
—Lieut. James Roland Kyle jr. of Lynchburg, Va., naval flyer who, with Lieut. Clarence H. Schildauer, holds the world's endurance flight record for flying boats, was killed at the Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station when he attempted a parachute leap from a balky plane at an altitude of 200 feet.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

May 23—An official prefectural report from Toyo-Oka, Kinosaki and Minato villages in Japan shows that 381 persons were killed and 526 injured as a result of earthquake and fire. 1,919 houses collapsed and 1,683 houses were destroyed by fire; property loss, $50,000,000.

—The body of Miss Aida Heyward, who was abducted May 19 by a man who shot her aunt, Mrs. E. M. Towns, and set fire to their cottage on Lake Maranacook, Me., was found in another cottage on the lake. The girl had been strangled.

—At Pensacola, Fla., Calhoun and Bay County turpentine producers were convicted in Federal Court of violating the law against peonage by arresting, holding and returning negro turpentine workers to a condition of peonage against their will.

May 24—The Pope celebrated at St. Peter's the canonization of Marie Madeleine Postel, founder and first Superior General of the Sisters of the Christian Schools, and also of Madeleine Sophie Barat, founder of the Society of the Sacred Heart. Both were of French extraction.

—Franklin C. Gowen, Acting American Consul at Leghorn, Italy, was beaten unconscious and seriously injured by Fascisti there. The Italian Government made amends.

May 25—300 were killed in an explosion in the Mukden, China, Arsenal.

—The Prince of Wales visited Bloomfontein, capital of the Orange Free State.

—The body of the Hon. Gwyneth E. Morgan, only daughter of Lord Tredegar, who left home Dec. 11, was found in the Thames River, near Wapping.

—Niagara Falls was illuminated by electric light of 1,300,000,000 candle power.

—Congress meant to abandon the policy of keeping the amount of income taxes paid and the names of the taxpayers secret, and therefore the newspapers will be at liberty to publish these without fear of violating the law, the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously declared.

—Japanese and other Asiatics who have served in the armed forces of this country cannot become citizens, the Supreme Court held. Chief Justice Taft formally dissented.

—The Grand Jury at Nashville, Tenn., indicted Prof. J. T. Scopes of the Dayton High School for having taught, on April 24, contrary to the new State law against evolution theories.

—Paul Camilieri, alias "the Jockey," was found guilty in General Sessions, N. Y. City, of participating in the hold-up in the home of Albert R. Shattuck, retired banker, at 19 Washington Square North, and theft of gems worth $85,000 on Sunday afternoon, April 2, 1922.

—The "Lame Mullah" and 60 other Khost rebels were executed at Kabul, Afghanistan.

May 26—Premier Mussolini made a secret visit from Rome to Gabriel d'Annunzio at Gardone. A pact of reconciliation of all groups of Italian ex-war soldiers was signed May 27.

—Ernest Berger, treasurer of the French Royalist organization, Action Francaise, was assassinated at Paris by a servant girl.

—The Presbyterian General Assembly, at Columbus, O., sitting as a high court, upheld the complaint of the Rev. Albert D. Gantz, who challenged the right of the Presbytery of New York to license ministers who did not affirm positive belief in the virgin birth.

—The motor boat Baby Gar IV. beat the Twentieth Century Limited train in an early morning race from Albany to N. Y. City, covering the 111½ miles in 2 hours, 58 minutes—24 minutes under the train's time.

—In the presence of transportation officials and engineers, Mayor Hylan touched off a dynamite blast under 41st St. and Broadway which holed through New York's latest subway, the Queensboro line, which connects the tube under the East River at the foot of 42d St. with 8th Ave.

FALL, SINCLAIR AND DOHENY REINDICTED.

May 27—A special Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., reindicted ex-Secy. of the Interior Albert B. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair and Edward L. Doheny on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Govt. in the making of the naval reserve oil leases.

—Explosions in a mine of the Carolina Coal Co., near Sanford, N. C., entombed 52 men.

—At Sofia, Bulgaria, 3 of the leaders in the recent bombing of the Sveti Kral Cathedral, in which 160 persons were killed, were hanged in a public square just beyond a Jewish cemetery. They were Zadgorsky, custodian of the Cathedral, Friedman and Koeff.

May 28—Judge McCormick, in the U. S. District Court at Los Angeles, handed down a decision in favor of the Federal Govt. in its suit for the cancellation of the Elk Hills No. 1 naval oil reserve leases and of the contracts for the construction of oil storage facilities for the navy at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, procured by Edward L. Doheny, the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co. and the Pan-American Petroleum Co. in 1922 when Albert B. Fall was Secy. of the Interior.

—Secy. of War J. W. Weeks was operated on at Boston for gallstones.

May 29—The greatest council that Basutoland has ever known took place on the flats above Maseru as the Prince of Wales drove out in state with a mounted escort.

—A Federal Grand Jury at Chicago indicted 269 members of the National Alliance of Furniture Manufacturers under the Anti-Trust Law.

—At St. Louis, Heber Nations, former State Labor Commissioner, was found guilty by a jury in a Federal Court on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Volstead act in the protection of the manufacture and sale of beer; sentenced to 18 months and $3,333 fine.

—Wellesley College (Mass.) observed its 50th anniversary.

—Dr. Caleb W. Presnall, who recently underwent an operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital to determine his mental condition, committed suicide in Pueblo, Col., where he was awaiting trial for the murder of his wife.

—The May Quarter Sessions Grand Jury, at Philadelphia, opposed to Prohibition, refused to indict in liquor cases and was denounced by the Judge and dismissed.

—The body of Miss Florence Kane, sister of a Brooklyn detective, was found lying face downward in a vacant lot scarcely 200 feet from her home on East New York Ave. She had been strangled.

CHINESE STUDENTS FIRED ON.

May 30—Near Shanghai, Sikh police fired into a mob of 3,000 Chinese students attempting to storm the Louza police substation on the Nanking road, killing 6, wounding 8 fatally and 8 others seriously. The demonstration was attempted as a protest against conviction of Chinese strikers who left their employment in Japanese cotton mills; 4 more were killed June 1.

—In paying homage to the Nation's dead at Arlington President Coolidge admonished the living of the trends in society and in government—of the lack of respect for law, and the over-centralization of Federal Government—the breaking down of the solidarity of the American system which rests on strong State government.

—The 5th Royal Highlanders (Canadian Black Watch) marched in the Memorial Day Parade at N. Y. City.

—With a minister riding in another plane shouting the wedding ceremony through a megaphone, Howard N. Potter, a student aviator, and Gladys Mae Baxter, were married 3,000 feet above the ground at Detroit, Mich.

May 31—For the canonization of 2 French priests, John Vianney and John Eudes, the illumination of the dome, facade, portico and obelisk of St. Peter's was repeated.

—Los Angeles police announced discovery and defeat of a plot to kidnap Mary Pickford for $200,000 ransom.

—The body of Dennis E. Colbert, who was to be tried in Federal Court on a charge of possessing some of the securities stolen in the $1,500,000 Union Station mail robbery, was found in the Chicago River. He disappeared in February.

JUNE

June 1—Leon Trotzky took office at Moscow as head of the Scientific and Technical Branch of the Supreme Council.

—The new international regulations for the Govt. of Tangier went into effect.

—8 inches of snow fell at Rock Springs, Wyo.

—Ex-Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, 71, died at Washington, D. C.

—The U. S. Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the Oregon State law forbidding any instruction in schools other than those of the State. The court also ruled that the collection of information jointly shared by a trade group is not in violation of the Sherman Law.

June 2—Foreign warships have landed marines at Shanghai and Canton on account of strike riots.

June 3—The Prince of Wales arrived at Durban, Natal.

—Charles J. Steinberg, disbarred lawyer, convicted of evading income taxes and of perjury for having sworn falsely as to his income for 1921, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and was fined $10,000 at N. Y. City.

June 5—The strike at the Japanese factories at Shanghai and Canton now involves 150,000 persons and is spreading.

June 5—The Allied note to Germany, made public, demands the abolition of the German great general staff, an end to the semi-secret military training of millions of young Germans in patriotic societies and clubs, the immediate reduction of the national police from 180,000 to 150,000, the cessation of military air training, prohibition of gas warfare experiments and dismantling a number of factories used for war purposes.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies formally approved the Treaties of Versailles, Trianon and Neuilly, already ratified by royal decree.

—For publishing falsely that U. S. Senator Magnus Johnson had been arrested in May, 1924, for drunkenness, A. N. Jacobs was sentenced, at Minneapolis, to 60 days in the workhouse.

—Charles Muller shot and killed at N. Y. City, T. L. Leeming, 53, importer and banker; he pleaded guilty, June 19, to 2d degree murder and was given a life sentence.

—Paul Camillieri, Frenchman, convicted as 1 of 4 robbers who looted the home of Albert R. Shattuck, Washington Square North, in 1922, after locking Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck and the servants in an air-tight wine vault where they narrowly escaped death, was sentenced to serve from 45 to 65 years in Sing Sing, in General Sessions, N. Y. City.

EGG FRIED ON WASHINGTON PAVEMENT.

—At Washington, D. C., the experiment of frying an egg on the asphalt pavement of the street was carried out in nine minutes at Fourteenth St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

June 6—5,000 Zulu warriors danced before the Prince of Wales at Eshowe, South Africa.

—Richard A. Loeb, one of the slayers of Bobby Franks, who has been violent following an attack of measles, was pronounced insane by Warden Whitman.

—Brigands have seized the Greek island of Samos.

—Civil war began at Canton, China.

—Fire, said to be incendiary, destroyed the village of Cedar River, Mich., owned by D. E. Crawford.

June 7—The 6-day hot spell ended, with a total loss of 150 deaths in or near N. Y. City and 800 throughout the country.

—President Coolidge and party arrived at St. Paul, Minn., from Wash., D. C.

—The slain body of Prof. O. B. Twiner of Louisiana State Univ. was found at the institution, Baton Rouge.

—Fifty-nine rioters were killed in the uprising in northern provinces of Chile. The number of injured is unknown.

June 8—Benjamin Gitlow, who, as a member of the left wing section of the Socialist Party, published in The Revolutionary Age in July, 1919, the noted "manifesto," which resulted in his conviction by three N. Y. State courts of the charge of criminal anarchy, must serve his sentence, the U. S. Supreme Court announced.

—Lieut. E. L. Searl, jr., U. S. Army, was killed in airplane fall at San Antonio, Tex.

—President Coolidge spoke in the rain at the centennial celebration of the first Norwegian immigration, held at the State Fair Grounds, between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The dirigible Los Angeles tried to sail to the Centennial but turned back on account of engine trouble.

June 9—The home of Charles Dickens, 48 Doughty St., London, was dedicated as a British National Shrine.

June 10—Without a dissenting voice the International Conference on the Control of Trade in Arms and Munitions adopted, at Geneva, a protocol prohibiting the use of poison gas or bacteria in war, which the American delegation sponsored.

—A textbook on biology and human welfare, which states in reference to animals resembling the human species that "none of them are to be thought of as the source of origin of the human species," was adopted by the Tennessee Textbook Commission, in selecting the books from which the children in the public schools shall be taught.

—At White Plains, N. Y., Emil Klatt was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury for the slaying of Gregorio George in Dobbs Ferry on Jan. 15, 1916.

—The Greek Cabinet resigned.

—One striking miner is dead, another's neck is broken, a third is shot through the stomach, seven strike policemen are in the hospital, as a result of a battle between strikers and police of the British Empire Steel corporation for the possession of the company's power plant at New Waterfront, N. S.

—Viscount Poullet formed a Belgian Cabinet; it was defeated June 12 and resigned.

—At Sofia, M. Perchemlieff, who was condemned to death on May 26 with Mme. Nicolova and Eugene Leger for their part in the murder of 170 people in the cathedral outrage of April 16, was hanged. The sentence on Mme. Nicolova and Leger, who are French citizens, was commuted to imprisonment for life as a result of French diplomatic intervention.

KELLOGG AND CALLES EXCHANGE NOTES.

June 12—Secretary of State Kellogg in a statement served notice on the Calles Government in Mexico that it can expect to command the support of the United States Government "only so long as it protects American lives and rights" and complies with its international engagements and obligations.

—The Yunnanese invaders have been overwhelmed and driven from Canton by the Cantonese forces, which are allied with the Kuomintang's most radical faction.

June 13—Chinese strikers and rioters burned the British and Japanese Consulates at Kiu Kiang.

—Gunman killed 2 policemen at Chicago and 1 at Detroit; 1 gunman at Chicago was killed.

—The gas-drugged wife of Dr. Thomas W. Young, a Los Angeles dentist, was found at the bottom of a cistern in a cabin at Beverly Glen, Calif. Young strangled himself to death in prison, Aug. 27, on the eve of trial for murder.

June 14—President Calles of Mexico, answering Sec. Kellogg's warning, said he sees a "threat to the sovereignty of Mexico" in Kellogg's statement. Mexico is conscious of her obligations and intends to comply with all obligations according to international law, he adds, but will not allow any nation to claim a privileged situation for its nationals. The Mexican Government refuses to give advantages to one country over any other. Under no circumstances will Mexico permit foreign interference, the President asserts.

—Miss May A. Crumpton, a Chicago broker, shot herself to death in a taxi, at Paris.

—Pancho Mikhailoff, Macedonian revolutionary, was assassinated in Sofia by an unknown man.

—President Coolidge rejected the Tariff Commission's recommendation to reduce the duty on sugar.

June 15—W. W. McKenzie, British, was shot to death by Chinese on Great Western Road, near Shanghai.

—A London Court divorced the Marquis of Queensberry from the former Irene Richards, actress.

—Patrons of N. Y. City restaurants have voted corn beef and cabbage their favorite dish.

—Gertrude Ederle, seventeen, accomplished the feat of swimming the 21 miles from the Battery to Sandy Hook. Her time of 7 hours 11 minutes and 30 seconds shattered the course record of 7 hours 18 minutes set by the late George R. Meehan of Boston on July 20, 1914.

June 16—51 were killed outright or died of injuries when a special train from Chicago, laden with German Americans bound for a vacation in Europe, was derailed by a land slide, in a storm, on the Lackawanna railroad, near Rockport, N. J. Almost all the dead succumbed to burns received when the locomotive boiler exploded and flooded the derailed cars with scalding steam.

—At White Plains, N. Y., a verdict of guilty was returned by a jury in the cases of William S. MacClymont, a real estate broker of Yonkers, and Randolph M. Stelle, a broker living in Plainfield, N. J., who were charged by William Holland of Howarth, N. J., with having tortured him in an effort to make him cease paying court to MacClymont's daughter, now Mrs. Stelle. Each was fined $750 and given a suspended sentence of 1 year in jail.

—A jury in Jersey City again acquitted the 10 policemen and others accused by a minister of rum-running at Weehawken.

—Miss Elizabeth M. Cromwell of N. Y. City vanished at sea from the steamship Veendam.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS TREATY SIGNED.

June 17—At Geneva the initial step of the League of Nations program for eventual disarmament was concluded when 32 of 44 nations signed various parts of the Traffic in Arms Treaty. The final document included a condemnation of poison gas and bacteriological weapons.

—A Court at London granted a divorce to the Duchess of Westminster, on the ground of infidelity.

—Viscount Poullet formed a new Belgian Cabinet.

—The Arctic expedition of Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan sailed from the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., in the steamer Peary.

—Miss Ruth M. Anderson and Miss Katherine G. Glancy, veteran Naval nurses, the first women personnel of the Navy ever to be haled before a general court martial, were acquitted at Wash., D. C., of the charge of having attempted to import intoxicating liquor into the United States in violation of the Volstead law and the naval regulations.

—Reversing its action of the last year, the Lutheran Augustana Synod has restored the word "hell" in the second article of the Apostles' Creed.

June 17—Josef Reiter, general manager of the Federal Food Stores, Inc., which failed for $1,000,000 in April, was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree by a jury in Brooklyn. He was sentenced to 5 to 10 years in prison.
—Dorothy Perkins, 17, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for having fired the shot that killed Thomas A. Templeton in her father's house in Jane Street, N. Y. City, on the night of St. Valentine's Day. She was sentenced to 5 to 15 years in prison.

AMUNDSEN BACK AT SPITZBERGEN.

June 18—The Amundsen Explorers arrived back at Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, having failed to reach the North Pole.
—U. S. Senator R. M. LaFollette of Wis., died of heart disease at Wash., D. C.
—Robert Marshall, negro, slayer of City Marshal Milton Burns of Castlegate, Utah, was hanged near the city. A posse had found him hiding in a cabin.
—Chicago, 49 defendants indicted in the recent furniture cases under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, pleaded guilty and were fined a total of $166.000 by Federal Judge Adam C. Cliffe. They were all chair concerns and were assessed fines ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 each.
June 19—U. S. Judge Kennedy at Cheyenne, Wyo., upheld the lease by the Dept. of the Interior (Sec. A. B. Fall) of the Teapot Dome oil reserves to the Mammoth Oil Co. (H. F. Sinclair). The Judge refused, July 6, to reopen the case for alleged new evidence.
—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine authorized Donald B. MacMillan, who sails for the Arctic, to claim any territory he may discover in the Polar regions for the State of Maine.
—The Tenn. State Board of Education decided to include the Bible in the elective studies of the public schools, "for which its schools may give credit." Appointment of a committee of "five representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths of our State" was authorized "to formulate a syllabus of Bible study and a plan for teaching the same," to be approved by the board.
June 20—The campaign against Communists which has been waged in France has put more than 120 behind the bars. The charges against the majority are carrying on Bolshevist propaganda in Morocco, inciting soldiers to desertion and revolt and strengthening the hands of France's enemies in Africa.
—Bernard Grant, the young man whose hair turned gray in jail while waiting to be hanged and in whose behalf thousands of men and women in many cities signed petitions asking clemency, was stabbed fatally in prison at Chicago by Walter Krauser, who was convicted with Grant of the killing of a policeman.
—35,000 persons encircled Miller Field on Staten Island and witnessed the evolutions of 142 airplanes, saw tanks engage sky-fighters in a realistic battle, and gasped as parachute jumpers dropped from rushing aircraft.
—The Prince of Wales was feted at Pretoria, the Transvaal.
June 21—General strike at Hong Kong spread to street railways.
—The Pope canonized 8 priests, Jesuits, who died in the 17th century when missionaries to Indians in U. S.
June 22—The Prince of Wales was greeted at Johannesburg, So. Africa, by 17,000 ex-service men.
—The N. Y. Legislature met in special session.
June 23—The Prince of Wales, on his 31st birthday, visited gold mines in the East Rand, So. Africa.
—British and French marines killed over 30 Chinese in labor riots at Canton.
—Lieut. Com. N. B. Chase, Navy airman, died in plane fall near Honolulu.
—Leonard W. Horton, Master in Chancery, and his law partner, Francis P. Dougherty, both Providence, R. I., attorneys, were found guilty of conspiracy by a jury trying the first cases arising out of a recent investigation into an alleged "divorce mill" in Rhode Island.
—Ethel Burke, 19 years old, whose mother conducted a home for babies at Troy Hills, N. J., was convicted of first degree manslaughter for killing a 20 months old baby with boiling water. Her mother, Mrs. Stella Burke, was acquitted. Both were tried on first degree murder indictments.
—Mrs. Harold Jones was found guilty in General Sessions, N. Y. City, of kidnapping 3-year-old Raimonde Von Maluski from in front of his home on West 178th St., March 29. She was sentenced, June 27, to 25 to 40 years in prison.
—An avalanche of rocks, toppled into the Gros Ventre River in the heart of the Teton Mountains in Western Wyoming. A section of the Teton national forest was smashed to splinters, several herds of cattle were swept away and many buildings lost. The river has been dammed.
—Mt. Logan, in the Yukon, was scaled by a party headed by Capt. A. H. McCarthy.
June 24—President and Mrs. Coolidge arrived from Washington at Swampscott, Mass., for a 2-months' vacation, and the Executive's flag was raised over "White Court," on the Atlantic Coast. The Executive summer offices are at Lynn.
—The Prince of Wales reviewed 35,000 school children at Johannesburg, So. Africa.
—Lieut. E. O. P. White, army reserve aviator, died in plane fall, Montgomery, Ala.

COUP D'ETAT IN GREECE.

June 25—The Greek Govt. under the Premiership of Michalakopoulos has been deposed and a new Govt. under military control is installed at Athens.
—3 were killed, 43 hurt, in trolley collision at foot of inclne near 9th St. and Hoboken Ave., Jersey City.
—Mrs. Charles E. Crouse, widow, former opera singer of Syracuse, N. Y., fell or leaped from the 13th floor of the Hotel Belmont, N. Y. City, to the roof of the Lincoln Nat'l Bank, 60 feet below.
June 26—The French Chamber of Deputies adopted the financial proposals of Finance Minister Caillaux. It passed Article II., increasing the paper circulation by 6,000,000,000 francs, by a vote of 328 to 119. The Senate passed the bill, June 27, by 273 to 11.
—The Portuguese Cabinet resigned.
—9 were drowned when the tug Ocean King sank at Quebec, Can., after collision with Empress of Ireland.
—Within half an hour of the time that the Assembly had concurred in the passage by the Senate of the Thayer bill, vesting in the State Land Board supervision over purchases of land for State park purposes, Gov. Smith (N. Y.) vetoed the measure.
—William D. Shepherd was acquitted at Chicago of the charge of murdering his wife's ward, W. N. McClintock, by means of germs.
—Max Reidler, Rahway, N. J., was sentenced to 2 to 3 years in prison on charge of conspiracy to obstruct liquor enforcement laws.
—Fire wrecked Christ P. E. Church, B'way and 71st St., N. Y. City.
—Army aviator, Sergt. D. E. Logan, was killed in plane crash at Mineola, N. Y.
—The conviction, June, 1924, of William H. Reynolds, former Mayor of Long Beach, L. I., and John Gracy, former Treasurer there, was reversed by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn and new trials on the charge of grand larceny were ordered.
—A student at San Francisco attempted to get $50,000 from D. C. Jackling on threat of kidnapping Mrs. Jackling.
—Many lives were lost, property was damaged to the extent of millions of rubles and a panic was caused among the populance of Erivan by a cloudburst which descended from Mount Ararat. Several rivers in the neighborhood overflowed, inundating the country and leaving thousands homeless.
June 27—Col. John Coolidge suffered a relapse at his home in Plymouth, Vt., of the heart trouble for which he recently went to Boston for an examination. He was operated on, June 28, before his son, President Coolidge, arrived.
—Coal mine strikers near Pomeroy, O., burned a mine's outer workings and bombed a river ferryboat and an auto.
—Officers who had been searching for Dr. W. D. Mason, veterinary surgeon, and Lawrence Bowman, aid of Federal Prohibition officers and alleged feudist who disappeared on Signal Mountain, Tenn., found them, July 5, chained to a tree.
June 28—Earth tremors which began June 27 continued throughout Central Montana, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming, felt the oscillations of the earth last night but Central Montana received the heaviest buffets. There scores of cities and towns suffered severe tremors while their residents, many of them panic-stricken, hastily vacated business structures and homes. At White Sulphur Springs virtually all of the county buildings of Meagher County and many of the business structures have been demolished, with an estimated loss of $100,000. A property damage of $100,000 was also reported from Three Forks. The centre of the disturbance was in the lower Gallatin Valley, where smaller towns bore the brunt of the earthquake's damaging effect. The tremors continued June 29.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT SANTA BARBARA.

June 29—Earthquake shocks, 2 in number, 6.44 A. M., and 7 A. M., partly destroyed the city of Santa Barbara, on the California coast.

June 29—Mrs. Matilda R. Dodge, widow of John F. Dodge, automobile maker, and Alfred G. Wilson, Detroit lumberman, were married at the bride's town house in Grosse Point Park.
June 30—The Governors of the States met in annual conference at Poland Springs, Me.
—At Chicago, 16 refrigerator manufacturing firms pleaded guilty in Federal Court to the indictments in the furniture cases under the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and were fined from $2,000 to $5,000 each.

JULY

July 1—The American battle fleet left Honolulu.
—Under the terms of an order issued with the approval of President Coolidge, supervision of lands bearing oil segregated for the use of the navy will be conducted in the future by the Geological Survey instead of the Bureau of Mines as formerly.
—Night air mail service began between N. Y. City and Chicago.
—Electric trains started on the Staten Island Rapid Transit road.
—Charles Stoeffler and Harry Hazon jumped to death from the Williamsburg and Queensboro Bridges, East River.
—The "State of Russia," which sued the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. for damages to its property in the Black Tom explosion in July, 1916, won a verdict for $853,000 before Federal Judge Mack, N. Y. City.
July 3—President Coolidge, at Cambridge, Mass., on the spot where George Washington, under the elm tree, now destroyed, took command of the Continental Army 150 years ago, delivered a memorial address.
—The dirigible Shenandoah flew from Lakehurst, N. J., to Bar Harbor, Me., where the Governors are in conference.
—Dean, Onativia & Co., stock and grain brokers at N. Y. City, failed; assets estimated at $35,000,000; liabilities, $36,000,000. The receivership ended July 18; the firm resumed business July 20.
—Thieves got from the sacristy of the Basilica of St. Peter's, at Rome, jewels and other objects valued at 1,000,000 lire, but they were recovered the next day.
July 4—The Fourth, which had been made National Defense Day, was marked by universal observance; 7 were killed by fireworks at N. Y. City, 4 at Chicago, over 200 in the U. S.
—44 died in collapse, on Beach St., Boston, of the Pickwick Club building, a Chinatown dance resort.
July 5—The Williamsburg Bridge, N. Y. City, was closed to traffic for 35 hours by the partial destruction of a steel girder 25 feet west of the Manhattan anchorage by an electric short-circuit from a B.-M. T. power cable.
July 6—The Home Rule Law passed at Albany is null and void because the constitutional amendment upon which it was based was not legally adopted and therefore did not become "an actual amendment" to the Constitution, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided at N. Y. City. The State Court of Appeals overruled the Appellate Division, Sept. 2, and validated the Home Rule Law.
—President Coolidge ordered the coast patrol to drive off the rum-running ships in sight of his cottage at Swampscott, Mass.
—At Geneva, Ambassador von Eckardt, German delegate to the Arms Control Conference, signed the convention for the control of international commerce in arms. At the conclusion of the conference he signed the American-inspired protocol for the suppression of chemical and bacteriological warfare.
—Fire at Manizales, Colombia, killed 30 persons and destroyed property valued at $20,000,000, including banks, shops, the Bishop's palace and the municipal building.
—The Chicago Tribune formally opened its new building, Tribune Tower, 34 stories.
—The 9th Assembly of the League of Nations Union opened at Warsaw.
July 7—The Rhodesian Cabinet welcomed the Prince of Wales at Salisbury, South Africa.
—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of Scotland destroyed Kelvin Hall and the Corporation Exhibition Building, covering several acres, while one of Glasgow's finest churches, the Kelvin Grove United Free Church, was gutted.
—Helen, Baroness Zur Muehlen of Java, wife of a coffee planter, died from a fall from a window of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, N. Y. City.
July 8—The French Chamber of Deputies unanimously ratified the Washington 8-hour convention. It has been pending since 1919, when the powers agreed that it should be adopted within a year or 18 months, to be in effect for 10 years.
—John D. Rockefeller played golf and listened to a brass band at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., on his 86th birthday.
—Louis Panella, taxi chauffeur, was murdered by his passenger, near the Mineola, N. Y., fair grounds.
July 9—The builders and the plasterers signed a peace pact at N. Y. City, pending arbitration, ending strike on $25,000,000 jobs in the city, and $4,000,000,000 in U. S.
—Federal Judge J. Will Ross, who was indicted for forgery and embezzlement in connection with the failure of a bank, was killed when his car plunged from a bridge near Jackson, Tenn.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

—Troops of the Guayaquil garrison began military movement which culminated in the capture of the civil and military authorities. A similar movement took place at the same time at Quito, the capital of Ecuador, where the military proclaimed Gen. Francisco Gomez de la Torre as Military Chief of Government. There was no bloodshed at either place. Dr. Gonzalo Cordova resigned as President and left Ecuador with ex-President Plaza.
July 10—81 manufacturers of dining room and bedroom furniture, members of the National Alliance of Furniture Manufacturers, under indictment for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, pleaded guilty at Chicago. They were fined a total of $187,000. As in the case of the refrigerator and chair makers, whose cases were disposed of during the past month, their fines ranged from $1,000 to $5,000 each. No retailers were included for alleged price fixing.
—John D. Rockefeller announced, through his publicity representatives, the sale of his 4 homes to his son, John D. Rockefeller jr., for more than $3,000,000. He reserved the right to occupy them until his death. The 4 properties are the 2,300-acre country estate at Pocantico Hills, Westchester County; town house at 4 West 54th St., with garage at 125 West 55th St.; country estate at Lakewood, N. J., and winter home at Ormond Beach, Fla.
—John T. Scopes, a high school teacher, was put to trial at Dayton, Tenn., charged with violating the new State law forbidding the teaching of evolution. William J. Bryan appeared as one of the prosecutors and Clarence Darrow and D. F. Malone as defense counsel.
—The French Chamber of Deputies, without debate, adopted a bill creating in Paris an international institute for intellectual co-operation. An appropriation of 500,000 francs was voted for its maintenance for 6 months.
—The Prince of Wales opened the South African Exhibition at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
—Lightning struck the dome of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., but did no damage.
July 11—Final decree confirming revocation of the Elk Hills Naval Reserve oil leases by the Government to Edward L. Doheny interests was handed down in the Federal District Court at Los Angeles. The decree orders the Pan American Petroleum Co. to pay to the Govt. $358,031 for oil pumped from the leases and also to pay court costs, which will amount to $500,000.
—Charles Ponzi, who on Feb. 26 was found guilty on 4 indictments charging larceny from investors in his international postal reply coupon enterprise in 1920, was adjudged in Superior Court, Boston, to be "a common and notorious thief" and sentenced to State Prison for a term of 7 to 9 years.
—A victim of slow suicide, Joseph R. Grant, banker, and once a civic leader of Kansas City, died without revealing what became of $633,000 he was charged with having embezzled from the broken Centropolis State Bank, of which he was President.
July 12—Secy. of State Kellogg, after a conference with President Coolidge at Swampscott, stated that the United States Govt.'s policy toward China will follow the terms of the Washington treaties and an insistence that the Govt. of China take adequate measures for the protection of foreigners and the carrying out of her obligations under the treaties.
—Finance Minister Caillaux completed his comeback into the French political arena by being elected a member of the Senate from the Dept. of the Sarthe.
July 13—The French Chamber of Deputies ratified the budget of 33 billion francs.
—As the result of the break in a 20-inch water main at 5th Ave. and 42d St., N. Y. City, through which a torrent of water flowed underground, subway lines were hampered; the Steinway tunnel to Queens was completely tied up, traffic in the Grand Central zone was disorganized and its surface appearance resembled that of a bombed area.

July 13—Lieuts. C. K. Hickey and W. H. Perry of the Army Air Reserve died in plane fall at Westbury, N. Y.

July 14—The House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa has passed the bill conferring a Constitution upon Southwest Africa, the former German Colony after the World War. The bill does not confer complete autonomy, the Union Govt. retaining considerable control.

STANDARD OIL ADOPTS 8-HOUR DAY.

—The Standard Oil Co. has adopted the 8-hour day for its employees.

—At Philadelphia, 17 building and loan associations alleged to be insolvent for a total of $418,491 were taken over by the State Dept. of Banking. "Overloaning on real estate" was given as the reason.

July 15—The N. Y. Court of Appeals ruled that the N. Y. City Board of Elections has lost all power to install voting machines and that it is the duty of the Secy. of State to do so.

—Mrs. Helen Geisen-Volk, owner of a baby sanitarium on East 86th St., N. Y. City, pleaded guilty of baby substitution and was discharged from bail on her own recognizance on an indictment charging 1st degree manslaughter. On the baby-substitution plea she was sentenced, July 22, to 3½ to 7 years in prison.

—The German Reichstag passed the financial Revaluation Bill and President von Hindenburg signed it, July 17.

July 16—Henry J. ("Midget") Fernekes was convicted at Chicago of robbing a bank with a gun, and was sentenced to 10 years to life in prison.

—A week's reprieve was granted R. T. Scott, slayer of a Chicago drug clerk, because his brother's name was signed to a message admitting doing the crime. On July 24 a court reprieved him to Aug. 3 to test sanity. He then was declared insane.

—The evacuation movement is proceeding steadily throughout the Ruhr. The French are withdrawing their troops from various districts in small detachments, moving them across the Rhine and reassembling them for transportation to France. The Colonial units will be sent to Morocco to fight Abd-el-Krim's Riffians.

—An unknown assassin fired a bullet into the back of H. G. Bretherton, Amer. Vice Consul at Aguascalientes, Mexico.

—The Equitable Life Assurance Society became completely mutualized by purchasing last (8) outstanding shares of capital stock.

July 17—A court at Paris sentenced to 2 yrs. in prison Charles Mauras, editor of the Royalist paper, l'Action Francaise, for publishing a threat to have Minister of the Interior Schrameck murdered by Royalist followers if the Minister continued to let police disturb Royalist organizations instead of devoting their full attention to Communists.

—The Portuguese Cabinet resigned after defeat in Parliament.

—The will of Billy McClintock, making William D. Shepard heir to a million dollar estate, was denied probhte by Judge Horner at Chicago.

—Mannie Kessler, convicted of violating the National Prohibition act, ended his 2 yrs. sentence, paid $10,000 fine and was freed from Atlanta penitentiary.

—Higginbotham, accused of causing the death of Martin Tabert, North Dakota farmer boy, in a Dixie County lumber camp in 1922, was found not guilty of second degree murder by a jury in Circuit Court at Cross City, Fla. It was his second trial.

—Lieut. L. C. Catlett jr., army aviator, died in a plane fall at Honolulu.

President Coolidge reviewed the Yankee Division, now the National Guard of Massachusetts, at Camp Devens, and toured over roads traveled by Paul Revere and the farmers who fired the first shots in the Revolutionary War. He stood on Concord Bridge, three miles from Lexington and, while viewing the scene and its monuments, was presented with flowers and cake by two girls, descendants of the warriors who fought at the bridge.

July 18—A river flood at Seoul, Korea, drowned hundreds.

—Fire at Hoboken, N. J., destroyed $1,250,000 of merchandise on waterfront near 12th St.

—At Jacumba, Lower Cal., H. Kirk was killed in duel with John Truden, who, 2 days later, killed himself, by agreement.

—The members of the new Jugo Slav Coalition Ministry, formed with the support of Stefan Radich, Croat peasant leader, took the oath of office. Their first act was to sign an order for the release from prison of M. Radich, who had been charged with heading a conspiracy against the Government.

—The large depots of the American Near East Relief at Piraeus, containing stores of food, clothing and medicine, have been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at $1,000,000.

July 19—A revolt at Lisbon was ended with 3 killed, 13 wounded; the Portuguese cruiser Vasco da Gama has surrendered.

—The Central American Protestant Mission Building was bombed at Granada, Nicaragua.

—Prince Abdul Kadir, a son of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey, drowned in the Danube, at Budapest, while bathing.

BRYAN GIVES TESTIMONY IN EVOLUTION TRIAL.

July 20—W. J. Bryan testified in an open air session of the court at Dayton, Tenn., as a witness against John T. Scopes, on trial for teaching evolution in the high school there. Clarence Darrow apologized to Judge Raulston and was forgiven for alleged contempt of court on July 17.

—E. W. Wagner, former rich grain speculator, fell or jumped 10 stories to death at Chicago.

—Fire destroyed the Ruggles St. Baptist Church, Boston.

—Morgan Palmer, an American, was killed by bandits at his ranch on the Sungari River, near Harbin. Dr. Howard, an eye specialist attached to the Rockefeller Hospital, was captured at the same time.

July 21—John T. Scopes, at Dayton, Tenn., was found guilty in court of having taught evolution in the local high school and was fined $100 and costs. He was released in $500 bail pending an appeal.

—George G. Haven, banker, shot himself to death at his home, N. Y. City.

—At London, in the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace, lent for the occasion by King George, Lady Alexandra Curzon was married to Major E. D. Metcalfe of the Indian Cavalry. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Marquess Curzon of Kedleston and his first American wife, who was Mary Leiter of Chicago.

July 22—The U. S. warship fleet arrived at Melbourne, Australia, from Hawaii.

—A cloudburst at Trinidad, Col., destroyed bridges and stopped rail traffic. Half the city was submerged by the Purgatory River.

—Policeman J. M. Edwards killed Mrs. Bertha O'Connor and himself at her home on East 36th St., N. Y. City.

—The Equity Division of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on the application of L. H. Wittner, directed the U. S. Treasury to show cause why salaries are paid to evolution teachers in the district schools, because of a provisi on in the Congress appropriation bill which reads: "No part of this sum shall be available for the payment of the salary of any superintendent who permits the teaching, or of any teacher who teaches disrespect for the Holy Bible." No penalty is provided. The action later was withdrawn.

July 23—The German Reichstag, 235 to 152, conproved the proposed security pact and voted apfidence in the Luther Government in its conduct of the foreign policy.

—The new $60,000,000 Union Station at Chicago was opened to traffic.

—Mrs. Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, 56, society woman, fell to death from a doctor's office 6th floor window on E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

—At Rockwood, Tenn., William J. Snow, Supt. of the Roane Iron Co. coal mines, and a fire-fighting party of 6 men were trapped by an explosion in a mine. Only 1 escaped.

—W. B. Jemmett, English portrait painter, 6 ft. 9¾ in. tall, drowned at Biarritz, France, trying to rescue a woman.

—The Prince of Wales, at Kimberley, accepted a 12-carat diamond at De Beers mines.

—Lieuts. C. L. Morse and J. A. Wyatt, army aviators, died in plane fall near Honolulu.

—A great storm ravaged France, lightning and floods killing a score of persons and destroying mills, homes, crops, all over the country.

July 24—Sydney, N. S. W., officially greeted a division of the U. S. battle fleet.

—135,000 wool textile workers at Bradford, England, struck against wage reductions.

July 25—Affidavits filed at N. Y. City by Corporation Counsel Nicholson with Supreme Court Justice Levy "confessed with shame" that 3 members of Police Special Service Squad had been caught staging a fake raid on a club.

—At Knoxville, William R. Hamilton, former President of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League, was stabbed to death by a Negro.

W. J. BRYAN DIED AT DAYTON, TENN.

July 26—William Jennings Bryan, 65, died of apoplexy at the home of Richard Rogers, Dayton, Tenn.

—The second phase of the evacuation of the Ruhr, which has been occupied by Allied troops since Jan. 11, 1923, began with the departure of the troops garrisoned at Essen.

July 27—Storm on Lake Michigan drowned Eugene Coutellier, M. Gathercoal and E. P. Banker, Chicago aviators.
—A London court granted divorce to the Countess of Essex from G. D. Capel, the Earl of Essex.
—Mob demonstrations were made against American missionaries at Granada, Nicaragua, and a native woman who was in the missionary church was seriously injured.
July 28—Mrs. Guinevere Sinclair Gould, second wife of the late George J. Gould, was married in Montreal to George St. John Brodrick, Viscount Dunsford, son and heir of the Earl of Midleton.
—The Grain Marketing Co., largest farmer co-operative project ever attempted, came to its official death by failing to pay the $4,000,000 put up a year ago by the 4 companies forming the merger, which was due. Sufficient farmers had not put up the $1 a share to make up the sum. It was understood less than $500,000 of stock was sold to farmers. The 4 merging companies have taken back their elevator properties and are operating them independently.
July 29—The Drake Hotel, Chicago, was raided by 5 bandits who got over $5,000. In the flight 2 of the robbers, Ted Court and Neils Nelson, were killed and a third was wounded and caught. They killed Frank Radkey, clerk at the hotel, shot the cashier, Carl Anderson, in the stomach and also wounded a taxi driver and 2 women.
—An amendment to prohibit the teaching of evolution in the common schools of Georgia was voted down by the State House of Representatives.
—The Prince of Wales left Cape Town, So. Africa, on the Repulse, for So. America.
July 30—Harmless but distinct earth tremors rocked Southwestern States from Kansas to California, quivering over the Pacific to Honolulu. Heavy storms preceded the quakes at some places.
—The Japanese Cabinet resigned.
—C. H. Schwartz, chemist and President of the Pacific Cellulose Co., blew up the company's plant at Walnut Creek, Cal., killing an itinerant laborer whose body he tried to have identified as his own in a plot to get $200,000 insurance. The scheme was discovered and Schwartz killed himself, Aug. 9, at Oakland, Cal., when police cornered him.
July 31—The body of W. J. Bryan was buried after church services at Washington, in the Arlington, Va., national military cemetery.
—Earthquake damaged 100 houses at Foggia, Italy.
—Poland is expelling the Germans from Upper Silesia who colonized there to vote for German sovereignty in the 1920 plebiscite.
—Bishop Adam Phillipofsky was taken from the Russian Cathedral in East 97th St., N. Y. City, and lodged in Ludlow St. Jail to begin a 30-day sentence for contempt of court.

CLARK ART FOR WASHINGTON.

Aug. 1—The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., accepted the art collections of the late W. A. Clark, which had been rejected by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
Aug. 2—60 were hurt at an anti-Ku Klux riot at Westwood, Mass.
—Roderick B. Hallock, 26, Yale divinity student, lay preacher at Coram, L. I., vanished from there.
Aug. 3—A syndicate to control So. African diamond mines was formed by N. Y. City capitalists.
Aug. 4—Mlle. Jeanne Simon of France swam from the French shore of the English Channel to within a mile and a quarter of the English coast at Dover.
—E. W. Browning, N. Y. City, adopted Miss Mary Spas, 16, of Astoria, L. I., as his daughter. The Queens County Surrogate, Oct. 11, voided the adoption.
Aug. 5—The U. S. battleship fleet left Melbourne, Australia, for New Zealand, arriving at Auckland, Oct. 11.
—The 2 Chinese Nine Power Treaties of the Washington Arms Conference were ratified at Washington by the U. S., France, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, China, Portugal, Belgium and Holland.
—Fire has done $1,500,000 damage to the Standard Oil Co.'s well and stored oil at Moreni, Roumania.
—The Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Commission with Gen. J. J. Pershing as President, began hearings at Arica, Chile.
Aug. 6—The British House of Commons, 351 to 18, voted £10,000,000 for Govt. subsidy for coal mining industry.
—A Grand Jury at Chicago found insane Russell T. Scott, sentenced to die for murder of Joseph Maurer, a drug clerk.
—The regular Democratic (Tammany) organization at N. Y. City chose as its candidates for primary nominations—for Mayor, State Sen. J. J. Walker; for Comptroller, Major Gen. C. W. Berry of the National Guard; for President Board of Aldermen, Bronx City Court Justice J. V. McKee.
—Chinese bandits in Szechwan Province kidnapped 8 British missionaries, including Bishop H. W. K. Mowll.
—Lieut. J. F. Tilton died in army plane fall at Dayton, Ohio.
—The former Flora Whitney, daughter of Harry Payne Whitney, got divorce at Paris, from Roderick Tower.
—Alla Nazimova, actress, was given, at Paris, a divorce from Charles Bryant, actor.
Aug. 7—Ex-Premier Orlando resigned from the Italian Chamber of Deputies.
—A mob at Excelsior Springs, Mo., lynched Walter Mitchell, Negro, for alleged attack on white girl.
Aug. 8—The will of W. J. Bryan, made public in Florida, left $100,000 to educational and charitable institutions, the rest of estate of $860,500 to his family.
—30,000 Ku Klux Klan members from all over the U. S. in white sheets, with 50 bands, marched on Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.
—18 children were drowned in surf at Hardelot, France.
Aug. 9—Many were hurt, 1 killed, in fight at Berlin between Monarchist and Republican groups.
Aug. 10—Ernest Calwagon, Swedish meteorologist, and Lieut. Arntz died in airplane fall at Oslo.
Aug. 11—Tornado in Eastern Holland killed 4, injured 100 persons.
—The U. S. battleship fleet arrived at Auckland, New Zealand.
Aug. 12—The casket containing the bones of St. Christina the Virgin, who died at Rome in the early times after Christ, arrived at N. Y. City from Europe.
—The slain body of A. R. Clawson, school teacher of Cedarhurst, N. Y., was found in a ditch near Lamonte, Mo.
Aug. 13—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Turkey, issued a decree proclaiming his divorce from Latife Hanoum, effective Aug. 5.
—5 were killed, 80 injured, in Paris-Boulogne train wreck at Amiens, France.
—Mrs. George H. Curtis, at West Roxbury, Mass., killed her husband and their daughter, Marjorie, 7, wounded a son, G. H. jr., 20, and killed herself.
—Fire destroyed Mt. Desert Inn, Bar Harbor, Me.
Aug. 14—Ben Hance and his wife, who testified against Gerald Chapman, convicted slayer and robber, were assassinated near Muncie, Ind.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Montevideo.
—France and Germany signed frontier pact, restoring the boundary as of 1870.
—The Shenandoah, on its first trip as an armed airship, went from Lakehurst, N. J., to Newport, R. I.
Aug. 15—5,000 Riff troops surrendered when the French and Spanish captured Sarsar, Morocco.
Aug. 16—3 were killed, 5 hurt, in fire in Atlantic Hotel annex, Long Branch, N. J.
Aug. 17—2 Martin bombers, the largest of their kind in the Army Air Service, towed targets measuring 15 feet by 5 at a height of from 700 to 1,700 feet along a 2-mile course above Fort Tilden, Rockaway Park, while machine gunners on the ground fired 16,000 rounds of ammunition at them. The first target was hit only 5 times and the second 14.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Buenos Ayres.
—The World Zionist Congress opened with an anti-Semitic riot at Vienna, Austria, in which 40 were injured.
Aug. 18—53 were killed, or died of injuries, in boiler explosion on steamboat Mackinac, bound from Newport, R. I., to Pawtucket, R. I., with 677 excursionists.

BELGIUM'S DEBT ARRANGED.

—Belgium and the U. S. signed at Washington, D. C., an agreement under which Belgium is to pay a post-armistice debt of $556,050,500 and a pre-armistice debt of $171,780,000 (the latter to bear no interest) simultaneously over a period of 62 years. With interest on the post-war debt added, the total to be paid is $727,830,500. The President signed the pact Aug. 20.
Aug. 19—The MacMillan Arctic Expedition has given up its plan to explore the Polar Sea by airplane.
—At Minsk, Archbishop Melchisidek was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment after conviction on charges of counter-revolutionary activities and obstructing the Soviet authorities in the confiscation of church treasures in 1921.
—Mrs. H. B. Hunt, under arrest on a charge of stealing a diamond ring from John Gobel, was poisoned to death in the Dade County (Fla.) Jail.

Aug. 19—While bricks and lumber crashed within a few feet of them, 50 men sat down to luncheon in the ruins of Delmonico's, at Fifth Ave. and 44th St., the last meal under the arrangement of a family which has catered to New York palates for 100 years. A 30-story office building will be erected on the site.

Aug. 20—Assassins at Havana, Cuba, killed Armando Andre, director of the anti-Govt. newspaper, El Dia. The Govt. suspended the newspaper El Heraldo.

—At Helsingfors an agreement aimed to suppress alcohol smuggling among Finland, Sweden, Norway, Poland, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Esthonia, Latvia and Danzig was signed here by representatives of these countries.

Aug. 21—James E. Gallagher, a bank messenger, was shot to death and a payroll of $14,000 was stolen in a hold-up at Perth Amboy, N. J., by 3 gunmen.

—At East Las Vegas, N. M., Carl C. Magee, Albuquerque editor, shot and killed John B. Lassater, a State employee, in a fight with former District Judge D. J. Leahy. Lassater was a bystander.

—The strike of 50,000 workers in the Japanese cotton mills at Shanghai has been settled. The union is recognized, wages are to be paid in silver.

—13 American air men reported to Sultan Yussef at Rabat, Morocco, for service in the Cherifian army.

—At Berlin, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which was controlled by the late Hugo Stinnes, has been sold by the banking syndicate liquidating the affairs of the Stinnes family to Walter Salinger, operator in print paper, and Dr. August Weber, for 3,000,000 marks.

Aug. 22—A bank robber was killed and a policeman mortally hurt at Los Angeles; $15,000 was recovered.

—An assassin at Port de France has wounded M. Richard, Gov. Gen. of Martinique.

—Thugs in a wine cellar on Rivington St., N. Y. City, killed policeman D. A. Sheehan.

—A jury at San Francisco found Miss Dorothy Ellingson, 17, who killed her mother, guilty of manslaughter. She was sentenced, Aug. 26, to 1 to 10 years in prison.

Aug. 23—At Cairo, Egypt, 7 men convicted of the murder of Sir Lee Stack, Gov. Gen. of the Sudan, were hanged. The death sentence imposed upon Abdel Fattah Pnayat, one of the conspirators, was commuted to life imprisonment.

—Capt. Fraser Hale of the Army Air Service, a White House aide, and his mechanic, Private E. C. Norris, died in plane fall at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Aug. 24—The U. S. warship fleet left Wellington, N. Z., for Pago Pago.

—10 died in railway train collision near Sens, France.

—Striking employees of transfer companies caused taxis at N. Y. City to handle baggage. The strike ended Sept. 16, in raise of $1 a week in men's pay.

"SANCTION" CITIES EVACUATED.

Aug. 25—The French and Belgian troops evacuated Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, "sanctions cities," which they had occupied since 1921.

—The Chinese tong feud was renewed at N. Y. City, Boston, St. Louis, Minneapolis, with 4 dead and 5 wounded.

—Another act of the World War drama ended at Vellby Beach, on the West Jutland coast, when the German submarine U-20, credited with the destruction of the Lusitania, torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast on May 7, 1915, with a loss of 1,206 lives, was blown up by order of the Danish Admiralty.

Aug. 26—Rains and floods kill 100 in Tokio and Yokohama and make 80,000 homeless.

Aug. 27—Lieut. T. B. Smith and Reserve Aviation Capt. W. Hettig were killed by army planes' collision at Maywood, Ill.

—Ephraim Skliansky and L. J. Hoorgin, Soviet Russia industrial leaders, the former a friend of Trotzky, were drowned when boating on Long Lake, N. Y.

Aug. 28—The bodies of Irving Schlig and Harry Berman were found in a ditch near the Ashburn flying field, near Chicago, both shot through the back of the head.

—Mexico and Great Britain resumed diplomatic relations.

—The Italian submarine Sebastiano Veniero, 47 aboard, has been sunk by a merchant steamer, the Capena, off Sicily.

—Walter J. Fitzpatrick, president of the Fitzpatrick Puller Corporation of N. Y. City, killed himself at Deland, Fla., after receiving a telegram telling of the suicide of his wife, Marie Louise Bernier Fitzpatrick, in her apartment in Kew Gardens, Queens.

Aug. 29—The first water wheel, a 30,000-horsepower turbine, turned at Florence, Ala., utilizing the waters of the Tenn. River at Muscle Shoals. The 19 other turbines at the Wilson Dam will be commissioned as completed.

—The old South Water St. Market, Chicago, closed to make way for a boulevard along the river.

—Babe Ruth, Yankee baseball club player, was fined $5,000 at St. Louis by club's manager, suspended and ordered back to N. Y. City.

—For the first time in Alpine annals an orchestra played at an altitude of 10,200 feet in the Mont Blanc range on the summit of Buet Mountain, above Chamonix. The original and unprecedented feat was arranged by the Mont Blanc Section of the French Alpine Club.

Aug. 30—Movie film distributors were ordered to quit Connecticut because of new State film tax law; a truce was arranged.

—The multi-millionaire Prince, Ahmed Seif ed Din, brother-in-law of King Fuad of Egypt, escaped from a private asylum attendant at Hastings, England.

Aug. 31—150,000 miners quit the anthracite pits of Pennsylvania to enforce their demands for a 10 per cent. increase for contract miners, $1 a day more for day workers and the check-off. Some 8,000 to 10,000 maintenance men remain on duty to protect property. No disorder occurred. In addition to the specific increases asked and the check-off, the men have asked some two score changes in working conditions.

—B. E. Haney, member of the Shipping Board from the North Pacific Coast, has defied President Coolidge by refusing to tender his resignation in response to a telegraphic request from White Court.

—Seamen's strike in Great Britain and Australia which began Aug. 22, delays shipping. The strike ended Nov. 29, when the men accepted wage reduction.

—Two naval seaplanes, the PN-9 No. 1 and the PN-9 No. 3, darted out of San Pablo Bay, a northern arm of San Francisco Bay, shortly before 3 P. M. and flew out over the Pacific Ocean bound for Hawaii, 2,100 nautical miles away. The No. 3 was forced down 400 miles from the start without casualties, the crew being rescued. The No. 1 was forced down when 150 to 200 miles from Honolulu and was rescued Sept. 10, 15 miles east of Kauai.

—At Washington, Robert L. Maddox, former Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Mails and Purchasing Agent of the Post Office Department, shot and killed himself.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1—The Bolivian Congress annulled the election, May 2 last, of Jose G. Villanueva to the Presidency.

—2 men were drowned and a third was reported missing as a result of the burning of the excursion steamer Colonial within 2 miles of Barcelona Harbor, Lake Erie. Coast Guard rum chasers and fishermen rescued 28 men and a woman who leaped overboard.

Sept. 2—The N. Y. State Court of Appeals validated the Home Rule for Cities Act by overruling a decision of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, against that law.

—An army court martial at Manila found Lieut. J. S. Thompson guilty of shooting to death, in April, Miss Audrey Burleigh and sentenced him to be hanged.

SHENANDOAH WRECKED.

Sept. 3—The U. S. Navy rigid dirigible airship Shenandoah (which had left Lakehurst, N. J., on Sept. 2, bound for St. Paul) was torn to pieces at 5 A. M. by a thunder squall while passing over Ava, Ohio; 14 of the crew were killed, including the chief officer, Lieut. Com. Zachary Lansdowne. For details see elsewhere in the ALMANAC.

—King Boris of Bulgaria is ill, it is said, from typhus germs put in his food by political enemies.

—Frank Land, serving an 8-year sentence for a previous escape, and Michael (Lefty) McDonnell, serving a life term for murder, escaped from the Connecticut State Penitentiary at Wethersfield, after drilling holes in the steel ceiling of their cells.

Sept. 4—Mary Daly, 6 years old, was kidnapped for ransom, in an auto, from the home of her father, D. F. Daly, Montclair, N. J. Later, the body of Raymond Pierce, a Negro taxi driver, shot to death, was found near Cedar Grove, N. J. Harrison Noel, 20, of Montclair, who had been in a sanitarium, confessed both murders, the police alleged, and led them to the Daly child's body; he was indicted on a murder charge Sept. 9.

—Explosion killed 150 in coal mine near Pingyang, Corea.

Sept. 5—Premier King announced dissolution of Canadian Parliament.
—Fire destroyed 250 dwellings at Shreveport, La.
—Robbers killed Chas. Pournaras and got $5,500 shoe factory payroll on Greene Ave., Brooklyn.
—The body of Morris Grossman, shot to death and tied in his blazing auto, was found on E. 81st St., N. Y. City.
Sept. 6—Cholera has appeared at Yokohama, Japan.
—The bodies of Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, 19, widow, and Ben Tesmer, shot to death, were found in a cottage near St. Louis.
Sept. 7—The 6th Assembly of the League of Nations opened at Geneva. Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada was elected Permanent President.
—Mrs. C. B. Cook, President of the Benton County, Mo., Y. W. C. A., was assassinated at Vinton.
Sept. 8—At Pittsburgh, District Prohibition Administrator Frederick C. Baird, one of the reorganized Prohibition Bureau's Chiefs, discharged the Division Chief and the entire working force of 35 agents.
Sept. 9—President and Mrs. Coolidge ended summer vacation at Swampscott, Mass., and left for Washington.
—N. Y. State dedicated on the Gettysburg, Pa., battlefield a $30,000 monument to its soldiers who fought and died there.
—Hope has been abandoned for the French airmen, Fernand Laporte and Henri Priol, and their 3 assistants who were lost at sea, Sept. 6, in a hydroplane competition between the south coast of France and the coast of Corsica.
—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is attending, as an observer, the sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

FIVE-CENT FARE BILL PASSED.

—Both branches of the N. Y. City Municipal Assembly unanimously passed the Craig 5-cent fare bill, which provides that transit fares shall not be increased without the sanction, through referendum, of the city's voters. The Mayor signed the act Sept. 17.
—Berlin, Germany, police stopped organization by Americans of "Knights of the Flaming Cross."
Sept. 10—The League of Nations declared the entire success of the League's effort begun 3 years ago to restore the fiscal system of Austria and the Council voted to remove League tutelage from Vienna, retaining control only of resources to guarantee service of the loan contracted by Austria under League auspices. The League retained the right to re-establish tutelage by a three-fourths vote of the Council if this should become advisable.
—The Trades Union Congress at Scarborough, England, voted to establish an International Federation of Trades Unions.
—The Turkish Dept. of Education has ordered all Turks to adopt surnames; the Govt. also decrees hats instead of fez or turban.
—Agrarians killed Mayor Cruz of San Cristobal, Mex.
—10,000 Vienna officials began 3-day strike for salary raises.
—Robbers got 4 registered mail pouches at Winona, Minn.
Sept. 11—The Prince of Wales left Santiago, Chile.
—Tornado in Ottawa Valley killed several and did $500,000 damage at Montreal.
—New South Wales ended the death penalty for crime.
—2 girls who escaped from City Prison Farm were tarred and feathered at Jacksonville, Fla.
Sept. 12—President Coolidge appointed a committee of 9 representative citizens, actively related neither to the army nor the navy, to determine the best method of developing and applying aviation for national defense.
—Arrests of railway workers at the Lackawanna Terminal, Buffalo, revealed $2,000,000 thefts of parcel post packages in last 3 years.
Sept. 13—National prohibition is still on trial, juvenile drinking has increased, respect for law has decreased, but workers' morale is increased, according to a report made public by the Dept. of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches.
—Miss Catherine Goar, 24, a cripple, was killed by a degenerate on E. 77th St., N. Y. City.
—Robert Thierry, French military aviator, was killed in the Black Forest when the airplane in which he and Dieudonné Coste were attempting to set a new non-stop distance record crashed and was destroyed. Coste was injured.
—U. S. Sen. R. N. Stanfield was arrested at Baker, Ore., on a charge of resisting an officer at a cafe. He denied having taken intoxicants and said it was a political frame-up.
Sept. 14—U. S. Sec. of Agriculture Jardine dismissed the complaint against the Armour-Morris merger in the meat packing industry, holding that there has been no evidence of diminished competition as a result of the merger. Acquisition by Armour & Co. of the properties, business and good will of Morris & Co. constituted no violation of the law, the Secretary has concluded.
—H. A. Kirby, in jail at Augusta, Me., on a charge of murdering Miss Aida Hayward last May 19, killed himself with a razor.
—Supreme Court at N. Y. City held that Prince Felix Youssoupoff of Russia cannot recall the sale he made to J. E. Widener of Philadelphia in 1921 for $520,334 of 2 Rembrandt paintings.
Sept. 15—In the Democratic Mayoralty primary in N. Y. City, Mayor J. F. Hylan was defeated by J. J. Walker; the Republican nomination was won by F. D. Waterman.
—A man with a bomb blew himself to pieces in an attempt at the Stadium, Mexico City, to assassinate President Calles.
—The British Govt. complained to the Council of the League of Nations that Turkey is deporting Christians from Iraq.
—Snow storm and landslide checked train of Prince of Wales, on Andes Mts. on way back from Chile to Argentina, and compelled return to Los Andes.
—Dr. Vincenzo Virdone, superintendent of the Italian Hospital at Brooklyn, jumped from the liner Conte Verde while off Gibraltar.
Sept. 16—The Danish proposal to establish in connection with the Permanent Court of International Justice a conciliation court through which all disputes between nations would have to pass was shelved by the Judicial Committee of the League of Nations Assembly, after it had been opposed by the British, Brazilians, Dutch and French.
—The French and Spanish stormed Bibane, Morocco, and got it back from the Riffs.
—Robbers held up the East River Natl Bank, 104th St. and 1st Ave., N. Y. City.
—Miss Margaret Winthrop Folsom, formerly of New York, died at the McLean Hospital for the Insane at Waverley, Mass., where she had been confined for the last 56 years, during which her estate increased from $365,000 to more than $2,000,000. She was 83 years old and had been blind for many years.

SAKLATVALA REFUSED A VISE.

—The Secy. of State sent instructions by cable to the American Cons. Gen. in London to cancel the passport of visa of Shapurji Saklatvala, a Communist member of the British Parliament, who has engaged passage for the U. S. to attend the sessions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Washington next month.
Sept. 17—J. H. Bolitho, ex-County Prosecutor, was found guilty at Morristown, N. J., of charge of accepting bribes from defendants in prohibition cases.
—Jury at Chicago found J. Holmes and Jack Woods guilty of murder in Drake Hotel hold-up July 29, and they were sentenced to death.
—The body of Mrs. Anna Kuespert of Saugerties, N. Y., who vanished Aug. 21, was found in Black Chasm, 2 miles from her home.
—The army completed at Fort Tilden, Rockaway Point, its 4 months' program for testing anti-aircraft ordnance, with a view to laying down defenses for New York and other American cities. The joint exercises of Coast Artillery and Air Service wound up with a trial of the new .50 calibre Browning machine guns.
Sept. 18—Fire at Tokio wiped out the wooden buildings of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. 3 candidates for admittance to the bar who were taking their examinations in the House of Representatives just before the fire was discovered have been arrested.
—The Bolivian Govt. decreed a state of siege in the Provinces of La Paz, Oruro and Cochabamba. Jose Gabino Villanueva, who was elected President in May but prevented from taking office, has been deported and has gone to Arica, Chile. Several politicians have been imprisoned and a telegraphic censorship established.
—The U. S. war fleet left Honolulu for San Francisco.
Sept. 19—50,000 British troops, many tanks and 100 airplanes were assembled at Salisbury Plain, England, for mimic warfare.
—A firebug burned the $500,000 mansion near Tokio of Prince I. Tokugawa, President House of Peers.
—A bomb wrecked the hotel at Chicago of Mrs. Marion Jacobson; later, her body, tortured to death, was found in the lake.
Sept. 20—Mob at New Albany, Miss., burned at a stake a Negro accused of attacking a white girl.
—C. S. Hall, 72, realtor, strangled to death Mrs. Grace Snow, 72, at Epsom, N. H., then drowned himself.

Sept. 21—Formation of the Theological School in Harvard University in 1922 through a closer affiliation between the Harvard Divinity School and the Andover Theological Seminary was declared void by the Massachusetts Supreme Court.
—The Air Board, D. W. Morrow, Chairman, began, at Washington, its inquiry as to best way to develop aviation as a national defense; the Naval Board to seek cause of loss of dirigible Shenandoah opened at Lakehurst, N. J.
Sept. 22—A pouch of registered mail was stolen at the Union Railway Station, Toledo.
—Mrs. Sophie Poleski, 28, was knocked unconscious and then burned to death in a planing mill furnace at 5th St. and the East River, N. Y. City.
—Mrs. Aimee Crocker Gouraud was married at Paris to Prince Mistislav Galatzine of Russia.
Sept. 23—Prince Philip of Hesse married at Racconigi, Italy, Princess Mafalda, second daughter of the Italian sovereign.
—Bread mob at Teheran, Persia, closed the market, chased the members of Parliament out of their buildings and demolished the furniture.
—The wife of W. Kuhnert, noted animal painter, shot to death Baron A. von Krane and put bullet in her own brain at Berlin.
—The French war debt refunding commission headed by Finance Minister Caillaux, reached N. Y. City and went to Washington and began negotiations with Sec. of the Treasury Mellon.
Sept. 24—The will of Reginald C. Vanderbilt, probated in Rhode Island, left $5,000,000 in trust for his 2 daughters collectively; the rest of the estate goes to the widow.
—San Francisco welcomed as heroes of the Nation Com. John Rodgers and his crew of the naval seaplane PN-9 No. 1 on their return to this city after their attempted non-stop flight to the Hawaiian Islands.
—1 was killed, 30 hurt, in collision at Worley, Tenn., of Dixie Flyer and Dixie Limited trains.

U. S. SUBMARINE S-51 RUN DOWN.

Sept. 25—The U. S. submarine S-51, when submerged, was sunk in collision with the Savannah Line steamship City of Rome 14 miles off Block Island; 34 were lost in the submarine, 3 were rescued.
—Kearny Post, G. A. R., was disbanded at Newark, N. J., by the 15 survivors.
—Arbitration, security and disarmament, trilogy of the protocol, were reaffirmed by the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations as the principles upon which constructive efforts for peace shall be based during the next 12 months.
—Mrs. Ada McCobb, 59, widow, was slain with a hammer at San Antonio, Tex.
Sept. 26—Dr. Harvey J. Howard of Peking Union Medical College, who was kidnapped July 20 by Chinese bandits, was released by them.
—Near Paris, a flying distance test of the giant airplane built for a Paris-to-New York flight, which was being undertaken by the French airmen Tarascon and Pavreau, ended in a crash when the machine was forced down by a storm. Both flyers were injured. The airplane caught fire and was destroyed.
—The 6th Assembly of the League of Nations ended its sessions at Geneva.
—All Central France was shaken by earthquake tremors.
—Azerbaijan has adopted the Latin alphabet.
—A granite bench dedicated to the memory of Carl Schurz was unveiled at Juniper Hill, near Lake George, N. Y.
—Carl C. Magee jr., son of Carl C. Magee of Albuquerque, N. M., and Secretary of the Noble Oil and Gas Co., was killed in an airplane crash near Broken Arrow, Okla.
Sept. 27—Daylight saving time ended at N. Y. City at 2 A. M. It began April 26.
—100,000 heard Gov. Alfred E. Smith of N. Y. speak at Beverly Park Forest Preserve, Chicago.
—5 died in collision of passenger trains 7 miles east of Thomasville, Ga.
—The Prince of Wales left Mar Del Plata, Argentina, for England.
Sept. 28—15,000 square miles, containing the homes of 2,000,000, now are flooded and hundreds have been drowned in consequence of the break in the Yellow River dike on the Shantung-Chihli border.
—Asiatic cholera has killed 11 at Manila; 38 new cases have developed in last 2 days.
—42d St., N. Y. City, celebrated its 100th birthday.
—An attempt was made at Meriden, Conn., to assassinate L. A. Kubeck, one of the chief witnesses against Gerald Chapman at his murder trial.
—Samuel Taishoff, the first stock salesman to be convicted under the Martin Anti-Fraud act, was sentenced to serve from 4 to 8 years in Sing Sing at Mineola, L. I.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Sept. 29—The Court of Aldermen elected Sir William Pryke as Lord Mayor of London to succeed Col. Sir Alfred Bower, who retires on Nov. 9.
—The British Labor Party, in annual conference at Liverpool, voted, 9 to 1, not to affiliate with Communists.
—E. C. Ross, bank messenger, was killed at Cambridge, Mass., by robbers who got $10,266.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) revived his 1923 Fair Price Coal Commission with Major Gen. C. W. Berry as chairman.
—Col. William Mitchell of the Army Air Service testified before the Aircraft Board of Inquiry at Washington.
—R. M. La Follette jr. was elected in Wis. to fill the place in the U. S. Senate vacated by his father's death.
Sept. 30—Capt. Anton Heinen, German air pilot who had instructed the crew of the Shenandoah, testified at Lakehurst, N. J., in the inquiry as to the loss of that dirigible in a recent storm in Ohio.
—Gen. W. W. Atterbury succeeded Samuel Rea as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
—The Greek Constituent Assembly was dissolved and a new election was ordered.
—Mrs. Hannah Eldred, 103, died at Baldwin, N. Y., leaving 202 descendants.
—Pearls and other jewels valued at $683,000 were stolen from the suite of Mrs. J. P. Donohue, daughter of the late F. W. Woolworth, at a hotel, 5th Ave. and 58th St., N. Y. City. They were recovered and returned Oct. 13.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—Negotiations at Washington for a settlement of the French war debt to the U. S., were adjourned to give the French Mission, headed by Finance Minister Caillaux, time to return to Paris and submit to the Cabinet the American tentative proposal that France pay America, as full interest, $40,000,000 a year for the next 5 years. The Commission left for France, Oct. 2.
—Rain and landslides have buried 100 houses and killed 30 in or near Tokio.
—President Alessandri, of Chile, resigned, turning the office over to the Minister of the Interior.
—Mencia Carniciu, a Macedonian girl who assassinated Todor Panizza, May 8, was sentenced, at Vienna, to 8 years in prison at labor.
—A telephone cable line 861 miles long was opened between N. Y. City and Chicago.
Oct. 2—Spanish troops captured, in Morocco, Ajdir, the capital of the Riff rebels.
—At Atlantic City, the jurisdictional dispute between the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' unions, which has tied up $250,000,000 in construction in the country and $25,000,000 in N. Y. City, was ended by an agreement.
—Engineer Mason and 6 negroes of his train crew were buried alive in a tunnel cave-in at Richmond, Va.
—J. J. McNamara, labor leader, ex-convict, was sentenced, at Indianapolis to 5 yrs. in prison and was fined $1,000 on conviction for blackmail in 1924 strike of structural ironworkers.
—C. H. Ames, N. Y. City-Chicago air mail pilot, and his plane vanished in Allegheny Mountains, near Bellefonte, Pa., the plane, crushed by falling in tree tops, and Mason's dead body were found on Nittany Mountain, Oct. 11.
—Grace Lusk, former Waukesha, Wis., school teacher, convicted of murder in connection with the fatal shooting of Mrs. David Roberts and sentenced June 18, 1918, to nineteen years in prison, has been granted a commutation of sentence by Gov. Blaine.
—Mrs. Eliz. Ackerman, 108, died at Rochester, N. Y.
Oct. 3—Five airplanes, circling over, theoretically dropping bombs, filled Wall Street with a tangle of soldiers, guns, army trucks, searchlights and finally fire engines and police reserves.
—William H. Scriven, Gen. Supt., of the Pennsylvania lines in the West, was killed when his automobile plunged off a road near Carbondale, Ind.

NEW YORK ANNOYS THE "DRYS."

—N. Y. City, according to the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the M. E. Church, is bombarding the West with "wet" propaganda, with the result that a lot of Western towns, which would otherwise be bone dry, are not so dry. New York raudeville acts, and New York comic strips for the Western newspapers are also in part responsible, says the Methodist board, for the conditions out West. Incidentally, the board states, it is apparent that the idea is gaining headway beyond the Mississippi that New York is "a foreign city, run by foreigners for foreigners and according to foreign ideas."

Oct. 3—At Florence, Italy, clashes began between Freemasons and Fascists which resulted up to Oct. 10, in 18 being killed and 40 wounded, whereupon all Masonic meetings and work in Italy were ordered suspended by the Grand Master.
Oct. 4—After 11 years of partial prohibition, Russia became completely wet. Whiskey, brandy and liquors containing 60 per cent. of alcohol, and vodka, of 40 per cent strength, again appeared in the cafes, restaurants and stores.
—A Finnish gunboat, 47 aboard, has been sunk in manoeuvres in Gulf of Bothnia.
—The Boston Theatre, at Boston, closed after career of 71 years.
—J. E. Hoag and F. S. Wilton, ended, at N. Y. City, in 18-foot motor boat, 5,280-mile trip from Astoria, Ore., which they left May 20. They traveled 86 days.
Oct. 5—The Allied Security-Pact Conference opened at Locarno, Switzerland.
—A merger of the entire German chemical industry, with a capitalization of more than $160,000,000, has been completed. This combine, the biggest in Germany since the amalgamation of the steel industries, is built around the Badische Anilin and Soda Company, which controls the main interests.
—It is reported that 7,000 lives were lost from the Bahrein and Henjam pearl fleets during a cyclone in the Persian Gulf. It is stated that 240 dhows were caught in the storm and destroyed.
—Near Geneva, N. Y., two State troopers were killed, a third was seriously injured and the lives of nearly 300 passengers aboard the Black Diamond Express, were endangered when the train was derailed after crashing into an auto.
Oct. 6—Before the American Legion convention at Omaha, Neb., President Coolidge protested against militarism and the activities of military men, and urged tolerance in American life and regard for differences in creeds, races and religions among the composite population making the nation.
—The N. Y. State Court of Appeals ruled that N. Y. City has no authority to operate busses.
—11 were injured when the Boston Express jumped the tracks at Glenbrook, Conn.
Oct. 7—The last link of the Dixie Highway has been completed, and hundreds of autos are celebrating with a procession from Saulte St. Marie, Mich., 1,989 miles to Miami, Fla.

BISHOP BROWN DEPOSED.

Oct. 8—At New Orleans, by a vote of 95 to 11, the House of Bishops of the P. E. Church in the U. S. took final action in the case of Bishop William Montgomery Brown, retired, of Arkansas, and sustained the verdict of the trial court and of the court of review which found Bishop Brown guilty of heretical teachings. He was formally deposed Oct. 2, by Presiding Bishop Talbot. The defendant was absent.
—Lawrence Buranelli, a passenger, was killed at Hempstead, N. Y., when an airplane fell in 1st race of N. Y. Air Races.
—Lieut. W. L. Wheeler, Army aviator, died in burning plane, Rantoul, Ill.
Oct. 9— Earthquake shocks were felt at Cornish and Ossipee, Me., and in the Merrimac Valley.
—It was only because he was ordered to do so, and because he did not wish to face the "stigma of cowardice," that Commander Zachary T. Lansdowne took the dirigible Shenandoah on its Western flight, his widow, Mrs. Margaret Ross Lansdowne, declared to the Naval Court of Inquiry.
—Gov. A. E. Smith laid, at Po'keepsie, N. Y., the 5-ton cornerstone of the new Mid-HudsonVehicular Bridge.
—The D. B. MacMillan Arctic Expedition returned to Monhegan Island, Me.
—Fire at Niigata, Japan, killed 8 and destroyed 600 houses.
Oct. 10—5 were killed, 19 injured in and around N. Y. City, hundreds of small boats and some barges were wrecked in the Hudson, thousands of trees were blown down, telephone and electric services were interrupted by a wind from the north which blew a gale for sixteen hours.
—Bruce Smith of Louisville, married, at Washington, Princess Bertha Cantacuzene, great-granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant.
—59,000 ducks were eaten at N. Y. City in the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles.
—J. B. Duke, tobacco mfr., philanthropist, died at his N. Y. City home. His first wife, Mrs. Lillian N. Duke, whom he divored ten years ago, died in poverty at N. Y. City, Oct. 24.
Oct. 11—14 were drowned when pleasure boat, Clara B., upset in Sebastian Inlet, Fla.
—At Detroit, Al Waters, Chicago racing driver, was killed and twenty spectators hurt, four seriously, when his automobile went through a fence at the Michigan State Fair grounds.
—W. B. Cole, cotton textile mfr., was acquitted at Rockingham, N. C., of murder of his daughter's sweetheart, W. W. Ormond.
—Robbers killed S. Weinberg at Seneca St. car barns, Buffalo.
—A gunman killed E. C. Shanahan, U. S. Dept. of Justice agent, at Chicago.
Oct. 12—J. W. Weeks, of Boston, resigned as U. S. Sec. of War.
—Following riots and disorders by workers who, led by radicals, are demanding lower rents, U. S. troops entered Panaman territory at the request of President Chiari. Most of the troops left Oct. 15.
—2 killed, scores wounded at Paris, marked 24-hour Communist strike, which failed of its purpose.
—A Russo-German commercial treaty was signed at Moscow.
—Leon Trotzky's health again has forced him to go to South Russia.
—It will be impossible for Government agents charged with enforcement of laws to carry on a legal search of premises and make seizures in a home without a warrant unless an arrest has been made on the premises, the U. S. Supreme Court decided in the case of Frank Agnello of Brooklyn.
—The Court, in another decision, upheld the right of N. Y. State Courts to pass on property rights of Indian residents.
—Josef Forman, Bohemian author, married, at London, Mrs. Richard Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J.
—The Council of the Seventh Day Adventists, at Des Moines, condemned evolution.
Oct. 13—At Allentown, Pa., 2 were killed, 5 were injured and $100,000 damage was done in a gas explosion that demolished the home of Dr. Elmer H. Bausch, and partly wrecked twenty other buildings within a radius of two city blocks.
Oct. 14—Ratifications of the German commercial treaty with the U. S. were exchanged at the State Department by Secretary Kellogg and Baron Maltzan, the German Ambassador. The treaty was signed on Dec. 8, 1923.
—Asst. Sec. of the Treasury Andrews took direct charge of Federal prohibition enforcement; 2,000 agents and employees automatically went off the Govt. payroll.
—A radio station was opened at Aklavik, Canada, 125 miles north of the Arctic Circle.
—The French losses in Syria since France took over the mandate of the League of Nations have amounted to 6,042 men killed or wounded up to July 31.
—Fumes of an unknown poison killed, at London, Prof. H. M. Lefroy, who had been experimenting with an insecticide at the Imperial College of Science.
—Sheriff Hoffman, Chicago, and his former Jail Warden Westbrook were adjudged guilty of contempt and sentenced to thirty days and four months in jail, respectively, and the Sheriff was fined $2,500 for liberties allowed Terry Gruggan and Frank Lake, dry law violators, who were serving jail sentences.

RUHR COMPLETELY EVACUATED.

—The last French detachment which had remained at Ruhrort for the protection of the Inter-Allied Rhine Shipping Commission, left. The Ruhr region is now completely evacuated.
Oct. 15—Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, ex-Commander of the American Legion, was appointed Asst. Sec. of War.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.), spoke at 150th anniversary of Wilmington, Del., Volunteer Fire Dept.
—E. J. Juster, a Court clerk at Long Island City, N. Y., died after eating poisoned food in a restaurant; several others were made sick.
Oct. 16—The Rhine pact was signed in the Locarno Court House by the representatives of the five nations which are parties to it. The accompanying arbitration treaties between Germany and France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Poland were signed simultaneously, and France handed to Poland and to Czechoslovakia each a letter guaranteeing their arbitration pacts with Germany.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at London from South America.
—Shanghai, gateway port of China, fell into the hands of a new military ruler, Gen. Sun Chuan-Fang, the Chekiang commander. Without firing a shot, 10,000 of his troops took possession of the city while 15,000 troops of Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, which had held the city many months, withdrew toward central China.
—Monsignor Daniel Burke, pastor of the R. C. Ch. of St. Philip Neri in the Bronx, and his brother, Joseph, were injured and their sister, Miss Katherine Burke of N. Y., was killed when the French cross-Channel Goliath plane, en route from Paris to Croydon airdrome, made a forced landing and crashed in the fog near Wadhurst.

Oct. 16—The Texas State Text Book Board barred evolution from school books.
—Lieut. George Burgess, army aviator; Maurice Hutton, aviation editor of the Dayton Journal, and Verne Zimmerman, newspaper photographer were killed when the airplane in which they were returning to Dayton crashed near New Salem, Pa., and burned after explosion of its gasoline tank.
—Bethesda Baptist Church, Chicago, was partly destroyed by a bomb.
—At Charleston, W. Va., injunctions against the United Mine Workers of America and its officers and members, granted on behalf of virtually every mine in a belt south of the Kanawha River and running almost to the southern end of the State, were made permanent by order of U. S. District Court.
Oct. 17—The Clyde Line steamer, Comanche, Jacksonville, for New York, was burned off Mayport, Fla., all but 1 aboard were rescued.
—Gen. Rajah Sir Hari Singh succeeded to the throne of Jammu and Kashmir.
—The dead body of Mrs. Craig Biddle, of Phila., was found in her apartment at Los Angeles.
—At New Orleans, the P. E. Church, by an overwhelming vote, defeated a proposal that the church refuse to solemnize the re-marriage of the innocent party in a divorce.
—4 robbers got $45,000 at the West Pullman, Ill., plant of the International Harvester Co.
—Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, at Nyack, N. Y., signed a decree divorcing J. G. Phelps Stokes from Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes.
Oct. 18—5 Yale geology students were seriously injured and ten others were hurt while on a field expedition near Middletown, Conn., when a platform over a forty-foot pit collapsed and fifteen men fell out of sight into the depths.
Oct. 19—Italian colonial troops have occupied the northern portion of Italian Somaliland, which though technically a part of the Italian possessions, has been almost independent under the government of its own chiefs. The territories occupied are the Sultanates of Obbia and the Mijertins, which came under the Italian Protectorate in 1889.
—6 Robbers at N. Y. City got $50,000 of jewels from the auto of a gem salesman, at B'way and 84th St.
—Capt. R. A. Kinloch, Lieut. A. C. Martin, and Serg. Jos. Coulston, died when an army bombing plane fell 400 ft. near Cape May, N. J.
—The constitutionality of the Volstead act and the authority of Congress to enact it prior to ratification of the prohibition amendment by the States were again sustained in an opinion by the United States Supreme Court, which held, in effect, that Congress has the right to enact laws intended to carry out constitutional provisions for the future "when the time comes for them to take effect."
—The Court also voided Arizona's minimum wage law applying to women in industry.
—The U. S. Supreme Court refused to intervene in the case of Mrs. Charlotte A. Whitney, of San Francisco sentenced in 1920, to from 1 to 14 years on conviction for violation of the California Criminal Syndicalism Law.
—Italian freight steamship Ignazio Florio was disabled by storm in mid-Atlantic; crew rescued by the President Harding.
Oct. 20—The Hungarian government is censoring cross-word puzzles.

VATICAN BORROWS IN NEW YORK.

—The Vatican, at Rome, has negotiated with U. S. bankers, a loan of $1,500,000 for the new American College on the site of the Villa Gabriella.
—President Coolidge in an address before the National Council of the Congregational Churches, of which he is honorary moderator, appealed to the clergy and laity and all religionists to exert their religious influence to remedy crime conditions, which he declared political methods were unable to deal with adequately.
—De Wolf Hopper, 66, actor, married, at Hartford, Conn., Lillian Glaser, 29, singer—his sixth wedding.
Oct. 21—The State Dept., has refused to allow Countess Karolyi to visit the United States.
—Capt. Clews of the Canadian Pacific liner, Melita, was killed in his cabin, at Antwerp, and 2 officers were wounded by one of the ship's officers.
—Sari Fedak, actress, got divorce from Franz Molnar, composer, at Budapest.
—At New Orleans, the House of Bishops of the P. E. Church concurred with the House of Deputies in eliminating the word "obey" from the wedding ceremony of the church. The vote was 66 to 27. With "obey" went the bridegroom's announcement to the bride "with all my worldly goods I thee endow."
—Ban on soft coal smoke was lifted at N. Y. City.
—The Federal Trade Commission exonerated 19 beet sugar companies of monopoly charges, including the concerns of which Charles Beecher Warren was President up to the time President Coolidge sought vainly to make him Attorney General.

GREEKS AND BULGARS FIGHT.

Oct. 22—Greek and Bulgarian troops are fighting on Macedonian frontier, at Petrich.
—U. S. Senator P. G. Gerry, of Rhode Island, married, at London, Mrs. Edith S., widow of George W. Vanderbilt, of N. Y.
—P. E. Bishop E. M. Parker, 70, of New Hampshire was found dead in bed at a New Orleans hotel.
Oct. 23—The League of Nations asked Greece and Bulgaria to stop border warfare. They accepted intervention, but hostilities continued several days until ultimatum was sent by the League.
—90,000,000 tons of rain have fallen on London in last 4 days.
—The Jugo-Slav ship, Vojslavh has been lost with all hands, in storm off Land's End, England.
—That an offensive against the British navy which was planned by the German high sea fleet for early October, 1918, was never carried out because propaganda emanating from the Socialist headquarters in Berlin had broken down the navy morale to the point where the crews refused to man the ships for any trip outside the harbor, is the testimony given by several high naval officers before a court at Munich.
—Demanding that the Government retire from the inheritance field and leave this source of revenue to the States, representatives of 17 States, including the Governors of 6, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, at Washington, to urge that the change be ordered by the coming Congress.
—The British "mystery plane," Napier S-4, entrant in Schneider Cup races, was destroyed by fall in Chesapeake Bay, near Baltimore, in trial spin.
—The P. E. Church Convention, at New Orleans, failed to ratify the action taken at the last convention, when a prayer for the dead was inserted in the communion service, for the first time since the Reformation. In the House of Bishops objection was made that the prayer for the dead was a step in the direction of Roman Catholicism.
—The Central Conference of American Rabbis, at Cincinnati, accepted a committee report which said: "Judaism holds that its conception of the one God, who is purely spiritual, unimagined and unincarnated in any historic person, is compatible with any fact established by science or with any hypothesis which science may think it needs for the explanation of natural phenomenon."
—The will of J. B. Duke, tobacco man, filed at Somerville, N. J., left estate mostly to widow and daughter, except for $10,000,000 more to Duke University, Durham, N. C.
—William Zimmer, grocer, was robbed and strangled to death in his store on E. 12th St., N. Y. City.

RADIO SETS BANNED.

Oct. 24—Venezuela has banned radio receiving sets because they keep people from working.
—President Coolidge, speaking at Washington to the Y. M. C. A. international convention, said that what American youth needs is more home control through parental action.
—Lieut. E. L. Adams, U. S. N., died in plane collision off Oceanside, Cal.
Oct. 25—Storms killed 16 in Pike County, Ala., 4 in or near N. Y. City, smashed 7 navy sea planes at Baltimore, unroofed 500 houses at Woburn, Mass.
—The Nationalist Ministers withdrew from the German Government.
—Managua City, Nicaragua, was seized by ex-Pres. Chamorro and troops, who signed, Oct. 26 peace agreement, under which the Government is to be Conservative.
—At Paris, the International Telegraph Congress, at its final plenary session, adopted higher rates on all telegraph and cable lines, amounting to from 10 to 30 per cent. increase.
—An American Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. E. Warner Lentz, 25, of Bangor, Pa., was killed in an automobile accident while returning with his wife from a visit to the Mount of Olives.
—John Brown, farmer, at Sturbridge, Mass., killed Eugene Holden, Mrs. Mary Tiffany, mortally wounded Miss Jessie Tiffany, and killed himself.
Oct. 26—The Chinese Customs Conference opened at Peking; 2,000 students, denied entrance, rioted, and a policeman was killed.
Oct. 27—The French Cabinet resigned; Premier Painleve formed another Oct. 29.
—French troops shelling Damascus, where 2,000 are said to have been killed, have ordered all women and children out of that city.
—The Italian Government has dissolved the managing board of the Press Association.

Oct. 27—An invisible defect in a 96-pound steel rail caused the loss of 18 lives and injury to 54, when the Sunnyland, St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train was derailed near Victoria, Miss., 33 miles south of Memphis, and crashed down a 25-foot embankment.

Oct. 28—The court martial of Col. William Mitchell, of the Army Air Service, charged with insubordination in his criticisms of the service, began at Washington. Owing to his challenges, Maj. Gens. Summerall, and Sladen, and Brig. Gen. Bowley withdrew from the court. The accused, Oct. 30, pleaded not guilty.

—A bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jose de San Martin, gift of Argentina to the U. S., was unveiled at Washington, in Judiciary Square.

Oct. 29—In the elections throughout Canada the Conservative Party made gains. W. L. Mackenzie King, head of the Liberal Government, went down to defeat in his own constituency and with him, went seven other Cabinet Ministers.

—The Right Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M. P., was appointed Viceroy and Governor General of India in succession to the Earl of Reading, who retires from that office next April.

—Danoso Tsankoff, brother of Premier Alexander Tsankoff of Bulgaria, was shot and killed in Sofia while walking on the street.

—Lieut. Gen. Muller, former commandant of the Saxon Reichswehr, was accidentally killed by a machine gun bullet fired at target practice in field exercises of the Reischwehr at Juterbog. An officer of his staff was badly wounded at the same time.

BANDITS ATTACK ARMORED CAR.

—6 bandits attacked an armored car conveying $117,000 three blocks, from the Federal Reserve Bank to the Bank of Buffalo, and escaped with $93,000 in cash, after killing the driver of the car, Charles W. Clifford, and seriously wounding two bank messengers, Lewis M. Yarington and John M. Myers. Yarington died.

Oct. 30—"Prohibition has already yielded results which fully justify its adoption." This is the public statement of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

—Charles Clayton, night guard on estate of P. G. Pennoyer, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan, Glen Cove, N. Y., was shot to death.

Oct. 31—The Persian National Assembly, at Teheran, adopted a resolution deposing the Kajar dynasty, which has ruled the country since 1779. The vote was 80 out of 85 in favor of deposition. The Shah has been for several years a resident of Paris. Reza Khan, Premier, is expelling the Shah's relatives and supporters.

—Max Linder, film actor, and his wife committed suicide at Paris.

—George ("Dutch") Anderson, gunman, pal of Gerald Chapman, fatally shot police Detective Charles Hammond and was killed by the latter, at Muskegon, Mich.

—U. S. Grand Jury at Indianapolis indicted 39 prominent officials and politicians of St. Louis, on charges of conspiracy in $1,800,000 whiskey withdrawal plot.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 1—J. C. Sheridan, ex-Dep. U. S. Marshal, a Republican County Committeeman, was assassinated while playing solitaire at a club on W. 47th St., N. Y. City.

—The Italian Debt funding commission, headed by Count Volpi, Minister of Finance, reached N. Y. City and went to Washington.

Nov. 2—A collision on the Atlantic Coast Line's New York to Florida passenger train, the Everglades, and a loaded school bus at Nahunta, Ga., resulted in the deaths of 10 children and injuries to 21 others.

Nov. 3—Tammany Hall Democracy swept N. Y. City, electing Mayor, James J. Walker; Comptroller, Charles W. Berry; Pres. B'd. of Aldermen, Joseph V. McKee; all the Borough Presidents; the Board of Aldermen, etc.

—A bursting power dam near Conway, Wales, killed 16 and destroyed many structures.

CHINA WINS TARIFF AUTONOMY.

—At Peking, all the powers represented in the Tariff Conference accepted in principle the Chinese proposal that China be granted tariff autonomy, conditional upon China's abolition of the likin tax, a form of inter-provincial excise tax.

—Shirley T. Wing shot and wounded his father-in-law, Claude Meeker, Columbus broker and clubman, wounded his wife, Marjorie Meeker Wing, and then shot and killed himself in the Wing home at Worthington, Ohio.

—The yacht Bunny II., on which W. G. Taylor, Secretary of State for Delaware, and E. R. Pusey of Wilmington, Del., left Southport, N. C., Oct. 23, has been burned near the mouth of Cape Fear River.

—Declaring Detroit the "wettest city", A. B. Stroup, Prohibition Enforcement Chief there, resigned.

—William J. Clark was hammered to death at his garage, Hillside, N. J., when he and his wife returned from a motor trip.

Nov. 4—Woodrow Wilson, A. Mitchell Palmer, Frank L. Polk and others of the Wilson Administration who were responsible for the sale of Government-seized German dye and other patents to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., are exonerated of all charges of bad faith or other imputations in the appeal brief filed in the U. S. Supreme Court by the Department of Justice.

—A secret security pact between Italy and Russia, signed in 1924, was made public at Chiasso, Switzerland.

—At Providence, R. I., Capt. George W. McVay and Assistant Engineer George C. Mullen of the excursion steamer Mackinac, on which a boiler exploded last August taking a toll of 53 lives, were found not guilty by Federal Steamboat Inspectors who heard the evidence in their cases.

—Princess Asaka, sister of the Japanese Emperor, and her husband, reached N. Y. City from Europe.

—A 50-car train from Omaha, Neb., containing poultry, butter, eggs and other dairy products, valued at $500,000 arrived at N. Y. City.

—A plot to shoot Italian Premier Mussolini from a hotel window at Rome, when he appeared on a balcony across the street to speak, was stopped by 5 arrests by the police. Other arrests were made later and police said plot also included establishment of a republic.

Nov. 5—The Executive Committees of six great British trades unions, representing 4,000,000 men, adopted the constitution of a working alliance for times of industrial dispute affecting any affiliated union. The unions concerned are the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railway Men, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Electrical Trade Union, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

—The Belgian Government abandoned courts martial of German officers and soldiers charged with crimes during the occupation just as the presiding officer was about to pronounce the sentence of death upon Col. Mersin, convicted of murder.

—The French franc dropped, on Paris Bourse to 25.4 to the dollar.

CHAPMAN TO DIE.

—The Connecticut Supreme Court affirmed the death sentence on Gerald Chapman. His counsel then raised the point that Chapman is a Federal prisoner and cannot be executed until he has served his 25-year sentence at Atlanta. U. S. Judge Thomas, at New Haven, Nov. 23, granted a writ of habeas corpus transferring Chapman back into Federal custody. President Coolidge, Nov. 23, signed an Executive order commuting Chapman's sentence at Atlanta Penitentiary; on Nov. 26 the order of commutation was offered by the jailer of Chapman in his cell at Wethersfield, Conn., prison, but he refused to accept it; and that same day Gov. Trumbull of Conn., signed Nov. 27, a reprieve, postponing the execution from Dec. 3, 1925, to March 3, 1926, to give Chapman's counsel time to fight the order of commutation in the courts.

—The $16,500,000 Bronx River Parkway was officially opened and turned over to N. Y. City and Westchester County.

Nov. 6—The United States has recognized the Riza Khan regime in Persia.

—Clemency Voroshilloff, ex-peasant and foundry laborer, was appointed Soviet Commissar for War, to succeed the late Gen. F. W. Frunse, and took charge of the Russian armies.

Nov. 7—Employees of Henry Ford at Buffalo, police say, have stolen $100,000 of auto accessories.

—Payroll robbers got $20,000 at Providence, R. I., $9,000 at Detroit; $12,000 at Harrison, N. J.

—The French Government appointed Henri de Jouvenel, Chief editor of the Paris Matin, daily newspaper, High Commissioner for Syria to succeed Gen. Sarrail. Two United States destroyers anchored at Beirut to protect Americans in Syria.

Nov. 8—Five women employed at a hotel at Hibbing, Mich., were found dead, sitting at a table, an empty wine glass in front of each, and a gas jet open.

—The Portuguese Government achieved a victory in Parliamentary elections. Governmental supporters won 85 seats, Nationalists 25, Radical Democrats 8, Monarchists 5, and Catholics 5. The remainder of the 163 seats was scattered.

Nov. 9—At Manila, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the Senate bill providing for a plebiscite on Philippine independence. The House amended the bill striking out the paragraph which would grant independence within six years, making the plebiscite vote simply in favor of or against immediate, absolute and complete independence. Gov. Gen. Wood vetoed it.
—Although submitting a brief in the U. S. Supreme Court, as law officer representing the Government, arguing in support of the constitutionality of the Futures Trading Act, Solicitor General Mitchell, in a supplemental statement, expressed his personal conviction that the law was invalid.
—The foundation stone was laid of the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at N. Y. City.
—Edward Hart, 18, was sentenced at N. Y. City to 20 yrs. in prison for shooting to death in May, Detective R. M. Heneberry and Mrs. Mary Connally.

NEW RAYS DISCOVERED.

—Discovery of short-wave rays far more powerful than X or Gamma rays was announced to the Nat'l Acad. of Sciences, at Madison, Wis., by Prof. R. A. Millikan of the California Inst. of Technology.
Nov. 10—The Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England, has appointed the Bishop of Southwark to preside over a permanent committee of six leading doctors and six clerymen to advise the church on all matters relating to spiritual healing and healing questions.
—Muley Hassan Ben-el-Ehdi has been installed as the Khalifa or Sultan of the Spanish protectorate in Morocco.
—The French Council of War has condemned to death by default the German Col. Weige, commander of the 56th Infantry, and Lieut. Schultz of the 17th Artillery, for cruelties during the first year of the war. Weige, it was testified, used 12 inhabitants of the villages of Berthencourt and Alaincourt as shields for his troops, several being killed. Later he permitted his men to pillage and burn the villages.
—Mayor-elect J. J. Walker of N. Y. City, at a Democratic meeting at Atlanta, Ga., pleaded for party unity nationally.
—It was testified at the trial of Col. William Mitchell, at Washington, that of the 505 American aviators killed in line of duty since Jan. 1, 1919, all but 12 were using planes inherited from the World War.
—In retaliation for alleged Fascist excesses against the Jugo-Slav Consulate and the Slovenian newspaper Edinost, in Trieste, Jugo-Slavs in several cities have carried out reprisals against Italians. Consulates have been attacked, stores demolished and flags burned or dragged through muddy streets.
—Prof. W. D. MacMillan of the Univ. of Chicago, told the Nat'l Acad. of Sciences, at Madison, Wis., that the solar system, of which the earth is a part, will become two stars; one of them, the sun, and the other, a new star made up of all the planets with Jupiter as a fathering point.

KING TUT'S MUMMY.

Nov. 11—The body of King Tutankhamen, who died 3,275 years ago at the age of 15 to 18, was taken from its coffin in the royal subterranean tomb at Luxor, Egypt, by Howard Carter. The face was exposed Nov. 19.
—The Jugo-Slav Government has dismissed the Governor of Agram and expressed regret to Italy over demonstrations at Belgrade and elsewhere.
—At The Hague a Cabinet crisis was precipitated by the resignation of four Catholic Ministers from Premier Colijn's Cabinet, following the adoption by the Second Chamber of an amendment to the budget calling for the withdrawal of the Dutch Legation at the Vatican. The amendment was moved by a Protestant member.
—Washington observed Armistice Day with ceremonies at the Unknown Soldier's tomb in Arlington Cemetery and at Washington Cathedral, burial place of Woodrow Wilson. At 11 A. M., as President Coolidge was placing a wreath on the sarcophagus at Arlington, governmental activities were suspended while officials and clerks joined in a tribute of silence. Two minutes of silence girdled the civilized world at 11 A. M.
—Henry Wilson Johnson, formerly Superintendent of the Children's Home of the Long Island Baptist Association, in Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty before Supreme Court Justice Cropsey in Brooklyn of criminally assaulting little girls under his care in the home. He was sentenced, Nov. 16, to 5 to 10 yrs. in prison.
Nov. 12—10 passengers were killed, over 30 injured, when the Mercantile Express, from St. Louis, telescoped an express from Washington, in a fog at dawn, on the Penn. R. R., 2 miles west of Monmouth Junction, N. J.
—The Italian Debt Funding Commission, at Washington, reached an agreement with the U. S. commission.
—The jury disagreed and was discharged, at Littleton, Col., in the trial of Dr. Harold Blazer, accused of murdering his invalid daughter, Hazel, the "child-woman". The indictment then was dismissed.
—The British submarine M-1, with 68 officers and men, dived in the English Channel, off Start Point, and did not reappear, after collision with a Swedish steamer.
—At the Shenandoah naval court of inquiry, at Washington, Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne, widow of the commander of the storm-wrecked dirigible, swore that a naval officer had sent her by another naval officer's wife "false testimony" for her to testify to.
Nov. 13—M. Madjariow, Mayor of Sofia and son of the Bulgarian diplomat Michael Madjariow, was assassinated by a former municipal employee who had been discharged recently. The assassin committed suicide.
—The Polish Cabinet resigned owing to a difference of opinion between the Ministers and the Bank of Poland over the method of maintaining the exchange value of the zloty, the Polish unit of currency.
—The U. S. Bureau of Standards, at Washington, received from Dr. Neils Bohr, Denmark, 2 small flasks of the element Hasnium, recently discovered.
—Representative John W. Langley of Pikeville, Ky., and Milton Lipschutz, Philadelphia, will have to serve terms in the Atlanta Penitentiary on charges of conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled at Cincinnati, O.
Nov. 14—At Noblesville, Ind., D. C. Stephenson, former Grand Dragon of the Indiana Ku Klux Klan, was found guilty by a jury of second degree murder in connection with the death of Madge Oberholtzer of Indianapolis. Earl Klenck and Earl Gentry, his bodyguards and co-defendants, were found not guilty. Second degree murder carries the penalty of life imprisonment, which was imposed.
—E. F. Feickert, Plainfield, N. J., banker, was granted divorce at Reno, Nev., from Lillian F. Feickert, Rep. State Vice Chairman of New Jersey, alleging her political activity had broken up his home life.

NYE APPOINTED SENATOR.

—Gov. A. G. Sorlie of North Dakota announced appointment of Gerald P. Nye, editor and Non-Partisan League leader, to be U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ladd until June 30, 1926, the date set for a special election to fill the remainder of Ladd's term.
Nov. 15—The Federal Prohibition Enforcement Chief at N. Y. City dismissed 75 of his old force inherited from predecessors.
—Fascism is organizing in France under the name of "Blue Shirts", or "Young Patriots."
—Near Tsingtao, China, Marshal Chang Tso Lin's 5th Shantung Division, becoming mutinous, fired from the rear on the Russian White Brigade attached to Chang's forces. It is reported that the majority of the 3,000 Russians were killed.
Nov. 16—A jury at Montclair found guilty of murder Harrison W. Noel, 20, alleged slayer, Sept. 3, of Raymond Pierce, a Negro taxi driver, in whose car, on Sept. 4, Mary Daly, 6, was kidnapped and then killed by Noel, it was charged. Noel was sentenced to death, Nov. 23.
—Platt May, a Ute Indian, was acquitted at Pueblo, Col., of the charge of murdering his newborn infant, which had been buried alive with its dead mother by direction of a medicine man. The court held the crime not proved against May.
—County Judge Bleakley in White Plains, N. Y., dismissed three indictments against Clarence O. Baring, formerly of White Plains, who was alleged to have poisoned his wife's food. Baring was tried, found insane and sent to Matteawan State Hospital several months ago. He was released later in $5,000 bail for trial.
—9 drowned when a small boat of the U. S. Coast Guard steamer Morrill upset off Shelburne, N. S.
—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood has donated £1,000 of the $25,000 prize he received in New York last December from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for the development of tennis and golfing facilities and also for the use of the library of the League.
—The body of Lieut. Nathan Green, U. S. N., was found in the bay at San Diego, Cal.
Nov. 17—France returned to Germany, at Kehl, in Baden, the body of Baron Manfred von Richthofen, war aviator, killed over the Somme in 1918.

Nov. 17—Samoots Amatuma, who had been shot to death in a barber's chair at Chicago, was buried in a $10,000 silver-bronze coffin; 26 autos carried flowers to the grave.
—Eugene Reising, crack pistol shot, convicted of selling a pistol "silencer" to one of a gang of N. Y. City robbers, was sentenced there to an indefinite term in prison.
—The Clyde liner, Lenape, took fire off New Jersey and reached the Delaware Bay Breakwater, where passengers and crew were taken off; 1 dead, several injured.
—Dr. E. B. Bronson, 80, and several servants, died in fire at his home on W. 49th St., N. Y. City.
Nov. 18—The British House of Commons, 375 to 13, ratified the Locarno security treaty.
—At Schenectady, N. Y., a sentence of from 10 to 50 years in prison was imposed on Harry C. Fairbanks, confessed kidnapper of Vernon Alexanderson, young son of E. W. W. Alexanderson, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company. Fairbanks entered a plea of guilty.
Nov. 19—President Coolidge, in address to the Chamber of Commerce, at N. Y. City, proclaimed national prosperity, urged a World Court, upheld financing by U. S. of foreign war debts, pledged Government aid to "true business," and advocated rail and terminal consolidations.
—Syrian rebels have captured the town of Merj Ayun.
—A decree of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union was published, merging the Foreign Trade Monopoly Department and the Commissariat of Internal Trade into the one Commissariat of Foreign and Internal Trades. The new measure will go into effect immediately. A second decree of the Central Executive Committee appoints M. Tsurupa, Lenin's chief lieutenant in the councils of commissars, and lately President of Gosplan, to be the new Trade Commissar, with Foreign Trade Minister Krassin and Internal Trade Minister Scheinmann as assistants.

CUSTOMS AUTONOMY FOR CHINA.

—At Peking, the powers represented at the customs conference acceded to the Chinese demand for the enactment of a treaty giving China unrestricted tariff rights, beginning Jan. 1, 1929. China agreed to abolish the likin, or special tax, imposed upon goods in inland transit on the same date.
—A suicide pact between J. A. Rosenberg, 15, and William Strauss, 17, high school students, ended their lives, near Cincinnati, Ohio.
—Two of the men convicted of murdering Abdul Kadir Bawla, a rich Mohammedan merchant and protector of the dancing girl Mumtaz Begum, were executed at Bombay. They were Shafi Ahmed, a sergeant-major of mounted police, maintained by the Maharaja of Indore, and Cap. Sham Rao Dighe of the Indore airforce. The third condemned man, Ponde, an officer of the Maharaja's household, is confined in an insane asylum.
—R. B. Harte, grandson of Bret Harte, killed himself at Paris over a love affair.
—Rev. G. R. Starr, Dean of St. George's P. E. Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., killed himself at Boston.
Nov. 20—Queen Alexandra, widow of Edward VII. and mother of King George, 81, died at Sandringham, England. Burial services were held, Nov. 27, at Westminster Abbey; the body was buried, Nov. 28, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
—A Naval Court of Inquiry, at Washington, acquitted Capt. Paul Foley, technical aide to Sec. Wilbur, of the charge of having tried to influence the testimony of the widow of Commander Zachary Lansdowne of the wrecked dirigible, Shenandoah.
—The Roman Senate, 208 to 6 (21 not voting) banned secret societies.
—Payroll robbers killed a man at Toledo and got $18,000.
Nov. 21—The German Reichsrat (Executive Council of the Reichstag) accepted, 34 to 4, the Locarno treaty and authorized the Government to ask admission to the League of Nations.
—U. S. Judge Winslow, at N. Y. City, authorized the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R. to keep its trolley system of 960 miles in 5 States, which a U. S. Court 11 years ago ordered sold. The company said it had never found a buyer.
—Robbers got $75,000 in postage stamps at Superior, Wis.
Nov. 22—The French Cabinet, headed by Painleve, was defeated in Parliament, 278 to 275, following a charge that a leak of information concerning the Government's financial program had permitted bankers to profit vastly through speculation.
—Ex-Premiers Briand and Herriot and Paul Doumer failed to form a ministry. Briand, again asked, accepted Premiership, Nov. 27 and formed a cabinet.
—Domizio Torrigiani, Grand Master of Italian Freemasons, has ordered dissolution of all Masonic lodges. The Grand Orient Lodge will, however, continue to function as a Masonic organization, in conformity with the new associations law, and new lodges will be created also conforming to the requirements of this law.
—Students of the College of the City of New York have voted in the proportion, of nearly 6 to 1 against compulsory military training.
Nov. 23—Mayor-elect J. J. Walker of N. Y. City, arrived at Havana from Miami, Fla., on a Cuban gunboat and was the guest of Pres. Machado and his Cabinet; he returned to Miami, Nov. 26.
—The Druse revolt has spread in Southern Lebanon
—Capt. K. H. Gorman and Lieut. H. C. Brandt, of the army, were lost when bombing plane fell into sea off Honolulu.
—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the death sentence passed Jan. 16, last, on William Cavalier, 15, who killed his grandmother, for robbery, Sept. 5, 1924.
—The Court held that the Governor cannot oust Public Service Commissioners without giving a reason, nor without the consent of the State Senate. The decision was in the cases of James S. Benn, Philadelphia, and S. Ray Shelby, Uniontown, dismissed by Gov. Pinchot last summer. Under the ruling both remain in office.
—Premier Herbert Greenfield of Alberta resigned and was succeeded by Atty. Gen. J. E. Brownlee.
—The Parker House, Boston, opened in 1854, closed its doors to make way for a new and larger structure.
—Col. William Mitchell, the defendant, was cross-examined at the Air Service Board court martial, Washington. He was on the stand 2 days and reiterated his charges against the War and Navy Departments.
—Up to Nov. 15, when the deer season closed, 29 hunters in N. Y. State were killed and 86 wounded, in 1925.
—Zaghlul Pasha has been chosen secretly by Senators and Deputies as President of the Egyptian Parliament which was dissolved last March.

BRYN MAWR PERMITS SMOKING.

—Bryn Mawr College drops cigarette ban and plans smoking room for girl students.
—J. L. Lewis, head of coal miners unions, told Pres. Coolidge bituminous operators are violating Jacksonville wage agreement.
Nov. 24—The Chilean delegates having withdrawn from the Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Conference at Arica, Chile, that body has adjourned indefinitely. The U. S. warship Denver has been ordered from the Canal Zone to Arica. Ex-Pres. Alessandri of Chile, in a speech at Arica, Nov. 23, charged the Americans there with having promoted conflict, discord and hatred between Chile and Peru.
—Dr. Eoin MacNeill, Minister of Education and former member of the Irish Boundary Commission, resigned from the Irish Free State Cabinet.
—The U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington revoked all home permits for making 200 gallons of tax-free wine a year.
—J. ("Satan") Miller, 105, Civil War veteran, died at Omaha, Neb.
—The N. Y. City Board of Aldermen voted unanimously in favor of extension by the Legislature of the Emergency Rent Laws, scheduled to expire next Feb. 15.
—The Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Rector of St. Thomas's P. E. Church, N. Y. City, was there consecrated as a Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island.
—6 robbers, 2 of whom were wounded in the encounter, got $57,000 from the Drovers' Nat'l Bank armored car guard at Chicago; a policeman was mortally shot.
—44 members of the Texas Legislature signed a call to Gov. (Mrs.) M. A. Ferguson demanding a special session of that body by Dec. 10. The Governor granted 97 "Thanksgiving" pardons, including 13 to persons convicted of homicide.
Nov. 25—Albert Inkpin and 11 other British Communists were sentenced at London to prison (6 mos. to 1 yr.) on sedition charges.
—The Supreme Court at N. Y. City authorized sale of C. Vanderbilt house, 57th St. and 5th Ave., at $7,100,000.
Nov. 26—The King of Siam (Rama VI.), 45, who had ruled 15 years, died at his palace at Bangkok

GERMANY RATIFIES TREATIES.

—The German Reichstag's first vote on Locarno gave the security program a majority of 112—271 Deputies voting for the Government's enabling measure and 159 against. The vote was taken on the first paragraph of the bill, the second being passed by a show of hands. Nationalist amendments aimed at separating ratification of the Locarno Treaties from Germany's entry into the League of Nations were rejected 245 to 170. The whole Locarno pact was ratified Nov. 27, along with the arbitration treaties.

Nov. 26—At Mexico City a convention between Mexico and Spain was signed. A mixed commission will be formed to study the damages suffered by Spanish citizens.
—The railway department of the Japanese Government announced plans to replace all steel rails on all railroads with British and German-made rails, excluding all American rails. An expert committee, after tests lasting two years, found the American rails vastly inferior to the European product, in so far as Japanese topographical conditions are concerned. The replacement work will require ten years and cost 50,000,000 yen, it is estimated.
—A protest against social and economic conditions in Porto Rico, signed by 13,000 Porto Ricans, was presented to President Coolidge by Senator Santiago Iglesias.
Nov. 27—The Italian Chamber of Deputies approved the Government's bill to establish the rule of Podestas, officials appointed by the Central Government, for municipalities of less than 5,000 inhabitants. The Minister promised the Government would choose the Podestas from among "absolutely honest and capable Fascist persons."
—Great storms have ravaged the coast of Europe from the Channel to Gibraltar and thence in the Mediterranean to Sicily. 50 fishermen were drowned, many vessels destroyed. Bagnara and Monteleone were partly wrecked by waves.
—Russell H. Hoadley, a N. Y. City realtor, shot himself to death at Nice, France.

CHARLES F. MURPHY ESTATE.

—The estate of Charles F. Murphy, leader of the Tammany democracy, N. Y. City, who died April 25, 1924, was appraised by the State Transfer Tax office at $2,170,761 gross, $1,992,987 net, mostly in securities. He left his widow $632,218, and the rest to other relatives and friends.
—A woman and her daughter held up the Renner, S. D., State Bank and got $390. When captured, Nov. 28, they said they needed the money.
Nov. 28—Mob at Peking wrecked homes of the Chinese Ministers of Finance and Education, the Chief of Police and other officials in anti-tariff riots.
—A satisfactory agreement between the British Government and Ibn Saoud, Sultan of Nedj and leader of the Wahabi tribesmen, has been concluded, it is announced by Sir Gilbert Clayton, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of Great Britain.
—Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson proclaimed that the State of Texas would pay $500 reward for the conviction of any one worth $5,000 who has violated the liquor laws. Her proclamation said three men in Texas—"a big newspaper publisher," a "prominent ex-official and millionaire" and a "District Judge in a Central Texas city"—drank their liquor and boasted of it, while poor men went to jail.
—Gov. Pinchot of Pa. asked the striking anthracite miners to return to work immediately at the old rate of wages, pending the fixing by a board of award of pay not lower than the 1925 rates for a period of five years, with guarantees that existing inequalities in wage rates be eliminated immediately and the check-off for union dues of not more than $14 a year be established. The men's strike committee agreed, Nov. 29, but the operators, Nov. 30, rejected the Pinchot offer.
—At Leningrad, sentences of death have been carried out on 6 former port officials and 6 private traders for misappropriation of 1,500 tons of state merchandise, valued at over $1,000,000.
Nov. 29—Peking students and other rioters burned the plant of the newspaper Chenpao, and attacked homes of pro-Japanese.
—The seamen's strike, which began Aug. 22 and which precipitated general elections in Australia, has ended. The strikers have decided to accept the owners' terms, which included a reduction of wages.
—Valdes Mandeville, Chilean Minister to Berne, who presented to Secy. Drummond of the League of Nations an extensive memorandum outlining Chile's views on the Tacna-Arica dispute, said publicity was his only purpose and denied any intention of appealing to the League.
Nov. 30—The police at Athens, Greece, in an order effective Dec. 15, prohibit girls over 12 years of age and all women from wearing skirts which reach higher than 12 inches from the ground.
—After 23 years' suffering from dermatitis caused by early experiments with the X-ray, Reginald G. Blackall is dead in a London hospital. He was a pioneer in that branch of medicine.
—6 armed robbers held up 3 armed guards of Hahne & Co. at Halsey and West Park Sts., Newark, N. J., and stole a bag containing $64,900 in cash and checks, part of the day's receipts, which the guards were taking to a bank. The men escaped after a mile chase by policemen and civilians. Of the amount stolen $40,000 was in cash.
—14 lives were sacrificed, 5 more than last year, during the Maine big game season, according to State House records. 4 hunters were mistaken for deer, 4 were killed by the accidental discharge of their own guns, 3 were accidentally shot by their hunting companions and 3 were drowned.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1—The security and arbitration pacts negotiated at Locarno were signed at London by representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia.
—Agreement was reached on funding terms of the $44,590,000 Roumanian debt and received the approval of President Coolidge. The British settlement of interest at 3 and 3½ per cent. was the basis for the agreement. The principal of the Roumanian debt was $36,108,494.94 and interest was calculated to bring the total to $44,590,000, as of June 15, 1925. The Roumanian Government agreed to pay the principal over a period of 62 years with interest of 3 per cent. for the first 10 years and 3½ per cent. a year thereafter.
—6 lives were lost, 5 of them near Tampa, damage estimated at $3,000,000 was done to property and one of the worst tie-ups in wire communication ever known on the Florida East Coast was caused by high winds and driving rains in the last 24 hours.
Dec. 2—President Coolidge's Aviation Inquiry Board, headed by D. W. Morrow, reported against a unified air service.

MOST PERFECT BOY AND GIRL.

—At Chicago the most perfect boy and girl in America were selected at the International Livestock Exposition. Alice Burkhart, 15, of Audubon County, Iowa, was chosen as the most perfect girl, and George Cuskaden, 14, of St. Paul, Ind., won the honors as the country's most perfect specimen of boyhood. The selections were made by competitive physical examinations of more than 600,000 farm boys and girls. The girl is 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighs 131 pounds, milks the cows, rides horseback, swims, plays tennis and basketball, but drinks neither tea nor coffee. George Cuskaden is 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. He is an athlete, playing on his high school basketball, baseball and track teams.
—Dr. Thomas Gallagher, former Irish political prisoner, who was discharged insane from Portland Prison, England, 29 years ago through The World's revelation that 13 years' incarceration and the horrors to which he was subjected had wrecked his reason, is dead in Dr. Coombes's sanitarium, Corona, Queens. He had been a patient there 25 years after first being cared for in the Long Island Home for the Insane, Amityville. Dr. Gallagher, a Williamsburg physician, was convicted of "treason-felony" June 14, 1883, in the Central Criminal Court, London, and sentenced to penal servitude for life for alleged conspiracy to destroy the English Houses of Parliament by dynamite.
—Capt. Harry H. Shepherd and Lieut. John D. Christian, airmen attached to Marine Aviation Squadron No. 1, were killed when their planes collided at a height of 3,000 feet over San Diego Bay.
—The Spanish Directorate, which began in Sept., 1923, ended with the resignation of Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera and his appointment by the King as Premier with a civil Cabinet.
Dec. 3—Agreement on Irish boundaries was reached by the British Cabinet, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State and Premier Craig of Ulster.
—Premier Briand's appeal to the patriotism of all parties to unite to save France from its economic and financial menace induced the Chamber of Deputies to adopt the Government's bill providing for inflation of the currency by 7,500,000,000 francs and additional taxation ranging from 20 to 100 per cent.
—The latest project of Premier Mussolini of Italy is to extend the influence of the Fascist regime abroad as well as at home through the establishment of so-called "Recreational Centres" for Italian subjects in foreign countries.
—A Commission of the League of Nations investigating the Greco-Bulgar dispute finds Greece almost entirely to blame and has assessed damages totaling 30,000,000 levas, or about $249,000. Of this amount $146,000 is assessed as reparation for material and moral damage, which includes "the loss of the lives of 1 lieutenant, 4 soldiers, 2 children and 5 civilians; the wounding of 19 persons; the loss of property, etc.
—Fire destroyed, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, 10 buildings, including the Grand Hotel; loss, $1,000,000.

Dec. 4—The jury at White Plains, N. Y., trying the suit of Leonard Kip Rhinelander to annul his marriage to Alice Jones, daughter of a Negro, found for the defendant. He had alleged he was deceived.
—The 1925 tax revision bill was made public.
—600,000 home seekers are camped in tents in Florida.
—The French Senate passed Premier Briand's money bill.
—An appeal to Pope Pius XI. for moral support of "civil authority" in the U. S. was made public by the United Committee for Prohibition Enforcement, made up of a number of Catholic and Protestant reform organizations.
—U. S. Atty. E. R. Buckner has made arrests in an alleged $25,000,000 liquor smuggling plot in which the Coast Guard is said to be involved.
—W. P. G. Myers, in a contest at Groton, S. D., ate 43 flapjacks, a roll and some bologna sausage.

Dec. 5—The German Cabinet, headed by Chancellor Luther, resigned in accordance with Chancellor Luther's announcement prior to the Locarno pact-signing ceremony. President von Hindenburg asked Dr. Luther to continue at his post.
—Premier Ferguson of Ontario announced that a deposit of helium gas had been discovered at Inglewood, in Peel County, about 40 miles northwest of Toronto. 3 wells have been purchased by the Government, which for some time has been extracting gas from them in co-operation with the University of Toronto.
—Lusitania steamship claims have all been disposed of by the Mixed Claims Commission at Washington—total awards, $167,663,102.

Dec. 6—President Coolidge left Washington for Chicago, where, on Dec. 7, at the Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, he spoke against Government price-fixing, favored co-operative sales, and upheld the tariff.

ELECTION DAY IN PALESTINE.

—Election day for the Jews in Palestine—the first ballot for the Jewish National Assembly since 1920—was a success despite the abstention of the extreme Orthodox element, which protested on religious grounds against Woman Suffrage. About half the qualified voters went to the polls. The Labor tickets, whose supporters number few Orthodox Jews, rolled up the heaviest vote. Rabbis picketed the polls at Jerusalem.
—Pope Pius bestowed the apostolic benediction of the Golden Rose upon Queen Elizabeth of Belgium on the occasion of her silver wedding anniversary.
—At Tokio, the first child of Prince Regent Hirohito and Princess Nagako, a 7-pound girl, was born.
—Harold E. ("Red") Grange played at the Polo Gounds, N. Y. City, and helped the Chicago Bears beat the New York Giants, 19 to 7, in a professional football game. His share of the receipts exceeded $25,000 it was estimated. There were 70,000 spectators.
—Military staffs of the Little Entente and Poland, who have been conferring for past weeks at Bucharest have, according to the Frele Presse, reached a full agreement and signed a convention on the military matters under discussion.
—Russia's famous woman cavalry Captain, Nadeznda Budennaya, wife of Gen. Budenny, Commander in Chief of the Red cavalry, died at Moscow. The cause is not clearly known.

Dec. 7—The 69th Congress opened its first regular session at Washington. Nicholas Longworth, (Rep., Ohio) was elected Speaker of the House, 229 to 173 for F. J. Garrett (Dem., Tenn.), and 13 for Henry A. Cooper of Wis. The rules of the House were amended to require 218 signatures of members, instead of 150, to get a bill on the calendar and out of committee.
—10,000 persons at Norway, Me., cheered the departure of A. M. Dunham, 72, champion fiddler of that State, for Dearborn, Mich., where he arrived Dec. 8, to play old-time dance music for Henry Ford.
—The Turkish Govt. has extended for another year martial law in Eastern Anatolia.
—A reminder of how the hunter has become the hunted in Russia was provided, at Moscow, by the arrest of 15 former executioners under the Czarist regime, charged with having strangled to death at least 500 revolutionists.

Dec. 8—President Coolidge, in annual message to Congress, read in both Houses, asked for a law enabling him to deal with coal strike. He stressed national economy, Federal tax reduction, participation in the World Court, and States' rights.
—Asserting her belief that a majority of the people of Texas did not want a special session of the Legislature at this time, Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson in a public statement defied her enemies and refused to call a special session.
—At Buffalo, N. Y., Chief of Police Frank X. Kinly of North Tonawanda and William A. Gillespie, Commissioner of Public Works of that city, were sentenced to 2 years each in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, and to pay fines of $5,000, by Judge Hazel in Federal Court. The men were convicted of complicity in a liquor smuggling plot.
—A jury in the U. S. Court at N. Y. City found Lewis C. Van Riper, his son and 8 others guilty of using the mails to defraud. The Van Ripers and 6 others were fined $1,000 each and sentenced to 5 years in prison.
—The British House of Commons ratified the Irish boundary agreement.
—The Italian Senate authorized the Government to float a loan of $100,000,000 in the U. S. and approved the agreement made between Finance Minister Volpi and J. P. Morgan & Co. for that purpose. The Senate also ratified the war debt agreement entered into with the United States.
—At Geneva, the Council of the League of Nations adopted the recommendation of the Council committee that the U. S., German and Russian Govts. be invited to send official representatives to take part in the work of the League's Special Preparatory Commission for Disarmament.

Dec. 9—The irreducible minimum in Government expenditure is nearly reached. President Coolidge informed Congress in his annual budget message, and the growth of the Nation will require larger Federal outlay in the years to come. This statement, praise of the proposed tax reduction scheme and announcement of an estimated surplus of $330,307,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, were the chief points in the message. Actual expenses for the next year are estimated at $3,494,222,000 and revenue at $3,824,530,000.
—Gov. Vic Donahey ordered the Board of Trustees of Ohio State University to make a "thorough housecleaning" at the University as a result of a raid by the State Prohibition Dept. on the home and the arrest of a graduate instructor in the English dept. on a charge of possessing liquor and paraphernalia to manufacture liquor.
—At Cleveland, Rev. A. S. Gregg, author, lecturer and head of the American Civic Reform League, was sentenced to 22 months in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary and fined $750 by Federal Judge Jones. Gregg was found guilty by a jury of sending bad matter through the mails.
—At Arica, Chile, the Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Commission approved Gen. Pershing's motion for fixing the dates for a plebiscite. The commission rejected the Chilean motion, and the Chileans will appeal to the arbitrator, President Coolidge. Gen. Pershing's motion named Jan. 15 as the date for the presentation of the election law, Feb. 15 for the beginning of registration, March 15 for the ending of registration, 3 weeks more for all appeals, and the vote to be taken April 15.

Dec. 10—The second most holy Moslem city, Medina, has been captured by Sultan Ibn Saud, ruler of the Wahabis, according to a reliable report. King Ali of the Hedjaz has been forced to flee with his forces to Jeddah where a British cruiser offers him protection.
—Gen. Laidoner, appointed by the League of Nations to head an investigation of the Mosul boundary dispute, told the League Council that the Turks had been guilty of massacres.
—At London, royal assent was given to the Irish bill embodying the agreement entered into by the British Government and representatives of the Irish Free State and Ulster.
—The Republican Committee on Committees of the U. S. House of Representatives voted to demote the "insurgents," E. E. Browne, J. M. Nelson, F. Lampert, H. H. Peavey, Edward Voight, L. H. Sinclair and H. A. Cooper, from their places on committees.
—53 coal miners lost their lives when a gas explosion occurred in the workings of Overton Mine No. 2 of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Co., in the Cahaba fields south of Birmingham.
—Drastic reorganization of the national defense administration and expenditure of $20,000,000 annually for the next five years to build up aviation were recommended in a report agreed upon by the special House Aircraft Committee.
—The British House of Commons added £9,000,000 to the £10,000,000 coal mining subsidy; the total cost to nation was estimated at £21,000,000.

Dec. 11—A despatch from Iligan, Lano Province, Island of Mindanao, says 17 Moro outlaws were killed and 5 constabulary soldiers wounded in a fight, resulting from an attempt by the constabulary to capture the murderers of a Filipino school teacher two weeks ago.
—Benjamin Gitlow, former N. Y. City Assemblyman, convicted of criminal anarchy in Feb., 1920, as a result of publicly advocating changes in government, was pardoned by Gov. Smith.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(All of the Marriage and Divorce data that follow are from the United States Census Bureau.)

Calendar Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Calendar Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Calendar Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.
	Number.	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*
1887	483,069	27,919	1895	598,855	40,387	1903	786,132	64,925
1888	504,530	28,669	1896	613,873	42,937	1904	781,145	66,199
1889	531,457	31,735	1897	622,350	44,699	1905	804,787	67,976
1890	542,537	33,461	1898	625,655	47,849	1906	853,290	72,062
1891	562,412	35,540	1899	650,610	51,437	1916	1,070,684	112,037
1892	577,870	36,579	1900	685,284	55,751	1922	1,129,045	148,815
1893	578,673	37,468	1901	716,621	60,984	1923	1,223,924	165,096
1894	566,161	37,568	1902	746,733	61,480	1924	1,178,206	170,867

There are no divorces granted in South Carolina, the law having been repealed in 1878.

Of the divorces granted in 1923, wives were plaintiffs in 67.8 per cent. of the cases. This ratio has scarcely changed since 1887-1896, when the average was 65.8 per cent.

The causes of divorce specifically alleged and their percentage of the whole in 1923 were: Drunkenness, 1.3; neglect to provide, 4.0; unfaithfulness, 10.5; desertion, 33.2; cruelty, 35.3.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924.

State.	Mar'ges.	Divorces.	State.	Mar'ges.	Divorces.	State.	Mar'ges.	Divorces.
Alabama	28,166	3,380	Maine	6,380	1,236	Oklahoma	26,683	6,423
Arizona	3,893	833	Maryland	25,342	1,664	Oregon	6,967	2,945
Arkansas	28,432	4,516	Massachusetts	32,080	3,793	Pennsylvania	73,331	8,271
California	55,677	11,258	Michigan	49,788	9,244	Rhode Island	5,624	900
Colorado	11,972	2,116	Minnesota	23,124	2,803	South Carolina	20,855	None
Connecticut	12,896	1,205	Mississippi	27,453	2,496	South Dakota	6,401	611
Delaware	1,236	176	Missouri	39,752	9,104	Tennessee	31,505	4,291
Dist. of Col.	5,383	126	Montana	5,141	1,084	Texas	71,986	15,375
Florida	18,589	2,573	Nebraska	4,234	1,894	Utah	5,208	816
Georgia	32,491	1,902	Nevada	1,079	1,037	Vermont	3,086	374
Idaho	4,431	894	New Hamp.	4,575	671	Virginia	21,837	2,907
Illinois	81,918	13,657	New Jersey	27,601	2,000	Washington	17,502	3,925
Indiana	36,308	7,212	New Mexico	4,443	498	West Virginia	18,333	1,885
Iowa	24,855	3,784	New York	106,312	4,622	Wisconsin	15,912	2,281
Kansas	21,170	3,435	North Carolina	23,190	1,461	Wyoming	2,170	590
Kentucky	27,606	4,298	North Dakota	3,707	377			
Louisiana	21,085	1,952	Ohio	50,346	11,920	U. S.	1,178,206	170,867

Divorce figures are incomplete for Florida, (67); Georgia, (5); Mississippi, (10); and North Carolina, (7). This is due to lack of reports from counties which in 1923 reported divorces represented by foregoing figures in parentheses.

RATIO OF MARRIED POPULATION TO ONE DIVORCE.

State.	1916.	1922.	1923.	State.	1916.	1922.	1923.	State.	1916.	1922.	1923.	State.	1916.	1922.	1923.
Ala.	360	348	272	Iowa	294	272	246	Nev.	50	30	30	S. D.	400	453	438
Ariz.	182	215	188	Kan.	281	225	210	N. H.	265	313	252	Tenn.	306	245	215
Ark.	173	179	194	Ky.	302	246	229	N. J.	1,044	674	773	Tex.	191	154	135
Cal.	234	178	181	La.	449	410	341	N. Mex.	309	293	272	Utah	238	297	213
Col.	342	199	185	Me.	462	291	273	N. Y.	1,236	1,087	1,028	Vt.	362	409	349
Conn.	543	581	520	Md.	555	433	391	N. C.	1,173	733	652	Va.	411	376	333
Del.	435	446	646	Mass.	621	494	452	N. D.	459	708	560	Wash.	155	286	182
D. of C.	3,411	1,177	1,542	Mich.	273	226	202	Ohio	308	262	228	W. Va.	576	409	318
Fla.	267	194	180	Minn.	433	370	358	Okla.	204	155	137	Wis.	574	537	531
Ga.	678	626	637	Miss.	335	301	287	Ore.	149	145	129	Wyo.	223	170	157
Idaho	193	220	219	Mo.	242	179	165	Pa.	673	531	492				
Ill.	300	259	237	Mont.	129	201	197	R. I.	367	303	304	U. S.	356	303	277
Ind.	222	190	185	Neb.	303	241	267	S. C.	.....	.....	.....				

DIVORCES IN 1923, DISTRIBUTED BY NUMBER OF YEARS THE COUPLES HAD BEEN MARRIED.

No. of Years Married.	No. of Divorces.	Pct. Distribut'n	No. of Years Married.	No. of Divorces.	Pct. Distribut'n	No. of Years Married.	No. of Divorces.	Pct. Distribut'n	No. of Years Married.	No. of Divorces.	Pct. Distribut'n
Total	156,842	100.0	4 years	12,613	8.0	11 years	5,153	3.3	17 years	2,645	1.7
			5 years	11,224	7.2	12 years	4,604	2.9	18 years	2,369	1.5
Less than 1			6 years	9,920	6.3	13 years	4,080	2.6	19 years	2,063	1.3
year	7,012	4.5	7 years	8,003	5.1	14 years	3,397	2.2	20 years	1,980	1.3
1 year	11,693	7.5	8 years	6,822	4.3	15 years	3,227	2.1	21 years &		
2 years	14,694	9.4	9 years	6,589	4.2	16 years	3,035	1.9	over	13,661	8.7
3 years	15,879	10.1	10 years	6,179	3.9						

The proportion of cases in which children were reported decreased from 39.8 per cent. for the period 1887-1906 to 35 per cent. for the year 1923.

INCREASE IN DIVORCES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Year.	Divorces per 1,000 Pop. Total Pop.	Divorces per 1,000 Pop. Married Pop.	Pop. to 1 Divorce.	Married Pop. to 1 Divorce.	Year.	Divorces per 1,000 Pop. Total Pop.	Divorces per 1,000 Pop. Married Pop.	Pop. to 1 Divorce.	Married Pop. to 1 Divorce.	Year.	Divorces per 1,000 Pop. Total Pop.	Divorces per 1,000 Pop. Married Pop.	Pop. to 1 Divorce.	Married Pop. to 1 Divorce.
1923	1.49	3.60	670	277	1906	.84	2.31	1,185	433	1880	.39	1.07	2,551	935
1922	1.36	3.30	734	303	1900	.73	2.00	1,363	500	1870	.28	.81	3,517	1,233
1916	1.13	2.81	884	356	1890	.53	1.48	1,881	676					

For 1870 and for 1880 the married population was estimated, while for 1890 the married population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated was estimated.

The figures for 1923 and 1922 are based upon estimated population, and those for 1916 and 1906 upon estimated population exclusive of population of counties for which divorce returns were lacking.

The figures for the census years, 1870, 1880, 1890 and 1900, respectively, are based upon the average annual number of divorces for the five-year period of which the census year is the median.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924.

(Census figures cover registration States and are subject to revision; rates per 1,000 population.)

STATE:	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths Under 1 Year Per 1,000 Births.	STATE.	Births.	Birth Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths Under 1 Year Per 1,000 Births.
Cal.	86,230	22.0	56,568	14.5	67.3	N. Y.	233,195	21.2	140,119	12.8	69.1
Conn.	31,675	21.1	16,980	11.3	68.9	N. C.	86,148	31.6	32,279	11.9	82.7
Del.	4,393	19.7	2,988	14.0	95.2	N. D.	14,099	20.8	4,815	7.1	66.7
Fla.	25,856	24.2	15,598	14.6	83.4	Ohio	131,389	21.1	69,949	11.2	66.8
Ill.	137,114	19.9	77,144	11.2	71.1	Oregon	15,509	18.6	9,435	11.3	53.3
Ind.	67,842	22.3	37,163	12.2	65.3	Pa.	222,503	24.2	113,288	12.3	78.8
Maine	18,411	23.6	10,636	13.6	80.7	S. C.	47,313	26.9	22,763	12.9	101.7
Md.	34,566	22.7	20,964	13.8	86.3	Vt.	7,407	21.0	4,860	13.8	70.3
Mich.	98,035	24.1	47,299	11.6	72.2	Va.	64,288	26.5	28,948	11.9	76.9
Minn.	55,624	22.0	24,489	9.7	56.5	Wash.	25,344	17.4	14,523	10.0	.....
Miss.	43,557	24.3	21,139	11.8	71.3	Wis.	57,392	20.7	28,051	10.1	66.5
Mont.	10,132	16.1	4,888	7.8	65.8	Wyo.	5,202	24.0	2,051	9.5	63.8
Neb.	28,943	21.5	12,094	9.0	55.2						
N. H.	10,090	22.5	6,308	14.1	78.0	U. S.	1,608,283	22.5	852,315	11.9	71.9
N. J.	76,706	22.3	40,836	11.9	70.0						

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1915-1923.

(Figures cover birth registration area, incl. Dist. of Col., and are exclusive of still births.)

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			Population of the Area.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1915	398,615	377,689	776,304	234,871	201,722	436,593	30,936,179
1916	420,881	398,102	818,983	264,498	222,184	486,682	32,788,670
1917	696,101	657,691	1,353,792	423,359	352,863	776,222	54,771,416
1918	701,164	662,485	1,363,649	534,720	461,907	996,627	55,515,241
1919	705,593	667,845	1,373,438	422,252	375,852	798,104	61,483,423
1920	775,322	733,552	1,508,874	438,201	397,933	836,134	63,659,441
1921	881,591	832,670	1,714,261	434,019	391,492	825,511	70,425,705
1922	911,831	863,080	1,774,911	497,967	440,578	938,545	78,885,852
1923	921,020	871,626	1,792,646	528,429	463,808	992,237	79,952,425

1923 rates per 1,000 population—Births, 22.4; deaths, 12.4.

DEATH RATE IN U. S. DEATH REGISTRATION AREA SINCE 1900.

YEAR.	Population.	Deaths.	Per 1,000 Pop.	YEAR.	Population.	Deaths.	Per 1,000 Pop.	YEAR.	Population.	Deaths.	Per 1,000 Pop.
1900	30,765,618	539,939	17.6	1908	46,789,913	691,574	14.8	1916	71,349,162	1,001,921	14.0
1901	31,370,952	518,207	16.5	1909	50,870,518	732,538	14.4	1917	74,984,498	1,068,932	14.3
1902	32,029,815	508,640	15.9	1910	53,831,742	805,412	15.0	1918	81,333,675	1,474,841	18.1
1903	32,701,083	524,415	16.0	1911	59,183,071	839,284	14.2	1919	85,166,043	1,096,436	12.9
1904	33,345,163	551,354	16.5	1912	60,359,974	838,251	13.9	1920	87,486,713	1,142,558	13.1
1905	34,052,201	545,533	16.0	1913	63,200,625	890,848	14.1	1921	88,667,602	1,032,009	11.6
1906	41,983,419	658,105	15.7	1914	65,813,315	898,059	13.6	1922	93,241,643	1,101,863	11.8
1907	43,016,990	687,934	16.0	1915	67,095,681	909,155	13.6	1923	96,986,371	1,193,017	12.3

DISEASES FATAL TO WOMEN.

Among the diseases which, according to a statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, kill more women than men are—cancer organic heart disease, apoplexy, whooping cough, tuberculosis of the intestinal tract, pellagra.

Ailments of the thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, adrenal, and pancreatic glands.

Diabetes, chorea (St. Vitus's dance), mental troubles, anaemia (not *pernicious* anaemia), yellow atrophy of the liver, gallstones, chronic bronchitis, vein diseases.

The first quarter of the year, in the North Temperate Zone, brings more deaths of both sexes than any other period.

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Figures show deaths per 1,000 population.)

Australia (1922), 9.2; Austria (1921), 17.1; Belgium (1921), 13.8; Ceylon (1922), 27.8; Chile (1922), 28.4.

Denmark (1921), 11.0; England and Wales (1921), 12.1; Finland (1921), 14.0; France (1920) (uninvaded region), 17.7.

Germany (1920) (excluding part of Posen, Memel, Danzig and territory lost to Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark and Belgium), 15.1.

Ireland (1921), 14.2; Italy (1919), 19.3; Jamaica (1922), 22.9; Japan (1921), 22.7; Netherlands (1921), 11.1.

New Zealand (1922), 8.8; Norway (1919), 17.1; Ontario, Province of (1921), 11.8; Scotland (1922), 14.9.

Spain (1920) (figures provisional), 23.2; Sweden (1921) (figures provisional), 12.4; Switzerland (1920), 14.4; United Kingdom (1921), 12.5.

DEATHS IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES IN 1924.

(By the United States Public Health Service.)

CITY.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.	CITY.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.	CITY.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.
Albany	1,816	15.4	Kansas City, Mo.	4,785	13.4	Philadelphia	25,151	13.0
Atlanta	4,109	18.1	Los Angeles	11,300	.....	Pittsburgh	9,456	15.2
Baltimore	11,176	14.3	Louisville	3,877	15.1	Portland, Ore.	3,167	11.5
Birmingham	3,331	16.7	Memphis	3,430	20.0	Providence	3,452	14.2
Boston	10,858	14.1	Milwaukee	4,716	9.6	Richmond	2,782	15.2
Buffalo	6,913	12.7	Minneapolis	4,641	11.2	St. Louis	10,896	13.5
Chicago	32,647	11.2	Nashville	2,340	19.1	St. Paul	2,844	11.7
Cincinnati	6,158	15.2	New Haven	2,111	12.1	San Antonio	3,002	15.8
Cleveland	9,218	10.2	New Orleans	7,531	18.5	San Francisco	7,431	13.6
Columbus	3,513	13.2	Newark, N. J.	4,906	11.1	Seattle	3,279	.....
Denver	4,104	.....	Oklahoma City	1,139	11.0	Syracuse	2,235	11.9
Detroit	12,747	.....	Omaha	2,609	12.6	Toledo	3,258	11.7
Indianapolis	4,581	13.1	Paterson	1,680	12.0	Washington, D. C.	6,496	13.4
Jersey City	3,985	12.8						

[1]Where there are no death rates there was, the Service says, no satisfactory estimate of population, [1]For New York City deaths see Index.

DEATH ROLL OF 1925.

Abrahams, Rev. Israel (66), of Cambridge Univ.; there, Oct. 6.
Achelis, Fritz (81), Pres., Amer. Hard Rubber Co.; N. Y. City, Dec. 23, 1924.
Ackworth, Sir W. M. (74), railway economist; London, April 2.
Adams, Prof. G. B. (74), historian; New Haven, May 26.
Adams, J. W. (50), illustrator; N. Y. City, June 3.
Ader, Clement (84), "Father of Aviation"; in France, May 3.
Aelbut, Sir T. C. (88), physicist; London, Feb. 22.
Agnus, Brig. Gen. Felix (86), ex-publisher Baltimore American; in that city, Oct. 31.
Aiken, Rev. and Prof. C. F. (62), educator; Boston, July 8.
Ailes, M. E. (58), Pres. Riggs Nat'l Bank; Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Oct. 30.
Alexandra, Queen (81), widow of Edward VII.; Sandringham, England, Nov. 20.
Allen, J. L. (75), novelist; N. Y. City, Feb. 18.
Allen, N. A. (77), organist, composer; Hartford, Conn., May 9.
Amidon, Col. S. B. (62), Dem. Nat'l Committeeman from Kan.; Wichita, May 8.
Ammons, ex-Gov. E. M. (65), Denver, Col., May 20.
Anderson, Jennie (91), (widow of Gen. W. E. W. Ross) actress; Phila., Dec. 27, 1924.
Archer, William (68), critic, author; London, Dec. 27, 1924.
Audsley, G. A. (86), architect; Bloomfield, N. J., June 21.
Bacon, Mrs. N. T., Vice-Pres. Colonial Dames of Amer.; Peacedale, R. I., Oct. 26.
Baedeker, Fritz (81), guide book publisher; Leipzig, April 9.
Bailey-Blanchard, Arthur (69), U. S. Minister to Hayti; Montreal, Aug. 24.
Baker, Prof. J. H. (76), ex-Pres. Univ. of Col.; Denver, Sept. 10.
Bakhmeteff, Mme. George; Paris, June 26.
Bakst, L. N. (58), painter, theatre designer; Paris, Dec. 27, 1924.
Baldwin, F. S. (86), inventor of calculating machine; Morristown, N. J., April 8.
Bancroft, E. A. (67), lawyer, U. S. Ambassador to Japan; in that country, July 29.
Bandholtz, Major Gen. H. H. (60), Provost Marshal Gen. of the A. E. F. in France; Constantine, Mich., May 7.
Baratelli, C. C. (40), sculptor; Milford, Conn., Nov. 11.
Barbe, Prof. Waitman (61), poet, educator; Balto, Oct. 30.
Barber Donn (53), Pres. Architectural League of N. Y.; N. Y. City, May 29.
Barbour, E. D. (83), genealogist; Boston, March 5.
Barger, M. S. (50), Treas, N. Y. Central Railroad; at sea, March 5.
Barrett, Dr. Kate W. (66), Nat'l Pres. Florence Crittenton Mission; Alexandria, Va., Feb. 23.
Barrett, Sir William (81), founder Soc. for Psychical Research; London, May 27.
Barrymore, Baron (A. H. Smith-Barry) (82), yachtsman; London, Feb. 22.
Bartlett, Willard (78), ex-Chief Judge N. Y. State Court of Appeals; Brooklyn, Jan. 16.
Bartlett, Paul (59), sculptor; Paris, Sept. 20.
Basford, G. M. (60), railway publicist and engineer; N. Y. City, Oct. 26.
Bassett, Mrs. C. E. M. (63), actress, ex-Pres. Professional Women's League; N. Y. City, Aug. 11.
Baxter, Col. A. E. (80), ex-clerk N. Y. State Assembly; N. Y. City, Oct. 6.
Becht, Dr. J. G. (59), Penn. State Supt. of Public Instruction; Phila., April 26.
Beck, Sir Adam (68), Canadian hydro-electric capitalist; London, Ontario, Aug. 15.
Becker, Peter (83), Lincoln's White House guard, Gen. Custer's chief of scouts; Colorado Springs, Nov. 15.
Bedford, A. C. (60), Chairman Standard Oil Co. of N. J.; near Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 21.
Bellows, G. W. (42), artist; N. Y. City, Jan. 8.
Bennett, L. J. (92), capitalist, philanthropist; Buffalo, N. Y., April 15.
Benson, A. C., poet, essayist; London, June 16.
Benziger, N. C. (66), publisher; Summit, N. J., Oct. 18.
Bergen, W. C. (63), "millionaire cop"; N. Y. City, Sept. 25.
Begin, R. C. Cardinal L. N. (85); Quebec, July 19.
Bergonie, Prof. J., X-ray martyr; Bordeaux, France, Jan. 2.
Bicknell, Rear Admiral G. A. (78); New Albany, Ind., Jan. 27.
Bicknell, T. W. (91), educator, historian; Providence, R. I., Oct. 6.
Billard, J. L. (83), banker, merchant; Meriden, Conn., Dec. 18, 1924.
Bird, Charles, theatrical manager; Hornell, N. Y., Nov. 11.
Blakely, G. S. (60), Principal of Evander Childs High School; N. Y. City, Oct. 20.
Bliss, C. W. (65), banker, railway owner; New London, Conn., March 2.
Bliss, Rev. W. H., of Seattle, Wash., a representative of U. S. at Opium Conference at Geneva, N. Y. City, Jan. 17.
Boni, Prof. Giacomo (66), archaeologist; Rome; July 10.
Booth, J. R. (98), lumber, wood pulp, copper and rail magnate; Ottawa, Can., Dec. 8.
Borden, Brig. Gen. G. P. (81), Indian fighter; N. Y. City, April 26.
Borst, ex-Supreme Court Justice H. V. (68); Albany, Nov. 26.
Bosworth, M. G. M. (67), Chairman Canadian Pacific S. S. Lines; London, July 26.
Bourgeois, Leon (74), ex-Premier of France; Oger, Sept. 29.
Bourn, A. O. (92), ex-Gov., rubber mfr.; Bristol, R. I., Jan. 29.
Bourne, S. N. (95), banker, textile mfr.; Manchester, N. H., March 25.
Bowers, A. E. (70), State Senator; Manchester, Conn., Nov. 10.
Boyden, A. A. (50), magazine editor; N. Y. City, May 2.
Bracken, Mrs. Clio Hinton (55), sculptor; N. Y. City, Feb. 12.
Bradley, James (67), subway contractor; Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 20.
Branting, ex-Premier Hjalmar (64); Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 24.
Brisson, Adolphe (85), dramatic critic; Paris, Aug. 28.
Britton, E. E.(61), newspaper corresp., sec. 1912 Dem. Nat'l Conv.; Washington, Nov. 9.
Brockway, J. N. (78), Brooklyn editor and critic; Utica, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1924.
Bronson, Tracy (74), N. Y. City newspaper man; New Haven, Conn., Oct. 4.
Brooks, Mich. (80), ex-Police Inspector; N. Y. City, July 24.
Brown, G. R. (67), Comptroller Equitable Life Assurance Soc.; Englewood, N. J., April 10.
Brown, J. E. (57), Chairman Southern Bell Telephone Co.; Atlanta, Ga., March 27.
Browne, H. E. (79), organist; Brooklyn, Sept. 25.
Brunner, A. W. (67), architect; N. Y. City; Feb. 14.
Bryan, William Jennings (65), ex-U. S. Sec. of State, Dem. candidate for Pres., in 1896, 1900, 1908; Dayton, Tenn., July 26.
Buchanan, Sir G. W. (70), ex-British Ambassador to Italy and Russia; London, Dec. 20, 1924.
Buck, Rev. Florence (65), Unitarian preacher; Boston, Oct. 12.
Burge, Rev. H. M. (62), Anglican Bishop of Oxford; in England, June 11.
Burgess, Rev. Frederick (72), P. E. Bishop of Long Island; Garden City, N. Y., Oct. 15.
Burke, Thomas (77), ex-Chief Justice Washington State Supreme Court; N. Y. City, Dec. 4.
Buruna, the Queen of (Sagazeen Mibaya) (83), in that country, April 29.
Burton, Prof. E. DeW. (69), Univ. of Chicago; in that city, May 26.
Burton, M. L. (50), Pres. Univ. of Michigan; Ann Arbor, Feb. 18.
Bustani, Suleiman (73), ex-Turkish Minister of Commerce, author; Brooklyn, June 2.
Buswell, F. C. (65), Pres. Home Ins. Co.; Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 28.
Cable, G. W. (80), author; St. Petersburg, Fla., Jan. 31.
Cadwalader, John (81), Lawyer; Phila., March 11.
Caldwell, J. W. (23), Southern tennis champion; Atlanta, Dec. 5.
Camp, Walter (65), "Father of Football"; N. Y. City, March 14.
Campbell, B. H. (77), for 50 years Principal of Columbia Grammar School, N. Y. City; Elizabeth, N. J., April 3.
Campbell, J. E. (81), ex-Governor of Ohio; Columbus, Dec. 17, 1924.
Campbell, P. L. (63), Pres. Univ. of Oregon; Eugene, Ore., Aug. 14.
Carey, Thomas (62), Chicago politician, owner Hawthorne Race Track; Los Angeles, Sept. 2.
Carlin, P. J. (75), builder; Brooklyn, May 12.
Carlisle, Miss M. H., painter; N. Y. City, March 17.
Carrington, E. T. (55), owner New Haven, Conn., Journal-Courier; Pembroke, N. H., Aug. 6.
Carroll, R. C. Bishop, J. P. of Helena, Mont. (62); in Switzerland, Nov. 3.
Carter, Dr. H. R. (73), asst. U. S. Surg. Gen.; Wash., D. C., Sept. 14.
Carter, Maj. Gen. W. H. (74); Wash., D. C., May 25.
Cartier, Alfred (84), jeweler; Paris, Oct. 15.

Carvalho, D. N. (76), handwriting expert; New Rochelle, N. Y., June 29.
Casartelli, Right Rev. L. C. (73), R. C. Bishop of Salford, Orientalist; in England, Jan. 18.
Cavendish, Lady Frederick (84); in England, April 22.
Chamberlaine, Brig Gen. William; at Paris, June 9.
Chandler, Prof. C. F. (88); Hartford, Conn., Aug. 25.
Chapman, C. T. (64), painter; N. Y. City, Feb. 12.
Chapman, Prof. J. C. of Yale; Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., July 15.
Chelminski, J. V. de (74), painter; N. Y. City, Nov. 2.
Cheylesmore, Maj. Gen., Lord (H. F. Eaton) (77); in England, July 29.
Childs, S. S. (61), restaurant owner; N. Y. City, March 17.
Cholmondeley, Mary, novelist; in England, July 15.
Christie, Rev. Alexander (75), R. C. Archbishop; Portland, Oregon, April 6.
Churchill Prof. G. B. (58), Congressman-elect; Amherst, Mass., July 1.
Clark, C. W. (59), singer, and wife; Chicago, Aug. 3.
Clark, W. A. (86), copper producer, financier, ex-U. S. Senator from Montana; N. Y. City, March 2.
Clark, Rev. W. H. (71), a bishop of the Free Methodist Church; Rome, N. Y., Nov. 9.
Clark, Rev. W. R., Anglican Bishop; Hamilton, Ont., April 19.
Clarke, J. I. C. (79), newspaper man; N. Y. City, Feb. 27.
Clarke, Dr. J. M. (68), Director, N. Y. State Museum; Albany, May 29.
Clay, Prof. A. T. (58), Assyriologist; New Haven, Conn., Sept. 14.
Cleverley, A. B. (57), ex-treas. N. Y. Herald; Rowayton, Conn., Feb. 24.
Clowry, R. C. (86), ex-Pres. W. U. Tel. Co.; N. Y. City, Feb. 26.
Clutz, Rev. and Prof. J. A. (76), of Gettysburg, Pa., ex-Pres. Lutheran General Synod; in Sweden, Sept. 7.
Coffin, W. A. (70), painter; N. Y. City, Oct. 26.
Colby, Prof. F. M. (60), educator, encyclopedia editor; N. Y. City, March 3.
Cole, Prof. S. V. (73), Pres. Wheaton College; Norton, Mass., May 6.
Conant, C. E. (55), linguist, educator; Boston, Jan. 27.
Conwell, Rev. R. H. (82), founder Temple Univ., pastor Baptist Temple; Phila., Dec. 6.
Cooley, Mrs. Clara A. (97), Hon. Vice-Pres. Nat'l Fed. of Women's Clubs; Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 16.
Coolidge, L. A. (63), ex-Asst. Sec. U. S. Treasury; Milton, Mass., May 31.
Coppee, Baron Evence, mfr.; Brussels, June 25.
Coryndon, Sir Robert (54), Gov. of Kenya Colony; Nairobi, Feb. 10.
Cosellas, F. M. (83), sculptor; N. Y. City, May 9.
Coward, J. M. (55), shoe mfr., banker; Glen Ridge, N. J., Dec. 9.
Craig, Rear Admiral J. E. (80); Wash., D. C., June 21.
Cray, J. J. (60), Deputy Police Commissioner; N. Y. City, Sept. 15.
Critchett, Sir G. A. (79), royal eye surgeon; London, Feb. 9.
Cromwell, David (87), banker; White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 12.
Cromwell, Seymour (54), ex-Pres. N. Y. Stock Exchange; Morristown, N. J., Sept. 16.
Crowe, Sir Eyre (60), British Permanent under-Sec., for Foreign Affairs; London, April 28.
Culberson, C. A. (70), ex-U. S. Senator from Texas; Wash., D. C., March. 19.
Culme-Seymour, Vice-Admiral Sir Michael, (57), Second Sea Lord; London, April 2.
Culver, Miss Helen (93), founder of Hull House; Chicago, Aug. 19.
Cunard, Sir Bache (74), steamship owner; in England, Nov. 3.
Curtis, Brig. Gen. A. R. (82); Milwaukee, April 8.
Curtis, Prof. C. D. (49), archaeologist; Rome, June 8.
Curtis, P. A. (77), lawyer, founder N. Y. Athletic Club; N. Y. City, June 17.
Curzon, Marquis (66), British statesman; London, March 20.
Darling, Dr S. T. (52), of Rockefeller Institute, N. Y. City; in Syria, May 20.
Darwin, Sir Francis (77), botanist in England, Sept. 19.
Das, C. R., ex-Pres. Indian Nat'l Congress, Mayor of Calcutta; in India, June 16.
Day, D. T. (66), geologist; Wash., D. C., April 16.
Day, J. B. (78), ex-Pres. N. Y. (Giants) Baseball Club; N. Y. City, Jan. 25.
De Coppet, Camille (62), ex-Pres. of Switzerland; Berne, Jan. 15.
Deering, James (60), ex-Pres. International Harvester Co.; at sea, Sept. 21.
Degnon, M. J. (67), bridge and subway builder; Kew Gardens, N. Y., April 21.
Deming, Sylvester (75), Treas. Panama R. R. Co.; N. Y. City, July 30.
Depage, Dr. Antoine, surgeon; The Hague, June 10.
Depetra, Giulio (85), archaeologist; Naples, July 22.
De Reszke, Jean (75), singer and teacher; Nice, France, April 3.
De Voe, A. J. (79), weather prophet; Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 25.
De Young, M. H. (75), Daily Chronicle publisher; San Francisco, Feb. 15.
Dick, J. H. (74), sugar refiner; Islip, N. Y., Sept. 30.
Dickey, A. H. (60), Christian Science leader; Brookline, Mass., Feb. 8.
Dickie, Dr. Samuel (74), Pres. emeritus Albion College, Vice Chairman Proh. Nat'l Committee; Albion, Mich., Nov. 5.
Dillingham, A. C. (77), Rear Admiral; Norfolk, Va., Dec. 6.
Dillon, J. E. (63), ex-Chief Police Inspector; N. Y. City, Oct. 13.
Dismukes, J. T. (78), banker, philanthropist; St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 4.
Dodd, Brig. Gen. G. A. (73); Orlando, Fla., June 30.
Doremus, Dr. C. A. (74), chemist; N. Y. City, Dec. 2.
Dosch, Col. H. E. (84), horticulturist; Portland, Ore., Feb. 7.
Draper, Paul (38), concert singer; N. Y. City, Feb. 15.
Dresel, E. L. (54), lawyer, signer of U. S. peace treaty with Germany; Prides Crossing, Mass., Sept. 19.
Drew, Mrs. Sidney (Lucille McVey) (35), actress; Los Angeles, Nov. 3.
Duke, J. B. (68), tobacco mfr., philanthropist; N. Y. City, Oct. 10.
Dyer, Rev. E. R. (71), Pres. St. Mary's R. C. Seminary, Baltimore, Nov. 3.
Eastman, J. C. (62), editor and owner Evening Journal; Chicago, Jan. 25.
Ebbets, C. H. (66), part owner Brooklyn National League Baseball Club; N. Y. City, April 18.
Ebert, Frederick (54), President of the German Republic; Berlin, Feb. 28.
Eddy, Brig. Gen. (Nat'l Guard) J. G. (73); Brooklyn, Jan. 30.
Egan, Mrs. E. F., war correspondent; Rye, N. Y., Jan. 17.
Egan, Sir H. K. (77), Canadian financier; Ottawa, Oct. 19.
Eichel, Dr. O. R., Director of Vital Statistics, N. Y. State Health Dept., on duty with the League of Nations; Geneva, Dec. 24, 1924.
Eichhorn, Emil, Left leader in Reichstag, head of Spartacan revolution; Berlin, July 27.
Ellis, F. E. (78), horseman; Orlando, Fla., April 13.
Ellsworth, J. W. (75), coal mine owner; in Italy, June 3.
Emperor Khai Dinh of Annam; at home, Nov. 6.
Erb, Newman (75), lawyer, railroad builder and financier; N Y. City, March 25.
Ewing, Rev. J. C. R. (71), Pres. Presby Bd. Foreign Missions; Princeton N. J., Aug. 20
Eyre, Lincoln L. (68), lawyer; Phila., Oct 29.
Fairchild, G. W. (72), ex-Congressman; N. Y. City, Dec. 31, 1924.
Fall, Leo (52), composer; Vienna, Sept. 16.
Fathy, Gen. Sir Abr.; Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 18.
Figgis, Darrell, poet, novelist, member Dail Eireann; London, Oct. 27.
Field, H. W. (75), for 43 years head of U. S. Sub-Treasury at N. Y. City; Cazenovia, N.Y., March 14.
Fisher, Commander Sir Thomas (41), Gen. Mgr. Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.; London, Feb. 22.
Fisk, C. W. (75), newspaper man; Orange, N. J., June 4.
Fitzgerald, G. F. (89), war correspondent, Gaelic editor; N. Y. City, Dec. 8.
Flammarion, Camille (83), astronomer; near Paris, June 4.
Flattery, M. D. (55), lawyer, author, financier; Boston, Nov. 25.
Fleischmann, Julius (52), yeast mfr.; Miami, Fla., Feb. 5.
Fletcher, Andrew (61), shipbuilder, Pres. Amer. Locomotive Co.; N. Y. City, Nov. 29.
Floyd-Jones, W. C. (69), Long Island land owner, financier; N. Y. City, Dec. 6.
Foley, ("Big Tom") T. F. (73), Tammany dist. leader, ex-Sheriff; N. Y. City, Jan. 15.
Forbes, J. C. (79), portrait painter; Toronto, Can., Oct. 29.
Ford, Prof. H. J. (74), Pres. Amer. Catholic Historical Soc.; Blue Ridge, Pa., Aug. 29.
Forse, Rear Admiral C. T. (78); Pittsburgh, April 13.
Foster, J. E. (60), Vice Chancellor; Newark, N. J., April 21.
Foster, J. S. (48), Pres. Bowery Bank; N. Y. City, Aug. 14.
Freeman, M. H. (54), Chief Eng. N. Y. and N. J. Tunnel; Valhalla, N. Y.; March 24.
French, Sir J. D. P. (Earl of Ypres) (73); London, May 22.
Frunse, Gen. M. W. (40), Soviet War Commissioner; Moscow, Oct. 31.
Furniss, Harry (70), cartoonist; in England, Jan. 15.
Gandolfo, Gen., head of Fascist Militia; Rome, Aug. 30.

Gama, Domicio da, ex-Brazil Ambassador to U. S.; Rio Janeiro, Nov. 8.
Gardener, Mrs. H. H. (71), U. S. Civil Service Commissioner; Wash., D. C., July 26.
Garland, F. M. (71), rapid-fire gun inventor; New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7.
Garstin, Sir W. E. (74), irrigation engineer; London, Jan. 8.
Gates, F. H. (85) banker, ex-State Senator; Chittenango, N. Y., July 6.
Gates, P. G. (70), archaeologist, lumber; N. Y., July 13.
Gause, H. S., shipbuilder; Wilmington, Del., April 22.
Geer, W. H. (39), Director of Physical Educ., at Harvard; Boston, April 1.
Gell, Dr. W. E. (59), Amer. explorer; Venice, April 12.
Gericke, Wilhelm (80), orchestra conductor; Vienna, Oct. 27.
Gielow, H. J. (70), marine architect; Detroit, June 24.
Gifford, Prof. R. W. (58), law expert; N. Y. City, Dec. 2.
Gilbert, W. J. (74), actor; Bernardsville, N. J., Jan. 29.
Gillett, Major William (86), traveler, author, founder Bachelors' Club; London, Dec. 5.
Gillam, M. M. (79), advertising man; Flushing, N. Y., March 22.
Giodano, Prof. A. (64), Dante scholar; Naples, March 13.
Giorgi, Cardinal Orest (68); Rome, Dec. 30, 1924.
Gladstone, Miss Helen (77), educator; in England, Aug 19.
Godlee, Sir R. J. (76), ex-Pres. Royal College of Surgeons; London, April 19.
Goodwin, F. J. (71), a Tammany leader, clerk of the City Court at N. Y. City; Monroe, N. Y., March 8.
Gordon, Prof. D. M. (80), Principal Emeritus, Queens Univ.; Kingston, Ont., Aug. 31.
Gould, Sir F. C. (80), cartoonist; London, Jan. 1.
Gould, W. J. (57), farmer-sanitarian; Monterey, Mass., May 8.
Gratz, Simon (87), lawyer; Phila., Aug. 21.
Gray, George (85), ex-U. S. Senator, ex-U. S. Judge; Wilmington, Del., Aug. 7.
Green, William (63), ex-Pres. United Typothetae of Amer.; New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 24.
Grenfell, Field Marshal and Baron F. W. (83); in England, Jan. 27.
Griffin, S. B. (73), newspaper editor; Springfield, Mass., Dec. 11.
Gruetzner, Edward (79), painter; Munich, April 2.
Gude, O. J. (63), of N. Y. City, billboard advertising; in Germany, Aug. 14.
Guiteras, Dr. Juan (73), yellow fever sanitarian; in Cuba, Oct. 28.
Guitry, Lucien (65), actor; Paris, June 1.
Gwalier, Maharajah of (Sir M. R. Sindhia); Paris, June 5.
Gwatkins, Major Gen. Sir W. G. (65), ex-Chief of Staff Canadian Militia; in England, Feb. 2.
Hadden, George (60), banker, newspaper owner; Brooklyn, Feb. 13.
Haenisch, Dr. Konrad, ex-Prussian Minister of Education; Wiesbaden, April 28.
Haggard, H. Rider (69), author; London, May 14.
Haldane, Mrs. M. E. (100), mother of the Viscount; in Scotland, May 20.
Hale, Matthew (43), lawyer, shipping; Wash., D. C., Aug. 29.
Hall, Prof. F. A. (70), Chancellor Emeritus of Washington Univ.; St. Louis, March 24.
Haller, Dr. Albin, chemist, Director at the Sorbonne; Paris, April 30.
Hallock, G. D. (63), banker; N. Y. City, June 25.
Halsey, C. W. (48), Pres. Rogers-Peet Co.; Bronxville, N. Y., June 5.
Halstead, Dr. J. S. (107), oldest Freemason in U. S., family physician to Henry Clay; Breckinridge, Mo., Sept. 13.
Halsted, R. H. (71), stock broker; N. Y. City, April 29.
Hamao, Viscount A. (75), Pres. Japanese Privy Council; Tokio, Sept. 25.
Hambro, Sir E. A. (82), Director of the Bank of England; London, Feb. 26.
Hamilton, Lord Claud (81), ex-Chairman Great Eastern Ry.; in England, Jan. 26.
Hamlin, Mrs. Hannibal (89), widow of Vice-President; Bangor Me., Feb. 1.
Harmsworth, Mrs. Alfred (86); in England, Aug. 29.
Harriman, Joseph (60), capitalist; Newport, R. I., Dec. 2.
Haskell, Ernest (49), etcher, painter; West Point, Me., Nov. 2.
Haven, G. G. (59), banker; N. Y. City, July 21.
Havlin, J. H. (77), Cincinnati theatre and hotel owner; Miami, Fla., Dec. 17, 1924.
Hawley, Rear Admiral J. M. (79); Wash., D. C., Feb. 9.
Hayden, Capt. H. I. (88), U. S. Commissioner of Jurors; Brooklyn, April 8.
Hayford, Prof. John F. (58), measurer of the earth's diameter; Chicago, March 10.
Haynes, Elwood, auto inventor; Kokomo, Ind.; April 13.
Hays, Dr. I. M., Sec. Amer. Philos. Soc.; Phila., June 5.
Heaviside, Prof. Oliver (70), electrician, mathematician; in England, Feb. 4.
Hedges, Job E. (62), N. Y. lawyer; Atlantic City, Feb. 22.
Henry, Sir D. S. (61), Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland; Belfast, Oct. 1.
Henschel, A. E. (63), lawyer; N. Y. City, Aug. 24.
Henshall, Dr. J. A. (89), Honorary Pres. Izaak Walton League; Cinn., April 4.
Herron, Prof. G. D. (63), Amer. Socialist writer, ex-clergyman; Munich, Oct. 9.
Hester, W. V. A. (66), publisher Brooklyn Daily Eagle; Glen Cove, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1924.
Heyman, Dr. M. B. (58), Supt. Manhattan State Hosp.; N. Y. City, Oct. 7.
Hexamer, C. A. (72), insurance official; Phila., March 9.
Higginson, F. L. (83), publisher; Prides Crossing, Mass., Aug. 19.
Hill, P. S. (63), Pres. Amer. Tobacco Co.; N. Y. City, Dec. 7.
Hillebrand, W. F. (70), chief chemist U. S. Bureau of Standards; Wash., D. C., Feb. 7.
Hilprecht, H. V. (66), archaeologist; Phila., March 19.
Hirsch, Max (62), ex-Treas. Met. Opera House; near N. Y. City, July 24.
Hoch, ex-Gov. E. W. (76); Marion, Kan., June 2.
Hoetzendorf, Baron F. C. von (72), Austrian Field Marshal; in Germany, Aug. 26.
Holly, Dr. I. M. (55), X-ray expert and martyr; Brooklyn, July 10.
Hoppin, J. C. (54), archaeologist; Boston, Jan. 31.
Hosie, Sir Alexander (71), Chinese scholar; in England, March 10.
Houghton, Lieut. Gen. H. B., United Confed. Vets. (81); Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 3.
House, City Magistrate F. B. (68); N. Y. City, Nov. 23.
Howe, Countess (Flora Davis of N. Y. City); in England, April 14.
Howland, S. S. (75), founder of the (Amer.) Jockey Club; Monte Carlo, April 27.
Hoyt, E. C. (71), Pres. Central Leather Co.; Stamford, Conn., Nov. 28.
Hugel, Baron F. von (72), writer, critic; London, Jan. 27.
Hulton, Sir Edward (55), newspaper owner; in England, May 23.
Hume, Mrs. Wm., Honorary Pres. and a founder United Daughters of the Confederacy; Spring Hill, Tenn., Oct. 2.
Iglesias, Pablo (75), Pres. Spanish Socialist Party; Madrid, Dec. 9.
Isaacs, G. C. (60), wireless capitalist; in England, April 17.
Jackson, Capt. O. P. (52), Commandant Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I.; N. Y. City, Dec. 5.
Jaegers, Albert (57), sculptor; Suffern, N. Y., July 22.
James, E. J. (70), Pres. Emeritus Univ. of Ill.; Covina, Cal., June 17.
Jaretzki, Alfred (63), corp. lawyer; N. Y. City, March 14.
Jarrie, Viscount Gustav de la (62), head of French Information Bureau; N. Y. City, June 15.
Johnson, A. R. (81), founder Brooklyn Law School; Brooklyn, April 21.
Johnson, H. L. (55), Negro Republican leader; Wash., D. C., Sept. 10.
Johnson, J. F. (71), Pres. Alex. Hamilton Inst.; Newfoundland, N. J., Jan. 22.
Jones, Augustine (89), lawyer, educator, author; Newton, Mass., Sept. 10.
Jordan, Sir John (73), member League of Nations Advisory Council; London, Sept. 14.
Jordan, Jules (58), comedian ("Potash"); Toledo, O., July 22.
Joslyn, C. D. (76), lawyer, Chairman Western Newspaper Union; Pelham, N. Y., March 5.
Junod, C. F. (46), Vice Pres. B'k of Amer.; Pelham, N. Y., Dec. 8.
Kahn, Julius (63), Congressman; San Francisco, Dec. 18, 1924.
Keator, F. R (47), Sec., and trustee Holland Soc.; N. Y. City, May 18.
Keith, Boudinot (66), lawyer, founder City Club; N. Y. City, Oct. 24.
Kellogg, W. M. (73), ex-Justice N. Y. Supreme Court; Ogdensburg, Jan. 16.
Kent, Prof. C. F. (57), Biblical and Semitic scholar; New Haven, Conn., May 3.
Keyes, C. H. (67), Pres. Skidmore College; N. Y. City, Jan. 16.
Kiely, Rev. B. J. (78), retired R. C. Bishop of Savannah; Atlanta, Ga., June 17.
King, Mrs. H. M. (93), owner of the world's largest ranch; Kingsville, Tex., March 31.

King, J. S. (73), etcher, painter; Upper Montclair, N. J., April 8.
King, the, of Siam (Rama VI.) (45); Bangkok, Nov. 26.
Kirk, R. H. (53), Comptroller of Rockefeller Foundation; Summit, N. J., Nov. 24.
Knox, A. C. (78), Vice Pres. Mellon Nat'l B'k of Pittsburgh; Benavon, Pa., Dec. 10.
Kriens, Christiaan (72), music conductor, clarinetist; in Holland, June 10.
Kruttschnitt, Julius (70), ex-Chairman Southern Pacific Ry. Co.; N. Y. City, June 15.
Kuropatkin, Gen. (80); in Russia, Jan. 23.
La Chaise, E. A. (68), painter; Paris, June 12.
Ladd, E. F. (65), U. S. Sen. from No. Dak.; Balto., June 22.
La Follette, R. M. (70), U. S. Sen. from Wis.; Wash., D. C., June 18.
Landor, A. H. S., artist, explorer; Florence, Italy, Dec. 28, 1924.
Lane, D. H. (85), Republican leader; Phila., Jan. 24.
Lane, John (70), book publisher; London, Feb. 2.
Lanrezac, Gen. Charles (72); Paris, Jan. 18.
Lansdowne, Mrs. E. K., mother of Zachary; Greenville, O., Oct. 10.
Lansdowne, Zachary, commander of U. S. dirigible Shenandoah; in storm over Ohio, Sept. 4.
Lascelles, Hon. F. J. (53); in England, May 9.
Lawlor, C. B. (73), singer, author of "The Sidewalks of New York"; N. Y. City, May 31.
Lawson, T. W. (67), financier, copper man; Boston, Feb. 8.
Lawson, V. F. (75), editor and publisher Daily News; Chicago, Aug. 19.
Lee, Jennie (65), actress; Los Angeles, Aug. 5.
Lee, K. Y. (55), "Mayor of Chinatown"; N. Y. City, Aug. 18.
Lee, Richard (71), ship news reporter; N. Y. City, Aug. 4.
Leeds, W. M. (56), tinplate mfr.; N. Y. City, March 25.
Leith, Lord (Alex. J. Forbes-Leith) (78), steel mfr.; in Scotland, Nov. 14.
Leland, W. G. (82), pioneer N. Y. City hotel owner; Red Creek, N. Y., Jan. 20.
Le Roux, Senator Hugues, author, lecturer; Paris, Nov. 16.
Leupp, W. H. (80), Pres. Trust Co. of Amer.; New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 22.
Leverhulme, Viscount (W. H. Lever) (74), "Soap King"; London, May 7.
Lewis, Ada (Mrs. John Parr) (52), actress; N. Y. City, Sept. 24.
Lhermitte, L. A., painter; in France, July 27.
Libbey, E. D. (71), glass mfr.; Toledo, O., Nov. 13.
Lindabury, R. V. (75), lawyer; Bernardsville, N. J., July 15.
Little, Rear Admiral W. N. (72); Mountain Lakes, N. J., Jan. 4.
Livingston, R. L. (49), banker, broker; N. Y. City, April 12.
Livingstone, William (81), Pres. Lake Carriers' Assoc.; Detroit, Oct. 17.
Lloyd, N. A. (73), drug mfr., ex-owner Giants Baseball team; Cinn., Jan. 27.
Logue, J. W. (62), lawyer, ex-Pres. Cath. Total Abstinence Union of Amer.; Phila., Aug. 27.
Loomis, Horace (84), ex-N. Y. City Commissioner of Public Works; Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 8.
Lord, Arthur (74), lawyer, Pres. Pilgrim Soc.; Boston, April 10.
Lorillard, Mrs. Pierre; Monroe, N. Y., Sept. 11.
Lothian, Dr. Norman, epidemiologist of League of Nations; in Syria, May 20.
Lougheed, Senator Sir J. A., Conservative leader; Ottawa, Can., Nov. 2.
Lounsbury, ex-Gov. P. C. (81); Ridgefield, Conn., June 22.
Louys, Pierre (53), novelist; Paris, June 4.
Lowell, Miss Amy (50), poet, essayist; Brookline, Mass., May 12.
Luby, James, newspaper editor; Brooklyn, May 30.
Lvoff, Prince G. Y. (60), Prime Minister of First and Second Provisional Russian Govts.; Paris, March 6.
Macdonnell, Baron A. P. (80); London, June 9.
MacKenzie, Sir Jas. (71), royal physician; London, Jan. 26.
MacKinnon, Sir Lauchlan, Australian newspaper owner; in England, Dec. 4.
Macy, Mrs. V. E., N. Y. philanthropist; in Fla., Feb. 1.
Madden, J. H. (49), chief engineer Transit Commission; N. Y. City, Jan 22.
Mahan, Commodore D. H., U. S. N. (76); Wash., D. C., May 29.
Malone, S. L. (64), lawyer, Pres. Anti-Poverty Soc.; N. Y. City, Aug. 30.
Manby, Sir A. R. (77), physician to King Edward and King George; in England, Sept. 30.
Mangin, Gen. C. E. E. (66), "Hero of Verdun"; Paris, May 12.
Manville, T. F. (63), "Asbestos King"; N. Y. City, Oct. 19.
Mapes, G. E. (86), editor, writer; Narbeth, Pa., Aug. 22.
Marshall, Prof. John, M. D. (69), poison expert; Phila., Jan. 5.
Marshall, Thomas R. (71), ex-Vice-Pres. of the U. S.; Wash., D. C., June 1.
Martine, J. E. (78), ex-U. S. Senator from N. J.; Miami, Fla., Feb. 26.
Marvin, Col. S. E. (57), military sec. to two Governors; N. Y. City, Dec. 3.
Mase, Rev. Jacob, Chief Rabbi of Russia; Moscow, Dec. 20, 1924.
Massey, W. F. (69), New Zealand Premier; Wellington, May 10.
Mather, F. G. (81), journalist, historian; Stamford, Conn., Aug. 31.
Mathewson, Christy (45), ex-baseball player; Saranac Lake, N. Y., Oct. 7.
Maxwell, Presiding Judge W. M. (73); Towanda, Pa., Nov. 24.
Mayer, J. M. (60), ex-U. S. Judge; N. Y. City, Nov. 30.
Maynard, W. E. (54), financier, art patron; N. Y. City, March 4.
McConnell, W. J. (85), ex-Gov., ex-U. S. Sen.; Moscow, Idaho, March 30.
McCormick, Medill (47), U. S. Senator from Illinois; Wash., D. C., Feb. 25.
McCran, T. F. (49), ex-Atty. Gen. of N. J.; Paterson, N. J., Sept. 19.
McCulloch, Prof. A. R., biologist; Honolulu, Oct. 10.
McGinley, T. R. (50), Tax Commissioner, Dem. leader of Staten Island; N. Y. City, May 15.
McIlhenny, J. D. (59), Pres. Penn. Museum; Phila., Nov. 23.
McMillan, Sir W. N. (53), African game hunter, capitalist; Nice, France, March 22.
McQueen, J. W. (60), Pres. Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.; N. Y. City, April 20.
Meade, G. L. (55), ex-State Senator; Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 11.
Meek, Miss Kate (87), actress; N. Y. City, Sept. 4.
Meloney, Major W. B. (47), journalist, soldier; Pawling, N. Y., Dec. 7.
Merriman, Prof. Mansfield (77), civil engineer; N. Y. City, June 7.
Metcalf, W. L. (66), painter; N. Y. City, March 9.
Meyer, Eugene (82), banker; N. Y. City, Jan. 17.
Michaelis, Prof. Carolina; Libson, Nov. 16.
Michelsen, Christian (68), ex-Premier of Norway; Oslo, June 29.
Miles, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. (85); Wash., D. C., May 15.
Milholland, J. E. (65), mail tube builder, writer; N. Y., June 29.
Milner, Viscount (71), British statesman; in England, May 13.
Moeller, Henry (75), R. C. Archbishop; Cinn., Jan. 5.
Molesworth, Sir G. L. (96), civil engineer; in England, Jan. 21.
Montglyon, Princess (M. D. Argenteau) of Belgium, (63); Tampa, Fla., July 26.
Montrose, Duke of (Douglas B. M. R. Graham), (73); Glasgow, Dec. 10.
Moon, Miss Virginia (81), Confederate spy; N. Y. City, Sept. 11.
Moore, C. de R. (73), lawyer; N. Y. City, May 10.
Moore, E. H. (63), Dem. leader, lawyer; Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 6.
Moore, Rev. J. W. (66), Pres. St. John's R. C. College, Brooklyn; Balto., June 2.
Morgan, E. M. (69), Postmaster; N. Y. City, Jan. 9.
Morgan, G. F. (78), soap mfr.; N. Y. City, Feb. 6.
Morgan, J. L. (80), chemical mfr., banker; Brooklyn, Oct. 27.
Morgan, Mrs. J. P.; Glen Cove, N. Y., Aug. 14.
Morris, Clara (Mrs. F. C. Harriott) (79), actress; New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 20.
Morrison, Major Gen. Sir E. W. B. (57); Ottawa, Can., May 28.
Morton, Martha (Mrs. H. Conheim) (59), playwriter; N. Y. City, Feb. 18.
Mother Mary Cecilia, Superior General, Sisters of Notre Dame in U. S. for 30 years; in Germany, March 8.
Murrah, Rev. W. B. (73), a Bishop of the M. E. Church South; Memphis, Tenn., March 5.
Murray, Major Gen. Arthur (74); Wash., D. C., May 12.
Myers, C. E. (83), rain-maker, aeronaut; Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 30.
Nanamura, Lieut. Gen. and Baron (70); Tokio, Jan. 28.
Nanton, Sir Augustus (65), Pres. Dominion Bank; Toronto, April 24.
Neely, Rev. T. B. (84), retired M. E. Bishop; Phila., Sept. 4.
Nickalls, Col. C. P., polo player; in England, April 7.
Niles, T. E. (59), newspaper editor; Providence, R. I., Nov. 8.

Nock, F. S., yacht builder; Coweset, R. I., May 17.
Norcross, J. M. (84), minstrel, a founder of the Elks order; Springfield, Mass., Feb. 23.
Norris, W. E. (78), novelist; in England, Nov. 20.
Ochsner, Dr. A. J. (67), ex-Pres. Amer. College of Surgeons; Chicago, July 25.
O'Hern, Rev. Charles (43), Rector of the Amer. College at Rome; Rochester, Minn., May 13.
Olin, S. H. (78), lawyer; N. Y. City, Aug. 6.
Ottinger, Moses, (83), realtor, philanthropist; N. Y. City, Nov. 18.
Ostrom, Dr. H. I. (73), senior member Amer. Inst. of Homeopathy; Boston, April 5.
Pacelli, Ernesto, Papal financier; Rome, June 13.
Pach, Gotthelf, (76), photographer; N. Y. City, April 17.
Padden, M. C. (60), sportsman, ex-N. Y. City Water Register; Havana, Cuba, March 15.
Page, C. S. (82), calfskin dealer, ex-U. S. Senator; Hyde Park, Vt., Dec. 3.
Page, Howard (63), Amer. oil man; Paris, May 9.
Paine, R. D., war correspondent; Concord, N. H., April 29.
Pam, Max (60), lawyer, philanthropist; N. Y. City, Sept. 14.
Parker, P. E. Bishop E. M. (70), of New Hampshire; New Orleans, Oct. 21.
Parker, S. H. (73), Amer. portrait painter; Florence, Italy, May 17.
Parkhurst, ex-Chief Justice C. F. (71); Providence, R. I., July 1.
Parkhurst, Prof. John (63), astronomer; Williams Bay, Wis., March 2.
Parsons, Herbert (55), lawyer, N. Y. City Rep. leader; near Lenox, Mass., Sept. 16.
Patterson, F. L. (67), Pres. Seneca Nation of Indians; Irving, N. Y., Nov. 5.
Pearson, Sir Edward (51), port and dock builder; London, Nov. 19.
Penfield, Edward (59), artist, Pres. Amer. Soc. of Illustrators; Beacon, N. Y., Feb. 8.
Penrose, C. W. (93), pioneer Mormon High Priest; Salt Lake, May 16.
Perdicaris, Ion, former Amer. captive in Morocco, of Raisuli; in England, May —.
Petersen, Sir William (69), ship owner; Ottawa, Can., June 12.
Pfeiffer, Philip (65), architect; Cinn., July 4.
Philipp, ex-Gov. E. L. (63); Milwaukee, Wis., June 15.
Phipps, Brig. Gen. F. H. (81), ordnance expert; Wash., D. C., March 28.
Poole, M. E. (68), lawyer, founder Amer. Genealogy Soc.; Ithaca, N. Y., April 10.
Post, G. A. (71), founder Ry. Business Assoc.; Somerville, N. J., Oct. 31.
Powers, P. T. (63), sports promoter; Belmar, N. J., Aug. 27.
Presser, Theo. (77), music publisher; Phila., Oct. 28.
Preuss, Dr. Hugo (64), framer of the German Republic Constitution; Berlin, Oct. 9.
Prinstein, Myer (45), ex-Olympic broad-jump champion; N. Y. City, March 10.
Pulitzer, Mrs. Joseph, Jr. (35), wife of St. Louis Post-Dispatch publisher; N. Y. City, March 13.
Quayle, W. A. (64), M. E. Bishop; Baldwin, Kan., March 9.
Queen (former) Maria of Naples (82); Munich, Jan. 19.
Quick, Herbert (63), lawyer, author; Columbia, Mo., May 10.
Raby, George (96), architect; St. Louis, Nov. 10.
Ralston, S. M. (67), U. S. Senator from Ind.; Indianapolis, Oct. 15.
Ramsay, Sir James (92), historian; in England, Feb. 17.
Ramsey, Baron de (77); in England, May 8.
Ransom, B. H. (45), zoologist, U. S. Nat'l Museum; Wash., D. C., Sept. 18.
Rawlinson, Gen. Lord G. H. S. (64), Commander in Chief British forces in India; Delhi, March 27.
Ray, Col. F. H., Vice-Pres. Amer. Tobacco Co.; Huntington, N. Y., April 11.
Ray, G. W. (80), U. S. Dist. Judge; Norwich, N. Y., Jan. 10.
Reals, Miss Grace (58), actress; N. Y. City, Aug. 31.
Reeve, Rev. W. D. (81), Anglican Coadjutor Bishop; Toronto, May 12.
Reid, Daniel G. (66), "Tin Plate King"; N. Y. City, Jan. 17.
Repington, Col. C. A. (66); war correspondent; in England, May 25.
Reymont, W. S. (57), novelist, Nobel (1924) Prize winner; Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 5.
Rhodes, J. M., financier, Treas. Gen. Soc. of Mayflower descendants; Santa Barbara, Cal., April 4.
Ribblesdale, Lord (71); London, Oct. 21.
Ribot, Mme. Alexandre (Mary Burch of Chicago); Paris, Aug. 19.
Richardson, Brig. Gen. W. O., N. Y. Nat'l Guard; N. Y. City, Aug. 12.
Riemenschneider, Prof. Carl (82), Pres., Emeritus Baldwin-Wallace College; Berea, O., Nov 9.
Rivalta, Augusto (87), sculptor; Florence, Italy April 15.
Roberts, Dr. D. J., Surgeon Gen., Confed. Vets. Nashville, Tenn., March 29.
Robinson, Prof. H. H. (52), Director Conn. Geol. and Nat'l History Survey; New Haven, Oct. 20.
Robson, Mrs. Stuart (May Waldron) (56), actress, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 22, 1924.
Rogers, J. J. (43), U. S. Repr., 5th Mass. Dist., Wash., D. C., March 28.
Rossiter, C. L. (65), banker, ex-Pres. B. R. T., Brooklyn, Nov. 12.
Roudebush, J. H. (53), sculptor, explorer; in Jamaica, West Indies, April 23.
Rowntree, Jos. (89), cocoa mfr.; in England, Feb. 24.
Russell, John (70), vaudeville actor; Glendale, Cal., May 3.
Rutland, Duke of (H. J. B. Manners) (73); London, May 8.
Ryan, P. J. (73), builder of the Manhattan Bridge; N. Y. City, Nov. 7.
Ryan, Dr. W. G. (51), Supt. Hudson River State Hospital; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 4.
Ryerson, Major Gen. G. S. (70), ex-Surgeon Gen. of Canada; Toronto, May 20.
Ryle, Rev. H. E. (69), Dean of Westminster Cathedral; London, Aug. 20.
Sage, J. H. (78), ex-Pres. Amer. Ornithologists Union, banker; New London, Conn., Aug. 16.
St. Cyr, Mrs. Jean; San Francisco, March 3.
Saks, H. A. (43), dept. store owner; N. Y. City, Nov. 27.
Sanderson, G. A. (75), Sec. U. S. Senate; Wash., D. C., April 24.
Sandow, Eugene (58), the "strong man"; London, Oct. 14.
Sargent, J. S. (69), artist; Chelsea, England, April 15.
Sayre, Prof. L. E. (78), ex-Pres. Amer. Pharmaceutical Assoc.; Lawrence, Kan., July 20.
Schiff, Philip (83), banker; Frankfort-on-Main, April 6.
Schweinfurth, G. A. (89), African explorer; Berlin, Sept. 20.
Schwarz, H. F. (59), toy dealer; Greenwich, Conn., May 16.
Sciarra, Prince M. B. C. di (74), founder of the Roman newspaper, The Tribuna; near Rome, March 13.
Scofield, Edward (82), ex-Gov.; Oconto, Wis., Feb. 3.
Seager, R. B., archaeologist; Candia, May 12.
Searles, Capt. A. W. (52), newspaper man; San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 8.
Sedelmeyer, Chas. (88), art dealer; Paris, Aug. 12.
Semple, Rev. H. C. (72), a Jesuit leader; New Orleans, June 27.
Severance, C. A. (62), ex-Pres. Amer. Bar Assoc.; Pasadena, Cal., May 6.
Shandelle, Rev. Henry (77), Jesuit Educational leader; Washington, Nov. 27.
Shattuck, A. R. (72), N. Y. City banker; Lenox, Mass., Nov. 4.
Shaw, Capt. David (86), steel mfr., harness-horse owner and driver; Cleveland, Nov. 13.
Sheldon, Prof. E. S. (73), philologist; Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 16.
Sheppard, Rev. J. A. (76); Jersey City, Jan. 19.
Sherwood, Gen. I. R. (90), ex-U. S. Representative, editor; Toledo, O., Oct. 15.
Shields, G. O. (78), Pres. League of Amer. Sportsmen; N. Y. City, Nov. 10.
Siam, the King of (Rama VI.) (45); Bangkok, Nov. 26.
Siamese heir-apparent, Prince Chao Fa Asdang (35); Bangkok, Feb. 10.
Siedle, Edward (66), Technical Director Metropolitan Opera House; Port Chester, N. Y., March 30.
Sinclair, Lieut. Arthur (88), last survivor of Perry's exped. to Japan; Balto., Nov. 16.
Singh, Gen. Sir Pratab Rajah of Kashmir; Srinagar, Sept. 23.
Skinner, A. B. (39), anthropologist of Heye Foundation, N. Y. City; Tokio, No. Dakota, Aug. 17.
Smith, J. W. (80), ex-Gov., ex-U. S. Senator; Balto., April 19.
Smyth, Rev. Newman (83), author; New Haven, Jan. 6.
Snow, E. G. (84), Pres. Home Ins. Co.; N. Y. City, Nov. 7.
Spaeth, Prof. C. A. (39), biologist; Bangkok, Siam, June 27.
Spahn, Dr. Peter (79), ex-Pres. Reichstag, leader Centre Party; in Germany, Sept. 1.
Spaulding, W. D. (92), traveler, author; Proctorville, Vt., July 24.
Spencer, S. P. (63), U. S. Senator from Missouri; Wash., D. C., May 16.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore (70), art collector; London, May 9.
Spitteler, C. F. G. (79), poet, essayist, Nobel Prize winner; Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 29, 1924.
Spooner, D. B., Amer. archaeologist; Agra, India, Jan. 30.

Stanton, Theo. (74), author, newspaper man; New Brunswick, N. J., March 1.
Starr, Dr. Louis (76), of Phila.; in France, Sept. 12.
Starr, Sidney (68), mural painter; N. Y. City, Oct. 3.
Steiger, Adolf (66), Swiss Chancellor; Berne, March 1.
Stettinius, E. R. (60), member J. P. Morgan & Co.; Locust Valley, N. Y., Sept. 3.
Stoddard, W. O. (89), author, private sec. to Pres. Lincoln; Madison, N. J., Aug. 29.
Stoeckel, Carl (67), art and music patron; Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 1.
Stone, I. S. (84), Chairman Duplex Printing Co.; Battle Creek, Mich., July 28.
Stone, W. S. (65), Pres. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Cleveland, O., June 12.
Stoner, Col. J. B. (64), epidemiologist U. S. Public Health Service; N. Y. City, July 22.
Straus, A. D. (85), journalist, soldier, merchant; N. Y. City, April 30.
Studdiford, Dr. W. E. (58), Director Sloane Hospital for Women; N. Y. City, Nov. 17.
Sturdee, Admiral Sir F. D. (65); in England, May 7.
Sun Yat Sen, Dr. (62), first Provisional Pres. Chinese Republic; Peking, March 12.
Taggart, J. T. ("Bull"), business agt., lathers' union; N. Y. City, Aug. 11.
Taral, Fred (58), horse trainer, ex-jockey; Jamaica, N. Y., Feb. 13.
Taussig, J. H. (49), gas device inventor; Chestnut Hill, Pa., March 2.
Taylor, Mrs. Bayard (96); in Bavaria, July 9.
Taylor, H. C. (56), capitalist; N. Y. City, Dec. 5.
Taylor, H. F. (72), painter; Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 10.
Taylor, Col. J. L. (77), railwayman, a founder of Amer. Soc. of London; N. Y. City, July 15.
Taylor, W. G., Sec. of State of Del.; at sea, Oct.
Thebaud, P. G. sr., merchant; N. Y. City, June 21.
Theissling, Rev. L. T. (68), Master General of the Dominican Order; Rome, May 2.
Thery, Edmond (70), economist writer; Paris, May 8.
Thomas, Miss Edith M. (71), poet; N. Y. City, Sept. 13.
Thomas, R. Y. jr., Congressman, 3rd Ky. Dist.; Red Boiling Springs, Tenn., Sept. 3.
Thompson, C. T. (66), Associated Press correspondent; N. Y. City, April 18.
Thompson, Vance (62), author; in France, June 5.
Thorpe, Sir Edward (79), chemist; London, Feb. 23.
Thrasher, S. P. (67), anti-vice crusader; Chicago, Sept. 11.
Ticknor, T. B. (76), book publisher; Brookline, Mass., June 21.
Tifft, H. N. (71), lawyer, ex-Pres. Board of Education; N. Y. City, March 11.
Tikhon, Rev. (Vasil Bellarin) (72), head of Russian Orthodox Church; Moscow, April 8.
Tod, J. K. (72), banker; Sound Beach, Conn., June 2.
Tooker, L. F. (70), associate editor Century Magazine; Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 17.
Tracey, J. F. (71), ex-Chief Justice, Philippines; Altamont, N. Y., Sept. 19.
Trowbridge, S. B. P. (62), bank architect; N. Y. City, Jan. 29.
Tryon, D. W. (75), painter; So. Dartmouth, Mass., July 1.
Tuckerman, Alfred (77), bibliographer; Newport, R. I., May 25.
Tully, T. De Q. (82), law enforcement crusader; Brooklyn, March 29.
Twitchell, Col. R. E., author, lawyer; Los Angeles, Aug. 26.
Upham, F. W. (64), mfr., ex-Treas. Rep. Nat'l Committee; Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 15.
Usedom, Admiral G. von (71); in Germany, Feb. 24.
Vail, H. H. (86), school book editor and publisher; Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 2.
Vallette, Dr. M. F. (88), educator, Catholic historian; Brooklyn, Nov. 21.
Vanderbilt, J. H. (70), banker, nephew of the Commodore; Tacoma, Wash., July 10.
Vanderbilt, R. C. (44), investor, son of late Cornelius Vanderbilt; Portsmouth, R. I., Sept. 4.
Van de Water, Rev. G. R. (70); N. Y. City, March 15.
Van Ingen, Prof. Gilbert (55), geologist; Princeton, N. J., July 7.
Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. K. (77), author, genealogist; N. Y. City, May 11.
Van Reypen, Rear Admiral W. K. (84), ex-Surgeon Gen.; Wash., D. C., Dec. 22, 1924.
Van Slyke, W. C. (51), lawyer; N. Y. City, April 7.
Vaughan, R. C. Bishop, J. S. (72), in England, Dec. 4.
Vetsera, Baroness (78); in Austria, Feb. 4.
Villa, Pancho, flyweight boxing champion; San Francisco, July 14.
Viviani, Rene (61), ex-Premier of France; Paris, Sept. 7.
Walling, Mrs. M. C. (85), first woman to address U. S. Senate (May 10, 1886); Louisville, Ky., June 27.
Ward, Artemas (76), advertising man; N. Y. City, March 14.
Ward, Brig. Gen. H. C. (82); Wellesley Hills, Mass., Nov. 16.
Ward, Prof. James (81), metaphysicist; Cambridge, England, March 4.
Ward, J. M. (65), baseball and golf player, lawyer; Augusta, Ga., March 4.
Ward, R. H. (63), Papal Count, financier, diplomat; N. Y. City, Nov. 20.
Warner, J. De W. (73), lawyer, ex-Congressman; N. Y. City, May 27.
Warner, Dr. L. C. (83), chemist, corset mfr., philanthropist; N. Y. City, July 30.
Warner, Col. Vespasian (82), ex-Congressman, ex-U. S. Pension Commissioner; Clinton, Ill., March 31.
Wassermann, Prof. A. von (59), originator of blood test; Berlin, March 16.
Washington, Mrs. B. T. (70), woman principal, Tuskegee, Ala., Institute; there, June 4.
Waterbury, "Doc" (50) (Jules H. Ford), confidence man; Enfield, N. Y., March 17.
Waters, Prof. H. A. (59), agriculture expert; Kansas City, Oct. 26.
Weil, Samuel (79), banker, capitalist; N. Y. City, Feb. 14.
Wells, H. L., Prof. Emeritus of chemistry at Yale Univ.; New Haven, Conn., Dec. 19, 1924.
Wernberg, J. A. (78), lawyer; Brooklyn, June 12.
Wheeler, Everett P. (84), lawyer, publicist; N. Y. City, Feb. 8.
Whinery, Samuel (79), civil engineer; E. Orange, N. J., Jan. 14.
Whitbeck, L. F., Indian war correspondent; N. Y. City, Jan. 15.
White, Arnold (77), author; London, Feb. 5.
White, Rev. J. H., P. E. Bishop; Sea Breeze, Fla., March 16.
Whiteley, A. N. (86), reaper mfr., philanthropist; Muncie, Ind., Aug. 3.
Whiting, Rear Admiral W. H. (82); Berkeley, Cal., July 26.
Whittier, Dr. F. N. (63), physical director Bowdoin College; on train in Me., Dec. 23, 1924.
Wilbur, H. O. (90), "cocoa king"; Phila., May 9.
Wilder, W. R. (67), lawyer, member Princeton Univ. Grad. Council; N. Y. City, April 19.
Wiley, Major W. H. (82), publisher; E. Orange, N. J., May 2.
Wilkinson, Rev. William (76), the "Bishop of Wall Street"; N. Y. City, Dec. 7.
Williams, Rear Admiral G. W. (56); Charleston, S. C., July 16.
Williams, P. C. (82), ex-N. Y. State Supreme Court Justice; Watertown, Jan. 18.
Wilson, Major Gen. J. H. (87); Wilmington, Del., Feb. 23.
Winchester, A. S. (87), rifle mfr.; New London, Conn., Jan. 11.
Winslow, Rev. W. C. (85), archaeologist; Boston, Feb. 2.
Wood, Gen. C. W. (80), lawyer, ex-Nat'l Commander Union Veterans' Union; Shrewsbury, Mass., May 14.
Wood, J. A. (71), advertising, Pres. Poor Richard Club; Wayne, Pa., April 9.
Woodruff, ex-Gov. R. S. (70); Guilford, Conn., June 30.
Woods, Fed. Judge C. A.; Florence, S. C., June 21.
Woods, R. A. (59), editor, settlement worker; Boston, Feb. 18.
Woodworth, Prof. J. B. (60), geologist; Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 5.
Woolwine, T. L. (50), lawyer; Los Angeles, July 8.
Workman, Fannie B., explorer, author; in France, Jan. 23.
Wrenn, R. D. (53), broker, ex-U. S. tennis champion; N. Y. City, Nov. 12.
Wright, Rev. M. St. C. (65), founder Lenox Ave., Unitarian Church; N Y City, April 26.
Yajima, Mme. K. (91), Pres. W. C. T. U., of Japan; Tokio, June 16.
Yale, J. R. (70), Assemblyman; Albany, N. Y., July 17.
Yohannan, Prof. Abraham (74), Orientalist at Columbia Univ., Assyrian repres. at Paris Peace Conf., N. Y. City, Nov. 9.
York, B. J. (79), first Pres. N. Y. City B'd Police Commissioners; Brooklyn, April 11.
Young, J. R., ex-Congressman from Penn.; Wash., D. C., Dec. 18, 1924.
Ypres, Earl of (Sir J. D. P. French) (73); London, May 22.
Yturbide, Augustin D ("Don Augustin"), adopted son of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico; Wash., D. C., March 3.
Zeller, Lorenz (74), ex-Judge; N. Y. City, Oct. 8.
Zimmerman, J. F. (84), theatre owner; Phila., March 25.
Zucker, Peter (66), lawyer; N. Y. City, Sept. 4.
Zogbaum, R. F. (76), war correspondent, illustrator; N. Y. City, Oct. 22.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1925.

Notable benefactions reported for the year 1925 follow:

William and Abbie Allen, estate of, $100,000; Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.

Edward F. Albee, N. Y. City, for Albee Dormitory, $100,000; St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., $125,000, P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

W. O. Allison, Englewood, N. J., $1,000,000 by will, for a 1,000-acre public park on the Palisades, from Fort Lee to Alpine.

Mrs. A. H. Anderson, 718 Minor Ave., Seattle, Wash., $260,000 to Univ. of Washington, for forestry building.

Andrew Anderson, St. Augustine, Fla., $50,000; University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Anonymous, $1,600,000; Johnson C. Smith Univ., Charlotte, N. C.

Anonymous, $50,000 to Univ. of Chicago, to provide "star professors."

Anonymous, $50,000; Piedmont College, Demarest, Ga.

Anonymous, $1,150,000; Rensselaer Poly. Inst., Troy, N. Y.

Anonymous (4), $550,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Anonymous, 50,000 to Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn., toward erection of Olin Memorial Library.

Anonymous Alumnus, $300,000; dormitory to Princeton Univ.

H. L. Armstrong, Peekskill, N. Y., $50,000, by will, to various charities.

Miss Cordelia M. Arnold, Westchester County, N. Y., $105,000, by will, to societies caring for children and animals.

Mrs. Harriet M. Arnold, N. Y. City, $1,000,000 to St. Luke's for convalescent hospital, together with 200 acres of property.

Miss A. M. C. Arrowsmith, N. Y. City, by will, over $50,000 to local institutions and the Long Branch, N. J., hospital.

Vincent Astor, $100,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Frank L. Babbett jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., $50,000 to Amherst College for a student aid fund. Joined with him in the gift were his sisters, Mary B. Ladd, Lydia Stokes and Helen B. MacDonald.

G. F. Baker and son, N. Y. City, $100,000 to Johns Hopkins Eye Clinic, Baltimore.

Samuel P. Barbison, $50,000; Grove City College, Pa.

B. M. Baruch, N. Y. City, $250,000 to the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations.

Bausch & Lomb, Rochester, N. Y., $150,000 to Rochester University, N. Y.

Charles S. Baylis, estate of, $51,442.22; Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. G. Becker, Waukegan Ill., $50,000, by will, to the Chicago Art Institute, and $50,000 to Chicago Jewish charities.

Mrs. Marion Prentice Beekman, by will, $50,000 to each—St. Luke's Hospital, the Woman's, Presbyterian and Long Island College.

William Bingham 2d, $150,000 to Bates College, Lewiston, Me., for building an indoor athletic field.

W. K. Bixby Art School Bldg., $250,000; Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. John Wood Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich., $550,000 to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for building.

George Blumenthal, New York banker, 1,000,000 francs to the Sorbonne to be used for Faculty of Letters and Science.

Mrs. Fannie S. Blumstein, $50,000, to Bronx Hospital.

William Blumstein, $50,000, to Bronx Hospital.

Emanuel Boasberg, Buffalo, N. Y., $100,000 to Univ. of Buffalo to establish professorship in American History.

Mrs. E. J. Bobet, $100,000; Loyola Univ., New Orleans, La.

Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, $68,000; Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Adolph Boskowitz, N. Y. City, $75,000, by will, to Jewish and other charities.

Nicholas F. and James C. Brady, $500,000, to be added to fund in memory of father, Anthony N.

Mrs. C. H. Braisted, N. Y. City, $30,000, by will, to local hospitals and societies, and the residue of the estate to similar organizations.

Chester A. Braman, N. Y. City, $50,000; Princeton University.

Charles F. Brooker, $50,000; Yale University.

Frederick Brown, $50,000, for the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

H. S. Brown, $50,000, to Bronx Hospital.

M. S. Burrill and wife, N. Y. City, $72,000, to Presbyterian-Columbia Medical Centre, that city.

Marion LeRoy Burton Memorial Endowment Fund, $106,200; Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Miss Emily Ogden Butler, $300,000; Union Theological Seminary to complete endowment of a chair of history of religion in memory of her father, Charles Butler.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, $100,000; Union Theological Seminary.

Carnegie Foundation, $50,000; University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

W. H. Childs, N. Y. City, $250,000, to the Bowling Green Assoc., for commercial activities, downtown.

W. A. Clark, N. Y. City, all his art collections, by will, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y. City; $100,000, to the N. Y. Kindergarten Assoc.; $350,000, to the Paul Clark Home for Children, Butte, Mont.; $25,000, through the Los Angeles Y. W. C. A., to the Mary Clark Andrews Memorial Home for Girls; $25,000, to the Montana Masonic Home; $100,000, for a suitable memorial at Clarksdale, Ariz. (The Metropolitan Museum declined the art collection owing to lack of funds for a new wing, and the collection then was accepted by the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., which had been named as an alternative in the will.)

Mrs. William A. Clark and family, $700,000, to house Clark collection in Corcoran Gallery of Art.

James E. Clonin, Astoria, N. Y., $143,000, by will, to Catholic societies and schools, including the Chinese Mission Society of Nebraska.

Bernard F. Coleman, $100,000, for construction of Roman Catholic church in Croton, N. Y.

Col. Austin Colgate, Orange, N. J., $400,000; Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

William W. Cook, N. Y. City, $2,000,000, Lawyers' Club of the University of Michigan.

William J. Cooper, Camden, N. J., by will, $100,000, to Swarthmore Coll., Pa., for memorial lecture fund; $100,000, to Camden Homeopathic Hospital; $50,000, to Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J.

James G. Cutler, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000, to University of Rochester, N. Y.

Henry G. Dalton, Cleveland, Ohio, $325,000; Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Miss Juliet C. Delafield, N. Y. City, one-half of the residuary estate, by will, to local Episcopal institutions.

James R. De Lamar estate, $350,000; Harvard University.

Misses Frances G. and Augusta dePeyster, $50,420; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter, estate, $167,000; Harvard University.

Mrs. Antonia Draper Dixon, Hastings, N. Y., estate of, $50,088; American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

C. H. Dodge, N. Y. City, $500,000, to fund for Near East Colleges; $50,000 to Union Theological Seminary.

Pilmon H. and Lucy B. Dudley, bequest, $184,091; Yale University.

Benjamin N. Duke, Durham, N. C., $200,000, to Kittrell College for Negroes, N. C.

J. B. Duke, $12,000,000 endowment; $10,000,000 for building; Duke University (formerly Trinity College), Durham, N. C.

D. A. Dunlap, $250,000; Victoria University, Toronto, Canada.

Dunlap Memorial Fund, $50,000; Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Tex.

Senator T. Coleman du Pont, $250,000, to the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund.

E. J. H., $50,000; Doane College, Crete, Neb.

Endowment, School of Medicine, $400,000; Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Evangelical Synod of North America, $68,000; Elmhurst College, Ill.

Fahnestock, the family, $50,050; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, $60,000; Elmira College, N. Y.

Mrs. Joseph Fels, Philadelphia, $40,000, to aid young Jewish farmers in Palestine.

W. P. Ferguson, Wichita Falls, Tex., $100,000; Simmons University, Abilene, Tex.

Julius Fleischmann, N. Y. City, $200,000, by will, to charities and schools at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Austin B. Fletcher, estate of, $600,000; Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

Cora Jane Flood, $150,000; University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Henry Ford and wife, Detroit, Mich., $750,000, to the Y. M. C. A. building fund.

J. B. Ford, N. Y. City, over $300,000, for a new building for the Peekskill Military Academy.

Louis S. Frankenheimer, N. Y. City, $225,000, by will, to such persons and charitable corporations as his executors deem best.

Henry C. Frick estate, $929,775; Harvard Univ.

Col. Michael Friedsam (Altman Foundation) $50,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

"A friend," $50,000; Doane College, Crete, Neb.

James N. Gamble, $128,500; University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Margaret A. Gamble, by will, of Connersville, Ind., $60,000; Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio.

Elbert H. Gary, N. Y. City, $100,000, to the Gary Law Library of Northwestern University.

General Education Board, $1,000,000, Yale Univ.; $750,000, University of Rochester, N. Y.; $95,000, Rensselaer Poly. Inst., Troy, N. Y.; $85,000, Illinois Women's College, Jacksonville, Ill.; $80,000, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.; $55,671.30, University of Cincinnati, Ohio; for medical school, $50,000, University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.

Robert L. Gerry and family, $100,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

James E. Gleason, Rochester, N. Y., $50,000, to University of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. James J. Goodwin, $50,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Col. E. H. R. Green and sister, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes, $500,000; Wellesley College, Mass. for Hetty H. R. Green Administration Building.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Farnham Greene, $100,000; Wellesley College, Mass., for Stephen Greene Chair of Economics.

Miss Margaret E. Griffith, N. Y. City, $300,000, by will, to the Presbyterian Hospital on the death of her sister and other personal beneficiaries; $40,000, to Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., and other charities.

Daniel Guggenheim, $500,000, to New York University, for School of Aeronautics.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, N. Y. City, $3,000,000, to endow John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowships for advanced study abroad by American students of either sex and of every race, color and creed.

S. C. Guggenheimer, N. Y. City, $65,000, by will, to Jewish charities.

G. Stanley Hall, Worcester, Mass., $190,000; Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

L. Gordon Hamersley, N. Y. City, $100,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Isaac Hagaman, East Haven, Conn., $250,000 estate, by will, to found a local public library.

Mrs. Anson W. Hard, $60,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Edward S. Harkness, N. Y. City, $1,250,000, to the Union Theological Seminary; $1,041,484, to Yale Univ.; $100,000, to Wellesley College, Mass., for erection of dormitories; $100,000, P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, N. Y. City, $750,000, to Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund, N. Y. City; $250,000, for Presbyterian-Columbia Medical Centre; $100,000, to Union Theological Seminary; $50,000, P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

William E. Harmon, N. Y. City, $50,000, for Religious Motion Picture Foundation, Inc.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, $50,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

For Bertha Harton Dormitory, $150,000; Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank Hastings, from estate of, $50,000; Union Theological Seminary.

Mrs. William Sherman Hay, $100,000; Wellesley College, Mass., for erection of dormitories.

Edmond Hayes, $150,000; St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal.

Judge J. N. Haymaker, Wichita, Kan., $50,000; Phillips University, Enid, Okla.

John R. Hegeman, estate of, $50,000; Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund, N. Y. City; $150,000, Hegeman Mem. Science Bldg., St. Stephen's Coll., Annandale, N. Y.; $50,000, Presbyterian-Columbia Medical Centre, N. Y. City; $50,000, Rutgers Coll., New Brunswick, N. J.; $200,000, Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y.

Alfred H. Heinsheim, $500,000 endowment, to Hospital for Joint Diseases.

Mrs. Early Hepburn, $260,000, for construction of chemical laboratory to St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

G. W. Hilderbrandt, Okla. City, $50,000; Phillips University, Enid, Okla.

Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, Philadelphia, his Babylonian collections, by will, to the University of Jena, and his other antiquities to the Phila. Museum of Art.

Sophronia T. Hooper, estate of, $305,865; University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Elmer P. Howe, $221,467, bequest; Yale Univ.

William D. Hoxie, B'klyn, N. Y., by will, $50,000 to each—Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; Westerly Memorial Library Assoc., Westerly, R. I., to be used for Y. M. C. A. bldg., or a community house.

Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, $60,100; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Morton D. Hull, $53,000, to University of Chicago to provide "star professors."

C. M. Jackman, Wichita, Kan., $50,000; Phillips University, Enid, Okla.

Arthur Curtiss James, N. Y. City, $365,000, to Union Theological Seminary; $150,000, P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Charles F. Jenkins, Philadelphia, Pa., $50,000; Swarthmore College, Pa.

Howard M. Jenkins professorship, $50,000; Swarthmore College, Pa.

R. A. Johnston endowment, $451,405.50; Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

Col. James E. Jones endowment, $50,000; Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

Frederic A. Juilliard, N. Y. City, $101,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Henry Kaufmann, N. Y. City, $750,000, to the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Helen F. Kimball, Brookline, Mass., $100,000, by will, for "fund for the promotion of good citizenship."

Knights of Columbus of Michigan, $200,000; University of Detroit, Mich.

Knights of Equity, $120,000; University of Detroit, Mich.

C. E. Knowlton, $200,000; Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn.

Lambert Pharmacal Co. of St. Louis, for Lambert Chair of Chemistry, $75,000; Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Va.

John D. Larkin, $100,000; University of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles E. Lawrence, Cedarhurst, N. Y., $150,000, by will, in personal and charitable bequests, the latter to Episcopal institutions.

Victor F. Lawson, Chicago, Ill., $1,300,000, by will, to Chicago Cong. Missionary and Extension Society; $100,000, to each—Chicago Theological Seminary, Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of New York.

Ralph Leinenger, Brooklyn, N. Y., $50,000, to Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A.

William H. Leupp, New Brunswick, N. J., $50,000, by will, to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; $50,000, to Middlesex County Hospital, with 20 acres and house furnishings; $50,000, Christ Church, P. E., of New Brunswick, for new church and rectory.

Lewis Medical Bequest, $100,000; Geo. Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Edward Drummond Libbey, Toledo, Ohio, $1,000,000, to Toledo Museum of Art.

Alice P. Littlefield Memorial Dormitory, $250,000; University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

George W. Littlefield Fund, for building, $52,000; University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Col. and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, for Lowry School of Banking and Commerce, $200,000; for Lowry Loan Fund, $75,000; Oglethorpe, University, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Lupton and C. Lupton of Chattanooga, Tenn., $150,000, for Lupton Hall, Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Carolyn H. Lyon, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000, to University of Rochester, N. Y.

Marianna Cook MacDougall, by will, $100,000; Reconstruction Hospital, N. Y. City.

Mrs. V. E. Macy, Scarboro, N. Y., $25,000, by will, to Teachers' College, N. Y. City.

Miss A. G. Magee, Philadelphia, $1,500,000, by will, to found Magee Memorial Hospital for Convalescents; $370,000, to various Philadelphia charities and schools.

James R. Magee, Phila., Pa., estate of, $153,959.62; University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.

Fannie S. Magee, estate of, $50,000; University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.

Martin Maloney, Phila., Pa., $100,000; Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Thomas Franklin Manville, N. Y. City, $1,000,000; Fifth Ave. Hospital, N. Y. City.

Mrs. Howard T. Martin and Mrs. Estelle deP. Hosmer, $60,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Israel Matz, N. Y. City, $100,000, for relief of needy Hebrew writers.

D. H. McAlpin, family of, N. Y. City, $100,000, to Union Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Frank McDermott, by will, for research in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, $100,000; University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

John Emery Meek, by will, $50,000, to Fifth Ave. Hospital, N. Y. City.

A. W. and R. B. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Pa., land valued at $450,000, to the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, that city.

Dunlevy Milbank, $100,000, to Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund, N. Y. City.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, $100,000, to Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund, N. Y. City.

Milliken estate, $100,000; James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill.

Ogden Mills, N. Y. City, $100,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Field Force, $63,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Anna R. Milton, from estate of, $800,000, Harvard University, also $1,000,000 to Harvard Trust Fund, that had been left Mrs. Milton by her husband.

Miss Sophie Moen, Boston, Mass., by will, $50,000 to Worcester Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. I. G. Montant, N. Y. City, $80,000, by will, to French and other local charities.

J. P. Morgan, N. Y. City, $100,000, P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine; $100,000, to Johns Hopkins Eye Clinic; $50,000, to endowment fund for new North Country Community Hospital.

Lon Morris, endowment, $100,000; Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Englewood, N. J., $600,000, to Smith College, Northampton, Mass., for dormitories.

Mrs. E. W. Morse, Portland, Wash., and Edward Doernbecher, Seattle, Wash., $200,000, in memory of father, for erection of Doernbecher Memorial Hospital for Children.

Willie Morton, Douglassville, Pa., $100,000, by will, to Y. M. C. A., Manchester, Conn.

Dunlevy Milbank, N. Y. City, $100,000, to Presbyterian-Columbia Medical Centre, that city.

J. K. Muller, Denver, Col., $500,000; Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Joab Mulvane, $100,000; Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.

Mrs. R. S. Munger, by will, $250,000; Birmingham Southern College of Birmingham, Ala.

Frank A. Munsey, N. Y. City, $100,000; Frank Munsey Scholarship, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; $100,000, P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Frank Munsey, N. Y. City, $50,000, to Johns Hopkins Eye Clinic, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Kate B. Murray, N. Y. City, estate of, more than $100,000, by will, mostly to local church charities, including the P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Arthur Nash, Cincinnati, Ohio, $250,000, to spread doctrine of "Golden Rule" in Turkey.

Near East Research (Expedition) Fund, $100,000; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

"New York Lawyer," $50,000, for a law library fund in memory of Judah P. Benjamin.

Dr. William H. Nichols, $600,000, to N. Y. University for erection of new chemistry building.

Norwegian Lutheran Church (annual appropriation), $70,000; St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.

M. Orban jr., Whittier, Cal., $50,000; Elon College, N. C.

William Meade Orr, Alhambra, Cal., $150,000, to Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal., for Bertha Harton Orr Women's Dormitory.

Pacific Gas and Electric Co., $50,000; Leland Stanford jr. University, Cal.

Max Pam, N. Y. City, $50,000, by will, to Jewish Industrial Development in Palestine.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Patten, Evansville, Ill., $150,000 trust fund; Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill.

G. W. and Dr. William Pepper, brothers, Phila., $75,000, as a gift from the estate of Dr. Wm. Pepper, to endow medical laboratory, Univ. of Pennsylvania.

Edmund Penfold, N. Y. City, $25,000, by will, to Trudeau Sanatorium, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; $219,000, to a score of hospitals, churches and charitable societies in N. Y. City and Long Island.

Charles E. Perkins, estate of, $50,000; Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. N. Pew, estate of, $100,000; Grove City College, Pa.

T. W. Philips sr., family, New Castle, Pa., $100,000; Phillips University, Enid, Okla.

Henry Phipps Estate, $3,500,000, for erection of girls' hotel.

Mrs. William Pollock, $95,100; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, N. Y. City, $70,000, to fund for new North Country Community Hospital, for construction of nurses' home.

H. L. Pratt, N. Y. City, $25,000, to P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine, N. Y. City.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pratt, $50,000, to new North Country Community Hospital.

Mrs. Francis Prentiss, $100,000; Wellesley College, Mass., for erection of dormitories.

Theodore Presser, Phila., Pa., $55,000; Hollins College, Va., for erection of music building.

Theodore Presser, Phila., Pa., $2,000,000; Theodore Presser Foundation (to establish scholarships and aid worthy music students).

Erskine Ramsay, Birmingham, Ala., $100,000, to Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala.

Charles Rebstock, St. Louis, Mo., $1,000,000, to Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Edward Rector, Chicago, Ill., by will, $2,300,000, to Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice, N. Y. City, $100,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Mrs. William J. Rice Estate, $280,000; Harvard University.

Mrs. K. S. Richardson, N. Y. City, $200,000, by will, to Henry St. Settlement, N. Y. City; $100,000, to Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.; $100,000, to United Hospital Fund, N. Y. City; $200,000, to New York Hospital; $50,000, to S. P. C. A., N. Y. City; $50,000, to Seamen's Church Institute, N. Y. City; $90,000, to the Society in Aid of Crippled Children; $120,000, to other local charities.

W. J. Richardson, $100,000; Keuka College, Keuka Park, N. Y.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., $50,000, to University of Rochester, N. Y.

Rockefeller Foundation, grant for the Faculty of Medicine, $1,148,901; Univ. of Toronto, Can., for School of Hygiene, $650,000; University of Toronto, Can., for maintenance of medical clinic, $503,382. McGill University, Montreal, $420,000; for the construction of Madrid Institute of Physics and Chemistry, $350,000; to the Council of King Edward College of Medicine, Singapore, $50,000.

J. D. Rockefeller jr., N. Y. City, 4,000,000 yen, to the library, Imperial University of Tokio, Japan; $500,000, to P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine, N. Y. City; $1,000,000, to Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes; $1,000,000 of Standard Oil securities to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y. City; $250,000 to the Hartford, Conn., Seminary Foundation; $150,000, to the International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.; $1,083,333, to Union Theological Seminary; $1,000,000, Divinity School of the University of Chicago; $150,000, Princeton University, Department of Fine Arts; $625,000, to the Fund for Near East Colleges; $600,000, to complete wall of the Cloisters, N. Y. City.

Harry R. Rogers, San Antonio, Tex., $50,000; Phillips University, Enid, Okla.

Sol Rosenblum, Pittsburgh, Pa., $250,000, to Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Mrs. Emma Rosenwald, N. Y. City, $100,000, to Mount Sinai Hospital, that city.

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill., $1,000,000, to Jewish Relief Organization; $50,000, to Johns Hopkins Eye Clinic, Baltimore, Md.

William H. Sage, Menands, N. Y., $50,000, by will, to charitable and public institutions at Albany, N. Y.

Franklin H. Sargent, his residuary estate, ultimately, by will, to the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Frank A. Sayles, Pawtucket, R. I., $100,000, to Pawtucket Memorial Hospital.

Henry Schaefer, Greenwich, Conn., his residuary estate, by will, at his widow's death, to a number of N. Y. City hospitals and societies.

Robert Schalkenbach, N. Y. City, $225,000, by will, to further the Henry George single tax idea.

Leopold Schepp, $2,500,000; Leopold Schepp Foundation to aid boys.

Mortimer L. Schiff, N. Y. City, $25,000, to P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine, that city.

Wallace M. Scudder, $50,000, to Newark Public Museum.

Edward Searles, estate of, $196,988; University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Hiram W. Sibley and family, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000, to University of Rochester, N. Y.

Rufus A. Sibley and family, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000; University of Rochester, N. Y.

Thomas H. Simpson Institute of Medical Research—building, $150,000; endowment, $250,000; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. William Sloane, N. Y. City, $100,000, to Presbyterian-Columbia Medical Centre, that city.

Mrs. Harriet A. Smith, deceased, Springfield, Mass., $125,000, to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., toward erection of Olin Memorial Library.

James Speyer, N. Y. City, $50,000, to Johns Hopkins University.

Charles Steele, N. Y. City, $300,000, to St. Thomas P. E. Church Choir School.

Charles Steele, N. Y. City, $56,622.72; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Simon N. Stein, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000; University of Rochester, N. Y.

John W. Sterling estate, $1,000,000; Yale Univ.

Hon. George H. Stewart, $93,000; Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Mr. Charles Stillman and the Misses, $50,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Mr. and Mrs. Galen L. Stone, $225,000; Wellesley College, Mass.; for the tower of Administration Building.

Strathcona Endowment for Chair of Zoology, $120,000; McGill University, Montreal.

Mrs. Henry A. Strong, Rochester, N. Y., $200,000; University of Rochester, N. Y.

H. C. Stuart, $50,000; Emory and Henry College, Emory, Pa.

Mr. A. V. H. Stuyvesant jr. and the Misses, $288,980; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

B. H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill., $100,000; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Ambrose Swan, $50,000; Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Charles H. Swift, $200,000, to University of Chicago, to provide star professors.

Charles P. Taft (Mr. and Mrs.), $75,000; University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

National Tanners Council for Building, $110,000; University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Helen Hughes Taylor, $343,332; University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Louisa Taylor, N. Y. City, $50,000, by will, to St. Luke's Hospital.

Miss Mary G. Thompson, $201,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Mrs. Ellen Cobb Thorne, deceased, $250,000, for memorial auditorium on McKinlock Campus of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

Miss A. R. Tinker, N. Y. City and London, $350,000, by will, to found a home for working women.

John Kennedy Tod, by will, $250,000, to Princeton University; $100,000 each to Presbyterian Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., and Children's Aid Society; $50,000 each to N. Y. Assoc. for Improving Condition of Poor, St. Andrew's Soc., and the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Todd, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000; University of Rochester, N. Y.

George H. Townsend 2d, $100,000; Yale Univ.

Arthur Tredway, $50,000; Kalamazoo College, Mich.

Trinity Corporation, $100,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Charles W. Troughton, N. Y. City, his estate, by will, to be devoted, on his widow's death, to the education of Negroes.

Florence Twombley, N. Y. City, $25,000, to P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

John W. Underhill, Mays Landing, N. Y., $100,000, to be used in helping school children.

Israel Unterberg, N. Y. City, $200,000, to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Samuel Untermyer, N. Y. City, $20,000, to the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, for stadium.

Mrs. Charles D. Vail, Geneva, N. Y., $100,000; University of Rochester, N. Y.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, N. Y. City, $575,000, to Harvard University, toward fund for Harvard Medical School dormitory; $125,000, to Harvard University for gymnasium.

Mr. and Mrs. Barend Van Gerbig, $100,000; Presbyterian Hospital Building Fund, N. Y. City.

Mrs. Vincent, $200,000; Loyola University, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. R. W. Voorhees, New Jersey, $150,000, by will, to Rutgers University; also her residuary estate.

F. W. Vanderbilt and wife, N. Y. City, $100,000, to P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine, N. Y City.

Frederick Wallman, Woodhaven, N. Y., $50,000, by will, divided between Emanuel Evangelical Church, Woodhaven, and Lenox Hill Hospital, Manhattan.

Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. City, $400,000, to Joint Distribution Committee Jewish Relief Organization; $500,000, to Hebrew University at Jerusalem; $100,000, to the Palestine Economic Corporation; $50,000, to Johns Hopkins Eye Clinic, Baltimore, Md.

Artemas Ward jr., N. Y. City, residue of large estate, by will, to Harvard University, in memory of great-grandfather, Gen. Artemas Ward.

George H. Watson Memorial Fund, $62,705; Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Watson, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000; University of Rochester, N. Y.

Laura S. Watson, St. Johnsbury, Vt., $62,000, by will, to Amherst College, to provide loans or gifts to students.

Josiah L. Webster, $50,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

William H. Wellington, Boston, Mass., by will, $50,000, to Harvard University, income to be used by Medical School.

F. R. Welles, Bourre, France, $50,000; University of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Henry White, $50,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

E. C. Whitney, bequest of, $40,000; University of Toronto, Canada.

Payne Whitney, $250,000; Yale University.

Mrs. E. R. Wood, $100,000; Victoria University, Toronto, Canada.

Former Governor Rollin S. Woodruff, by will, $50,000, to Yale University, and $50,000, to Wesleyan University, for Howard Perkins Woodruff Fund, income to be used in loans to students.

William Woodward, $50,000; P. E. Cathedral, St. John the Divine.

Fanny B. Workman, Worcester, Mass., $30,000, by will, to Wellesley, Smith and Bryn Mawr Colleges, and $35,000, to Radcliffe College.

Mrs. Virginia L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000; University of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie, N. Y. City, $71,500, to P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine, that city.

J. F. Zimmerman, Phila., Pa., $500,000 of his estate, by will, after the death of his two sons, to the Edwin Forrest Home, Phila., and the Actors' Fund Home, Staten Island.

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED BY CARNEGIE CORPORATION, FISCAL YEAR 1924-25.

Name of Organization.	Purpose.	Amount.
American Council on Education	Modern foreign language study in the U. S	$60,000
American Museum of Natural History	Support of educational facilities	75,000
Antioch College	Development of college library	50,000
California Institute of Technology	General purposes	100,000
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	Support of general program	50,000
Carnegie Institution of Washington	Endowment and support of activities	5,712,500
Dalhousie University	General purposes	190,000
Franklin Foundation, Inc of Boston	Organization of additional courses	50,000
Grinnell College	Art centre endowment fund	50,000
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	Endowment fund for industrial and applied arts	50,000
Institute of Politics	Maintenance	50,000
League of Library Commissions	Conduct of State demonstration in library service	50,000
Meharry Medical College	Library and laboratory endowment fund	50,000
New York Academy of Medicine	Supplemental appropriation for building	500,000
New York University	Endowment fund for department of fine arts	50,000
Oberlin College	Library endowment fund	50,000
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute	Endowment fund for industrial and applied arts	50,000
Wellesley College	Endowment fund for department of fine Arts	50,000
Whitman College	Library endowment fund	50,000

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Federal income tax payers in New York State gave, in 1923, for charitable purposes, almost twice as much money as those in any other state, as is shown in the following table.

States and Territories.	Contributions.	States and Territories.	Contributions.	States and Territories.	Contributions.	States and Territories.	Contributions.
Ala	$3,799,020	Ind	$9,911,539	Neb	$3,808,910	S. C	$3,273,893
Ariz	647,030	Iowa	8,625,887	Nev	170,508	S. D	897,947
Ark	3,765,444	Kan	3,998,642	N. H	1,601,414	Tenn	6,135,452
Cal	40,127,213	Ky	6,360,068	N. J	21,928,804	Texas	13,069,100
Col	3,845,238	La	4,003,015	N. M	359,511	Utah	1,699,430
Conn	10,730,704	Me	2,422,614	N. Y	114,078,501	Vt	1,345,136
Del	1,324,324	Md	10,411,739	N. C	9,166,406	Va	8,655,904
D. of C	6,286,133	Mass	27,033,705	N. D	807,353	Wash	4,220,091
Fla	3,807,339	Mich	22,095,381	Ohio	37,047,481	W. Va	5,289,515
Ga	6,003,536	Minn	9,380,089	Okla	8,186,425	Wis	10,470,428
Hawaii	1,457,612	Miss	2,751,811	Ore	2,378,980	Wyo	663,137
Idaho	681,839	Mo	15,085,628	Pa	64,890,760		
Ill	45,118,522	Mont	1,071,722	R. I	5,789,249	Total	$576,680,129

Scientific Progress in 1925.

(Covering the period from Oct. 1, 1924, to Oct. 1, 1925.)

Compiled by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Gilbert Grosvenor, LL. D., President.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The National Geographic Society's expedition at Pueblo Bonito, the great communal dwelling at Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico, has completed its fifth season's work under the leadership of Dr. Neil M. Judd. Explorations there have revealed the intimate details of the daily life of a pre-Columbian people of advanced culture; and these ruins are generally recognized now as probably the most important aboriginal site in the United States. By culling tons of debris the expedition has garnered an amazing variety of the utensils, furnishings, art objects, and other paraphernalia of this prehistoric people which has enabled Dr. Judd to reconstruct in detail the life of the Bonitans and to announce that this civilization on our own continent centuries before Columbus arrived has no connection with any of the historic Old World civilizations. One of the most striking finds of the expedition was an extraordinary turquoise necklace found by Dr. Judd. It contains 2,500 beads, each made individually by rubbing small disks of matrix back and forth across sandstone tablets. It is the only known complete necklace of its kind in the world, and was found buried under fifteen feet of sand and debris.

Another National Geographic expedition has been engaged at Cuicuilco, near Mexico City, exploring the oldest ruins of human habitation in our hemisphere. Substantial progress was made there by Dr. Byron Cummings and his co-workers, in penetrating the huge mound that some ambitious monarch of a pre-Aztec, pre-Toltec, long forgotten people had erected at a period variously estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000 years ago. Dr. Sylvanus Morley says this site represents probably the oldest structure in America, whose weight of years is authentically established, not only by archaeology but also by the more indisputable and impressive evidence of geology.

The Carnegie Institution expedition, Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, director, continued its excavations at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, unearthing a rare, brilliantly painted altar supported by more than a score of handsomely sculptured human figures.

In the Pricer mound of the Seip group of survivals of mound-builder days, near Bainbridge, Ohio, six skeletons—four of adults and two of infants—were unearthed under the direction of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Museum. The bodies were covered with pearls; two wore copper helmets.

The Tulane University Middle American expedition excavated the tomb of a Mayan king at Comalcalco, which consisted of a room, 9x7 feet, the north, south and east walls of which have perfect portraits of three men moulded in stucco relief. At Tortuguero two monuments were unearthed dating from 388 A. D. Near Saltode Agua they found a Mayan temple partially destroyed by a fallen tree.

Dr. J. W. Fewkes explored the shell mounds of Weeden Island, Tampa Bay, and found evidence that the prehistoric people who made them lived principally on shell fish, but did not scorn fish, game and rodents. In the lower stratum were evidences of a race closely allied to the prehistoric peoples of the West Indies, while the remains in the upper strata showed definite relationship with the Indians of Georgia.

The Department of Archaeology of Phillips Academy excavated some Indian mounds near Cartersville, Ga., and found richly carved copper ornaments, traces of feather mantles, woven fabrics and straw matting.

M. R. Harrington, Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, collected material from a prehistoric city in Southeastern Nevada, supposed to have been about six miles long and half a mile wide, and to have existed about thirty centuries ago.

Gerard Fowke, Smithsonian Institution, uncovered from the refuse heaps of ancient Indian villages soon to be covered by the waters of Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, thousands of implements, including bone picks used in removing periwinkles from their shells.

Skeletons of more than 100 Indians were found by Dr. J. W. Fewkes, Smithsonian Institution, in excavating a mound near Moulton, Alabama.

Dr. P. E. Goddard, American Museum of Natural History, found, between Phoenix and Globe, Arizona, prehistoric irrigation ditches, and a stone structure 550 feet long, which he believes had a height of three or four stories. Textiles and pottery recovered indicate a close relationship between the builders and the Aztecs.

An 800-year-old shell carved into a primitive reproduction of the square and saw emblem of Masonry was found by Interior Department excavators at the Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona.

The Harvard University-Boston Art Museum expedition unearthed a tomb at Gizeh Pyramid which dates from the reign of Snefru, first King of the Fourth Dynasty. The burial chamber was at the bottom of a 150-foot shaft through a rock fissure, and contains an alabaster coffin surrounded by poles, the tops of which are covered by gold foil. By its side is something resembling a piece of plank with inlaid inscriptions, including the Cartouche of Snefru. Dr. G. A. Reisner, leader of the expedition, said that the discovery will probably prove not only that Cheops was not built as an astronomical observatory, but will disclose the purpose of its construction. American archaeologists regard the discovery of this tomb of vastly greater importance than that of Tutankhamen. It goes back a full thousand years beyond the latter's reign, and deals with an era of one of Egypt's greatest Pharaohs.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has received a coffin and other tomb contents from Deir-el-Bersheh, 175 miles south of Cairo, on the east bank of the Nile. Prof. James H. Breasted regards it as the most important relic of its kind yet exhumed in Egypt. It dates back 3,900 years, nearly a millennium before Tutankhamen, and the tomb material found associated with it gives a cross section of the lives of nobility in the days of Dehuti-Nehkt, feudal ruler of the Province of Hemopolis.

At Antioch an expedition under Prof. F. W. Kelsey unearthed the church in which Paul and Barnabas preached.

Dr. Mahum Slousch of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society reports the finding of the tombs of Absalom, King Jehoshaphat, and the Prophet Zachariah in the Valley of Kedron, at the foot of the Mount of Olives.

A study of cuneiform tablets excavated at the ancient city of Kish has enabled scholars to set up the entire chronology of Sumero-Babylonian history as far back as 3000 B. C., and perhaps further. An astronomical tablet gives the eastern and western positions of the planet Venus and her periods of darkness through the entire reign of Ammizaduga, of the first Babylonian dynasty. Much rare material showing the manners, customs, and beliefs of the Kishites has been exhumed.

Dr. Edward Chiera, of the American School of Oriental Research, unearthed 1,000 clay tablets from the region between Bagdad and Mosul. They reveal a new set of Aryan gods, give a clue to the place of the Mitannian people of the world as it existed 3,500 years ago and cover the written records of a prominent Mitannian family through several generations—recording realty and personalty purchases and sales, marriage records and settlements.

At Ur many new discoveries were announced by the joint University of Pennsylvania-British Museum expedition. The convent built by King Nabonidus for his daughter Bel-Shalti-Nannar, high priestess of Ur; the temple of Ningal, the wife of the Moon God of Ur; a mud brick wall built by Ur-engur in 2300 B. C.; a monument of sandstone on which was sculptured an effigy of Nannar the early Babylonian Moon God; pictures of the building of the Ziggurat, the tower of Ur—similar to the Tower of Babel—and likenesses of King Ur-engur were among the discoveries announced. A museum owned by the daughter of the lost King of Babylon, containing objects dating back to 2500 B. C., was excavated by the same expedition at Amraham.

Under the patronage of John D. Rockefeller jr. an expedition from the University of Chicago is undertaking the excavation of Armageddon.

Count Byron Kuhn de Prorok, who excavated the site of ancient Carthage, announced the discovery of a submerged city thirty feet below the surface of the Mediterranean Sea, off the Tunisian Coast. He also continued his work, with a group of American, French and English associates, at Carthage and at Utica, making many rare finds, and getting well started into the reconstruction of the history of Carthage of Punic days. At Utica kilns of pottery were unearthed and much pottery recovered.

Submarine films taken off the coast of Carthage by Count de Prorok reveal a treasure galley containing seventy-eight bronze and marble statues, some dating from the time of pericles. Count de Prorok will attempt to raise the galley. He will also attempt to find Genseric's sunken treasure ship, which is believed to contain the seven-branched candlesticks from the Temple of Jerusalem and the golden roof of the Athenian Temple of Apollo. At the same time he has been working into the Sahara Desert in the hope of unearthing some ancient cities there.

Excavations at Stonehenge were continued, and a number of Egyptian beads dating from the time of the father-in-law of Tutankhamen were found, this being the first clue to the date of the megalithic monuments at Stonehenge.

Italian archaeologists spent the year excavating the buried city of Leptis Magna, the home town of Septimius Severus, near the village of Homs, in Tripolitania, Africa. Deserted after an earthquake in the third century, this magnificent city outshines Pompeii as a ruin, for what hot lava and exploding rock destroyed there the sands have preserved at Leptis, including a forum like that of Rome, a huge Roman basilica, an imperial palace, a magnificent bath covering five acres, and other structures. The bath had many fine statues, and these are to be set up in their former positions.

Two Third Dynasty chapels were found near the steep pyramid of Zozer, which are regarded as even older than that of Cheops.

ASTRONOMY.

The field of astronomy has yielded many important discoveries during the twelve months under review. Of most immediate significance were the arrangements made with the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution by the National Geographic Society whereby the latter organization undertakes, over a period of years, to finance the extension of the work of Dr. Charles G. Abbot in the investigation of the laws of the fluctuations in solar radiation. This work was first undertaken several decades ago by the late Prof. S. P. Langley under the patronage of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. It has now reached that stage where enough is known that an excellent beginning has been made in long range weather forecasting, and it is believed that Dr. Abbot will be able to establish so definitely the relations between the fluctuations in solar radiation and the weather that the latter can be definitely predetermined in much the same way that tides and eclipses are now forecast.

Dr. D. C. Miller of Case School of Applied Science succeeded at Mount Wilson in detecting a definite ether drift. As the Einstein theory was based on the negative results of the Michaelson-Morley tests for ether drift, this work of Dr. Miller strikes at the foundation of the celebrated theory of that distinguished mathematician.

Dr. Edwin Hubble's sensational achievement in resolving the light of some of the stars in spiral nebulae and in thus fixing their distance has led to the conclusion by the astronomical world that these nebulae are a million light years away, and are in actuality island universes with stars, star clusters, gaseous nebulae, etc., even as our own. Thus the definitely known reaches of space have been expanded tenfold.

Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University announced the discovery of two clouds of white hot gases each so vast that centred in the sun it would not only reach beyond our solar system but engulf a number of our neighboring stars. One is in the Great Megellanic Cloud, in the southern sky, and the other in the constellation of the Triangle in our own sky. The former is about 100,000 light years away and the latter about 1,000,000. The diameter of the nearer one is 264 light years, and of the more remote, 198.

In the Megellanic Cloud Dr. Shapley has also found that the 9th magnitude star Dorado has an average brightness 600,000 times that of the sun. This star is the most luminous object yet known.

Dr. Robt. A. Millikan and his associate, I. S. Bowen, have so far mastered the details of atomic structure that they have been able to predict the type of light waves emitted by atoms stripped of their whole outer group of so-called valancy electrons. Hundreds of types of radiation have thus been forecast precisely. Applied to astronomy, this discovery opens up an entirely new field for the study of the forms of matter in the stars.

Work has been continued in the measurement of the diameters of stars at Mount Wilson. Mira has been found to have a diameter of approximately 250,000,000 miles, making it occupy a space that would hold more than three trillion earths.

Further studies of the dark companion of Sirius by Dr. C. E. St. John of Mount Wilson show that it is about the volume of Uranus, while it has a mass three-fourths that of the sun. This means that the matter in this star must weigh at least ten tons to the pint. Prof. Eddington has advanced the conclusion that this unheard-of density is due to the stripping the atoms which compose it of their outer rings of electrons.

The usual array of new and returning comets were discovered during the year; several new stars were observed, the eclipse of the sun on Jan. 24 was widely studied; and a vast amount of new data was gathered during the twelve months. Yale University established a new observatory in South Africa, and Dr. G. W. Ritchey, who made the mirror for the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson, undertook the making of a 240-inch mirror for the French Government.

BIOLOGY.

The Institute of Biological Research established by the Rockefeller Foundation at Johns Hopkins has undertaken a systematic research into the biology of life duration, its control, and its bearing on the population problem.

The $3,000,000 fund for the establishment of the Wilmer Institute of Ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins was completed and plans for its work were under way.

A $20,000,000 medical centre in New York is being developed to unite hospitals, medical colleges and research institutions on a major scale. This was made possible by the decision of the Presbyterian Hospital to erect a building jointly with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

Various claims of the discovery of cancer germs were made during the year. Prof. Ferdinand Blumenthal of Berlin University, and J. E. Barnard, Dr. W. E. Gye, and Dr. G. Russell of London were among those who announced results in that direction. London research was based on other researches made at the Rockefeller Institute.

Dr. Robert C. Green, assistant professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of Minnesota, announced the discovery of ultra-microbes that prey upon disease germs. Diluted to one to a million, a broth culture of these microphages has killed the strongest of disease germs.

Dr. Maurice C. Hall has discovered that tetrachlorethylene administered in small doses and followed by Epsom salts is the most effective, the safest and the least distasteful hookworm remedy yet found.

It has been discovered that induced attacks of malaria can be used profitably in lunacy and locomotor ataxia cases.

The Dick reaction to determine susceptibility to scarlet fever is proving almost as definite a test for that disease as the Schick test in diphtheria.

The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale was engaged in testing out its new milk culture of Bacilli Acidophilus in the treatment of intestinal conditions caused by harmful bacteria. It met with high success.

Delicate electric needles that part the tissues before they actually touch them, and thus largely substitute for the knife in surgical operations have been used with eminent success by Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins.

A new ductless gland extract taken from the parathyroid gland was announced by Dr. J. B. Collip of the University of Alberta, as relieving disease due to the lack of lime in the system. He announced that its effect on the human body is just as positive and just as controllable as is the effect of insulin.

An electrified mixture of pulverized microbes and iron filings for the cure of exterior tuberculosis, such as lupus, was presented to the Paris Academy of Science, with a history of 54 per cent. complete cures and 26 per cent. ameliorated cases.

Dr. Theodore Koppanyi succeeded in joining several optic nerves in dogs, with a partial recovery of the sight function. He also succeeded in repairing the injured corneas with a transparent tissue from the abdomen.

Dr. J. P. M. Vogelaar and Dr. J. E. van den Boogert of the University of Leyden succeeded in removing the shells from hens eggs and studying the development of the embryos, keeping them alive for five days. This is the first time in history that constant study of the embryological process of a warm-blooded animal has been accomplished.

Dr. W. E. Dandy and Dr. F. L. Reichert of Johns Hopkins proved in the case of dogs, that the pituitary gland is not necessary to life. The discovery of Weed and McKibben that an injection of a concentrated salt solution into the veins before an operation withdraws fluid from the brain and causes it to shrink greatly, enabled the surgeons to remove the gland more easily.

An attempt to preserve the native antelopes that abound in the northwest corner of South Dakota is being carried out in Harding County.

The British Colonial Office has marked off, in waters of the Antarctic under British control a whaling preserve. New Zealand has followed suit. An expedition has gone to this area to study whales, especially those species of industrial importance, with a view to protecting the industry from extinction. France has also set aside the Crozet Islands, St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands and certain islets on Kerguelen where it is forbidden to hunt whales, seals, sea birds, polar bears, walrus or other animals.

Sweden and Russia have each undertaken to save from extinction the European buffalo, of which the Continent has only fifty-six known survivors.

Massachusetts undertook to save the heath hen from extinction. Of the once great numbers only three survivors are left.

The American Museum of Natural History, after a three-year search, succeeded in getting a pink-headed duck from Assam.

The Belgian Government laid off a tract of 250 square miles in the gorilla country of the Congo as a preserve for gorillas and other forms of wild life.

Prof. Edmund N. Harvey of Princeton gathered evidence leading him to think that some insects emit ultra-violet rays, just as the firefly gives off visible rays.

The British Government is fighting th tsetse fly in Nyassaland by introducing a chalcie fly that preys upon it.

The American Museum of Natural History has been granted the use of a forty-acre tract of mixed forest and open land on which to establish a station for the study of insects.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture undertook a national insect census, with a study of the careers, habits and life conditions of foreign born, naturalized, and indigenous species.

Specimens of a New Zealand shore isopod found in Chile and Juan Fernandez were interpreted to indicate former land connections between these three areas, since, owing to the fact they carry their eggs and young much as do mammal marsupials, it is improbable that they could cross large reaches of water.

Dr. Walter N. Hess of Johns Hopkins announced that earthworms have eyes in every section of their bodies. With a small beam of light he found every segment sensitive to it—some more so than others. By studying their relative sensitiveness he was able to identify the particular skin cells that respond to light. The inner region of these cells acts as lenses, which bring the light to a focus on a network of nerves.

Dr. Frederick V. Coville of the U. S. Department of Agriculture developed a system of pasteurization by which cider may be kept sweet for long periods, without the loss of any part of its natural tang. This applies to other fruit juices as well.

An airplane was used for dusting New Jersey cranberry bogs, in the hope thus to check cranberry rot, a disease that has gained a serious foothold in New Jersey bogs.

Peter K. Olitsky of the Rockefeller Institute succeeded in cultivating the virus of the mosaic disease of tobacco, and then, with the culture thus developed, inoculating healthy plants with it.

Dr. J. A. Hansbrough of the University of Florida, reported that rats deprived of vitamin A, died after eighty-seven days, but those supplied with this vitamin were all alive and healthy at the end of 223 days. Butter, cod liver oil and similar compounds are rich in it, likewise spinach and green laver. Discovered by McCullom at the University of Wisconsin, isolated by Takahashi, in Tokio, vitamin A promises to produce great changes in the production of foods, since a drop of it may entirely change the nutritive quality of a given product.

Vitamin B was found to be a product built up and stored by a spore-forming organism that inhabits the intestinal tract. Whenever this spore-forming organism was kept away from them the rats sickened and died from vitamin B starvation.

Vitamin E was reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science as being essential to reproduction. Deprived of it animals are made sterile.

A new dewberry, larger and more resistant to disease than any known variety, has been produced by hybridization by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is darker but sweeter than the loganberry.

A new species of gooseberry, with fruits as large as hickory nuts, was found in Northern Florida, far enough south of the white pine belt so that it can be cultivated without regard to the white pine blister rust. It is immune from the mildew disease to which European species are susceptible. The fruit is now covered with spines, but it is thought that by selection these can be bred out.

Mrs. Agnes Chase of the National Herbarium has collected a large number of rare grasses from Brazil. The Herbarium has identified 172 species of grasses from China sent in by the National Geographic Society expedition, headed by Joseph F. Rock, many of them new to the Herbarium collections.

Otto Degener found a species of club moss growing in abundance in crevices near the centre of Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii, in natural hothouses of its own choosing. It has been found elsewhere in similar natural hothouses. This gives some index to the condition under which the club mosses lived in the eologic long ago. They were the dominant plants of the coal-forming era.

Dr. Hans Winkler of Hamburg University Institute for Applied Botany found in Borneo a large flower 35 inches in diameter. The bud is described as being as large as a man's head, in many cases. The plant is known as raffeesial.

The Hartman Deep Sea expedition went to the Mediterranean equipped with a vast diving cylinder built by the Krupps, in which it is said men can work at a depth of one-half mile without pressure upon them.

The North Sea has been invaded by the salp, a sort of jellyfish that preys on herrings' eggs, and the British Government is studying this menace with the hope that some means may be found to preserve the herring industry from its attacks.

CHEMISTRY.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announced the release of a drug known as tryparsamide for use in the treatment of sleeping sickness and mal de caderas and in selected cases of syphilis of the central nervous system.

Dr. Veader Leonard at Johns Hopkins succeeded in developing a new drug known as hexylresorcinol, a genito-urinary tract antiseptic of unprecedented strength and safety. Fifty times as effective as carbolic acid, it is particularly deadly to staphylococcus and streptococcus germs.

Dr. John J. Abel of Johns Hopkins has purified insulin until it is now available in a highly concentrated form, and researches he is now making will probably lead not only to its synthetic production, but may show that diabetes mellitus may be traced back to a certain sulphur-compound deficiency in the patient's diet.

The effect of light on living organisms was the subject of much study during the period under review. Plants given electric light baths were exhibited which showed a 50 per cent. increase in growth. It was also shown that foods exposed to sunlight are thus endowed with growth promoting qualities that were supposed to be possessed by vitamin-rich substances. Sun-treated foods have been found to take the place of cod-liver oil in the treatment of rickets. The sun's rays, likewise, have been found good in the killing of disease germs in the body. Young starfish and sea-urchins from unfertilized eggs were produced with nothing but light to start their development, by two University of Chicago zoologists, Dr. Ralph Lillie and Miss Margaret Baskervill. Dr. Lillie caused them to develop by exposing them to sunlight in the presence of eosin. Miss Baskervill got the same result by subjecting the eggs to ultra-violet rays.

A new cure for syphilis was reported to the French Academy of Sciences by Dr. Lavatte. Using a new chemical substance known as acetylozyamynaphenylynate, intramuscular injections of two c. c. produced sensational results in every one of the thirty cases under study. There was an utter absence of any discomfort or painful reaction during the whole course of twelve injections. The main symptoms disappeared within a few hours after the first injection.

Propylene and helium gas were tried with marked success as anesthetics.

Dr. Evarts A. Graham discovered that by injecting tetraiodophenolphthalein in the veins of a patient it so acts on the gall-bladder as to make X-ray diagnosis of that organ certain in 95 per cent. of cases. He was awarded the Charles Lester Leonard $1,000 prize for this discovery as the most meritorious of the year in X-ray development.

Dr. Raphael Zon of the United States Forest Service announced that the natural relationships of plants may be learned from a study of their chemical composition as well as from their structural details.

A process has been evolved whereby color can be injected into living hardwood trees when the sap is rising, thus producing hardwoods of any desired hue.

A cement that sets in twenty-four hours instead of twenty-eight days was put upon the market, so

that roads may be put into commission a single day after the cement is laid. Aluminumoxid is used in its manufacture.

Dr. F. G. Cottrell, director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, announced a new method of fixing nitrogen from the air at half existing costs. The nitrogen is combined with hydrogen from water-gas or coke oven gas in the presence of a quick acting catalyst. This process obviates the necessity of large amounts of cheap electricity and transfers the industry from the water power site to the coal mine and coke oven plant.

A chemical formula has been worked out by German chemists for the destruction of nematodes, the worst enemies of the sugar beet. The ground is saturated with the material after the beet harvest and it draws the larvae of the nematode like molasses draws flies. This serves to poison the whole nematode population.

The repetition of the German method of attempting to transmute mercury into gold, using chemically pure mercury instead of the non-pure Spanish mercury gave absolutely negative results, and led to the conclusion that the gold that Dr. Miethe found was present in the Spanish mercury rather than the product of transmutation.

Prof. A. Maihle of the University of Toulouse showed how a copper-aluminum catalyst can be made to reduce linseed oil to synthetic petroleum. The fatty acid from arachin oil brought into contact with magnesium chloride yielded 68 per cent. of a "mineral" oil rich in motor spirit. He has succeeded even in getting hydrocarbons out of chlorophyl. These discoveries serve to assure the world that if the gasoline supply becomes exhausted there are other resources that can be made to take its place.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

Prof. J. Joly, English geologist, suggested that earthquakes may be due to the decomposition of radioactive elements in the earth's crust.

The Carnegie Institution, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Engineering-Economic Foundation undertook a systematic study of the earthquake problem, and earthquake insurance was established. The owners of the Woolworth Building insured that structure for $5,000,000.

Experiments, analyses, and computations by Williamson, Washington and Adams of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington led to the conclusion that the outer granite crust is thirty-five miles thick; that beneath this is a heavier dark olivine rock 960 miles thick; beneath this in turn is an 870-mile stratum of mixed rock and metal. Beyond these strata, which account for 1,865 miles, are 2,100 miles of red hot stiff metal, its substance like that of nickel-iron meteorites.

The following earthquakes, other than slight tremors and volcanic eruptions, were reported during the twelvemonth period beginning Oct. 1 1924.

October: 1924: 2d—Erzerum District, Armenia, reported shocks at intervals for fourteen hours; people were killed and houses razed. 16th—Fairbanks, Alaska, reported shocks lasting a minute. 20th—A Pickens Co., S. C., earthquake shook a 56,000 square mile area around it. 23d—Imperial Valley, California, had three distinct shocks lasting about a minute each. 24th—Off the coast of Terceira, Azores Islands, three distinct shocks were reported.

November: 1st—A volcanic eruption was reported on the sea bottom between Formosa and the Loochoo Islands. A steamer was forced to steam astern to avoid boiling muddy water and pumice. 12th and 13th—More than 500 persons were reported killed by earthquakes in the Kedu district of the Island of Java. 15th—Popocatepetl was throwing out sulphur fumes and ash. 24th—An earthquake which cracked house walls and ceilings occurred in the Waterberg district of South Africa. Kioto and Nagoya, Japan, experienced shocks of four minute duration. Thirty persons were killed and several villages destroyed by an earthquake in Anatolia.

December: 2d—Nangt Joloredo, in the Kedu Residency, Java, was destroyed and about 100 inhabitants killed by an earthquake. 12th—Houses were destroyed by a quake, at Tolmezzo, Italy, and others damaged in Pliezhausen, Etsingen, and Mittelstadt, in the Swabian Alps. 16th—Surigao Province, Mindanao Island, was rocked by a quake, twenty-eight houses were destroyed, twenty-four people killed, and forty-seven injured. 22d—Mount Lassen erupted smoke and ashes more violently than at any time since 1915. 25th—Roanoke, Va., reported tremors that shook houses. 27th—An earthquake, whose epicentre was near Salinas, was felt throughout West Central California. A quake rocked Kushiro, in Northeastern Japan. 29th—A second quake visited Kushiro, which was thought to be due to subsidence of the sea bed about twenty miles off shore. 30th—Santa Barbara, California, reported a jolting quake. The volcano Acatenango, Guatemala, was in eruption.

January, 1925: 7th—A shock in Eastern New England sent some people to cellars. 9th—Tokio, Japan, sharp shocks with Mount Aso, 600 miles away, in eruption. 14th—Four villages in Transcaucasia were destroyed and 140 people killed by an earthquake. 28th—Vera Cruz and the surrounding country was visited by a strong quake lasting nearly four minutes.

February: 11th—Papandayang Volcano, in Java, was reported unusually active. 28th—Strong shocks were felt over an area of 450,000 square miles in the Eastern United States and Canada. The earth's movement broke the writing pointer of the Fordham University seismograph. In the Province of Quebec, seven were killed and considerable damage was done to buildings.

March: 19th—Ta-li-fu, Yunnan Province, China, was shaken by an earthquake and partially destroyed by fire.

April: 20th—Monte Bernal de Horcasitas, in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, became an active volcano. Tokio, Japan, was shaken by a severe quake. 23d—Vesuvius was more than ordinarily active.

May: 13th—The volcano Pasto, Colombia, was reported in eruption. 23d—Western Japan was rocked by an earthquake in which 500 were killed, 1,000 injured, and 20,000 made homeless. Property damage was estimated at $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

June: 7th—A violent earthquake shook the State of Colombia, South America. A shock of sufficient severity to crack a few buildings occurred at Kingston, Jamaica. 14th—Seventy-nine shocks occurred in Karenko, Formosa. Extensive damage to houses and buildings was reported. 15th—Kingston, Jamaica, was visited by a shock that caused much excitement. 17th—Popocatepetl, Mexico, threw out immense clouds of smoke and ashes. 27th—Sharp shocks were reported from Butte, Billings, Anaconda, and Great Falls, Montana. Two violent shocks were registered at Nagy-Kanizsa, 120 miles southwest of Budapest, in which several houses were wrecked and a number of people injured. 29th—The city of Santa Barbara, California, was partially destroyed by a series of earthquake shocks. The islands of Santa Cruz and San Miguel announced great fissures and the hurling of sections of their rocky coast lines into the sea. Great Falls had its fourth quake in less than thirty-six hours. 30th—Three more quakes occurred in Santa Barbara. The north end of Chief Mountain was reported creeping slowly down upon the Gros Ventre River valley.

July: 4th—Numerous houses were destroyed at Yonako, Japan. 10th—An earthquake was felt at Great Falls, Three Forks, Manhattan, Billings, and Butte, Montana. 29th—Shocks at Cerignola, Italy, damaged more than 1,000 buildings, including the City Hall. 30th—Tremors severe enough to rattle dishes were felt at Clovis, New Mexico.

August: 9th—Shocks at Hamadieh and Denizli destroyed considerable property.

September: 2d—Houses were shaken and dishes rattled by a quake at Madisonville, Kentucky. Evansville, Mount Vernon, and Kokomo, Indiana, also felt these shocks. 3d—Butte, Montana, reported slight tremors. 6th—Pronounced tremors were felt in Victoria, Australia, and violent shocks were reported at Clermont-Ferrand, France. 13th—The volcano Santorini, sixty miles north of the Island of Crete, was reported in full eruption. 18th—Midnight earthquakes in Songhor, Persia, drove people to the open and did much damage. 19th—A sharp tremor which stopped the clock on the court house tower was reported at Helena, Montana. 24th—Two strong earthquakes were felt at Avezzano, fifty-five miles east of Rome. 26th—Limoges, Poitiers, and Moulins, France, reported shocks. 29th—Four severe earthquakes were felt at Masaya, twenty miles southeast of Managua. The volcanoes Santiago and Momotombo, on the north shore of Lake Managua, Nicaragua, were in eruption. 30th—A sharp earthquake loosening accumulated snow on the roofs was reported at Helena, Montana.

ENGINEERING.

Progress was made on a plan to tie together the big electric plants between Washington and Boston and westward as far as Buffalo in a super-power hook-up such as obtains on the Pacific Coast from Los Angeles to Seattle. The missing links are gradually being filled in which will make intercommunicating systems from Washington southward to the Carolinas and from Norfolk to the Alleghanies. These developments are being made in such a way

that they will ultimately fit in with a great national power project.

The world's longest tunnel for hydro-electric purposes—thirteen and one-half miles long—was recently opened in California.

Seattle, Wash., completed and is now using the first unit of the Skagit River project. Eventually the entire plant will be finished at a cost of $57,000,000, and will have a capacity of 600,000 horsepower—a quarter more than Muscle Shoals. Serving 80,000 customers at rates that range from 5.5 cents to 1-10 of one cent per kilowatt hour the Seattle plant has turned into the city treasury $6,000,000 in profits and $4,000,000 to cover depreciation.

The Canton of Valais, Switzerland, completed a dam higher than Niagara and 818 feet long, which impounds 39,000,000 cubic yards of water. The railroads of Switzerland will get electricity for motive power from it.

Leland Stanford University, California, has begun the construction of an electrical testing plant which will have the only 2,000,000 volt installation in existence. It will be in charge of Prof. Harris J. Ryan, past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. A special feature will be a transmission line of considerable length which will make high voltage tests possible under actual operating conditions.

A 7,125 horsepower locomotive for the electrified division of the Virginian Railway was tested out at the Westinghouse Plant at Pittsburgh. Eleven of the same type are to follow. It weighs 637 tons, is built in three units, so that the locomotive can accommodate itself to the curves and will haul a train nearly two miles long.

The State of Maine, by a referendum vote of ten to one, approved a plan to harness the giant tides of the Bay of Fundy. It is planned to build dams, locks and gates across the entrances of Passamaquoddy Bay and to store up the vast amount of incoming water in a reservoir covering 150 square miles, utilizing the return flow for power. It is estimated that the flow will be one and a half times that of the St. Lawrence River, and that it will yield 500,000 horsepower.

Work was continued on the Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J. It is scheduled for opening on July 4, 1926—150 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The twin steel towers rise 385 feet; the anchorages cover three-quarters of an acre each. Each of the giant cables, 30 inches in diameter, contains 18,000 wires.

The new Castleton cut-off, whereby the New York Central through traffic avoids Albany, with its crowded tracks and its heavy grades, was opened Nov. 20, 1924. Twenty-eight miles of track, one of the world's greatest classification yards, and the A. H. Smith Memorial Bridge, which carries its rails 150 feet above mean high water, are included in the development. It cuts the handling of freight through the Albany district by from two to five days, and doubles the tonnage handling facilities of the New York Central "bottle neck."

The International Joint Commission approved the plans for a bridge across Niagara River from Fort Erie to Buffalo.

High Bridge across the Harlem River is to be transformed into a structure with a 420-foot span and a vertical clearance of 103 feet at mean high water. It will carry the Croton water mains on a system of floor beams and stringers, above which will be laid a concrete bridge floor.

Contracts were let for a highway 150 miles long connecting Key West with the Florida mainland, making the first ocean-going boulevard in the world.

Congress passed a bill authorizing the War Department to construct a $14,000,000 memorial bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, connecting the Lincoln Memorial with Arlington Cemetery, and providing a gateway from Washington to the South.

C. Francis Jenkins succeeded not only in sending motion pictures by radio in his laboratory, Washington, D. C., but also pictures in silhouette of actual moving bodies.

GEOGRAPHY.

Asia. The Russian Government Expedition to Wrangel Island removed Charles Wells and thirteen Eskimos, who had raised the American flag there. The Soviet raised the red flag over the island, claiming it for Russia, asserting it to be of the greatest importance to Russia. No objection was offered by the United States Government.

The sovereignty of the island of Las Palmas in the Philippine group, twelve miles off the mouth of Davao Gulf, Southern Mindanao, population 640, which has been in dispute between the Netherlands and the United States was, by agreement on April 1, sent to arbitration.

Sovereignty over Swains Island, 205 miles north of Apia, was declared by Congress in March, as a part of the Samoan group.

Sovereignty of the United States over the island of Palmyra, 990 miles southwest of Honolulu, and incorporation in the jurisdiction of Hawaii, was declared by Secretary Work.

It was announced in London that another expedition to Mount Everest would be undertaken in 1926. N. E. Odell, who climbed to nearly 27,000 feet, urges that the men acclimatize themselves so they can climb without oxygen, pointing out that without oxygen Norton and Somervell reached 28,130 feet; three ascents between 25,000 and 27,000 feet within a week were made; and six porters carried loads to a height of 27,000 feet. Odell believes Mallory and Irvine reached the summit and lost their lives on the return.

Col. Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt led an expedition through Southern and Central Asia for the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago. The expedition entered India at Bombay and went thence to Srinagar. They succeeded in bagging ovis poli, discovered by Marco Polo, and secured specimens of Tian-Shan ibex, Tian-Shan sheep, Asiatic bear, Siberian roe, the tahr and goitered gazelles, and 600 specimens of birds and small mammal skins.

Capt. Kingdon Ward and Earl Cawdor headed an expedition into Southeastern Thibet, in which they explored a large area of territory hitherto unmapped.

Antonio Tombazi, the Italian explorer, rediscovered the race of mysterious white men at an elevation of 15,000 feet, in the Himalayas, who were first seen when the earliest attempt to scale Mount Everest was made.

The discovery of oil in Persia and Iraq led to the establishment of a motor route from Beirut to Bagdad, equipped with American cars. This brings Bagdad within nine days of London and two of Port Said.

Prof. B. N. Gorodkoff, a Russian explorer, announced that he had discovered a new race of people speaking an unknown tongue on the River Poora, Siberia. They call themselves "Neshen" and have dark hair and a swarthy complexion.

Dr. and Mrs. Visser, Dutch explorers, led an expedition into the Karakoram Mountains, north of Kashmir, India, mapped 2,300 square miles of new territory, traced three rivers to their sources, and studied numerous immense glaciers, one 37 miles long.

North America. The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey joined the international effort to test the "drift" of the continents. By the use of radio and delicate astronomical observations the investigation is expected to throw light on the theory that before the carboniferous period all the land was in one mass, and that, breaking asunder in that era into the present continents, these have since drifted apart.

The International Geodetic and Physical Union adopted the figures of Director John F. Hayford, Northwestern University College of Engineering, which show that the diameter of the earth at the Equator is 7,926.678 miles, while the polar diameter is 7,899.964 miles. Every boundary survey in the world in the future will be based upon these figures.

The airplane and radio were employed in hastening the completion of the topographical survey of the United States upon which the U. S. Geological Survey has been working for forty-five years, upon the suggestion of Secretary Hoover and the American Engineering Council. By using these new methods, the major part of the mapping yet undone can be completed within the next ten years.

Moving Mountain, approximately 2,000 feet high, moved slowly across the Rio Blanco Valley in March. Traffic on the highway was blocked by the shifting of the mountainside. A similar movement was reported in 1909.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey began a thorough survey of the Aleutian Islands, which with contiguous waters of such depth as to require survey cover approximately 25,000 square miles.

Mount Logan, highest peak in Canada, was scaled by a party which included Capt. McCarthy, formerly of Summit, N. J., and was found to be 19,539 feet high.

Eight new mountains were found and climbed in the Cariboo Range in British Columbia by Allen Carpe, a New York engineer, and Prof. Rollin T. Chamberlin, of the Department of Geology, University of Chicago.

South America. The Hamilton Rice Expedition continued its work of exploring the basin of the Amazon. This consisted of a survey of the Rio Branco and the Uraricoera. Then, crossing the Sierra Parima, the survey was continued to the main source of the Orinoco. Aerial photography was used in conjunction with the usual methods of

surveying. Walter Hinton, of NC-4 renown, was the pilot and Capt. A. W. Stevens the photographer. The expedition reported a tribe of white Indians on the Parima River, and through its flyers determined that the sources of the Parima and the Orinoco are 75 miles apart.

The Ellsworth Expedition to Peru, sent out by Johns Hopkins University, in 1924, to make a measured geologic cross section of the Peruvian Andes eastward from Chimbote, carried a cross section across the highest ranges of the Andes, terminating the work at Putante on the Huallaga River.

M. F. Ryan, Central Argentine Railway, on Feb. 11, led a party to the summit of Mount Aconcagua, the highest mountain in the New World. There they found a case containing the maximum and minimum thermometers and a visiting card of Vines, who had reached the summit Feb. 13, 1897.

The U. S. Hydrographic Office made a study of the Peruvian floods, which seemed to be due to the particularly heavy rains caused by the winds that blew inland as a result of a shift in the Humboldt Current.

A number of expeditions visited the "head-hunter" district of the upper Amazon region.

Europe. Russian expeditions were reported to be in the field as follows: In the province of Saratov and Ulyanovsk, studying the culture of the prehistoric peoples of the Volga plain; in Daghestan, studying the language, monuments, architecture, art and antiquities of the region; in Krasnokokshaisk, Penza, Kazan and Sarapul, studying the culture of the Finnish races; on Lake Issikul, investigating the feasibility of establishing large fisheries there; in Turkmenistan, studying the flora and fauna; in the Kirghiz Republic, gathering fossils of animals and plants found in the slate deposits; in Northern Ferghana, making a survey of the natural resources, and on the Black Sea, studying the waters from the standpoints of hydrography, chemistry and biology.

Africa. A French Expedition, traveling in ordinary automobiles, succeeded in crossing the Sahara from Colomb Bechar to Gao in 64 traveling hours, this being the first successful effort to cross the desert in a four-wheel car. The year previous it had been crossed by a six-wheel car, and previous to that by an expedition of tractors. M. Norroy and Robert Gerbault headed the expedition.

Another expedition, headed by M. Hardt and M. Audouin-Dubreuil, with a fleet of 8 caterpillar tractor cars crossed the desert from Colomb Bechar, via Lake Chad and Mao, to Fort Lamy, going from there to Banghi on the Belgian Congo frontier. It was the first expedition that had succeeded in crossing on a route that lay entirely within French territory.

An expedition between Colomb Bechar and Gao laid the fundamental survey for the trans-Saharan Railway the French Government is planning to build.

The South African Government planned an expedition into the wastes of the Kalahari Desert, hoping to find water for irrigation purposes which would convert some 20,000 miles of territory into grass ranches.

Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, crossed Africa from Nairobi to the mouth of the Congo, the first of her sex to make the crossing with only native escorts. During the trip she got some rare specimens, including two African hairless moles. She was once wounded by charging buffalo and at another time decoyed in front of a herd of elephants by pygmies.

Oceanographic. German explorers on the Meteor, studying deep sea currents in the Atlantic, report a vast stream originating far below the surface in the North Atlantic and flowing southward until it comes to the surface about 2,000 miles south of the Equator.

The U. S. Government decided, March 3, to extend its sovereignty to Swain's Island, lying some 200 miles N. by E. of Apia, Samoa, and to incorporate the island in U. S. Samoa.

The non-magnetic yacht Carnegie of the Carnegie Institution of Washington was engaged in magnetic survey of the Pacific Ocean during the year. Easter Island was visited, likewise South Georgia.

A survey of the Great Barrier Reef area has been undertaken by the Government of Australia.

A hitherto unknown bank was found in the supposedly deep China Sea, and another was discovered by a ship traveling from Gibraltar to New York. The non-existence of a bank which was supposed to be in the Pacific, off San Diego, Cal., was established.

An uncharted shoal was reported off the coast of Spain, the chart showing a depth of three miles, whereas soundings of the state transport Loiret showed a depth of only 25 to 30 fathoms, over a fifty square mile area.

An American schooner Blossom, carrying representatives of the Cleveland Museum and the New York Museum of Natural History, left Rio de Janeiro early in September for a visit to the islands in the middle of the South Atlantic where it is intended to make a special study of the fish, flowers and animals on the volcanic islands.

Eight British scientists visited the Galapagos, Easter, Pitcairn and Tahiti islands, the Austral and Cook groups and the Marquesas in the barkantine, St. George. On Gorgona Island, off the coast of Colombia, South America, they found some striking archaic sculptures. These were on two groups of boulders, the majority of the older examples being below present tide level.

Dr. William Beebe, under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society, explored the Sargasso Sea, investigated the Humboldt Current, and gathered many tons of immensely valuable scientific material during the 12,000-mile cruise in the Arcturus. The Sargasso Sea proved to be a matter of fiction writers' imagination, and the Humboldt Current turned out to be lost somewhere in the Pacific beyond the reach of official thermometers. But the Beebe Expedition found fishes that live more than a mile below the surface, carrying lanterns when at home and dying with the converse of the "bends" when brought to the top; insects that walk on the sea and yet die if a drop of water touches their backs; and rays 18 feet across.

A new sounding device designed especially for the mapping of the ocean floor by means of echoes from the sea bottom was perfected and announced by Dr H. C. Hayes. It is an improvement on the original sonic depth finder which the U. S. Navy has found very efficient on the battle fleet cruise. It is revealing many mountains and valleys in the bottom of the sea, whose existence was not suspected.

GEOLOGY.

Through the study of the disintegration of the radioactive elements and their ultimate transmutation into lead, various groups of geologists have fixed the age of the earth beyond a billion years. Prof. A. C. Lane, chairman National Research Council Committee on the Estimation of Geologic Age by Atomic Disintegration, places its age at 1,250,000,000 years. Through chemical analysis of the original earth crust in Canada, and the determination of the relative amount of the radioactive elements and lead decomposition, Dr. H. V. Ellsworth, of the Canadian Geological Survey, places its age at about the same figure.

Evidence of the continual unrest of the floor of the seas come from many sources. A Jack-in-the-box island that had appeared some nine miles off Great Catwick Island again disappeared carrying its vegetation with it. The breaking of the Eastern Cable Company's cable between Cape Town and St. Helena called attention to the fact that since 1899 the bed of the ocean at one place on its route has risen from a depth of slightly more than three miles to less than one mile.

Dr. Junius Henderson, University of Colorado, and W. S. W. Kew, U. S. Geological Survey, offered evidence indicating that petroleum is the product of swarms of minute plants and animals, each contributing its tiny bit to the total as it died and its remains settled to the oozy ocean floor many ages ago. They pointed out that petroleum is often found where fish fossils are wanting.

A great mass of meteoric stone of a volume of nearly 200,000 cubic yards was found in the North African desert.

Efforts were in progress to locate the vast mass of meteoric ore supposed to be buried at Meteor Mountain, near Winslow, Arizona, and believed to be the greatest deposit of meteoric metal of which geology has knowledge. The hole in the ground made by the collision is about a mile wide and 1,000 feet deep.

The U. S. Government set apart 35,000 square miles of territory on the north coast of Alaska as a petroleum reserve, after an examination of the area by Geological Survey experts.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines offered the comforting assurance that if and when our petroleum wells all become dry, the country's deposits of oil bearing shales, capable of yielding a barrel of oil to a ton of rock, will supply America's needs in peace and war for many generations to come.

New radium deposits were reported from the Belgian Congo, from Ontario, and from Russian Turkestan.

One of the richest coal fields in the world has been discovered near Hull, England. It is a continuation of an exhausted vein from which it was separated by an eight-mile gap. The newly discovered part extends for 40 miles to the coast and for 65 miles more out under the North Sea, and is estimated to contain 23,000,000,000 tons of coal—enough to provide Great Britain's needs, at the present rate, for 400 years.

PALEONTOLOGY.

Proof that life existed on the earth during the period of the formation of the oldest rocks in its crust—the Archaean—was offered by Dr. John W. Gruner, of the University of Minnesota, who found traces of very primitive blue-green algae in them. These rocks have been supposed to be free from fossil remains, the presumption being that they were formed by the direct cooling of the molten earth, and under a temperature too high for the existence of any form of life. His identification fits in with the known facts of plant life—that the blue-green algae are the most primitive of plants, and that they are to-day able to live in the hot waters of the Yellowstone and other boiling springs. Because hitherto earliest known fossils were rather highly placed in the evolutionary scale, biologists have predicted that simpler forms did live in the earlier ages, which accords with Dr. Gruner's discovery.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, found blue-green algae and bacteria in the Algonkian and Huronian rocks, which come next after the Archaean.

Many fossils proclaiming the presence of the dinosaur in ancient North America were found during the year. A large group of tracks were found by the Charles L. Bernheimer Expedition of the American Museum in the Navajo Canyon in Arizona. They occur on a limestone slab about 12x30 feet in area leading from a little stream to a large cliff. It was found that the rocks above the slab were formed after the tracks were made, as the removal of some of the rock at the toe of the cliff revealed the tracks continuing there. The Navajo Indians call them "The tracks of God."

At Jensen, Utah, an expedition under the auspices of the University of Utah, led by Dr. Earl Douglass, of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, finished its work of excavating the dinosaur beds at the foot of Split Mountain, with the result that it now has the finest collection of dinosaurs in the world—five almost complete skeletons. This site has been set aside as the Dinosaur National Monument. It is believed that in the remote times in which they lived the dinosaurs whose bones occupy these beds were caught in the swirl of streams that no longer exist and carried down to sand-bars and deposited there. Two miles of rock then formed over them, and this, in its turn, was eroded away.

Fossil specimens identified as dinosaur bones were also found in South Dakota, Washington, Florida, and Montana.

Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology of the U. S. National Museum, studied the prehistoric tracks crossing the mule path of the Hermit Trail through the Grand Canyon. He estimates that they were made at least 25,000,000 years ago, which was before the age of the dinosaurs. They were left by animals ranging in size from cats to lions, and were probably amphibian in habit and reptilian in form. All the tracks show that the animals were climbing up the slope as if in some great common migration before a common peril. One of the tracks appears to be that of an antediluvian animal known as a diadectes. Many tons of the sandstone bearing the footprints have been brought to Washington, and the remainder will be left in place and marked for the attention of the tourist.

The missing link connecting the modern horse with a long line of fossil ancestors has been found by Dr. W. D. Matthew of the American Museum of Natural History. The fossil skeleton of an animal he has named the Plesippus, or near-horse, was dug up at Blanco, Texas.

In the Walker Lake area in Western Nevada geologists from the U. S. Geological Survey and the Smithsonian Institution found a wealth of fossil bones of three-toed horses, four-tusked mastodons, short-horned rhinoceroses, and camels.

The fossilized skull, leg bones and neck of a camel were unearthed near Lusk, Wyoming; the skeletons of two merychippi, or three-toed horses, near Seep Creek, Nebraska; skeletal remains of tapirs and rhinoceroses, in the Townsend Valley, Montana.

Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, University of Colorado, discovered in the Eocene oil shale beds near the base of Pike's Peak, the oldest ant and wasp known to the world (the ant being closely allied to certain Australian species), and four species of tsetse flies closely related to those causing sleeping sickness in Africa.

The joint Smithsonian-Amherst Expedition, headed by Dr. J. W. Gidley and Prof. F. B. Loomis, found a crushed human skull and some stone arrowheads in close association with the remains of mammoths, camels, and sabre-toothed tigers about 10 feet below the surface, in the vicinity of Vero and Melbourne, Fla., indicating that giant elephants survived 10,000 years longer in Florida than elsewhere in America.

A Field Museum expedition led by Prof. E. S. Riggs went to Argentina and Bolivia to study the fossil evidences of life and brought back the remains of some slothlike creatures that were taken to uphold Darwin's belief that southern South America was, as Darwin had forecast, once separate from the mainland.

Fossil remains of bananas having large seeds and little pulp, resembling certain existing African species, were found in South America by Prof. Edward W. Berry of Johns Hopkins.

Europe yielded considerable paleontological material during the year. Prof. George G. MacCurdy, of Yale unearthed much of this at Sergeac near Bordeaux and at Solutre, near Lyons, including the skeleton of a Neanderthal man. Some of the implements of this early age, as well as some of the Cro-Magnon era were gathered by him. Armenia also yielded several skeletons believed to belong to the Neanderthal period and considerable implement material attributed to the same era. Crimea, likewise, produced two Neanderthaloid skulls, under the researches of Prof. Bontisch-Osmolovsky, near Simferopol. These skeletons were found in close association with the fossil bones of mammoths, dinosaurs, cave hyenas, and cave bears.

Fragments of fossil bones in a building excavation south of Trafalgar Square, London, in a stratum of sand and gravel 30 feet below the surface, disclose that during the Ice Age hippopotamuses, mammoths, aurochs, and a great antlered red deer roamed over the site of that city. In a nearby excavation, in a little more recent stratum were found relics of paleolithic man, of whom these animals were contemporaries.

After studying the skeletal remains of 20 Neanderthal humans in Europe, Dr. A. E. Jenks, University of Minnesota, declared that we were upon the eve of making paleontology tell us the full history of prehistoric man.

The discovery of a Neanderthal skeleton by Prof. Turville Petre in Palestine and the finding of evidences of Mousterian culture in inner Mongolia by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews brought prehistoric man into Asia for the first time.

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews announced that in his Third Asiatic Expedition he had found six mammal skulls that appear to be at least 2,000,000 years older than the date fixed for the beginning of the age of mammals. He also announced the finding of many implements and spearheads corresponding to the Azilian type in Europe, which marks the transition stage between the stone age and that of primitive pottery. Another find reported by Dr. Andrews was that of some forty additional dinosaur eggs, some from the same genus that inhabited the Utah-Colorado-Wyoming region.

Dinosaur beds opened up in Tanganyika were visited by a British Museum expedition under W. E. Cutler, the most important find to date being a shoulder blade six feet two inches across. There appears to be close relation between the dinosaur fauna of Africa and that of Utah, Colorado and Wyoming, especially in the armored species, indicating a widespread evenness of climate and a land bridge connecting the two continents when they were extant.

An important find of dinosaur remains of the Karoo age was reported from the Lake Nyassa district.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION IN 1925.

(By the National Geographic Society, Gilbert Grosvenor, LL.D., President.)

The MacMillan Arctic Expedition, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, with the United States Navy cooperating by providing three Loening amphibian airplanes and a personnel of eight men, made the first airplane flights this summer over northwest Greenland and Ellesmere Island, took the first natural color photographs of that region and accomplished the most extensive study of bird, animal, and fish life and of the flora yet attempted. The expedition photographed and studied further the Smith Sound Eskimos, the most northerly people of the world, and visited, upon its return, Norse ruins in Greenland preliminary to a comparison at some future time with those of a like kind believed to be in the interior of Labrador.

The major purpose of the expedition, flights over the unknown million square mile area north of Alaska and west of Axel Heiberg Island, was not achieved because unexpected summer snows and fog

made impossible the establishment of advance flying bases. However, the planes, under the command of Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd, Jr., U. S. N., flew an aggregate of more than 6,000 miles, covering an area of some 30,000 square miles. The flyers gained valuable information about the topography of practically unknown stretches of Ellesmere Island, secured airplane photographs of physical features, and obtained data for further aerial conquest of the Far North.

The airplanes and Navy personnel which were detailed by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, with the approval of President Coolidge, were borne to Etah, Greenland, aboard the Peary while the Bowdoin, the flagship, had aboard Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the expedition, and the scientists sent out by the National Geographic Society, including Dr. Walter N. Koelz, chief naturalist, and Benjamin F. Rigg, magnetic and tidal observer. The society also sent photographers, Maynard Owen Williams and Jacob Gayer, to make the first photographs in natural color ever taken in this Arctic territory, and to make a more thorough black and white photographic survey than ever before. In addition to the work of these scientists and photographers Albert Francis, Navy aerographer, attached to the aviation detail, observed data relating especially to temperature, wind velocity, and other flying factors, and also made photographs of aviation activities. Dr. Leo M. Davidoff, the expedition's surgeon, made anatomical studies of the new and modified varieties of birds and animals.

Commander MacMillan credits Dr. Koelz with doing more scientific work than had been accomplished in many previous years. In addition to studies of plant, fish, and flower life, Dr. Koelz brought back specimens of more than 1,500 birds, some of which are unnamed varieties, and others of which are modified types of known birds. He also found the breeding places and saw the juvenile plumage of some birds which are of keen interest to the sportsman and naturalist but whose life history has hitherto been incomplete.

The expedition sailed from Wiscasset, Maine, on June 20 and returned to that port on October 12.

AMUNDSEN'S POLAR FLIGHT.

The attempted polar flight of Capt. Roald Amundsen came to grief some six hours after he and his party had hopped off from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, in two Dornier-Wal flying boats, May 21, at 5.15 P. M., at latitude 87.44, where, their gas supply one-half gone, the two planes landed about two miles apart.

Ellsworth, Dietrichson, and Omdahl, on the 26th, were forced to abandon their plane and join Capt. Amundsen, Riiser-Larsen and Feucht. Dietrichson and Omdahl were saved from drowning by Ellsworth, who, hanging onto the edge of the ice and half submerged himself, dragged them to safety.

The reunited party set to work to save the remaining plane. It had landed in a lead filled with rotten ice of about sherbet consistency, which, slowing it up, saved the craft from destruction by plunging headlong into the solid ice at the head of the lead.

By May 30, they had got it onto the main floe. On June 2, a runway was cleared, but the plane broke through. A second runway likewise failed, and a third was crushed to pieces by drifting ice. The plane was then moved onto another floe where still another runway was built, the several feet of snow being packed down by eight days of incessant tramping by twelve feet.

Finally, on June 15—the day all hands had agreed to be the last effort they would make to get the plane into the air, failing which they would make an over-ice dash for Cape Columbia, 450 miles away—the runway hardened up into a smooth surface.

Down the runway the big seaplane moved, gaining momentum, but seemingly unable to rise. Then a 50 foot fissure—but the momentum of the craft carried it across that. Finally inch by inch, in a halting, uncertain fashion it began to rise. And then, six men aboard, overloaded, in spite of the fact that every possible item—including even most of the scientific instruments—had been left behind, the 700 mile air dash to North Cape, Spitzbergen, was begun.

Meanwhile the whole world was stirred by the lack of word from Amundsen. MacMillan, of the National Geographic Society-Navy Expedition to the Arctic, announced that he would subordinate all plans to the rescue of his fellow explorer. Norway sent ships and planes to search the waters north of Spitzbergen for him.

The Sjoeliv, Capt. Nils Woolan commanding, thinking he had sighted one of the relief aircraft at North Cape, hailed it, and found to his amazement that it was the month-lost Amundsen and his party. He took them aboard, anchored the flying boat in Lady Franklin Bay, and then headed for Kings Bay, where Amundsen had his base, and from which Amundsen made his way back with his party to Norway.

Amundsen reported nearly two and one-half miles of water beneath him at latitude 87.44. He observed geese and other evidences of an unknown land in the area that was MacMillan's objective.

Capt. Amundsen agrees with MacMillan that heavier-than-air craft are not, in the present state of the art, suitable for exploration over the Arctic Sea. They both believe that the dirigible may offer a solution, and Amundsen has obtained an agreement with Italy to furnish such a craft for an attempt to cross the Arctic in 1926.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the surveys of the coasts and contiguous waters of the United States and of areas under the jurisdiction thereof; the extension of geodetic surveys in the form of triangulation and precise levelling over the United States and areas under the jurisdiction thereof; the magnetic survey of the United States and areas under the jurisdiction thereof; and seismological investigations.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast, harbor charts, outline maps, tide tables and current tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notice to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses, and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; magnetic charts and publications; catalogues of charts and publications; quarterly seismological bulletins, and such other publications as may be required.

STATISTICS AS OF JULY, 1925.

There are about 390,000 square miles of precise triangulation and 3,550 linear miles of precise traverse completed in the United States. Nearly as much again of this precise control work remains to be done before it is brought within fifty miles of every place in the United States.

About 49,000 miles of precise levels have been completed in the United States, and there are about 20,000 miles still to be done to bring the levels within fifty miles of every place in the United States.

A general magnetic survey of the United States has been made, with magnetic observations at over 5,000 stations, including nearly every county seat.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman—Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Department of Agriculture.

Will C. Barnes, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Clarence E. Batschelet, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior.

Capt. Frederic B. Bassett, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.

J. N. B. Hewitt, Ethnologist, Smithsonian Institution.

James McCormick, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

James W. McGuire, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.

Col. Lawrence Martin, Library of Congress.

John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury.

L. N. Morgan, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Post Office Department.

Lieut. Col. Girard L. McEntee, General Staff, War Department.

George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Roberts, Topographer, Post Office Department.

Edward A. Huse, Government Printing Office.

By executive order of Aug. 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and any name suggested by any officer of the Government must be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.

Air Forces of the United States.

President Coolidge appointed this Aircraft Board to investigate and report on the condition of the Air Service of the United States and to recommend such constructive improvements as might appear desirable.

Dwight W. Morrow, Chairman; Arthur C. Denison, William F. Durand, Major Gen. James G. Harbord, Read Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Howard E. Coffin, Senator Hiram Bingham, Representative Carl Vinson and Representative James S. Parker.

After extended hearings the board presented an exhaustive unanimous report to the President on Dec. 2. The board found against the suggested Department of National Defense uniting the Army, Navy and Air Service under one head, and also against the suggested segregation of the entire air service in a new department. In this particular the board says it agrees with the opinion of Gen. Pershing and the testimony of Gens. Summerall, Hines and Ely, and Admirals Sims, Eberle, Robinson, Coontz and Hughes. Also it holds that the military and civilian air services should remain distinctively separate.

For the encouragement of the development and use of civilian aircraft there should be created a Bureau of Air Navigation in the Department of Commerce under an additional Assistant Secretary, and additional Assistant Secretaryships of War and Navy should be created and assigned to aviation administration and the three should work in co-operation.

The board held that it is not necessary to the national defense to build up a large air power, as the United States is well protected by its geographical position and is not in danger of air attack "from any potential enemy of menacing strength."

It considers that the strength of the air arm in proportion to general military establishment compares favorably with that of any other power, and that our army and navy air personnel is of the very highest type. The Air Service personnel of both the army and navy has been subjected to an extremely trying ordeal since the World War, and means suggested for overcoming this condition should be adopted.

Our airplane accident rate is decreasing and compares favorably with the accident rate in other air services. No evidence was received that flyers were compelled to fly in unsafe planes.

The board recommended that to avoid confusion in nomenclature the name of the Army Air Service should be changed to Army Air Corps.

Army aviators, the board held, should have special representation on the Army General Staff, that an Air Section of the General Staff under an air officer should be created.

Concrete recommendations for the Army Air Service were:

That Congress provide two more places for Brigadier Generals in the Air Corps to hold rank for four years, one to be placed in charge of procurement and another to head the group of air training schools near San Antonio.

That to provide rank commensurate with command Congress should permit army air officers in charge of important air stations and holding flying commands to have higher temporary rank while exercising such commands.

That qualified officers of other branches of the army be transferred to the Air Service.

That extra pay for flyers of the army and the navy should be continued, and insurance provision be made for the dependents of flyers.

That a special aviation medal and ribbon be conferred on army and navy flyers for extraordinary heroism in either peace or war.

That a larger number of reserve officers should be trained in flying.

That the desirability of increasing the use of enlisted men as air pilots be considered.

That a plan of military aircraft production be tried for periods not exceeding five years, through adopting a limited number of types of planes and paying for their manufacture by private concerns under Congressional appropriation.

Concrete recommendations for the Naval Air Service were:

That naval aviators get temporary advanced rank for important commands.

That criticism of extravagance in naval expenditures on aviation was not justified to any substantial degree, but the naval aircraft factory should not compete in aircraft production with private industry, and should confine its operations to repair and experimental purposes.

That naval aviators be made extra numbers of the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant commander in order to insure a better system of promotion for them.

That naval aviators should be detailed to the office of Chief of Naval Operations and the Bureau of Navigation. "Here, as in the army," says the board, "the particular men chosen must be of the temper of mind to appreciate not only the special needs of aviation but the needs of the navy as a whole."

That aircraft carriers and tenders and naval flying schools should be commanded by flying officers qualified for surface ship duties.

That study should be given to providing better means of promotion for naval technical officers in naval aeronautic design and construction.

The board held that private aircraft production be encouraged through Government orders.

Without mentioning Col. Mitchell, the board rejects his charge that the United States is "woefully lacking in serviceable planes," and takes instead of the low figures he cited of army aircraft fit for service the much higher figures given by Major Gen. Patrick, Col. Mitchell's chief.

The board does not appear to believe that military aviation in this country is in such a wretched state as was charged by Col. Mitchell, and finds that the United States is as well off both in a military and civilian sense as any other nation in the world with respect to its airplane equipment and development.

The board in a supplement to its report published these statistics of the strength of the Air Service of the United States, also the Comparative Air Strength of the Five Powers.

The status of airplanes in the Army Air Service on hand, June 30, 1925, was:

Type of Plane.	Standard.	Subst. for Standard.
Attack	0	0
Bombardment	90	7
Observation	249	520
Pursuit	26	133
Primary training	31	340
Total	396	1,000

The term "standard" describes airplanes of the latest type which have been delivered to the army for regular service use by tactical units and which are either in actual service or in reserve. The term "substitute for standard" refers to airplanes of somewhat earlier type, but which could be used in wartimes. To this grand total of 1,396 may be added 40 airplanes fit for flight, available for peacetime flying, but unsuited to war purposes. The total 1,396 less training machines, 371, gives 1,025 as the war strength in service. On that date, on order, were 169 airplanes, of which 144 were service machines, and funds had been provided for the purchase of 170 new service airplanes (i. e., less 25 and 100 training machines, respectively), as shown by these tables.

On order but not delivered, June 30, 1925:	
All-steel observation planes	5
Douglass observation planes	75
Curtiss observation planes	10
Amphibian planes	9
Primary training planes	25
Pursuit planes	45
Total	169
Scheduled for procurement, fiscal year ending June 30, 1926:	
Primary training planes	100
Douglass observation planes	35
Pursuit planes	50
Bombardment planes	40
Transport planes	10
Observat'n (remod'l'd DH4B's with steel fuselages)	35
Total	270

The strength of the Naval Air Service on June 30, 1925:

Fit for Flight: Type.	Active.	Reserve.	Total.
Scouting	12	6	18
Torpedo and bombing	48	24	72
Observation	80	91	171
Fighting	42	18	60
Patrol	36	41	77
Total	218	180	398
Training			163
Experimental			45
Total fit for flight			606
New, Not Yet Conditioned			55
Available for reconditioning			121
Total on hand			782
On order			177
Grand total			959

The navy has in addition 78 airplanes fit for flight but unsuited to war purposes which are available for peacetime flying. Of the 177 machines on order 44 are training machines.

COMPARATIVE TABLE—AIR STRENGTH OF THE FIVE POWERS.

		United States (*a*), June 30, 1925.		Great Britain (*a*), April 1, 1925.	France (*a*), Jan. 5, 1925.		Italy (*b*), April 1, 1925.		Japan (*b*), June 30, 1925.
					Service.	*Reserve.*	*Service.*	*Reserve.*	
Planes	Army	1,025	1,423	1,053	1,542	4,000	750	750	1,300
	Navy	398							
Officers	Army	938	1,644	3,282	1,974		753		983
	Navy	706							
Cadets		.....		115	.....		.....		.....
Warrant officers		.....		292	.....		.....		.....
Enlisted men	Army	9,063	13,204	26,561	34,312		10,657		6,853
	Navy	4,141							
Total		14,848		32,656	36,286		11,410		7,836
Pilots	Army	835	1,473	2,145	3,184		921		774
	Navy	638							

(*a*) Exclusive of training planes. (*b*) Inclusive of training planes.

In connection with the comparative table the board says: Not more than 25 per cent. of the service airplanes of any of the powers listed above are of designs representing the most advanced state of the art in 1923 and subsequently. In respect of degree of obsolescence of equipment, all the principal powers are in substantially equal positions. The French figure of 4,000 machines in reserve includes approximately 3,000 airplanes of pre-armistice design and production. These airplanes would have to be rebuilt or reconditioned for campaign use. The service strength of the French Air Force, therefore, appears to be in the neighborhood of 2,550 machines. The Italian reserve of 750 machines is wholly composed of machines which will require considerable reconditioning or complete rebuilding for war use.

The board made no attempt to compile a table showing comparative expenditures for aviation by the powers.

AIR SERVICE IN THE BUDGET.

"For the air services the budget estimates carry a total of $42,447,000, being $16,793,000 for the army, $22,391,000 for the navy, $2,750,000 for the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department, and $513,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," said President Coolidge in his budget message to Congress. "These amounts include contract authorizations, but do not include funds provided in other budget items for the pay of commissioned Air Service officers, pay housing, and general maintenance for the enlisted Air Service personnel, and certain classes of supplies and services of a general character furnished for Air Service activities. If we include these items, the total for the Air Service in 1927 will amount to not less than $76,000,000.

"The estimates for the air services for 1927 are in furtherance of the program which was commenced this year. They propose procurement from the industries of airplanes, engines, and accessories to the amount of $20,954,000. The remaining $21,493,000 is for maintenance, operation, experimentation and research.

"This Government is pursuing an orderly policy toward building up its air services. We realize that our national defense air problem is primarily an industrial problem. We also know that the airplane industry to-day is dependent almost entirely upon Government business for its development and growth. We do not contemplate any competition between the Government and industry in the production of airplanes. With the business already assured by the appropriations for the current year, and with the further assurance of the business contemplated by these estimates, there should be a normal and proper growth in this industry. If we continue this policy, there need be no fear of our national defense situation in so far as air strength is concerned."

WRECK OF THE U. S. DIRIGIBLE SHENANDOAH.

The U. S. Dirigible Shenandoah, while on a trip planned to visit several Western State fairs, was destroyed in the violent line squall near Ava, Ohio, the morning of Sept. 3, 1925. The huge airship was torn apart, the stern crashing to the ground resulting in the loss of life of the Captain, Commander Zachary Lansdowne and 13 of the crew. The bow floated on and was brought to the ground without loss of life by Lieut.-Com. Charles E. Rosendahl, the navigator, and senior surviving officer, with 25 of the ship's company and Col. C. G. Hall, of the Army Air Service, an observer on the flight.

The Shenandoah was 680 feet long, weighed 37 tons, contained 20 great gas bags, filled with helium, a very expensive and nonflammable gas, which cost $81 for 1,000 cubic feet. The Shenandoah was equipped with a water recovery apparatus for saving helium. The ship had slung beneath the cigar-shaped gas container six cars which contained six engines capable of driving the craft for more than two days and nights at 60 miles an hour. Its metal framework was a maze of girders, struts and beams, of duralumin. It was built in the United States, cost $2,950,000 and had cruised 30,000 miles.

Before the Naval Court of Inquiry—President Rear Adm. Hilary T. Jones, members, Capt. L. M. McBride and Commander John H. Powers, Judge Advocate, Capt. Foley—Lieut. Com. Rosendahl, gave a graphic picture of the disaster which is summarized as follows:

Lieut. Commander Rosendahl testified that after an uneventful voyage, he had turned in for sleep at midnight on Sept. 3 with no thought of danger, and had been awakened at 3,30 in the morning for his last watch as navigator. He found that a thunderstorm had come up, and that the ship's course had been changed to avoid it. The Shenandoah made practically no headway against the adverse elements. Her course was changed several times, he said, but this merely resulted in changing her drift and leeway, without giving her any "ground speed."

"The moon showed itself ahead occasionally with a rather dull light," he said, "During my drift observation, taken out of the control window, I observed on the bow a streaky cloud forming, although it did not seem at all threatening."

About this time, he continued, the elevator man called out that the ship was rising. It had been flying at an altitude of 2,100 feet.

Captain Lansdowne ordered the elevator man immediately to put on sufficient "down elevator" to check the ascent, but that he reported the ship was continuing to rise and could not be checked.

The Shenandoah continued to rise rapidly, and the rate of ascent became more than two metres per second. When the ship reached an altitude near its pressure height, the ascent stopped briefly, but soon began again. When this second phase of the ascent began, gas was emptied from the gas cells by hand-valves operated by Lieutenant Houghton for five minutes.

Shortly after the rise came to an end, and Captain Lansdowne gave orders to dump ballast in order to check the momentum the ship would gather in descending after its rapid ascent.

"The ship began a very rapid descent," he went on. "I do not believe that this descent lasted more than a matter of approximately two minutes, but its rate was such that I experienced a decidedly unpleasant feeling in my eardrums."

Captain Lansdowne, the executive officer, and others were grouped around the instrument board practically continuously, observing the fluctuations of the instruments. No. 1 and No. 2 engines had stopped on account of the high temperature during the rapid ascent, but the other three engines remained in operation.

The descent was checked, and a short period afterward the ship "leveled off," for a short time, when the ship began to rise again, even more rapidly than the first time.

Lieut. Commander Rosendahl said it was apparent to all that once the ship began its next descent it could be saved from a crash only by slipping a number of fuel tanks to check the drop. Captain Lansdowne ordered him to go into the keel and see that the keel officers were ready to slip the fuel tanks when ordered.

"As I stepped upon the ladder leading into the keel," he testified, "the ship took a very sudden upward inclination, which seemed to me very much

the same condition that exists in a plane upon the beginning of a loop. The angle was greater than any I had ever experienced in an airship. As I was climbing the ladder I heard struts snapping and it seemed as though the control car lagged behind the ascent of the bow. However, I did not think at that time that the control car would leave the ship, as there were suspension wires inside the struts, and I thought it was merely the twisting motion that had resulted in some of the struts being snapped, as there had been more or less a rolling motion to the ship practically the entire time of our rapid vertical movement.

"The amount of the roll I do not know, as there was no instrument for recording it. In going up the ladder the angle and the motion of the ship were such that my flashlight, which was in my rear pocket, caught on the hatch and tore off the pocket completely. I worked my way in the dark up into the keel and started aft to go midship where I would find the largest amount of tanks available for slipping and where I expected to find the keel officer and other members of the crew.

TORN APART.

"I did not get past frame 150 when there was a terrific crashing of metal, and a combination of noises hard to describe. The bottom keel panel was pulled out, and a number of the transverses in the keel between M and N were severed. This was undoubtedly caused by the control car carrying away from the ship.

"I cannot recall how soon thereafter, or whether it occurred simultaneously, but I remember that my next vision was that of the after part of the ship floating rapidly away and down. This was preceded, and accompanied by a crashing sound of metal such as one would hear if a large bunch of lattices were thrown into a pile and jumped on violently.

"Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate Coleman, who was seated on his car, No. 2, pouring water into the radiator, says that he saw No. 4 car, which was directly ahead of him, swing under the ship from its fixed position. This was before the ship broke in two, and believing that his car might suffer the same fate, he called to the mechanic who was inside the car to come up with him inside the ship.

"I realized at once that my section of the ship was floating, and looking forward I could see the hole through the keel, that had been exposed when the control car carried away. Some time shortly thereafter I heard a terrific crash on the ground more of the nature of a thud. It occurred to me at once that this was the control car striking the ground. I still saw the after portion of the ship settling to the ground and I saw it suddenly arrested in its downward flight, and I believed that to be it striking the ground.

"The forward section of the ship rose until we were almost out of sight of the ground, and at the same time began spinning in a horizontal plane. My first impulse was that I was alone, and although the section was floating I pictured that I would have a very difficult time landing it safely, owing to the fact that I could not move freely, due to the condition of the keel walkway.

"However, I shouted toward both ends of the ship and immediately received reply from both ends. I found that aft of me were Chief Machinist Halliburton and Machinist Mate Shevlowitz. Chief Machinist Halliburton was in the officers' quarters at approximately frame 135, the ship having broken in two slightly abaft there, at about frame 130. Forward of me was Lieutenant Meyer, who answered up, and told me that with him were Lieutenant Anderson, Colonel Hall and Aviation Chief Rigger McCarthy.

"It so happened that our weights were fairly well distributed, so that our section of the ship remained fairly well on an even keel. Lieutenant Meyer and I carried on a conversation and I learned that he had access to a valve control wire, and as a result could valve from one of the forward cells. He also found that there remained some 1,600 pounds of water ballast in one of the forward bags.

"At the other end of the ship we had two nests of fuel tanks, but we did not have pliers to slip them. However, we were able to drain their contents from their bottom connections. From this time on it was simply a matter of free ballooning. Lieutenant Meyer and I passed the word to each other in regard to valving and ballasting. Colonel Hall was located in the vicinity of this valve control wire, and performed the actual valving as we deemed necessary. Lieutenant Anderson, as the control car left the ship, had been left astride the keel walkway and only by holding with both hands on wires in the vicinity was he able to stay in the ship. After it was apparent that we had this section of the ship under control, Lieutenant Meyer got a manila line and passed it to Lieutenant Anderson, who put it under his arms. Lieutenant Meyer then hauled Lieutenant Anderson up into a position of safety in the structure.

"Shortly after the break occurred we were in a heavy rainstorm, and later during our flight we were again in a lighter rain. Practically all during this time our section of the ship was spinning in a horizontal plane, rapid enough to cause dizziness, and it was necessary for all of us to hold on by hand. We realized at all times that we had our part of the ship under control statically. It was found that the trail ropes and trail rope hatches were intact, and the trail ropes were dropped as for a landing.

"The first time we descended to an altitude from which we expected to make a landing we were making a very high ground speed, which I estimated to be at least twenty-five miles per hour. We therefore did not land, but allowed the ship to continue over the ground. We struck a clump of trees on a hillside. One large tree, projecting into the ship at about K longitudinal, ripped through the outer cover practically down the length of the ship. When we gained altitude after this impact we called out to see if any one was missing.

"McCarthy did not answer up, and we surmised that he must have been knocked out of the ship. We continued to drag for probably one-half mile more, where we saw we would bring up against a hill between a farmhouse and a barn. It was then decided to valve down as much as possible and effect a landing there.

"Three of us who were able climbed into the rigging and cut open gas cells as high as we could reach so as to insure our staying on the ground. The trail ropes and a mooring wire which had also been dropped succeeded in catching in trees and fences and pulled the nose down to the ground. Those in the forward section of the ship immediately jumped out and did what they could with the lines and wire to secure the ship to the ground. The after end of the ship was still about twenty feet above the ground, so that it was dangerous for us to jump.

"We had the people from the forward end locate a light manila line which they threw up into the ship, where we secured it over the apex girder. Chief Machinist Halliburton and Machinist's Mate Shevlowitz and I then descended to the ground by this line. This section of the ship, due to the fact that the sun was getting stronger, seemed to be gaining buoyancy, and was also being thrashed by the surface wind. I feared that it would either destroy the house near which we landed or might even take the air again, so I called for pistols and shot-guns from the people, who were then gathering, and we shot holes through the top of the cells to deflate them.

"Due to the condition of the ship and to her pounding motion on the ground it would have been extremely dangerous for any one to have gone back into the ship until she was deflated and anchored."

Lieut. Commander Rosendahl paid this tribute to the heroism of the entire crew, living and dead:

"During the period of uncertainty in the ship, preceding the breaking in two, there did not come to my attention a single incident where any person of the Shenandoah did not perform his duty fully, efficiently and conscientiously. At no time was a single word spoken out of the ordinary conversational tone. This was particularly true in the case of Captain Lansdowne, who received direct reports from the elevator man that the ship was rising, that he could not check her. Captain Lansdowne in his characteristic manner, replied to the elevator man that he, the elevator man, was doing all that he could possibly do and that was all that he, the Captain, could expect. Although the gravity of the situation was very apparent, the Captain's order to me to go into the keel and see about the fuel tanks was given absolutely calmly and in an unperturbed manner."

COL. MITCHELL COURT-MARTIALED

Following the disaster to the Shenandoah, and while Commander Rodgers's airplane was still missing following his Pacific flight from San Francisco to Hawaii, Col. Wm. Mitchell, U. S. A., formerly head of the Army Air Service, made public criticism of the loss of the Shenandoah and other air accidents as due to "incompetency, criminal negligence, and almost treasonable administration," by the War and Navy Departments. Colonel Mitchell was brought to trial before a general court martial at Washington on Oct. 28.

He was found guilty, Dec. 17, of violating the 96th Article of War on all counts by the board, and sentenced to suspension from rank and command with forfeiture of all pay and allowances for five years

RODGERS'S AIRPLANE FLIGHT TO HAWAII.

Commander John Rodgers, U. S. N. wrote this account of the Trans-Pacific flight of his airplane, PN-9 No. 1, from San Francisco, and of the party's nine days adrift:

HONOLULU, Sept. 11.—For the benefit of the interested public, I desire to make at this time a definite statement of facts in regard to the voyage of the PN-9 No. 1 from San Francisco to Hawaii.

The PN-9 No. 1 and No. 3 left San Francisco approximately at the same time on Aug. 31, No. 3 leading by about twenty minutes. The PN-9 No. 3 was not sighted by No. 1 after departure. Plane PN-9 No. 1 proceeded as per instructions, sailing on a straight course to Kahului.

The wind out of San Francisco was very light from the northwest, gradually hauling to the north. The navigation was done entirely by dead reckoning, no attention being paid to radio bearings. We flew between 200 and 300 feet below the clouds during the night, the sky being thickly overcast, and all destroyers were picked up as expected at a distance easily visible from the PN-9, while at the same time the plane was easily visible from the destroyers.

The engines worked perfectly and there were no signs of leaks or any other trouble. The wind changed to northeast, as expected, about 600 miles from San Francisco, but was much lighter than had been hoped for. In the morning it became evident that the gasoline supply was running short and it would be doubtful if we could reach Kahului, due to the fact that expected favorable winds were not encountered. About noon we decided that our gasoline supply would carry us about midway between the U. S. S. Aroostook and the U. S. S. Tanager, respectively, the next to the last and the last station ship. I therefore decided to land at the Aroostook, which is a fully equipped airplane tender.

We still had plenty of gasoline to land, refuel and take off again for Honolulu. This was in accordance with the prearranged plans to meet the situation with which we were faced. On approaching the Aroostook we received radio bearings from her indicating that we were south of her, and on reaching a point where I thought she would be visible and not being able to see her, we changed our course to approach on these bearings. It became evident that she would not be found on this course. I started to write a message which would give her some clue to our whereabouts, but just then the gasoline gave out. Both engines were cut out simultaneously and we started to glide from about 800 feet.

Lieut. Connell, who had the contacts, made a beautiful landing in the heavy swells, both engines being dead, having no power. Due to total expenditure of gasoline we could not use radio, and were, therefore, out of communication at twilight. I determined our position to be fifty miles north of the Aroostook's station. We rigged a radio antenna on the plane and received without much difficulty everything that was in the air. We sailed before the wind, endeavoring to work the plane in toward the Hawaiian Islands, hoping to make Oahu. We made fifty miles a day; that is, an average of two miles an hour, although the plane appeared to be making much better speed.

We cut the fabric from the lower wing and rigged a foresail. Weather conditions were moderate, although during the afternoon the seas were high. The plane at all times behaved very well. After the first day we felt sure that unless the weather changed very much for the worse we could make Oahu or, failing that, we would certainly be able to make Kauai. Our only concern was a question of water supply. We knew we could get along without food, of which we had small emergency rations. We were depending on a small water still for water.

This supplied water, but the plane still required gasoline as fuel. We managed to get the still going on the sixth day by burning wood from the trailing edges of the lower wings. On the seventh day we made a canteen and a half of water in about five hours. The water in the radiators of the engines was undrinkable, due to being impregnated with a patent solution to prevent leaks. We managed to make our small original supply of water, about two canteens a man, stretch over seven days. On the eighth day a heavy rain squall passed over us and we caught about two gallons in the fabric which had been cut from the lower wings. This enabled us to survive, and consequently we were in very good condition when we arrived off Nawiliwili.

All during the trip we realized that an extemporized radio sending set would solve our difficulties in a few hours by giving our position to the searching ships. We tried rigging one up, but were unable to make one which worked a sufficient distance. The receiver, as I have said, functioned perfectly all the time. We knew just what was going on about us.

Crossing the steamer lane from Honolulu to the coast, a steamer crossed our bow about five miles ahead in the early morning. Due perhaps to the fact that the sun was low and directly in the eyes of observers, we were not seen.

On the 7th, Lieut. Connell devised lee boards which enabled us to "crab off" the wind about fifteen degrees and were of great assistance to us in getting across Kauai Channel. Without them we could not have made Kauai.

We passed Oahu about forty miles distance, the island being clearly visible, the afternoon of the 8th, and headed and close-hauled for Kauai. We had reached a point about fifteen miles off Nawiliwili and were trying to signal that port when we were sighted by the patrolling submarine ten miles off Nawiliwili, were taken in tow and towed into the harbor, where the whole island was out to receive us.

The most exciting part of the whole journey was getting the plane anchored safe in the harbor of Nawiliwili; finally we got it well secured in a safe place and went ashore.

We were taken care of by the good people of the island, who insisted upon treating us as invalids, whereas, as a matter of fact, we were in very good shape and perfectly capable of taking care of ourselves.

The outstanding feature of the trip was that there was no failure of material at any time either in the air or on the water. We believe that the PN-9 is a great plane in the air, capable of maintaining itself on the surface of the water almost indefinitely.

The morale of the crew was high. They were always cheerful and worked with as much energy as if they had been getting a full ration every day.

As a matter of fact, it appears from what we heard after our arrival that we were the least concerned people in the world as to our safety.

It should be understood that the flight was planned to be a non-stop flight if favorable winds were found. In event that we struck an unfavorable wind it was planned that we should refuel from a station ship along the route and retake off for Hawaii.

The only miscarriage of the plan was due to our failure to find the Aroostook, the ship we had selected to refuel from, having passed along above all other station ships en route.

The PN-9 was sailed under a fabric jury rig approximately 400 miles safely to port, and secured before any of her crew left her.

I wish to say finally that as Hawaiian flight commander I was fully supported by the units of the navy chiefly concerned as follows:

First, the Secretary of the Navy personally issued orders to the Bureau of Navigation to spare no expense or effort to give me everything that was needed for the unit.

Second, the Bureau of Aeronautics complied with every request made upon them by me. Third, my immediate senior, my commander, Capt. Stanford E. Moses, carried in detail complete plans for support of the flight and gave me every opportunity to make suggestions.

THE FLIGHT COMPLETED.

Technically the flight was completed, for the five men did not leave their seaplane until it grounded on Kauai Island. They had been afloat 218 hours when rescued and had drifted approximately 300 miles after alighting. The flyers had covered approximately 1,700 miles when their last message was received and had only about 400 miles to make in order to complete their journey. The plane had previously been tested in a non-stop flight at Philadelphia and with a maximum load flew a distance considerably longer than the distance between San Francisco and Honolulu.

All the men agreed that the expert navigation of Commander Rodgers had been an important factor in saving their lives. They told how he had shared his rations with them, and refused to partake of theirs when his own were near exhaustion on the fifth day afloat. At the end of that day all were without rations, which originally consisted of 18 sandwiches to each man, 3 pints of coffee, 3 pints of soup, 24 lumps of sugar, 6 oranges and 4 canteens of water. This was intended for the 26-hour trip to Honolulu. The emergency ration, 30 gallons of water, canned beans, hardtack, dried bread and prepared chocolate lasted longer.

AVIATION PROGRESS AND RECORDS IN 1925.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL RACE MEET.

The 1925 International Race Meet, held at Mitchel Field, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., Oct. 7-13, was marked by bad weather.

The Pulitzer Trophy Race, Oct. 12, was a feature of the meet, and was won by Lieut. Cyrus Bettis of the Army, speed 248.97 miles per hour. For details see further on.

The International Race Meet opened Oct. 7 with the "On to New York" Race.

"ON-TO-NEW YORK" RACE, SEPT. 27-OCT. 7.

Starting from all over the country, civilian pilots raced to New York—military pilots were barred—in all types of machines. They must have left their home aerodrome any time after Sept. 27, and must have crossed the line at Mitchel Field by midnight Oct. 7.

A minimum distance of 200 miles was set. Prizes were awarded on a point basis, considering total elapsed time, distance, passengers carried and horsepower.

Eight cash prizes aggregating $3,000 were offered for the event, as follows: First prize, $1,000; second, $700; third, $500; fourth, $300; fifth, $200; sixth, $150; seventh, $100; eighth, $50. Contest horsepower figured as cubic inch displacement divided by four.

Following is list of contestants, with point of departure, mileage, elapsed time and the "points" allowed.

Pilot and Plane.	Departure.	Miles.	Elapsed Time. D.	H.	M.	Points.
K. W. Montee (Montee Special—OX5 Curtiss 125.7)	Santa Monica, Cal.	2,487	9	1	18	498.1
E. L. Remelin (MR1 Monoplane—K6 Curtiss)	Santa Monica, Cal.	2,487	8	22	39	489.5
H. L. Kindred (JN4C—OX5 Curtiss 125.7)	Pecos, Tex.	1,793	4	13	57	360.1
D. A. Askew (JN4D—OX5 Curtiss 125.7)	Pecos, Tex.	1,793	4	21	2	360.1
H. C. Mummert (Mercury jr.—C6 Curtiss 143.12)	North Platte, Neb.	1,472	7	12		297.4
C. D. Emrick (Hartzell FC2—OX5 Curtiss 125.7)	Washington, D. C.	240		1	58	224.1
Basil L. Rowe (SVA—Aeromarine 105.7)	Pleasant Gap, Pa.	228		1	48	218.4
A. H. Kreider (Waco OX5—Curtiss 125.7)	Hagerstown, Md.	237		2	24	210.9
M. I. Ashley (Laird Commercial—OX5 Curtiss 125.7)	St. Louis, Mo.	940	1	9	21	196.1
R. P. Hewitt (Waco OX5—Curtiss 125.7)	Washington, D. C.	240		2	55	193
H. R. Harris (Huff Daland—J4 Wright 196.8)	Washington, D. C.	240		2	55	183.8
H. E. Elliot (Huff Daland—J4 Wright 196.8)	Washington, D. C.	240		2	1	182.8
A. K. Peterson (Bellanca—6H20 Anzani 70)	Washington, D. C.	240	1	4	10	181
G. Holdeman (JN6H—Wright)	Lake Alfred, Fla.	1,024	4	6	28	179
M. A. Moltrup (Curtiss Oriole—C6 Curtiss 143.12)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	346		3	42	176.9
W. H. Emery jr. (Travel Air—OX5 Curtiss 125.7)	Bradford, Pa.	292		4	24	162
J. P. Riddle (Swallow—OX5 Curtiss 125.7)	Erie, Pa.	366		5	56	162

LIBERTY ENGINE BUILDERS' TROPHY.

Oct. 8. Speed contest for biplace observation airplanes, civil or military. First prize, $1,000; second, $700; third, $400; fourth, $250; fifth, $150. Distance 180 miles (15 times around a course of 12 miles). All the planes were equipped with Liberty 412.25 motors except (a) Renault, 463.67; (b) Lorraine, 352; and (c) Wright E4, 172.9 H. P.

The winner in 1924 was Lieut. D. G. Duke, and the speed attained was 130.34 miles per hour.

Pilot and Plane.	Entrant.	M.P.H.	Pilot and Plane.	Entrant.	M.P.H.
Capt. H. Lemaitre (Breguet XIX) (a)	French War.	129.1	Lieut. R. H. Clark (DeHaviland 4B)	Army	125.4
Lieut. E. B. Bayley (XO2 Douglas)	Army	128.3	Lieut. C. D. Palmer (VE9)	Navy	124.9
Lieut. G. R. Henderson (O2B1 (Boeing) DH	Navy	127.9	Lieut. H. C. Kincaid (DeHaviland 4B)	Army	124.6
Capt. G. Pelletier d'Oisy (Breguet XIX) (b)	French War	127.4	Lieut. V. H. Strahm (DeHaviland 4B)	Army	123.8
Lieut. E. R. McReynolds (DeHaviland 4B)	Army	126.1	1st Lieut. F. O. Rogers (UO1)	Navy	122.1
			Major H. A. Dargue (DeHaviland 4B)	Army	120.9

PULITZER TROPHY.

Oct. 12. International speed race for high speed planes. $4,000 in Liberty bonds, as follows: First prize, $2,000; second, $1,000; third, $750; fourth, $250. Distance 200 kilometres (4 times around a 50-kilometre course).

The winner in 1924 was Lieut. H. H. Mills, and the speed attained was 216.55 miles per hour.

Pilot, Plane and Engine.	Entrant.	M. P. H.
Lieut. Cyrus Bettis (Curtiss R3C1—V1400 Curtiss (619)	Army	248.975
Lieut. A. J. Williams (Curtiss R3C1—V1400 Curtiss 619)	Navy	241.695
Lieut. L. H. Dawson (Curtiss P1—D12 Curtiss 400)	Army	169.90
Lieut. H. J. Norton (Curtiss PW8—D12 Curtiss 400)	Navy	168.78
Capt. H. W. Cook (Curtiss PW8—D12 Curtiss 400)	Army	167.38
Lieut. G. T. Cuddihy (Curtiss PW8—D12 Curtiss 400)	Navy	Out 4th lap.

New world records were made in this contest for 100 and 200 kilometres.

PREVIOUS PULITZER TROPHY WINNERS.

The custody of the valuable trophy given by Ralph Pulitzer, Joseph Pulitzer and Herbert Pulitzer was transferred by mutual consent to the National Aeronautic Association of the U. S. A. on June 15, 1923, and the practice of awarding gold, silver and bronze plaques to the first three aviators in this event annually by the donors continued.

The winners have been:

1920—Lieut. C. C. Moseley, Verveille-Packard airplane, Mitchel Field, distance 132+ miles; speed, 156 miles per hour.

1921—Bert Acosta, Curtiss navy racer, Omaha, Neb., distance 150 miles; speed, 176.7 miles per hour.

1922—Lieut. R. L. Maughan, Curtiss H. S. pursuit plane, Detroit; distance, 155.34 miles; speed, 205.8 miles per hour.

1923—Lieut. A. J. Williams, Curtiss navy, St. Louis; speed, 243.68 miles per hour.

1924—Lieut. H. H. Mills, Verveille-Sperry airplane, at Dayton, Ohio; distance 124.47 miles; speed, 215.72 miles per hour.

JOHN L. MITCHELL TROPHY.

Oct. 12. Speed contest for pursuit airplanes and pilots of Army. First Pursuit Group only. Three cups awarded. Distance 120 miles (10 laps of a 12-mile course). All contestants used Curtiss PW8-D12—Curtiss 400.

The winner in 1924 was Lieut. Cyrus Bettis and the speed attained 175.41 miles per hour.

Pilot.	M. P. H.	Pilot.	M. P. H.
1st Lieut. T. K. Matthews	161.47	1st Lieut. R. L. Meredith	156.31
2d Lieut. G. F. Schulgen	158.67	2d Lieut. R. J. Minty	156.1
1st Lieut. A. J. Lyon	158.44	2d Lieut. R. W. Douglass	154.8
1st Lieut. F. O. D. Hunter	157.48	Capt. T. E. Tillinghast	154.0
2d Lieut. C. K. Rich	157.22		

DETROIT NEWS AIR TRANSPORT TROPHY.

Oct. 13. A speed contest for large capacity airplanes of the bombing, or of the transportation type. First prize, $1,000; second, $500; third, $350; fourth, $150. Distance 120 miles (10 times around a 12-mile course).

The winner in 1924 was Lieut. J. D. Corkille, and the speed 107 miles per hour.

Pilot, Plane and Engine.	Entrant.	Speed, M. P. H.
Lieut. E. E. Harmon (Huff Daland LB1—1A2500 Packard 625)	Army	119.91
1st Lieut. C. S. Schilt (Douglas DT4—T3A Wright 486.7)	Navy	118.15
Lieut. K. B. Wolfe (Epicyclic C1—Liberty 412.25)	Army	113.58
Lieut. J. D. Barker (Martin Bomber—2 Liberty 412.25 each)	Army	112.47
Lieut. J. D. Barner (Martin SC6—T3A Wright 486.7)	Navy	111.27
Lieut. L. J. Carr (Douglas Trans. C1—Liberty 412.25)	Army	110.67
Lieut. J. F. Whitely (Douglas Trans. C1—Liberty 412.25)	Army	109.79
Capt. L. M. Bourne (Martin MB—2 Liberty 412.25 each)	Navy	109.39
Lieut. T. N. Thweatt (Martin SC6—T3A Wright 486.7)	Navy	106.88
Lieut. S. T. Ginder (Douglas DT4—T3A Wright 486.7)	Navy	105.15

SCHNEIDER MARITIME CUP RACE.

Averaging 232.573 miles an hour over the 350 kilometre course at Bay Shore Park, Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 26, Lieut. James H. Doolittle, U. S. A., won for the United States the 1925 Jacques Schneider Cup Race for seaplanes; over 55 miles faster than the speed made by Lieut. David Rittenhouse, U. S. N., when he won the previous race at Cowes, England, two years ago. No race was held in 1924.

On the day after the race, all existing speed records for seaplanes were broken when Lieut. Doolittle flew his Curtiss Racer at a speed officially timed, over a 3 kilometre course at 245.715 miles an hour.

Capt. Hubert Broad, the only British contestant, won second place with the 700 H. P. Gloster-Napier III. biplane, at an average speed of 199.169 miles an hour.

The third to finish was H. Giovanni de Briganti, the well-known Italian pilot, whose flying boat averaged 168.444 miles per hour.

Both flyers for the United States Navy, Lieut. Cuddihy and Lieut. Ralph A. Ofstie (who flew the Curtiss Navy Racer used by Williams in the Pulitzer race) were forced down on account of engine trouble.

100-kilometre world's record—234.772 miles per hour (average of Doolittle's laps 6 and 7).

200-kilometre world's record—234.355 miles per hour (average of Doolittle's laps 4, 5, 6, 7).

GORDON BENNETT INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

The race started from Brussels, Belgium, June 7, 1925, with eighteen entrants representing seven nations.

The competition was the first race for the second trophy, as the original cup was won outright by Belgium in 1924, which nation also won the 1925 event. Results:

Balloon.	Country.	Pilot.	Aide.	Miles.
Prince Leopold	Belgium	A. Veenstra	P. Quersin	835.7
Belgica	Belgium	E. Demuyter	L. Cockelberg	423.4
Ciampino V	Italy	Com. di Storm. Valle	Com. di Sq. Paonessa	371.6
Aerostiere III	Italy	Capt. Giovanni Grassi	Tan. Franc Tarantola	333.9
Picardie	France	M. Bienaime	Ravaine	293.6
Ville de Bruxelles	Belgium	Capt. M. Labrousse	Com. M. Dewandre	293.3
Helvetia	Switzerland	Dr. O. Bachman	E. Traxler	292.0
Banshee III	Great Britain	Lieut. Col. J. D. Dunville	S.-L. F. W. Baldwin	288.9
Miramar	Great Britain	Capt. C. W. Spencer	C. W. Berry	287.7
Ciampino III	Italy	Com. di Squ. Ilari	Ten di Squ. Preceruttl	267.5
S-14	United States	Lieut. W. J. Flood	Lieut. H. McCormick	142.0
Fernandez Duro	Spain	Joachim La Llave	Jose Ansaldo	132.3
Maroc	France	G. Blanchet	de Montjon	127.4
Elsie	Great Britain	Capt. J. F. Johnson	Com. F. L. M. Boothby	122.7
Capt. Penaranda	Spain	Ed. Sussana	Andre Riveras	89.2

In the **Akron Centennial Balloon Race** for the Major Thomas Baldwin Trophy at Akron, Ohio, July 19, 1925, Morton and Maxson flew 221½ miles in 22 hours 40 minutes; Boettner and Collins, 217 miles in 27 hours 30 minutes; and Kuntz and Moyer, 179 miles in 19 hours 45 minutes.

NEW OFFICIAL AERONAUTIC WORLD RECORDS.

These new aeronautic world records made in 1925 have been recognized by the International Aeronautic Federation and are furnished by the Contest Committee of the National Aeronautic Association of the U. S. A. to THE WORLD ALMANAC to supplement the complete list of world records printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1925, page 134-6. The new records are:

AIRPLANES.

Duration—(France), Drouhin and Landry, Farman biplane, Farman 450 H. P., at Etampes-Chartes, Aug. 7-8-9, 1925, 45h. 11m. 59s.

Distance—on above flight 4,400 kilometres (2,734 miles).

Speed for 100 Km.—(United States), Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, U. S. A. S., Curtiss R3C-1, Curtiss V 1400, 600 H. P., Mitchel Field, N. Y., Oct. 12, 401.279 K. P. M. (249.342 M. P. H.).

Speed for 200 Km.—on above flight, 400.687 K. P. M. (248.975 M. P. H.).

Speed for 1,000 Km.—(France), Fernand Lasne, Nieuport-Delage 42C1 Hispano-Suiza 500 H. P. Villesauvage-La-Marmogne, Aug. 29, 1925, 248.296 K. P. H. (154.283 M. P. H.).

Speed for 1,500 Km.—same pilot and machine, Sept. 12, 1925, 218.827 K. P. H. (135.599 M. P. H.).

Speed for 2,000 Km.—On above flight, 218.759 K. P. H. (135.530 M. P. H.).

SEAPLANES.

Duration—(United States)—Lieuts. C. H. Schildhauer and J. R. Kyle, U. S. N., U. S. Navy PN-9 2 Packard 500 H. P., at Philadelphia, Pa., May 1-2, 1925, 28h. 35m. 27s.

Distance, Airline—(United States)—Com. John Rodgers, U. S. N, and Lieut. Byron Connell, PN-9 2 Packard 1-A-1500, 500 H. P. ea., San Pablo Bay, Cal., to near Hawaii, Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1925, 3,206 kilometres (1,730 nautical miles).

Maximum Straightaway Speed—(United States)—Lieut. James H. Doolittle, U. S. A. S., Curtiss R3C-2, Curtiss V 1400 H. P., Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27, 1925, 395.439 K. P. H. (245.713 M. P. H.).

Speed for 100 Km.—Same pilot, machine and place on Oct. 26, 1925, 377.829 K. P. H. (234.772 M. P. H.).

Speed for 200 Km.—On above flight, 377.158 K. P. H. (234.355 M. P. H.).

SEAPLANES WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 1,500 KILOGRAMS (3,306.93 POUNDS).

Duration — (Italy), Guido Guidi, Dornier-Wal Idaor, 2 Rolls-Royce, 260 H. P., at Pisa, Feb. 10, 1925, 3h. 33m. 35s.

Distance—(Italy), on above flight, 507.38 kilometres (315.27 miles).

Altitude—On above flight, 3,682 metres (12,080 feet).

Speed for 100 Km.—Same pilot, machine and place, 168.523 K. P. H. (104.715 M. P. H.).

Speed for 200 Km.—On above flight, 168.523 K. P. H. (104.715 M. P. H.).

Speed for 500 Km.—On above flight, 168.523 K. P. H. (104.715 M. P. H.).

GLIDERS.

Duration—(France), Com. Massaux, Poncelot Vivette Glider, at Vauville, July 26, 1925, 10h. 19m. 43.4s.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1925.

(By S. S. Fontaine, Financial Editor, The World.)

The Treaty of Locarno would alone have made 1925 epochal. No single event since Versailles has ranked with it in significance or in its potential power for world composure and balance, for Locarno has made peace a reality.

Versailles left Europe to face endless problems, providing no clear solution other than the armed camp. It did not forbid or discourage the recourse to arms in settlement of economic disputes; it left the military nations still possessed of the obsession that might makes right; it weakened the prostrate neighbors and made them a prey to every economic ill and it fortified the strong nations for aggression. It made possible the predatory occupation of the Ruhr by France and the world stood by in impotent dismay and silent tolerance. Equally potential firebrands threatened from the economic warfare between Germany and Poland, the irritating questions between Poland and Czechoslovakia and the devil's dozen unsettled scores in the Balkans.

But throughout the bickering Europe yearned for peace and rejoiced when the security and arbitration compacts were signed on Oct. 6. Locarno has not only closed the doors of the Temple of Janus but it has opened the way toward the revival of industry, the arts, the rehabilitation of world finance and the restoration of the normal flow of international trade.

Therein, from the material viewpoint of Wall Street, lies its chief importance to the banking world. True, trade follows the flag, but it is a hard-fisted fact that money furnishes the main impulse for trade movements. With the return to peace and its arts, international banking is certain in time to resume its normal functions as the sponsor of trade, as the United States since the war has become the counting house of the world our financiers expect great and continuing benefits from the Locarno treaty. They expect to extend constructive credit in expanding volume to the nations that are entitled to it. By common agreement, which has the indorsement of the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury, this financial aid is to be extended to those nations only who are willing to pay their debts, and it will be rigidly withheld from those who won't or don't. When Italy—whose credit rating under Mussolini is problematical, to put it conservatively—promised to pay her old debts she was permitted to contract new ones. And France unfortunately saw the settlement postponed that would furnish the credit she sorely needs.

A notable and outstanding event in world finance was the return of many nations to a gold basis. Most important, of course, was that of Great Britain, whose enforced surrender of world financial premiership was due solely to the woes of war. The reopening of the London free gold market and the heroic measures adopted for the stabilization of sterling were epoch-making events and it is not surprising that our bankers are willing to give every possible aid to our British friends.

The synchronization of the London and New York banking policies, through a tacit agreement, if not by actual compact, and the significance thereof, was first called to public attention in the columns of *The World* early in October, thus:

"Two outstanding events during the last week impressed themselves on financial sentiment. One was the reduction in the British bank rate, coupled with the failure of our own Federal Reserve Board to take any action, and the other was the inability of the French financial delegation and our own commission to come to an agreement as to the war debt. And the two incidents—apparently unrelated—have a very deep joint significance which is expressed in a modern paraphrase of an ancient saw: 'Uncle Sam is always ready to help any one who helps himself.'

"The impelling motive behind the refusal of the Federal Reserve directors to raise the local rate of rediscount is that it might hamper the British bankers in their efforts to stabilize sterling. Money is naturally seeking lower levels in London, and a higher bank rate here would start a flow of gold in this direction, since sterling is already slightly below the export point.

"Such a movement might prove serious if it got out of control, notwithstanding that gold reserves of the Bank of England are $20,000,000 more than they were when gold payments were resumed. And so our bankers are going to do everything possible to help England keep up her credit."

Proof that the gentlemen's agreement between the governors of the Bank of England and the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is likely to be adhered to as long as sound banking practice permits is shown by the fact that the New York rate remained unchanged when, for the purpose of restraining further exports of gold, the Bank of England, on Thursday, Dec. 3 last, raised minimum rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. This advance placed the Bank of England rate back where it was in April last, when England returned to the gold standard. It may be assumed that England will be able, at the new rate, to maintain the stability of sterling and safeguard her gold reserves as well, since the higher rate will serve to discourage foreign borrowings and at the same time render the purchase of specie for export unprofitable.

SECRETARY MELLON'S VIEWS.

As to the significance of these changes Secretary Mellon permitted his views to be thus interpreted:

"Secretary of the Treasury Mellon expects no change in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate as a result of the Bank of England's new rate of 5 per cent.

"While the Secretary thinks the disparity of 1½ per cent. between the rates of the two banks may result in the export of gold from this country, he points out that there is no desire at present to attract gold here and that any movement of gold will depend on the balance of trade.

"He feels certain that the English raise alone will not be enough to influence the New York rate, as there is no pressure or increase in discounts on the New York Federal Reserve Bank at present, and an effort is always made to adjust the rate to the economic situation.

"Secretary Mellon attributes the English raise to the fact that Great Britain has lost $110,000,000 in gold, which has resulted in her reserves becoming low. He also points out that the London market has been thrown open to foreign borrowers, which the new rate will serve to check.

"While Secretary Mellon sees no occasion for a raise in the New York rate, neither does he think that it would result in any harm. The effect on speculation from a change from 3½% to 4% would be negligible, he believes. He stated that he does not believe speculation at present is dangerous, pointing out that in the last year the rise in the stock market has been general, and that speculation always accompanies a rise. Generally speaking, he said, there is not any outstanding inflation or boom, but an orderly advance. He stated that he doubts if the average price of stocks to-day compared with the average prices before the war, say 1914, show any greater change than the change in the value of the dollar. He explained that as the value of the dollar moved the stock market will generally be found to move likewise."

Wall Street analysts agree with the Secretary that there has been no boom in stocks. It has been a mere readjustment to the decreased purchasing power of the dollar. And the cost of borrowing that dollar must be closely watched during what coming phases of the upward movement there may be ahead. Fine exhibits of earnings in the rails, the motors, the oils, the coppers, and many of the industrial issues, fully justify the present market position of their equities.

Prolonged upward swings in the stock market, however, usually precede rather than accompany the full expansion of prosperity. They are its heralds rather than its handmaidens. They usually begin when the downward swing in the economic indices has been completed and industry pauses to gather its energies for another forward movement. Money, released from commercial activities and ever restless in idleness, begins to seek employment in the most remunerative channels. It usually finds them in the investment markets, first in bonds and then in stocks of the better grade. As the supply of the gilt-edged issues is exhausted, it begins to seek other less safe but more attractive in yield. This is the first phase of the bull market, the buying of what is called the strong interests. It remains a sustaining factor until reviving industry begins to withdraw money for its sustenance. And as the employment in these revenues becomes more and more profitable and more homogenous to banking capital the support of the strong interests is gradually withdrawn from the market and stocks gradually pass into weak hands—those of the so-called public.

It is well, therefore, to keep an eye on interest rates when studying market tendencies and accept such evidences and guides as the economists of the great financial interests are always willing to provide. The Guaranty Trust Company notes:

"Interest rates have already advanced to such a point that abnormally easy money need no longer be feared as an artificial and unwholesome stimulus to business expansion.

"The financial situation is strong and there is little prospect that business activity in the near

future will receive any setback from stringency in the money market. Both bank loans and interest rates, however, reflect a growing demand for funds. Some further seasonal tightening in the market for short term funds may appear within the next few weeks.

"Significant is the fact that basic industrial output (aside from the usual seasonal movement) increased in July after a series of declines uninterrupted since the beginning of the year. The rate of iron and steel manufacture, which is fairly representative of general industrial conditions, turned upward last month after having declined continuously for four months. The average daily output of pig iron was about 1½% higher than in July, while the corresponding gain in steel ingot production was nearly 11%. Recent reports indicate that operations this month have been at considerably higher levels.

"The movement of railway freight, the level of sales at retail, and the volume of payments by check, all continue to indicate that active distribution of commodities in general is being maintained. Especially striking are the loadings of revenue freight cars, which reached a new high mark during the last week of August, nearly two months in advance of the usual seasonal traffic peak."

Secondary in importance, but no less significant was the return of those sturdy little nations—Poland and Holland—to a specie basis. In the former case the financial readjustment was only achieved through tremendous sacrifices on the part of the patriotic people of Poland, which has been described as the Home of Honor, the Citadel of Chivalry and the Heart of Romance. The gold necessary for the establishment of the Bank of Poland was supplied by all ranks of the citizenry from the humblest rank to the highest, the women contributing their gold wedding rings and replacing them with bands of iron, as a symbol of sacrifice and loyalty. But the maintenance of the zloty has proved a difficult task in the last year because of the adverse trade balance, and it has recently suffered a severe collapse, though Premier Grabski assured the writer during a recent visit to Warsaw that the abundant crops of the year just closed will provide an exportable surplus, which will readjust the trade equilibrium sufficiently to re-stabilize the currency during the coming year, and in the mean time the $10,000,000 recently advanced by American bankers will greatly assist the Bank of Poland, and the new Minister of Finance is resisting the economic pressure upon their standard.

Whether or not the Allies will ever be able to meet the principal of their debts to us is a mooted question among bankers as well as among economists, notwithstanding the heroic efforts that, led by Great Britain, they are making to meet the instalments. There are many financiers who think that a scaling down of these obligations—or at least their funding in a perpetual non-maturing bond—may prove necessary to the restoration of world balance.

In the mean time, America has not only safely established herself as the successor to Great Britain in the world financial premiership, but there is developing at home a well balanced prosperity that seems destined to last throughout the first half, if not the whole, of next year. This outlook is being reflected in a rise in securities of epochal character, if not of boom proportions. The movement really began at the close of the great deflations of 1921 and has been progressing in phases, the last of which began with the election of President Coolidge.

MILLION SHARE DAYS.

Many records have been broken and many new ones made. November was the record-breaking month, and statistics compiled by Dow, Jones & Co. give these pictures of trading and million-share days. The largest and smallest five-hour day trading in stocks on the Exchange during the month of November since 1897 made these high and low marks:

Year.	Largest.	Smallest.
1925	3,427,100	1,606,300
1924	2,616,400	909,400
1923	1,534,100	680,900
1922	1,473,600	620,300
1921	977,100	517,300
1920	1,549,100	575,400
1919	2,503,700	830,900
1918	1,197,300	456,000
1917	1,444,000	280,700
1916	2,175,500	1,119,565
1915	1,249,332	316,309
1914	*	*
1913	478,934	57,274
1912	1,018,822	152,266
1911	1,258,826	381,515
1910	1,157,646	177,434
1909	1,293,218	514,977
1908	1,667,407	545,543
1907	668,361	289,494
1906	1,379,300	497,840
1905	1,718,338	875,253
1904	2,328,308	1,102,096
1903	844,400	1,855,500
1902	1,390,932	389,576
1901	1,208,402	441,893
1900	1,668,250	241,519
1899	939,215	403,986
1898	791,529	207,879
1897	587,997	147,667

* Exchange closed due to war.

November, 1925, had two days when the number of shares traded in exceeded 3,000,000; thirteen exceeding 2,000,000; and seven exceeding 1,000,000. The total sales for these twenty-two "million-share" days amounted to 50,276,800 and the daily trading average was 2,185,947.

The record number of one, two and three million-share days on the New York Stock Exchange, since 1899 follows:

Yr.	One Mil'n	Two Mil'n	Three Mil'n	Yr.	One Mil'n	Two Mil'n	Three Mil'n
1925..	180	49	2	1910..	24	0	0
1924..	77	19	0	1909..	51	0	0
1923..	86	0	0	1908..	41	0	0
1922..	116	1	0	1907..	41	3	0
1921..	17	0	0	1906..	114	4	0
1920..	85	1	0	1905..	105	0	0
1919..	152	7	0	1904..	52	4	0
1918..	19	0	0	1903..	12	0	0
1917..	37	1	0	1902..	41	0	0
1916..	68	10	1	1901..	83	11	2
1915..	47	0	0	1900..	23	0	0
1914..	2	0	0	1899..	28	0	0
1913..	0	0	0				
1912..	5	0	0	Tot.	1,518	110	5
1911..	12	0	0				

"STOP, LOOK, LISTEN," SIGNS.

There are healthy differences of opinion as to the probable duration of the bull market. The Harvard Economic Service, says:

"The current business situation presents an unusual combination of conditions; on the one hand, a high level of stock prices, a large volume of stock transactions, and a boom in building construction with accompanying speculation in vacant land; and, on the other hand, conservative buying and inventory policies (reflected in unusually stable commodity markets), moderate manufacturing and mining operations, and a relatively low level of interest rates.

"Never before, perhaps, has there been a time when speculation in stocks and real estate has been carried so far without the appearance of speculative spirit in business, and the resultant building up of inflated inventories by manufacturers and merchants.

"The present situation is due in the first place to various influences making for business conservatism. A second cause is the vast reserve of credit existing in the reserve system.

"The result of easy money is that now both real estate and security speculation have proceeded so far as to raise a serious question as to how much longer they can continue at present levels. No answer to this question is now possible.

"While business enters the new year with a momentum which should carry it through the first five or six months, the unsatisfactory elements (mainly speculative) in the general situation cannot be left out of account.

"While there now appears little likelihood that high money rates will restrict business during the next six months, it must be evidenced that we are so far advanced in the present business cycle that conservatism should guide business policies."

In the course of a recent analysis of the situation, William Peter Hamilton, author of the Stock Exchange Barometer, observed:

"What you probably want to know is when the bull market, which has been running for twenty-five months, is likely to see its close, and what will be the signals? No signals have been given yet, for there is all the difference in the world between a primary bear market and a typical sharp reaction in a major bull market.

"I believe the market will turn before the end of the first half year of 1926. What will effect it will be the conversion of floating capital into fixed capital, which has been proceeding at unprecedented speed.

"Now is the time to do the new capitalizing which our railroads really need by the issue of stock and the conversion, where possible, of bonds into stock. Atchison ought and could sell new stock at par and would be fully justified in doing so. Our railroad capital ratio of 59 per cent. bonds and 41% stock is all wrong. The proportion should be just the other way, and now is the time to encourage partnership capital to replace creditor capital."

RETURN TO THE GOLD STANDARD.

One of the most notable events of 1925 was the return to a gold basis of Great Britain. Announcement was made to Parliament on April 28 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, in his budget speech. The embargo on gold exports and restricting gold payments placed thereon eleven years ago was due to expire on Dec. 31, 1925, seven years after the end of the war. He told the House a bill would be brought in granting an immediate general license to the Bank of England to export silver and gold. This was passed within a fortnight. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also told the House that a gold reserve of £153,000,000 had been accumulated and credits arranged, one of $200,000,000 with the Federal Reserve Board of New York, and one of $100,000,000 with J. P. Morgan & Co., to defend and sustain the new fiscal position. Sterling exchange in New York advanced nearly 2 cents to $4.83⅝, or a little more than one-half of 1 per cent. below gold parity ($4.8665), the gold export point before the war being commonly reckoned at $4.82¾.

Immediately on the announcement Australia and New Zealand returned to the gold standard, followed, on May 18, by South Africa, which on Jan. 12 had announced its intention to resume gold payments on July 1. As Canada was already on a gold basis practically the entire British Empire returned to a pre-war footing. The Bank of England was not required to pay out coin, for it is the policy not to do so as it is desired to discourage the use of gold as a circulating medium in Great Britain.

Holland on the same day announced that the Central Bank of the Netherlands would redeem its notes in gold on demand. The bank held a gold reserve of 480,000,000 guilders, four times its reserve of Aug. 1, 1914, and 146,500,000 guilders in foreign bills of exchange. The Dutch East Indies were also placed on a gold basis.

Russia announced, May 3, that the Leningrad mint had authorized the resumption of gold coinage, the first issue to be 4,000,000 chervontz (one chervontz = ten rubles = $5.00).

Sweden had resumed gold payments on April 1, 1924, and Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Jugo-Slavia, Dantzig, Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia have adopted a form of gold standard or have stabilized their currencies with reference to gold.

The Bank of England had a net influx of gold during the first eight weeks of £2,900,160, rising by Aug. 19 to £8,651,000. The governors twice reduced the discount, which was 5 per cent. on April 28, and made the rate 4 per cent. on Oct. 1, on which date its net increase in gold reserve was £4,700,000. A drain set in, and on Nov. 28 the bank held £9,357,000 less than at the resumption date; the banking reserve in that period had fallen from £37,930,527 to £24,530,682, and its proportion to deposit liabilities from 31¼ per cent. to 19½. Currency notes outstanding on Nov. 28 were £290,051,555.

EFFECT IN THE UNITED STATES.

"The extent and rapidity of the movement back to the gold basis," said Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in his annual report, "is an indication of the great improvement in economic conditions which has taken place throughout the world.

"In addition to stabilizing the exchanges, increasing foreign purchasing power, and improving the credit of foreign countries, the return to the gold standard by the rest of the world will mean greater stability of credit conditions within our own country and a lessening of the danger of inflation through abnormal gold imports. The United States will no longer be called upon to absorb such a large proportion of the new supply as it has during the past few years.

"Either directly or indirectly, the monetary and fiscal reforms abroad in connection with the restoration of the gold standard are largely responsible for the movement of gold from the United States during the past year. For over four years this country had witnessed an unbroken flow of gold to its shores amounting to a net importation of nearly $1,700,000,000 between April, 1920, and November, 1924. In December, 1924, however, the direction of the flow changed for the first time since 1920, and for seven months exports exceeded imports. During the period from December, 1924, through June, 1925, net exports aggregated $180,000,000. January, 1925, marked the high point of net gold exports at $68,488,143 for the month, and since that time a steady decline in exports has been apparent. In July, August and October imports again exceeded exports, but September showed a small net export.

"Taking the fiscal year 1925 as a whole, net exports aggregated $115,000,000. This compares with net exports of $316,000,000 during the fiscal year 1920, which covered practically the entire period of the previous export movement. The following table gives the imports and exports of gold for the fiscal years 1920 to 1925 and four months—July 1-Nov. 1, 1925, of the present fiscal year:

Fiscal Year.	Gold Imports. *Dollars.*	Gold Exports. *Dollars.*	Net Imports. *Dollars.*
1920	150,540,200	466,420,606	*a*315,880.406
1921	638,559,805	133,537,902	505,021,903
1922	468,318,273	27,345,282	440,972,991
1923	284,089,550	49,021,975	235,067,575
1924	417,025,638	10,206,941	406,818,697
1925	134,145,136	248,729,698	*a*114,584,562
1926	69,934,549	41,375,533	28,559,016

a Net exports.

"The export of the 1920 period represented chiefly a withdrawal by Oriental and South American countries of balances accumulated in this country during the period of gold embargo, which ended June, 1919. With the exception of exports to India and the Orient, the movement of gold from the United States since December, 1924, however, has been related to monetary situations in foreign countries and reflects further steps in monetary reorganization abroad.

The following table shows the principal destinations of gold exports during the fiscal years 1920 and 1925:

Country.	Fiscal Year 1920. *Dollars.*	Fiscal Year 1925. *Dollars.*
Germany	10,000	86,917,166
British India	38,888,704	67,327,550
Australia	.....	26,925,176
United Kingdom	1,754,757	18,423,626
Hongkong	59,901,731	10,918,155
Mexico	20,875,473	5,761,731
Netherlands	15,000	5,642,466
Argentina	116,095,000	5,631,200
Canada	7,950,572	4,811,991
Venezuela	5,271,000	2,060,010
Uruguay	15,250,000	932,290
China	54,566,352	.....
Japan	85,851,983	.....
Spain	14,503,000	617,431
Straits Settlement	10,893,121	812,898
Dutch East Indies	17,263,216	500,600
All other	17,330,697	11,447,408
Total	466,420,606	248,729,698

"Germany has been the source of the largest demand for gold for the purposes of monetary reconstruction. When the Reichsbank was organized in the summer of 1924, the gold reserve of the bank held in Germany was at the low point of about $100,000,000. Since that time the gold reserves of the Reichsbank have more than doubled, being about $235,000,000 at the end of July, 1925, exclusive of gold held abroad. A large part of the funds used by Germany to obtain gold was derived from the proceeds of the 800,000,000-mark international loan floated a year ago. The return to the United States and to other countries of foreign currencies in use in Germany during the period of currency depreciation also served to create gold credits abroad.

GOLD IN EUROPEAN BANKS.

"The other European countries which have either reorganized their central banks or have established new banks of issue during recent years have also absorbed considerable gold. The total gold reserves of these banks, including the Reichsbank, was $419,062,000 at the end of June, 1925, of which $203,388,000 was acquired in the last fiscal year. The following table shows the dates on which these banks were organized and their gold holdings at the end of June, 1924, and 1925:

Country.	Date Opened.	Gold Reserve. June, 1924.	Gold Reserve. June, 1925.
		Thous. of Dollars.	
Czechoslovak	(*a*)	26,827	27,020
Jugo-Slavia	February, 1920	13,896	14,089
Russia	October, 1921	47,698	87,014
Lithuania	September, 1922	2,448	3,335
Latvia	November, 1922	907	1,004
Austria	January, 1923	1,516	1,597
Danzig	March, 1924	3	1
Hungary	April, 1924	3,489	8,941
Poland	April, 1924	16,019	23,160
Germany	October, 1924	102,871	252,901
Total		215,674	419,062

(*a*) Central bank has just been organized.

"The gold holdings of other European banks changed relatively slightly in the past year with

the exception of the Bank of the Netherlands, which exported gold to purchase foreign exchange interest-paying items. A comparison of the pre-war gold holdings of these banks, however, with their present gold reserves reveals the fact that the reserves of the central banks of Europe as a whole and most of the banks individually are greater now than in 1913.

"The present gold reserves of the banks of neutral European countries are more than sufficient to maintain the same ratio to their circulation as in pre-war days if the values of their notes are calculated at current rates of exchange. And while this ratio at present in the chief belligerent countries is less than the pre-war ratio, in only five—Russia (24 per cent.), Germany (24 per cent.), Belgium (15 per cent.), Greece (10 per cent.), and the territory formerly Austria-Hungary (13 per cent.)—is that ratio less than 25 per cent. The following table shows the gold reserves and note liabilities of the principal European central banks at the close of the present fiscal year. The 1925 gold reserves given below represent minimum figures for the actual gold holdings of these banks. In many cases their reports show additional reserves in the form of currencies of gold-standard countries, and holdings of foreign balances which can be used to secure gold.

COUNTRY.	Gold Reserves, (*a*.)	Note Liabilities, (*b*.)	Pct. of Gold Reserves to Note Liabilities
	Thousands of Dollars.		
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	.....
Austria	1,597	116,345	1.4
Hungary	8,865	64,398	13.8
Poland	23,193	96,513	24.0
Czechoslovakia	30,513	205,820	14.8
Belgium	52,551	340,533	15.4
Bulgaria	7,853	30,391	25.8
Denmark	56,131	94,405	59.5
Finland	8,354	32,431	25.8
France	710,696	1,999,506	35.5
Germany	252,901	*c*1,073,160	23.6
Great Britain *d*	764,935	2,126,967	36.0
Greece	8,688	86,861	.....
Italy *e*	218,403	740,287	29.5
Netherlands	183,040	356,136	51.4
Norway	39,457	69,227	56.9
Portugal	9,268	83,377	11.1
Roumania	26,020	89,387	29.1
Russia	87,013	316,450	27.5
Spain	489,565	629,279	77.8
Sweden	62,915	140,128	44.9
Switzerland	96,174	161,972	59.4
Grand total	3,138,132	8,853,573	35.4

a Converted at par. *b* Converted at current rates. *c* Reichsbank and Rentenbank notes and notes of four other banks of issue. *d* 1925 figures include gold in currency note account and currency notes. *e* Includes three banks of issue and government.

"Of the $134,145,136 of gold imported during the fiscal year 1925, $31,288,037 came from Canada, $26,550,946 from the Netherlands, $25,234,803 from the United Kingdom, $15,270,693 from France, and $13,841,538 from Argentina.

"The world's gold production continued to increase in 1924. The total production for the calendar year stood at $384,500,000 as compared with $367,000,000 for 1923. This is the largest production in the last six years.

MONETARY GOLD HERE.

"The monetary stock of gold held by the United States reached its highest point in the history of this country on Dec. 1, 1924, when the amount was $4,750,000,000. The heavy export of gold beginning in that month, however, brought a decline in the gold holdings, so that the fiscal year showed a decrease of $101,000,000 in the total monetary gold holdings in the United States. The gold stock in this country, however, continues to equal almost one-half of the visible stock of gold in the whole world, and is 2.35 times as great as it was in 1913. The gold holdings of the Federal Reserve banks showed a large decrease during the fiscal year, and also their proportional holdings of the total gold stock. Gold exported from this country during the year has come largely from the holdings of these banks, which were also reduced by further payments of gold into circulation.

"The following table shows the monetary stock of gold in the United States on July 1, each year, from 1913 to 1925, inclusive, together with the gold holdings of the Federal Reserve banks on or about the same dates:

ON JULY 1.	Stock of Monetary Gold in U. S. (in Millions of Dollars).	Per Cent. of Amount in 1913.	Tot. Gold Holdings of Federal Reserve Banks (in Millions of Dolls.)	Ratio of Gold Held by Federal Reserve Banks to Total. *Per Cent.*
1913..	1,871	100	.....	.....
1914..	1,891	101	.....	.....
1915..	1,986	106	329	16.57
1916..	2,450	131	543	22.16
1917..	3,019	161	1,237	40.97
1918..	3,076	164	1,928	62.68
1919..	3,113	166	2,148	69.00
1920..	2,709	145	1,854	68.44
1921..	3,298	176	2,468	74.83
1922..	3,785	202	3,021	79.82
1923..	4,050	216	3,095	76.42
1924..	4,491	240	3,128	69.65
1925..	4,386	234	2,790	63.61

"As a result of the policy of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks inaugurated in March, 1922, of paying out gold certificates with other forms of money in the ordinary course of business, gold certificates in circulation increased about $894,620,423 from July, 1922, to Nov. 1, 1925. With the enlarged circulation of gold certificates it has been necessary to continue the coinage of gold in order to be in a position to meet the legal requirement that at least one-third of the gold held against certificates be in the form of gold coin.

"The amount of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1925, outside the Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks, was $423,860,506; and of gold certificates, $1,004,823,302, making a total of gold in circulation of $1,428,683,808, being 30.2 per cent. of the total amount of money in circulation on that date, $4,736,464,237."

BOND MARKET REVIEW FOR 1925.

By John A. Crone.

New financing during 1925 broke all records for the aggregate securities, United States Government and American municipal issues excluded, offered in the New York market. Loans to foreign political subdivisions and corporations exceeded such borrowings in the past. Borrowings by Canadian political subdivisions and corporations exceeded amounts sought for on previous occasions. Foreign governments and the Canadian Government asked for smaller amounts than in 1924.

Although foreign governments borrowed up to Dec. 1, 1925, only $487,200,000 against $653,815,000 in 1924, their cities, states and provinces as well as their industries more than made up for the difference, because the two latter groups received $400,381,000 against $137,490,000 in the previous year.

Australia and Italy each floated loans of $100,000,000 through J. P. Morgan & Co. The former came to this market for the first time. Australia received the consent of London to borrow here, because Great Britain in its efforts to restore the gold standard had temporarily banned foreign loans. Proceeds of the Australian financing were used to refund maturing securities originally issued for the prosecution of the World War. The Italian loan followed the debt agreement made by that country with the United States. Proceeds were used to stabilize the lire as a step to the revaluation of that currency and the eventual return of Italy to the gold standard.

French financing was notable by its comparative absence. France's rapid political changes and its internal debt problem, as well as its failure to successfully conclude debt negotiations with the United States, militated against French Government, municipal and corporation financing, being offered in this market.

Japan and her political subdivisions did not borrow in New York, but she was represented through the financing here of four electric light and power companies.

Germany sought no funds here, but the borrowings of German cities featured foreign municipal financing. Berlin and Cologne, through Speyer & Co., and Blair & Co., Inc., respectively, offered the first German city bonds. These issues experienced difficulty in finding a permanent market for the first month after flotation, because the public was not acquainted with this type of financing. When Munich, through Harris, Forbes & Co., offered its bonds, the public had become acquainted with the thorough investigations preceding such

flotations and thereafter German municipals received a more cordial reception.

The Krupps Iron Works issue, the first German industrial offered in New York since the war, was placed on sale in the last few days of 1924. It was the predecessor of a number of such issues in 1925. Next to iron and steel companies bonds of utilities formed the greater portion of European corporation financing.

The $670,314,190 jump recorded by domestic financing was brought about chiefly through larger industrial flotations. Dodge Bros., Inc., offered by Dillon, Read & Co., was the biggest single issue marketed in the United States last year, if the stock and bond flotations be combined. It aggregated $155,000,000, of which $75,000,000 were in debentures and the rest in preferred stock, carrying common shares as a bonus.

The largest domestic bond issue, $125,000,000 of American Telegraph and Telephone Company 5 per cent. debentures, gave the utilities a brisk send-off, but the industry, after a breathing spell in summer and early autumn, finished a poor second in domestic offerings.

Railroad construction, the Southeast and Pacific Coast excepted, was practically at a standstill; therefore rail bond and note issues were halved, but stock offerings, due to the Illinois Central and New York Central flotations, trebled.

The world's record real estate issue, $13,000,000 Stevens Hotel bonds, was offered by the National City Company. Proceeds are to be utilized in constructing in Chicago, the largest hotel in the world.

Municipal bonds declined sharply during the summer in anticipation of lower income taxes, but recovered in autumn when speculators invested their stock profits in them. Lessened soldier bonus and State Rural Credit financing pared total flotations from $1,466,688,993, the high record established in 1924, to approximately $1,225,000,000 up to Dec. 1, 1925, according to the Daily Bond Buyer, the authority on municipal financing.

Soldier bonus bonds approximated $6,650,000 compared with $84,000,000 in 1924. The Dakotas and Minnesota stopped issuance of the Rural Credit bonds, brought out originally in 1921 to aid the distressed farmers in that section, and accelerated the retirement of such issues. Road improvements promise to be the big source of new issues for the next few months.

The $60,000,000 New York City serial 4¼ per cent. bonds, largest single offering, brought a premium of $1,391,830, the highest price ever paid for local municipal bonds.

Total tax-exempt securities outstanding June 30, 1925, according to Government reports, were $14,000,000,000 against $13,500,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1925.

Amounts of bonds, notes, and stock issues by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1925, were as follows

Class.	Bonds.	Notes.	Stock.	Total.
Railroad securities	$372,401,500	$126,308,740	$30,834,430	$529,544,670
Industrial & miscel. securities	1,205,715,800	332,322,850	662,004,265	2,200,042,915
Public utility securities	891,918,000	149,615,000	570,536,235	1,612,069,205
Total amount of securities	$2,470,035,300	$608,246,590	$1,263,374,900	$4,341,656,790

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Following is a compilation of foreign government loans assumed by American bankers in order of their presentation in 1925:

Government.	Amount.
Republic of Poland ext. s. f. 8s '50	$35,000,000
Republic of Finland 7s '50	10,000,000
Kingdom of Belgium ext. 7s '55	50,000,000
Argentine Nation ext. 6s '59	45,000,000
Kingdom of Norway ext. 5½s '65	30,000,000
Mortgage Bank of Chile 6½s '57	20,000,000
Commonwealth of Australia ext. 5s '55	75,000,000
Kingdom of Denmark ext. 5½s '55	30,000,000
Argentine Nation ext. 6s '59	29,700,000
Central Bank of Agriculture Germany 1st 7s '50	25,000,000
Czechoslovakia 7½s '45	25,000,000
Republic of Peru 7½s '40	7,500,000
Kingdom of Italy 7s '51	100,000,000
Total foreign government	$487,200,000

Similar data on foreign cities, states and provinces offered in this country:

Description.	Amount.
City of Saarbrucken gold 7s '35	$3,000,000
Province of Graz 8s '54	2,500,000
State of Sao Paulo 8s '50	15,000,000
City of Oslo 6s '55	8,000,000
Province of Cordoba ext. 7s '42	5,943,000
Province of Upper Austria ext. 7s '45	5,000,000
Province of Santa Fe ext. 7s '42	10,188,000
City of Berlin ext. 6½s '50	15,000,000
City of Cologne ext. 6½s '50	10,000,000
Hungarian Con. Municipals ext. 7s '45	10,000,000
Saar Basin Con. cities 7s '35	4,000,000
City of Munich ext. 7s '26-'46	8,700,000
State of Bremen ext. 7s '35	10,000,000
City of Oslo 5½s '45	2,100,000
Dept. of Antioquia Col. 7s '45	3,000,000
Bavaria 6½s '26-'46	15,000,000
City of Heidelberg 7½s '50	1,500,000
City of Dusseldorf 7s '26-'46	1,750,000
Wurttemberg Con. Mun. 7s '26-'46	8,400,000
Danish Con. Municipal loan 5½s '55	7,000,000
Oldenburg, Germany ext. 7s '26-'46	3,000,000
City of Bremen Ger. ext. 7s '35	5,000,000
Mun. Bank of Hessen 7s '26-'46	3,600,000
City of Dresden Ger. 7s '45	5,000,000
City of Frankf't-on-Main ext. 7s '26-'46	4,000,000
City of Duisburg Ger. ext. 7s '26-'46	3,000,000
Total foreign cities, etc	$166,681,000

Similar data on foreign government corporations:

Description.	Amount.
Thyssen Iron & Steel Works 7s '30	$12,000,000
German Gen. Elec. (A. E. G.) 7s '45	10,000,000
Siemens & Halske 7s '28	10,000,000
Rima Steel of Hungary 1st 7s '55	3,000,000
Est R. R. of France 7s '54	20,000,000
Saxon Public Works Inc. ext. 7s '45	1,[illegible],000,000
Mortgage Bank of Denmark 6s '70	5,000,000
Toho Electric Power Ltd. 7s '55	15,000,000
Elec. Power Corp. of Ger. 6½s '50	5,000,000
Alpin Montan Steel. Aust. 7s '55	5,000,000
Internat'l Rwys of Cent. Amer. 5s '72	$1,850,000
Ujigawa Elec. Power, Japan, 7s '45	14,000,000
Tyrol Hydro-Electric 7½s '55	3,000,000
Copenhagen Tel. 6s '50	2,000,000
Burmeister & Wain Ltd. Denm'k 6s '40	2,000,000
Norwegian Nitrogen 6s '35	1,800,000
Great Con. Elec. Power Lts. 6½s '44	13,500,000
Anglo-American Oil Lts. 4½s '26	8,000,000
Tokio Electric Light Lts. 6s '28	24,000,000
German Atlantic Cable 1st 7s '45	4,000,000
Elec. Power of Germany 1st 6½s '50	2,500,000
Crespi Cotton Works, Italy 1st 5s '55	150,000
Rhine Maine Danube Corp. 7s '45	6,000,000
Rudolph Kardstadt 7s '30	3,000,000
European Mtg. & Inv. Farm Loan Bank 7½s '50	2,400,000
Cuyamel Fruit Co. 6s '40	5,000,000
Hamburg Electric Co. 7s '35	4,000,000
Rhine-Westph'lia Elec. Pow. Corp. 7s' 50	10,000,000
Cunard Steamship Co. Ltd. 5s '27	7,500,000
Good Hope Steel & Iron W'ks Ger. 7s '45	7,500,000
Westphal. U't'd Elec. P'r Corp. 6½s '50	7,500,000
Total foreign corporations	$233,700,000

The Dominion of Canada and its provinces and cities came in for extensive financing as follows:

Description.	Amount.
Dominion of Canada 15-yr. 4s '26	$70,000,000
Province of Quebec 4½s '50	4,000,000
Province of British Columbia 4½s '28	4,000,000
Province of Ontario 3½s '27	20,000,000
Province of Alberta 5s '50	3,740,000
Province of Manitoba 4½s '27	3,000,000
Province of Manitoba 4½s	2,500,000
Province of Nova Scotia 4½s '27	7,500,000
Province of New Brunswick 4¾s '35	882,000
Province of Quebec 4½s '50	9,000,000
Province of Alberta 4½s '45	2,250,000
Province of Saskatchewan 4½s '45	2,000,000
Province of Ontario 1-yr. 4½s '26	4,000,000
Province of N. Brunswick ref. 4½s '28	2,275,000
Edmonton, Alberta 5½s '33-'35	500,000
South Vancouver, B. C. 4½s '65	50,000
City of Winnipeg, Man. 4½s '50	2,000,000
Total	$70,772,000
Canadian Commercial (not detailed)	67,800,000
Total Canadian financing	$208,572,000
Foreign government financing	487,200,000
Foreign state and city financing	166,681,000
Foreign commercial financing	233,700,000
Total foreign financing 1925	$1,096,153,000
Total foreign financing 1924*	990,180,000
Total foreign financing 1920-23*	1,053,500,000
Grand total	$3,139,833,000

*Detailed lists of these financings will be found in In The World Almanac for 1925, page 149.

STOCK MARKET PRICES, 1924--DEC. 1, 1925.

Name.	1924. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1925 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Adams Express	92¼	117¼	90	105	12¾
Adv Rumely	14⅝	20	13	18¼	3⅝
Adv Rumely pf	51	62¼	47	57½	6½
Air Reduction	87⅞	116	86¾	115½	27⅝
Ajax Rubber	13	15⅞	10	10½	-2½
Alaska Jun	1⅛	2½	1	1⅞	¾
All Am Cabl	122½	133¾	119	128	5½
Al Chem & D	83¼	115¾	80	110	26¼
Al Chem & D pf	117¼	79¾	36½	120⅞	3⅝
Allis Chalm	71¾	95	71½	88	16¼
Allis Chalm pf	103	121¼	117	120⅞	17⅞
Am Ag Ch	15	29⅞	13½	27¼	12¼
Am Ag Ch pf	43⅛	79¾	36½	78½	35⅜
Am Bk Note	155	206	161	181	26
Am Bk Note pf	53¼	58¼	53½	55½	2¼
Am B Sug	40⅝	43	29⅜	33	7⅜
Am B Sugar pf	83	87⅞	80¼	83	....
Am Bosch Mg	32⅝	54½	26⅛	32¼	-⅜
Am Brak S F	99	153⅝	90¼	136½	37½
Am Brak S F pf	107	114½	107½	113	6
Am Can	160	263	158⅛	248⅜	88⅜
Am Can pf	115	121⅞	115	120½	5½
Am Car & F	198½	115¾	97½	107	-91½
Am Car & F pf	124	128	120¾	126	2
Am Chain Class A	22¾	27	22½	25	2¼
Am Chicle	39⅞	62	37	51½	11⅝
Am Chicle pf	93½	92	85	89½	-4
Am Drug Syn	5½	6¾	4½	4½	-1
Am Express	162	166	125	138	-24
Am & For Power	126½	51¾	27¼	40⅞	A
Am Hide & Lr	12½	14	8½	13⅜	⅞
Am Hide & Lr pf	68⅝	75⅞	58½	63½	-5⅛
Am Ice	90¼	131¾	83	129½	39¼
Am Ice pf	80	86	74½	84¾	4¾
Am Int Corp	33⅞	46⅞	32⅛	43½	9⅝
Am-L Fran	11¼	20	11¼	15½	4¼
Am-L Fran pf	98	100	95½	97¾	-¼
Am Linseed	27½	59¼	20	48⅛	20⅝
Am Lin pf	53	89	53	86	33
Am Locom	108	144⅞	104½	120	12
Am Locom pf	119⅞	124	115	119½	-⅜
Am Metals Co	53¼	57⅝	45¾	53⅛	-⅛
Am Metals Co pf	115½	119	111	118	2½
Am Radiator	133	122½	89⅞	114	-19
Am Radiator pf	125	130¼	125	125	....
Am Safety Razor	37½	76¾	36⅞	67	29½
Am Ship & Com	11¾	14½	5⅜	6¼	-5½
Am Smelt	97¾	125⅝	90⅜	119½	21¾
Am Smelt pf	106⅛	115¼	105½	112½	6⅜
Am Snuff	146¼	154	128¼	146	-¾
Am Snuff pf	94¼	102	98½	102	7¾
Am St Fdry	47⅞	44⅜	37⅝	42¾	-5⅛
Am St Fdry pf	107¾	113⅛	108	113½	5¾
Am Sugar	52¼	75	47⅜	74¾	22½
Am Sug pf	93	104¼	91	104	11
Am Su Tob	12	24½	6	10¾	-1¼
Am Su Tob pf	37⅜	120⅛	28	115	77⅝
Am Tel & Cb	40	47	37¾	41	1
Am Tel & Tel	130½	144¼	130⅜	142⅛	11⅝
Am Tobac	87⅛	121½	85	115⅜	28½
Am Tob pf	104⅝	110	104½	108	3⅜
Am Tob B	86⅞	119½	84½	114⅞	28
Am Water Wks	39	68½	34⅜	68¼	29¼
Am Water Wks pf	101	103	98	101½	½
Am Wholesale pf	92¼	100⅛	96	108	15¾
Am Wool	64	64¾	34¾	47	-17
Am Wool pf	95½	96⅛	69½	91¾	-3¾
Am Wtg P pf	4¾	7½	1¾	1¾	-3
Am Zinc & Lead	11¼	12½	7	9⅛	-2⅛
Am Zinc & Lead pf	34⅞	39½	24⅞	37	2⅛
Anaconda	47½	53¼	35¼	49	1½
Ann Arbor	21¾	44	22	43	21¼
Ann Arbor pf	28½	65	40	65	36½
Arm & Co pf Del	93	100	90⅛	97⅝	4⅝
Arnold Chem & Co	7⅞	17⅝	5	13⅜	5½
Art Metal	15⅛	20¾	15	18¾	3⅝
Asso Dry Gds	132	61⅜	46½	57	-75
Asso Dry Gds 1 pf	94	102	94	100	6
Asso Dry Gds 2 pf	102½	108¼	101	107	4½
Assoc Oil	33⅜	41½	32	40½	7⅛
Atchison	118	127⅞	116¼	125	7
Atchison pf	93¼	97⅜	92½	95⅜	2⅛
Atl, Bir & Atl	4	7½	3	6⅜	2⅜
Atl Coast Line	149	235	147¼	235	86
Atl G & W I	21¼	77	20	63½	41⅞
Atl G & W I pf	30	60	31	56¼	26¼
Atl Ref	95½	117½	95½	108	12½
Atl Ref pf	114	117¾	113½	116	2
Atlas Powder	50	58	45	57	7
Atlas Power pf	93	94	90½	94	1
Atlas Tack	10⅛	16⅞	9⅛	16⅛	6
Austin Nich	30½	32½	22	30	-½
Austin Nich pf	89¾	95	87⅜	93	3¼
Auto Knit Hos	1⅞	4¼	1¼	1½	-⅜
Auto Sales	4	5⅛	3	5⅛	5⅛
Auto Sales pf	16	16½	12	15	-1
Bald Loco	130	146	107	126	-4
Bald Loco pf	116	116⅝	107	115¼	-¾
Balto & Ohio	79⅛	93⅝	71	91¼	12⅛
Balto & Ohio pf	40	67¾	62⅞	66¾	26¾
Bangor & Aros	64¾	56½	35¼	50	-14¾
Bangor & Aros pf	92¼	100	89	97¼	5
Barnet Lr	35	73⅛	35	44	9
Barnet Lr pf	95	107	94⅛	101	6
Brndt Cor A	23½	30	18¾	25	1½
Brndl Cor B	17½	25	16	23½	6
Bayuk Cigars	47	53¼	38¼	39	-8
Bayuk Cigars pf	96¼	98¼	93½	98	1¾
Beech-Nut Pack	37¾	77¾	60	68½	30¾
Beech-Nut Pack pf	70	115	113½	113½	43½
Beth Steel	50⅜	53½	37	48	-2⅜
Beth Steel pf	110⅛	102	93¼	101⅜	-8¾
Booth Fish	5⅜	8⅞	4⅛	6¼	⅞
Booth Fish pf	30	52	25	50	20
Bklyn Edison	120⅞	156½	120⅝	134⅞	14
Bklyn-Man Tr	39⅞	64	35⅛	58⅞	19
Bklyn-Man Tr pf	72¾	82	72⅞	81	8¼
Bklyn Union Gas	78	101¼	75½	94¼	16¼
Brit Emp Steel	3	5	1⅝	3	....
Brit Emp Steel 1 pf	31½	36	22	31	-¼
Brit Emp Steel 2 pf	8¾	14	6¾	10⅛	1¾
Brown Shoe	72⅞	157	64½	130	57⅛
Brown Shoe pf	97	109	96	109	12
Brunswick	5	17⅛	3	12½	7½
Buff R & P	67	92¼	48	81	14
Buff R & P pf	87½	99¼	86⅜	78¾	-8¾
Buff & Susq	85	105	74¾	74¾	-10¼
Burns Bros A	96⅜	123⅞	92½	118½	22⅛
Burns Bros B	22	36¾	17	33	11
Burns Bros pf	97	99	91½	96	-1
Burns Bros pr pf	118	117	113	114	-4
But Cop & Zc	8½	8¾	4¼	6¾	-1¾
But & Sup Cop	23¼	24¼	6½	....	-9⅜
Butterick	24½	28¾	17	23¾	-¾
Caddo Oil	1⅛	2⅜	⅜	⅜	-¼
Cal Zinc Lead	4½	4¾	1¼	2¼	-2¼
Cal Packing	104½	136½	100½	128	23½
Cal Petrol	23¾	32⅞	23⅞	31	7¼
Cal & Ariz	57½	59⅞	45	57½	....
Calumet & Hecla	18¼	18⅝	12½	13½	-4¾
Can Pac	149⅝	152⅜	136½	149	-⅝
Can South	56½	59	56	57¾	1¼
Case Threshing	29⅞	64	24	66½	36⅝
Central Leather	18¾	23⅝	14¾	19	¼
Central Leather pf	56⅜	71	49¼	63⅞	7½
Cen of N J	290	321	265	295	5
Century Rib Mills	30½	47½	30¾	32	1½
Cerra De Pasco	54⅞	64⅜	43⅛	60¾	5⅞
Certainteed	44	58¾	40¾	50¼	6¼
Certainteed 1 pf	86	110	89½	105	19
Chandler Mot	36	52	27½	45	9
Ches & Ohio	95	120¾	89¼	119¾	24¾
Ches & Ohio pf	107½	121	105¼	121	13½
Chi & Alt	8¾	10⅝	3⅝	5⅞	-1⅛
Chi & Alt pf	15⅞	19½	5⅛	13⅜	-2¼
C, C, C & St L	145	190	140	170	25
Chic, E Ill	35¼	38¼	29¾	34⅛	-1⅛
Ch, E Ill pf	56½	57¼	40	45	-11½
Ch Gt West	9	15	9	10⅞	1⅞
Ch Gt W pf	26⅝	32⅜	19¼	24⅞	-1¾
C, M & St P	15⅜	16⅜	3¼	10⅛	-5¼
C, M & St P pf	26⅞	28½	7	19⅞	-7
Ch & N W	70	75⅜	47½	72½	2½
Ch & N W pf	111¾	118½	101¾	115	3¼
Ch Pneu Tool	97¼	127¼	80¼	124½	27¼
C, R I & P	44¾	54¼	40⅛	46¾	2
C, R I & P 6 pf	83½	89½	82	85¼	1¾
C, R I & P 7 pf	93	99¼	92	97¾	4¾
C, St P, M & O	50	59½	33⅛	57½	7½
C, St P, M & O pf	93	108	73¼	95	2
Chile Cop	37	37⅝	30½	34⅝	-2¾
Chile Cop	28	28⅜	19	20½	-7½
Cluett-Peab	60½	71¾	58½	67½	7
Cluett-Peab pf	102	109	103½	109	7
Coca-Cola	80	177¾	80	144⅞	64⅞
Coca-Cola pf	99	101½	99	100¼	1¼
Col Fuel & Ir	43	48¼	32¼	35½	-7½
Col Fuel & Ir pf	108⅛	110⅛	106	106	-2⅛
Col & Sou	44¾	70½	44⅛	59¼	14½
Col & Sou 1 pf	62	65	60	65	3
Col & Sou 2 pf	56	62½	54	59	3
Col Gas & E	47⅜	86	45¾	78¾	31⅜
Columbian Carb	49	55¾	45	55¼	6¼
Com Solvent A	122¼	190	80	125	2¾
Com Solvent B	122½	189	76	121	-1½
Cong-Nairn	42	48½	16¼	19	-23
Conley Tin Foil	14¼	7	½	⅝	-13⅝
Consol Cigar	36⅜	47¼	26½	50½	24⅛
Cons Cigar pf	76	90	79¾	89⅞	13⅞
Cons Dist	3½	9⅜	3⅛	4½	1
Cons Gas	76⅝	95¼	74⅛	92	15⅜
Cons Textile	4½	5¼	2¾	3⅛	-1
Cont Can	69⅞	85½	60½	82	13⅛
Cont Can pf	112½	118	114	117½	5

Name.	1924. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1925 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Cont Insur	104	134¾	103	125	21
Cont Motors	8¼	15½	8¼	11¾	3½
Corn Prod	40½	41⅝	32⅝	39⅛	–1⅜
Corn Prod pf	120⅞	127	118⅛	123	2⅛
Crex Carpet	43	60	36	60	17
Cruc Steel	74¼	84⅝	64½	80½	6
Cruc Steel pf	93	100½	92	99¾	6¾
Cuban-Am Sug	29⅞	33½	20	25	–4⅞
Cuban-Am Sug pf	98¼	101	93⅞	96	–2¼
Cuba Cane Sug	14⅞	14⅝	7¾	9⅜	–5½
Cuba Cane Sug pf	59	62⅝	37⅛	45½	–13½
Cuba Dom Sug	5¾	6⅜	2½	3⅜	–2⅜
Cuba Dom Sug pf	43½	44½	17½	31½	–40
Cuyamel Fruit	53⅛	59	44	46¼	–7
Davison Chem	45⅛	49¾	27⅞	37¾	–7⅜
De Beers Co	22⅛	27¼	20¼	27¼	5⅛
Deere Co pf	81¼	110	82¼	106½	25¼
Del & Hud	136¼	155	133½	145	8¾
D L & West	144	147¾	125	138	–6
Detroit Edison	112	159½	110	139	27
Dome Mines	13¼	18⅛	12¾	17⅜	4⅛
Douglas-Pectin	16	23½	14	21¼	5¼
D S S & At	3⅝	4½	2⅝	3¾	⅛
D S S & At pf	7	6⅞	3¾	3¾	–3¼
Du Pont de Nem	139¼	271¼	134¼	224½	85¼
Du P de Nem deb	95	104½	94	102	7
Duquesne Lt 1 pf	105¼	113	105	110	4¾
Durham Hos	5	23	8	20½	15½
Eastman Kodak	107⅞	118	104¾	109¾	–1⅛
Easton Axle & Spr	15	28⅞	10½	25½	10½
Elec Stor Bat	62	77	60¾	76	14
Elk Horn C	11½	15	7⅛	13¼	1¾
Elk Horn C pf	21	25	16	21¼	¼
Em Brant	2½	5½	1⅛	3½	1
Em Brant pf	14	26¾	8	23½	9½
Endicott-Johnson	69	74⅞	63¾	69	.....
Endicott-John pf	112½	118¾	112½	115	2½
Erie	27¾	38½	26¾	37½	9¾
Erie 1 pf	31⅞	46⅞	35	42¾	10⅞
Erie 2 pf	45¾	43¾	34	41¼	–4½
Exchange Buffet	18	19⅞	15⅛	17	–1
Fairbanks-Morse	32⅞	54⅝	32¼	48½	15⅝
Famous Play	96½	114¾	90¼	106	9½
Famous Play pf	107	120	103⅛	115¼	8¼
Fed M & S	24	86	15¼	75	51
Fed M & S pf	61⅝	93⅜	49½	87½	25⅞
Fid-Phe Fire Ins	144¾	177	147⅞	169½	24¾
Fifth Ave Bus	12	17¾	12	15	3
Fisher Body	239	125	60¼	95½	A
Fisk Rubber	13	28¾	10½	22	9
Fleischmann Co	84⅞	146	75	138	53⅛
Foundation Co	91¼	183¾	89½	175	83¾
Freeport-Texas	10⅝	24⅞	8	20	9⅜
Gardner Motor	4⅛	16¼	4⅛	7½	3⅜
Gen Am Tank	51⅝	60	44½	51⅝	.....
Gen Am Tank pf	97¾	104	96	103	5¼
Gen Asphalt	62½	63¾	42½	59½	–3
Gen Asphalt pf	100	101	86½	100	.....
Gen Baking Co	144⅞	250	121	250	105⅛
Gen Baking Co pf	120	140	118	140	20
Gen Cigar	96⅞	109	84½	101½	4⅝
Gen Cigar pf	105	111¼	105	107¾	2¾
Gen Cigar pf db	107	110½	104	110¼	3¼
Gen Electric	320	337¼	227¼	304⅛	–15⅞
Gen Motors	65¾	149¾	64⅝	114	48¼
Gen Mot pf	92⅛	114½	102	99	6⅞
Gen Mot 6 pf	92	99⅛	88½	99⅛	7⅛
Gen Mot 7 pf	102	114½	102	113⅞	11⅞
Gen Refractories	53	58½	42	44	–9
Gimbel Bros	55⅞	77⅞	47	77	21⅛
Gimbel Bros pf	104⅛	114½	102¼	114½	⅜
Glidden Co	14	26⅝	12½	23½	9½
Goodrich B F	37½	74¾	36¾	65½	28
Goodyear T & R pf	89¾	114⅝	86⅛	108¼	18½
Goodyr T & T pr pf	104½	108½	103	108⅝	3⅞
Granby Min	20½	21¾	13	19	–1½
Gt North pf	69⅞	78⅝	60	76⅝	6¾
Gt N pf & Gt N Or	36	40½	26	27¼	–8¾
Gt West Sugar	92⅛	113⅛	91	97⅞	5
Greene Cop	19	19¼	11¾	13	–6
Guantan Sug	5½	6½	3⅞	5⅛	–⅜
Guantan Sug pf	89⅛	80	80	80	–9⅛
G, Mo & Nor	26½	36⅜	23	32¾	6¼
G Mo & N pf	94	109¼	89½	103	9
Gulf States Steel	86¼	95¾	67⅛	87¾	1½
Hanna (M A) 1 pf	120	89	42½	62	–58
Hartman Cr	34¾	37½	25¾	36	1¼
Hayes Wheel	37	49½	30	43¾	6¾
Helme G W	84	77¾	66	77	–7
Homestake	43	50	43	48	5
Household Prod	35	47⅛	44½	45⅛	10⅛
Houston Oil	80	85	59	69	–11
Hudson Mot Car	35⅜	139½	33¾	98⅜	63
Hupp Motor	17⅜	31	14¼	26	8⅝
Hydraul St	1⅛	7¾	4	4½	3⅜
Illinois Central	116⅝	119⅝	111	117½	1⅛
Illinois Cent pf	115¾	119	112½	118½	2¾
Ind Oil & Gas	16	41¾	13½	30⅜	14⅜
Indian Mot Cyc	16	24	13	21	5
Ingersoll-Rand	250	100	77	310	60

Name.	1924. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1925 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Inland Steel	47	50	38¾	43¾	–3¼
Inland Steel pf	107	112	104½	110	3
Inspir Copper	32	32¾	22¼	26⅞	–5⅛
Int Rapid Tr	31½	34½	13½	28¾	–2¾
Int Agricul	7⅝	24⅛	7⅛	22	14⅜
Int Cement	53	81½	52	68¾	15¾
Int Combustion	36⅝	58½	31¾	64⅞	28¼
Int Har Co	107⅝	138¼	96⅛	123	15⅝
Int Har pf	115	121	113¾	120½	5½
Int Mer Mar	13¼	14⅞	7⅛	9¾	–3½
Int Mar pf	45	52¾	27	36⅜	–8¾
Int Nickel	26½	48½	24¼	46⅜	19⅞
Int Nickel pf	93⅞	103	94	102	8½
Int Paper	58	76	48¼	56½	–1½
Int Paper pf	94⅜	99¾	86	98	3⅝
Inter Shoe	115	199¾	108	183	68
Inter Shoe pf	119⅛	121	114½	116	–3⅛
Inter Tel & Tel	93	144	87½	112¼	19¼
Intertype Corp	25⅞	29¾	18	26	⅛
Iron Prod	92	105	55	70	–22
Jewel Tea	20¼	21⅞	16½	18⅛	–2⅛
Jewel Tea pf	88	113	102½	110½	22½
Jones & Laughlin pf	111¼	116	111⅞	115½	4¼
Jones Tea	19⅝	21⅞	14	17	–2⅝
K C P L pf	99	109⅝	99	106⅞	7⅞
Kan C Sou	34	43½	28⅜	48½	14½
Kan C Sou pf	57¾	62½	57	62½	4¾
Kayser	27	38⅜	18¾	36½	9½
Kayser pf	89¼	102	83	101	11¾
Kelly-Spring	17¼	21⅝	12¼	15¾	–1⅜
Kelly-Spring 8 pf	50	74	41	65⅜	15⅜
Kelsey Wheel	99	114⅞	87	107	8
Kelsey Wheel pf	106⅛	112	107½	110	3⅞
Kennecott Cop	55¾	59¼	46½	56	¼
Keystone Tire	2	3½	1¾	2¼	¼
Kinney G R Co	85¾	103	72	85	–¾
Kinney G R Co pf	97¾	105	95	105	7¼
Kresge Dept Stores	475¼	45¾	31½	33⅛	A
Kresge Dept St pf	113	116	110¼	116	3
Kress & Co	325¾	440	390	440	114¼
Laclede Gas	111	178	110¼	163	52
Lee Rub & T	12⅞	19	11⅝	14⅜	1½
Lehigh Val	77⅞	85¼	69	82¾	4⅞
Lig & Myr Tob	66½	87¼	57	89¼	22¾
Lig & Myr Tob pf	119¼	123	116½	123	3¾
Lig & Myr class B	66⅛	87⅝	55½	88	21⅞
Lima Loco	70½	74⅜	60	67⅝	–2⅞
Loew's Inc	23½	44¾	22	38¾	15¼
Loft Candy	6¼	9⅛	6	7⅝	1⅜
Lo Wil Bis	78¾	140	77	119	40¼
Lo Wil Bis 1 pf	106	110	104¼	110	4
Lo Wil Bis 2 pf	104	145	104	139	35
Lorillard P	34⅜	39¾	30¼	37	2⅝
Lou& Nash	108	137	106	135	27
McIntyre Min	15¾	22¾	16	21⅝	5⅞
Mack Trucks	116	242	117	211	95
Mack Trucks 1 pf	106½	113	104	110½	4
Mack Trucks 2 pf	99	106⅝	99	106⅛	7⅛
Mackay Co	115	141	114	136½	21½
Mackay pf	68¼	77¼	66	70½	2¼
Macy R H & Co	67	112	69½	106¼	39¼
Macy R H & Co pf	115¼	118	114¾	116	¾
Magma Copper	42¾	46	34	43¾	1
Mallinson	33¾	37½	21⅝	22½	–11¼
Mallinson pf	92⅝	92	81	83	–9⅝
Manati Sug	52½	55	34	40	–12½
Manati Sug pf	83	82¼	79	80½	–2½
Man Elec Sup	43⅞	59	42¼	50	6⅛
Manhat El gtd	47	51¼	32⅛	42⅜	–4⅝
Manhat Shirt	30⅛	34½	20¼	32¼	2⅛
Maracaibo Oil Expl	28¾	35½	20⅜	25	–3¾
Mar St Ry	10	12	6	6	–4
Mar St Ry pf	42	46¼	24½	26	–16
Mar St Ry pr pf	50	65¼	42¼	43½	–6½
Mar St Ry 2 pf	22½	35	16	16⅛	–6⅜
Marland Oil	38½	58¾	32⅝	58	19½
Marlin Rockwell	13⅜	32⅞	10⅜	29¾	16⅜
Mart Parry	35½	37⅛	19½	27⅞	–13⅝
Math Alk W	56½	90⅞	51	90⅞	34⅜
May Dept St	109	138	101	135¾	26¾
May Dept St pf	171	134	116½	123¼	–47¾
Mex Seaboard Oil	21⅛	22½	10¾	10¾	–10⅜
Miami Cop	23	24¾	8	10¾	–12¼
Mid States Oil	1⅛	3¼	⅜	1¼	⅛
Min & St L	2⅞	4	2½	3⅜	½
M S P & S S M	50¼	57	30⅜	49⅝	–⅝
M S P & S S M pf	75	86¼	40	86¼	11¼
M S P & S S M LL	58½	63	57½	61½	3
Mo-K-T	28⅜	45½	28¼	42⅛	13¾
Mo-K-T pf	74¾	91¾	74¾	85½	10¾
Mo Pac	31¼	41	30⅝	38	6¾
Mo Pac pf	72	88½	71	84¾	12¾
Montana Power	71	99¼	64	77⅞	8⅞
Montana Pow pf	110	117	109	112¾	2¾
Mont Ward	47	82½	41	79	32
Morris & Essex	78¼	80¾	77½	79½	1¼
Mull Body	16	21½	13	16	.....
Munsingwear	33	35	30⅛	34½	1½
Nash & Chat	145	175	143	172	27
Nash Motors	198¾	488	193½	432	233¼

Name.	1924. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1925 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Nash Motors pf	104⅝	107	103¾	105⅜	¾
Nat Acme Stamp	6¼	10⅞	4¼	10⅛	3⅞
Nat Biscuit	72¼	77	65	70	−2¼
Nat Biscuit pf	126½	128½	123½	126	−½
Nat Cloak & Suit	68⅞	84⅞	65½	71⅞	3
Nat Cloak & S pf	100¼	104	99	101⅝	1⅜
Nat Dept Stores	38¼	45	38½	42½	4¼
Nat Dept St pf	101	102	96	97½	−3½
Nat En & Stamp	31¾	39	25	36½	4¾
Nat Lead	161⅞	174¾	138½	163	1⅛
Nat Lead pf	116¼	118¾	114½	117¾	1½
N R R Mex 1 pf	5½	8¼	3⅛	6¼	¾
N R R Mex 2 pf	2	3	1½	2⅜	⅜
Nat Supply	61¾	71	55¼	56¾	−5
Nat Supply pf	108	110	104⅜	108½	½
Ney Con Con	16	16⅜	11¾	13½	−2½
N O Tex & Mex	115¾	128⅞	113¼	128½	12¾
N Y Air Brake	55⅞	56½	31½	38	−17⅞
N Y Air Brake A	56½	57½	50	55½	−1⅜
N Y Canners	35	74½	31¾	70⅞	35⅞
N Y Central	119½	130¾	113¼	128	8½
N Y C & St L	124¾	177	118	175	50¼
N Y C & St L pf	89½	98⅞	88½	98¾	9¼
N Y Dock	30	45¼	18	42⅜	12⅜
N Y Dock pf	54⅝	75¼	52⅛	73	18⅜
N Y & Harlem	160	175	160	160	....
N Y N H & H	30¾	41½	28	40¼	9½
N Y Ont & W	25⅝	34¾	20⅝	27¾	2⅜
N Y Steam 1 pf	98½	102	97	99½	1
Niag F & P pf	28⅜	29	27⅝	28	−⅜
Norf South	24½	45	21⅞	39¼	14¾
Nor & West	130⅜	149¼	123½	145⅝	15
Nor & West pf	75½	82	75½	82	6½
North Amer	42¾	75	41½	68½	26¼
North Amer pf	46⅝	50½	46⅝	49¾	3⅛
Nor. Pac	69½	75	58¼	73	3½
Nunnally	8½	18½	8	17½	9
Ontario Sil	6⅛	11	5½	10¾	4⅝
Orpheum Circuit	27⅝	32⅞	25¾	29⅝	1¾
Orpheum Circuit pf	98½	107	98	102	3½
Otis Elev	89½	140½	87⅝	126	36½
Otis Elev pf	105	112	101	106½	1½
Otis Steel	9¾	15¼	8	12	2¼
Otis Steel pf	59	97½	50¼	86	27
Owens Bot	47⅛	69⅝	42¾	66⅝	19½
Owens Bot pf	111	115	110¼	115	4
Pac G & E	103⅝	137	102½	128¼	24⅝
Pac Mail	9	12½	5½	12½	3½
Pacific Oil	54⅛	65¼	51⅝	59⅝	5½
Pac T & T	94	118	94	118	24
Pac T & T pf	93	103	92¼	103	10
Packard Motor	15⅞	48½	15	38⅜	22½
Pan Am Pet	64	83⅞	59½	72	8
Pan Am Pet B	64	84½	60⅛	74	10
Panhandle	2½	5⅝	2¼	3	½
Panhandle pf	40	60½	37	40	....
Par & Bing Stpd	1¾	1⅞	1½	1⅞	⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	25⅞	26⅜	12¾	17¾	−8⅛
Penn R R	48	52	42½	51⅞	3⅞
Penn Sea Steel	1⅞	3	1	2⅛	¼
Penney J Cpr	105	105½	105	105½	½
People G & C	115¼	122¼	112	116½	1¼
Peor & East	18	20⅞	13¾	18	....
Pere Marq	66	83¾	61¾	82½	16½
Pere Marq pf	69½	77½	68½	75½	−5
Phila Co	56	64¾	51½	60	4
Phila Co. pf	45¾	49	45½	48	2¼
Phil Morris & Co	14¾	25¼	12¾	21½	6¾
Phil Jones	83	90⅛	51	52	−31
Phil Jones pf	88	95¾	81¼	84	−4
Phillips Pet	37	47⅛	36¼	43	6
Phoenix Hos	23	42¼	18	35½	12½
Phoenix Hos pf	87½	98	84	98	10½
Pierce Arrow	14¼	47¾	10⅞	35½	21¼
Pierce Arrow pf	92	100	48	89	−3
Pierce Oil	1⅝	3½	1¼	1½	−⅛
Pierce Oil pf	25	40	22	25	....
Pitts Coal	49	54½	37¼	40½	−8½
Pitts Coal pf	98⅝	99	80	83½	−15⅛
Pitts Ft W & Chic	140	134	134	134	−6
Pitts Ft W & C pf	139⅜	143¾	139½	143¾	4⅜
Pitts Steel pf	101	102½	95	101¼	¼
Pitts & W Va	71⅞	120½	63	117½	45⅝
Porto Rican Tob	55	62	40¼	56	1
Postum Cereal	102⅜	74¾	64⅝	77	−25⅜
Pr Steel Car	60¾	69	45	57	−3¾
Pr Steel Car pf	87	92½	76½	81½	−5½
Prod & Ref	28⅞	32⅝	12½	14⅜	−14½
Prod & Ref pf	43⅛	47⅝	27	32	−11½
Pub Ser C N J	69⅛	87⅞	62⅝	80½	11⅜
Pub Ser C N J 7 pf	101⅛	106	99	155⅝	A
Pullman Co	147¾	173½	129	157	9¼
Pun Al Sug	39⅞	47¼	33	39	−⅞
Pure Oil	29⅝	33¾	25⅛	26¾	−2⅞
Pure Oil pf	104	108½	103	108	4
Ry Steel Spg	137¼	182	122½	171½	34¼
Ry Steel Spg pf	119	121	114¼	120½	1½
Rand Mine	33	39½	33⅞	35	2
Ray Con C	16¾	17⅜	11⅜	12¾	−4
Reading	74⅛	91¼	69¾	86¼	12⅛

Name.	1924. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1925 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Read 1 pf	37½	41	35⅞	40½	3
Read 2 pf	40⅝	44⅜	36¼	40¼	−⅜
Reis & Co	12	28¼	10	19	7
Reis 1 pf	70	94¾	63	82	12
Remington T	52¼	111½	46¾	102	49¾
Rem T 1 pf	99¾	109½	100	104½	4¾
Rem T 2 pf	108¼	113½	103	105½	−2¾
Replogle Steel	21	23¼	12⅝	15¼	−5¾
Replogle I & St	61½	64⅝	42⅛	57	−4½
Rep I & St pd	93¾	95	84¼	92¾	−1
Reynolds Spring	15¾	18	8	11½	−4¼
Reynolds Tob B	75¾	95¾	72¼	95	19¼
Reynolds Tob pf	119⅞	122	119⅞	120½	⅝
Royal Dutch	53¼	57⅞	48¼	53⅜	⅛
Rut Ry pf	62	62⅞	42	54½	−7½
St Jo Lead	45½	52½	35¾	45	−½
St L S F	62⅛	102¼	57½	98½	36⅜
St L S F pf	79	92¼	76	87	8
St L S W	49⅛	63	43¾	56⅞	7¾
St L S W pf	71½	77½	70⅛	74⅛	2⅝
Savage Arms	83⅞	108⅝	48½	76	−7⅞
Schulte Ret St	114⅞	130⅝	101¾	124	9⅛
Seaboard A L	21¾	54¼	20⅜	51⅞	30⅛
Seaboard A L pf	39⅛	51½	35	49⅛	10
Sears Roebuck	154⅞	233½	147½	222	67⅛
Seneca Cop	1	11	9	9	8
Shells Tr & T	42	45¾	39½	45½	3½
Shell Un Oil	22½	28⅜	21⅜	24¾	2¼
Shell Un Oil pf	99½	106½	99½	104½	5
Simms Pet	23	26¾	17¾	23⅛	⅛
Simmons Co	33	54⅝	31¼	53¼	20¼
Simmons Co pf	100⅛	106	100⅛	105½	5
Skelly Oil	24½	32½	21¾	30½	6
Sinclair Oil	17⅛	24⅞	17	20	2⅞
Sinclair Oil pf	79	94⅛	78¾	90	11
Sl Sh S & I	82	119½	80¼	133½	51½
Sl Sh S & I pf	95	102⅞	92	101¾	6¾
South P R Su	61⅞	92¼	62	87	25⅛
South P R Su pf	100¼	110¼	99¾	106¾	6½
Sou Pacific	102¼	108⅜	96	99	−3¼
Southern Ry	78	116¼	77⅝	115⅜	37⅜
Southern Ry pf	83¾	95½	83	91⅞	7⅜
Spaulding 1 pf	99¾	101	95	101	1¼
Spicer Mfg	17½	36⅞	15½	26¼	8¾
Spicer Mfg pf	96	108	92	103	7
Stand Mill	72	80⅞	62	76½	4½
Stand Mill pf	80	86⅝	81	85	5
Stand Oil Cal	62¾	67¼	51½	55¾	−7
Stand Oil N J	45½	47½	38⅞	43	2⅛
Stand Oil N J pf	117⅛	119	116¼	116⅞	¼
Sterling Prod	63	78½	62¼	76½	13½
Stew War	70½	84⅞	55	75¼	4¾
Strom Carb	70	89⅝	61	76½	6½
Studebaker	45¾	68⅝	41¼	55½	9¾
Studebaker pf	114	125	112	122½	8½
Submarine Boat	10	12	3	3⅛	−6⅞
Superior Oil	4⅞	6⅛	2¾	3	−1⅞
Superior Steel	35	41⅜	20	29	−6
Sweets Co of Am	12	15½	5⅞	15	3
Tenn Copper	9	14½	7⅜	13½	4½
Texas Co	43⅛	54⅜	42¾	52	8⅞
Texas Gulf	108	121½	97½	116¼	8¼
Tex & Pac	44⅝	58¾	43¼	52⅞	8¼
T & P C & O	11⅞	23⅜	10⅞	15⅞	4¼
Third Ave	12¼	15⅝	7½	14	1¾
Tidw Water Oil	130½	56¼	30¼	36½	—A
Timken R B	38½	59⅜	37¾	54¼	15¾
Tob Prod	71⅞	101¾	70	96¾	24⅞
Tob Prod A	93	108¾	93⅛	107½	14½
Trans Cont Oil	4	5⅞	3½	4¾	¾
Trans W Stl	31	35	24½	27	−4
Twin City R T	62	74	58	74	12
Und Type	40	65¼	38⅛	54⅞	14⅞
Und Type pf	115	121¼	115	121	6
Un Bag & Paper	42⅛	86	36	75½	33⅜
Union Oil of Cal	37⅝	43⅜	33	35⅝	−1¾
Union Pac	149½	153¼	133¼	148¼	−1¼
Un Pac pf	74⅝	77¼	73¼	75	⅜
Un Tank	124	134	118	128	4
Un Tank pf	114	117¼	113¼	115	1
Unit Alt Stl	28	36⅞	24	29½	1½
Unit Cig St	62	115½	60¼	103½	41½
Unit Cig St pr	117	115½	60¼	109	−8
Unit Drug	119⅞	162½	110⅞	146⅝	26¾
Unit Drug 1 pf	53	56½	52	56	3
Unit Fruit	217	246	204⅞	226	9
Unit Paperbd	21⅛	30½	18¼	29⅛	8
Unit Ry Inv	27	33½	18	22½	−4½
Unit Ry Inv pf	59	83¼	48½	71	12
U S C I P & F	167¾	250	131¼	191¾	24
U S C I P & F pf	104	113	91	101⅞	−2⅛
U S Exp	5	4⅜	3¾	4	−1
U S Hoff Mach	23¼	49⅛	23	45¾	22½
U S Ind Alc	85¼	98	76	78½	−6¾
U S Ind Alc pf	105	115	105	110	5
U S R & Imp	124	184½	114½	163½	39½
U S Rubber	41	97¼	33½	89⅞	48⅞
U S Rubber 1 pf	95¾	108⅞	92¾	108½	12¾
U S Sm & Ref	38½	49	44	46½	8
U S Sm & Ref pf	46¼	49	44	47½	1¼

Name.	1924. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1925 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
U S Steel	119¾	139¼	112⅜	128½	8¾
U S Steel pf	122⅝	126⅝	122⅛	125¼	2⅝
U S Tob	55	59	51½	57½	2½
U S Tob pf	108	114	105½	113	5
Utah Cop	87⅞	111	82	111	23⅛
Vanad Corp	29⅜	34¾	25⅝	30⅝	1¼
Van Raalte	21¼	25	15¼	24¼	3
Van Raalte 1 pf	67	80	60	79½	12½
Va Ir C & C	41½	45½	30	44	2½
Va Ir C & C pf	79	79½	70	77	-2
Wabash	21	47¼	19½	39¾	18¾
Wabash pf A	57	73½	55¾	70½	13½
Wabash pf B	38	60½	38½	56½	18½
Waldorf Sys	18⅞	19⅞	14½	16½	-2⅜
Wells-Fargo Exp	12⅜	14	3⅛	3¼	-9⅛
West Pac	34¼	34¾	19¾	34	-¼
West Pac pf	85	79¾	72	78⅞	-6⅛
West Penn Co	120	145	97	115	-5
West Penn Co pf	103½	100	94	97	-6½

Name.	1924. Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1925 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
West Un Tel	116¼	144⅞	116¼	137½	21¼
West Air Brake	106	144	97	123	17
Westinghouse Mfg	71	84	66¼	73⅜	2⅜
West Mfg 1 pf	82	87	79½	87½	5½
West Maryland	14⅜	18⅜	11	17	2⅝
West Maryland 2 pf.	23¾	26¼	16	23¾	.....
Wh & L E	15¼	30⅝	10¾	30⅝	15⅜
Wh & L E pf	28¾	52	22	51⅞	23⅛
White Motor	70½	104½	57½	83	12½
Willys Ov	10½	34⅞	9⅛	27	16½
Willys Ov pf	76¼	120	72¼	119½	43¼
Wilson Co	7¼	13¾	5⅛	5¼	-2
Wilson Co pf	19	42	17	21½	2½
Woolworth	125	220	112¼	197⅛	72⅛
W P & M	78¾	79¾	35½	41¼	-37½
W P & M pf A	85½	88	76	77	-8½
W P & M pf B	72¾	76½	58	65	-7¾
Wrigley (Wm)	46½	57¼	45½	56	9½
Youngstown S & T.	70	92½	63	86⅜	16⅜

A—Changed capitalization during 1925.

COURSE CABLE QUOTATIONS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR 1925.

Month. 1925	Great Britain (£ Sterl'g)	France (Francs).	Belgium (Francs).	(Holland Guilders)	Denmark. (Kroner).	Sweden (Kroner).	Norway (Kroner).	Italy (Lire).	Poland (Zloty).
Par	$4.8665	$0.1930	$0.1930	$0.4020	$0.2680	$0.2680	$0.2680	$0.1930	$0.1930
Jan. 2	4.7499	.0543	.0500	.5053	.1767	.2696	.1511	.0423	.1917
Feb. 2	4.7933	.0541	.0518	.4031	.1787	.2695	.1531	.0416	.1917
Mar. 2	4.7627	.5008	.0501	.3995	.1785	.2695	.1523	.0401	.1918
April 1	4.7764	.0519	.0508	.3984	.1831	.2695	.1577	.0412	.1919
May 1	4.8455	.0524	.0508	.4013	.1872	.2676	.1663	.0412	.1920
June 1	4.8616	.0502	.0490	.4016	.1881	.2676	.1680	.0397	.1920
July 1	4.8604	.0446	.0443	.4004	.2010	.2682	.1782	.0335	.1920
Aug. 1	4.8568	.0474	.0461	.4014	.2230	.2687	.1816	.0366	.1890
Sept. 1	4.8530	.0470	.0450	.0428	.2463	.2684	.2065	.0384	.1839
Oct. 1	4.8419	.0473	.0451	.4019	.2417	.2685	.2013	.0405	.1663
Nov. 2	4.8453	.0418	.0452	.4024	.2501	.2676	.2041	.0397	.1665
Dec. 1	4.8441	.0391	.0453	.4020	.2486	.2675	.2031	.0403	.1008

Month. 1925	Spain (Pesetas).	Germany (Reichs-marks).	Austria (*Kronen) (†Schill.)	Czecho-slovakia (Kronen).	Canada (Dollars).	Japan (Yen).	Argentina (Gold Pesos).	Brazil (Milreis).	Chile (Peso, Paper).
Par	$0.1930	$0.2382	*$0.2026	$0.2026	$1.00	$0.4985	$0.9648	$0.5462	$0.20
Jan. 2	.1399	*.2380	*.000014	.030171	.996377	.3852	.9111	.1160	.1149
Feb. 2	.1431	.2380	*.000014	.029704	.999189	.3852	.9127	.1163	.1080
March 2	.1419	.2380	*.000014	.029668	.998511	.3960	.9063	.1103	.1086
April 1	.1427	.2380	†.14058	.029642	.999072	.4126	.8737	.1061	.1104
May 1	.1462	.2380	†.14061	.029638	1.000029	.4207	.8760	.1062	.1132
June 1	.1454	.2380	†.14062	.029627	.999980	.4150	.9271	.1056	.1125
July 1	.1454	.2380	†.14051	.029622	1.000052	.4078	.9176	.1087	.1149
Aug. 1	.1446	.2380	†.14053	.029624	1.000583	.4120	.9165	.1182	.1184
Sept. 1	.1431	.2380	†.14071	.029618	1.000498	.4045	.9075	.1299	.1202
Oct. 1	.1435	.2380	†.14070	.029616	.999944	.4087	.9224	.1405	.1204
Nov. 2	.1432	.2380	†.14054	.029617	1.000889	.4166	.9368	.1496	.1210
Dec. 1	.1417	.2380	†.14054	.029613	1.000404	.4308	.9418	.1393	.1226

† One schilling is equivalent to 10,000 paper kroner. Par of exchange $0.1407.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRAUD.

(By E. H. H. Simmons, President, New York Stock Exchange.)

As the leading capital market in the United States, the New York Stock Exchange has very naturally taken a vigorous part for many decades in the attempt to suppress financial swindling.

Over its own membership the exchange possesses an almost complete power of discipline; its rules for the proper conduct of its members' relations with the investing public are both extensive and definite, and breaches of these rules bring upon Stock Exchange members and firms speedy, impartial and severe punishment. At the present time it may be safely asserted that no department of American business is freer of fraudulent goods or methods than the floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

Many years ago the exchange extended its anti-fraud efforts to reach non-members by its control and supervision of its stockticker service. Through this policy much has been done to curb the perennial bucketshop evil, although it is unlikely that without severe penalties in the courts this form of swindling the public will ever be completely suppressed.

The most prevalent form of security frauds, however, occurs in the sale of bogus securities to inexperienced investors in towns as well as cities. The Stock Exchange long ago insisted that corporations with securities which were dealt in on its floor must make public the essential facts about their capital structure, current earnings, and assets and liabilities. In this way, securities involving any element of fraud have long since been barred from the exchange market. The stock swindler is sufficiently aware of this fact to give the Stock Exchange a wide berth in attempting to dispose of his wares.

But, after all, the real field for the security swindler has never been in the organized security markets but rather among the rank and file of our town and country population which is, as a general thing, quite unfamiliar with security transactions. The real secret of successfully curbing stock frauds in consequence consists in putting the whole country on guard against the fraudulent security dealer.

The New York Stock Exchange has thus become convinced that the effort against security frauds must be co-operative and nationwide. Every interested government official and every effective agency of private business must be interested in the task. Already the Federal Government has promised the exchange its assistance in hunting down and prosecuting fraud. The commissioners and commissions of the States, as well as local officers of the law, have likewise pledged their support. In the field of private business, apart from the Stock Exchange itself, a very ready and generous response has been had from bankers, the press, chambers of commerce and business organizations of many kinds in many parts of the country.

To assist in linking up these independent fraud-fighting agencies and thus rendering their common task more easy of performance, the New York Stock Exchange has recently established the Securities Frauds Investigating Bureau in its own organization. It is the function of this bureau to collect cases of apparent fraud in securities from all parts of the country and bring them speedily and vigorously to the attention of all prosecuting arms of our Government—Federal, State and local. The services of the bureau are available to the entire investing public of this country without charge. The bureau has already proved its value, and it is the hope of the Stock Exchange that in coming years greater and greater numbers of individual Americans will co-operate with it by referring to it all cases of apparent security swindling.

SECRETARY HOOVER'S ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1925.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover in his annual report for 1925 said in part:

"Taking the Nation at large, the outstanding features of the fiscal year 1924-25 were the high rate of production, consumption, and exports; high real wages; the absence of any consequential unemployment; continued growing efficiency in management and labor; continued expansion in application of scientific discovery in such fields as electric power and light, the gas engine, and radio. There were industrial patches where progress lagged, as in the New England textile industry, various sections of the agricultural industry, and the bituminous coal industry. Nevertheless, the standard of living is the highest in all history. Our greatest concern must be to maintain the present high level of production and savings without an orgy of speculation and ultimate collapse.

"The general condition of manufacturing and trade during the past three fiscal years is indicated by the following tables:

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDEXES—QUANTITIES.
(Based Upon Calendar Year 1919 as 100.)

	1923.	1924.	1925.
Manufacturing production	116	115	118
Mineral production	115	128	124
Forest products, production	117	122	120
Freight, railroad, ton-miles	109	110	110
Electric-power production	136	148	158
Building contracts let, sq. ft.	107	108	111
Factory employment	77	81	82
Value of sales—Dept. stores	118	125	126
Five and ten-cent stores	152	173	194
Mail-order houses	91	100	110
Wholesale trade	80	82	83

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDEXES—PRICES.
(Based Upon Calendar Year 1913 as 100.)

	1923.	1924.	1925.
Wholesale prices—average	156	150	155
Farm products	139	140	153
Food	142	143	153
Cloth and clothing	193	194	189
Fuel and lighting	220	175	169
Metal and metal products	139	141	130
Building materials	188	182	174
Chemicals and drugs	129	129	133
House-furnishing goods	181	178	171
Miscellaneous	122	116	124
Retail prices—Food	143	146	150
General cost of living	169	171	172

"A large volume of new construction and a further expansion of automobile production were the chief features of the industrial situation. Contracts let for commercial and industrial buildings showed an especially large increase during the first half of 1925. The total manufacturing output was also larger, and there was a slight increase in the number of factory employees. Production of minerals and forest products was somewhat smaller than in 1923-24, although much larger than in other post-war years.

"Retail trade increased during 1924-25 and was larger than in any previous year on record. The expansion of mail-order sales amounted to 10 per cent., as a result of improved buying power among the farm population, caused by the fact that prices of farm products and foods advanced 9 and 7 per cent. respectively, as compared with decreases in the wholesale prices of most other commodities. As a result of higher food prices, the cost of living has shown a slight increase.

"The greatest volume of construction operations on record, representing a total investment of more than $6,000,000, was carried out under the most noteworthy circumstances. Building cost indexes declined perceptibly during the execution of this tremendous program. This was possible because the construction industry and building owners responded to the movement for stabilization organized by the industry with the co-operation of this department for the purpose of keeping the industry employed more actively throughout the year, instead of allowing it to operate at only a fraction of its capacity during most months. There was practically none of the obvious and gross inefficiency and waste which has usually accompanied building 'booms' in the past, and the industry continues in a healthy condition ready to meet continuing demands upon it. Building activity was well distributed throughout the different regions of the country, and there was apparently an increased consumption of building materials on farms.

"Our national savings are accumulating at an unparalleled rate, and it is especially desirable to have them invested now in domestic permanent capital improvements which contribute directly to the well-being of our people.

"The housing shortage arising from the war has not yet been substantially relieved for the lower income groups, and one of the great tasks ahead of the country is to organize this field so that new homes may be reasonably financed and owned preponderantly through the thrift of the individual families who occupy them.

"Advances in prices of agricultural commodities, together with a large volume of production and marketing, caused the farm income to reach a greater total in the crop year 1924-25 than in any year since 1920-21. The prices of farm products as a whole have now practically reached the level of the general average for all commodities, the wholesale price of farm products being 53 per cent. above pre-war, while the average of all commodities is 55 per cent. above pre-war.

"September forecasts indicate that the aggregate output of all crops during the present year will be about 6 per cent. smaller than last year, but this will probably not adversely affect farm communities since it has been just about offset by advances in agricultural prices. The wheat crop this year is about one-fifth smaller than last year, and the potato crop is the smallest since 1919, whereas production of corn, barley, and cotton has increased. Prices of all kinds of meat animals, dairy products and potatoes on Oct. 1, 1925, were substantially higher than a year earlier, but prices for all grains except wheat were lower. As a result of the successive rises in the prices of cotton, grains and animal products during the past three years the agricultural industry has now reached a better adjustment with other industries than at any time since the war.

TRANSPORTATION.

"Greater traffic was handled during the fiscal year 1925 than ever before in our railroad history. Our railroad facilities proved equal to the heavy demand placed upon them, and this traffic was handled not only with practically no car shortage but also with greater speed than in previous years. The highly successful operation of our railroads during the last fiscal year reflects the greatest credit upon the efforts of the managers and employees, aided by the co-operation of the shippers and receivers of freight. The regional advisory boards, committees of shippers and receivers of merchandise which have now been formed throughout the United States, have been an important factor in enabling the railroads to care for increasing traffic and at the same time reduce delays in loading and unloading freight. The steady increase in ratios of car and train loadings represents a great contribution to efficiency.

"Car shortage and delays of traffic in transit tend to increase commodity prices for the consumer and to reduce the income of the producers, and at the same time impair the carrying capacity of the railroads. Economic losses arising from these costs have been largely minimized. Extensions of terminals and the problem of rate adjustments are still before us. The problems of railroad consolidations are yet to be solved. Improvement in railroad finances and services is dependent upon the solution of these problems. That transportation facilities shall keep pace with the demands upon them is necessary for our economic stability.

"The following tables show the essential items in our transportation situation for three fiscal years:

RAILROAD OPERATIONS.

Fiscal Years.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Freight, ton mileage (millions)	431,035	436,737	437,328
Average weekly car loadings	908,000	942,000	955,000
Carloads of all commodities	47,192,796	38,991,763	49,638,148
Net tons per train	704	706	731
Net tons per loaded car	27.7	27.2	27.0
Average daily car surplus	36,399	187,554	252,410
Average daily car shortage	74,689	4,793	295
Bad-order cars:			
Average for year	241,218	170,546	194,519
Number at end of year	190,411	194,869	198,468
Bad-order locomotives:			
Average for year	16,089	10,838	11,514
Number at end of year	11,450	11,034	10,917
Number of employees	1,770,000	1,850,000	1,765,169
Total operat. revs. (1,000 dollars)	6,104,274	6,120,646	6,009,956
Net operat. income (1,000 dollars)	873,777	924,674	1,033,852

CAL. YEARS.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Locomotives installed...	1,330	1,226	4,360	2,775
Retired.....	1,130	1,682	3,746	2,524
In service at end of year.	64,949	64,512	64,948	65,006
Freight cars installed...	63,406	105,394	232,060	155,178
Retired.....	69,245	126,471	213,789	117,727
In service end of year.	2,344,780	2,332,286	2,345,591	2,348,676

"The percentage of the volume of our oversea foreign trade carried in American ships increased 1 per cent. during the calendar year 1924 from 40 to 41. Privately owned American vessels in 1924 gained two points over 1923, carrying 29 per cent., while Shipping Board vessels transported 12 per cent. as compared with 13 in 1923. The American seagoing merchant fleet, 500 gross tons and over, totaled 12,250,000 gross tons at the beginning of 1925, a decline of 538,000 gross tons during the year 1924, which represents largely the tonnage of vessels scrapped. Idle American tonnage declined slightly while the idle tonnage of other countries, increased. In general, American trade was adequately served during the year.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

"The bankers' figures at the end of the year indicate a high degree of stability in a period of fairly substantial prosperity. All banking operations consistently kept pace with the increases in production, employment and prices during the year. Rediscounts at the Federal Reserve Banks increased from $350,000,000 to $455,000,000, partly because of this increased business activity and partly because of the recent outflow of gold. Rates on prime commercial paper were steady at 3¾ and 4 per cent. during June, 1925, showing a slight increase for the year, while the Federal Reserve discount rates at New York remained at 3½ per cent., the same as one year before, although the yield on short-term Treasury obligations increased from 2⅜ to 2⅞ per cent. and prime bankers' acceptances from 2⅛ to 3¼ per cent. These changes all reflected the increasing demands by the business world upon the supply of loanable capital.

"The total volume of money in circulation on July 1, 1925, was $4,734,236,000, which was only $21,000,000 less than one year before, but there was a notable shift to circulation of gold and gold certificates, the latter having increased by $233,000,000, with corresponding decreases in notes. This process of putting gold and gold certificates into circulation, together with the considerable volume of net gold exports during the year, has made for monetary stability and minimized the dangers from inflation threatened by super-abundant gold holdings.

FOREIGN TRADE.

"Exports and imports both showed substantial increases in the fiscal year. The excess of merchandise exports amounted to $1,041,000,000, which was larger than in either of the two preceding years. There was also an excess of gold exports totaling $115,000,000, in contrast with excesses of imports in most other recent years. The balance of exports of merchandise and gold has been largely covered by American loans to foreign countries.

"Exports of domestic merchandise increased $554,000,000 during 1924-25, and two-thirds of this increase occurred among the unmanufactured products. Exports of crude foodstuffs reached a value over twice as large as in 1923-24, since the coincidence of large crops of bread grains in this country with small crops in Europe resulted in larger grain shipments from the United States at higher prices. Exports of manufactures, which are less affected by changes in supply and demand than crude foodstuffs and materials, increased 8 per cent., continuing an upward trend which has been in evidence for many years.

"The gain in imports, which totaled $270,000,000, was confined largely to crude materials. Imports of this class were 19 per cent. larger than in the previous year, as a result of the increased activity of our manufacturing industries.

"Our foreign trade with all continents except Asia increased in value during 1924-25. Exports to South America were 28 per cent. larger than in 1923-24 as a result of increased exports of manufactures, while exports to Europe increased 21 per cent., due to larger shipments of grain and cotton. A decline occurred in our exports to Asia, in consequence of internal disturbances in China, and lessened demand from Japan for materials to replace earthquake damage. Imports from all continents except North America increased in value, and the decline for this continent may be ascribed entirely to the lower price of sugar.

"As compared with 1913, the value of our trade with Asia increased 244 per cent., and that with Oceania and South America 230 and 136 per cent., respectively.

"At least some part of the expansion of our foreign trade in recent years may fairly be attributed to the increased activity of the Department of Commerce. The steady growth of our service in the promotion of overseas trade is indicated by the fact that the number of demands for services from exporters, merchants, bankers and others interested in foreign trade increased 75 per cent. during the past year and were about ten times as many as in 1921. It may be noted that 175 firms to which the department rendered material assistance during 1925 obtained business which reached a total value of $73,000,000. The number of firms currently receiving foreign-trade service from the department is now about 18,500.

ELIMINATION OF WASTE.

"Great progress has been made during the year in the national movement for elimination of industrial waste. The major directions of this effort are:

Elimination of waste in railway transportation by the provision of adequate facilities and better methods.

Vigorous improvement of our natural interior water channels for cheaper transportation of bulk commodities.

Enlarged electrification of the country for the saving in fuel, effort and labor.

Reduction of the periodic waves of unemployment due to the booms and slumps of the 'business cycle.'

Improved statistical service as to the production, distribution, stocks, and prices of commodities, both domestic and foreign, as a contribution to the elimination of hazard in business and therefore of wasteful speculation.

Reduction of seasonal employment in construction and other industries, and intermittent employment in such industries as bituminous coal.

Reduction of waste in manufacture and distribution through the establishment of grades, standards of quality, dimensions and performance in non-style articles of commerce; through the simplification in dimensions of many articles of manufacture, and the reduction of unnecessary varieties; through more uniform business documents such as specifications, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, etc.

Development of scientific industrial and economic research as the foundation of genuine labor-saving devices, better processes, and sounder methods.

Development of co-operative marketing and better terminal facilities in agricultural products in order to reduce the waste in agricultural distribution.

Stimulation of commercial arbitration in order to eliminate the wastes of litigation.

Reduction of the waste arising from industrial strife between employers and employees.

"Thanks to elimination of waste and the benefit of notable advances in science, improvement in methods of management and prohibition, we can as a Nation show one of the most astonishing transformations in economic history, the epitome of which lies in the following table from the Department of Labor:

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF WAGES AND PRICES, 1920-1925.

YEAR	UNITED STATES.		GREAT BRITAIN.	
(1913 = 100).	Wages.	Prices.*	Wages.	Prices.*
1920.....	199	226	230	283
1921.....	205	147	260	181
1922.....	193	149	200	159
1923.....	211	154	170	162
1924.....	228	150	170	174

* Average wholesale prices of all commodities.

"While wages are higher than in 1920, wholesale prices are lower. We have thus the highest real wage in our history, and we have had three years of remarkable price stability, which has reduced speculation in commodities to a minimum.

"The activity of the Department of Commerce in this field of waste elimination is indicated by the fact that since the work was launched on a large scale in 1921 some 900 group conferences have been held, practically all at the request of the industries themselves, and 229 committees are now at work on various phases of the program."

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE.

Secretary Hoover notes especially that the periodic car shortages of many years past have practically disappeared, although the tonnage loaded has in-

creased more than 25 per cent. since 1921. Since 1921 the average weekly car loadings have increased from 693,533 to 986,475, the number of miles per car per day from 22.4 to 26.9, the average trainload from 656 to 731 tons.

By means of conferences called by the department between producers, distributers and consumers of the several commodities, "simplified practice" has recommended the reduction of variety in sizes, dimensions and immaterial differences of everyday commodities. It has nothing to do with style problems or matters of individual creation. To the recommendations adherence is voluntary.

The effects of "simplified practice" are (*a*) to facilitate mass production through concentration on fewer varieties, and thus decrease cost of manufacture; (*b*) to focus demand on specific varieties, enabling manufacturers to produce for stock in otherwise dull seasons, and thus permit more regular use of both labor and plant; and (*c*) to stimulate turnover of stocks, and through assured demand as well as delivery when wanted, operate on smaller stock investment.

Since this co-operative service was inaugurated over fifty simplifications have been achieved by the industries and trades concerned, resulting in an average reduction in varieties of 73 per cent.

The annual value of manufactured goods affected by these simplifications runs well over $2,000,000,000. In eight typical cases leaders in the fields covered have estimated potential savings from simplifications as follows: Paving brick, $4,000,000; sheet steel, $2,400,000; steel reinforcing bars, $4,500,000; warehouse forms, $5,000,000; range boilers, $5,500,000; builders' hardware, $10,000,000; inquiry, purchase order and invoice forms, $15,000,000; and lumber as high as $200,000,000.

Some of the results of "simplified practice" from January, 1921, to October, 1925, are:

Commodity.	No. in Use.	No. Eliminated.	No. Retained.	Pct. Reduction.
Sheet steel.....	1,819	1,556	263	86
Tacks and nails, sizes	428	247	181	56
Shovels, spades and scoops.....	4,460	4,076	384	92
Vitrified paving brick	66	62	4	94
Face brick (smooth).	37	36	1	97
Face brick (rough)..	38	37	1	98
Common brick.....	44	43	1	98
Hotel chinaware....	700	540	160	77
Grocers' paper bags.	6,280	1,580	4,700	25

Hospital beds were reduced to a single standard, length, width and height, a saving of 97 per cent. Warehouse forms, thousands in number, were reduced to fifteen standards, and a single form was provided to replace thousands of invoice, inquiry and purchase order forms. 60 per cent. of elimination of varieties was made in lumber and building material in standardization.

The Secretary notes: Our electrical generating capacity increased from 14,280,000 kilowatts in 1920 to over 23,000,000 kilowatts in 1925, an increase of 60 per cent. This has been effected principally in large efficient units concentrated in carefully operated central plants, with gradual elimination of wasteful smaller plants.

The saving in the consumption of coal from 1919 to 1924 was over 50,000,000 tons.

In 1919, 55 per cent. of the total primary power in factories was applied electrically; this has increased to 70 per cent.

The number of homes wired for electrical service has increased from 5,700,000 in 1920 to over 12,000,000, greatly extending the advantages of electricity, relieving home makers of many irksome tasks and adding immeasurably to home comfort. The adaptation of electric power to the farm is rapidly expanding and is being given increasing attention.

AMERICAN RAILROADS IN 1925.

The year 1925 saw substantial progress on American railroads. In the week ended Aug. 29 they loaded and moved 1,124,436 cars of freight, exceeding the previous high record of 1,112,345 cars loaded in the week ended Oct. 24, 1924. When the peak movement was made in 1925 the railroads had 162,397 surplus cars in good repair available for further traffic if needed.

During the first nine months of last year 113,815 new freight cars and 1,342 steam locomotives were put in service. On Oct. 1, 1925, the railroads had on order 21,055 freight cars and 237 locomotives. As new cars and locomotives are installed an equal or greater number of old cars and locomotives is retired. Higher operating efficiency, according to the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads, made possible the handling of greater traffic with a total of cars and locomotives not substantially above the number in service five years ago.

Within the year agreement was reached on the standardized design for new single-sheathed box cars of forty tons capacity and new double-sheathed box cars of either forty or fifty tons capacity. Up to Oct. 15, 1924, about 40,000 of these new standardized cars had been either delivered or were on order.

Another step taken in the interest of economy was the lengthening of the standard rail from thirty-three to thirty-nine feet. This reduces by forty-nine the number of joints in a mile of track. Since the chief wear upon the rail comes at the joint, almost fifty cents out of every dollar spent for track upkeep goes for maintenance of the joints, and the ties and ballast under the point where two rails are joined. It will take a generation before the thirty-nine foot rail has entirely supplanted the thirty-three foot rail in main line track, but gradually it is hoped a saving of about 16% in track maintenance expenditure will be effected. Gondola cars in this country are only forty feet long which has made it impossible to increase the standard track length beyond thirty-nine feet.

Railway passenger traffic is decreasing, the decline being mainly in short local hauls. The average distance traveled by the non-commuter passenger has increased about twenty miles in the last four years. Commutation travel is increasing and the average distance traveled by the commuter has increased one mile during the past four years. The average rate per mile paid by the commuter is 1.051 cents.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report to Congress on Dec. 1, asked Congress to repeal the law requiring it to work out a plan for a consolidation of all the country's railroads into a score or so of systems, and suggested that the Transportation Act, which contemplates the gradual consolidation of existing railroads into fewer systems, be strengthened and extended with the commission retaining power to approve or disapprove the mergers undertaken.

During the year considerable progress was made toward the creation of larger railroad systems through leases or stock ownership. Thus, the Wabash Railway acquired control of the Ann Arbor; the Illinois Central acquired control of the Gulf and Ship Island; the Alabama and Vicksburg the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific; the St. Louis-San Francisco extended itself in a southeasterly direction by acquiring the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham and Pensacola Railway Company; the Delaware and Hudson leased the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway; the Norfolk and Western leased the Virginian; and the Kansas City Southern is acquiring an interest in the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, presumably looking toward the operation of those three properties as a unified railroad system in the southwest.

The so-called Nickle Plate unification, involving control of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Hocking Valley, the Pere Marquette and the Erie is still pending approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The other acquisitions above mentioned have already received the commission's sanction.

The installation of automatic train control along the lines indicated by the Interstate Commerce Commission's first order on the subject has been progressing at a rapid rate. This order covered 7,745 miles of main line track on forty-one Class I. carriers. Up to Aug. 1, 1925, installation had been completed or was under way on 5,044 miles or 65% of the mileage covered by the commission's order.

For the first time in five years, 1925 saw an excess of new construction over abandonment. In the year ending Oct. 31, 1924, there were 1,318 miles of new construction authorized and the abandonment of 453 miles of track ordered. In the nine months from Oct. 31, 1924 to July 31 last, 729 miles of new construction and 541 miles of abandonments were authorized. Total new construction authorized from Oct. 31, 1920 to July 31, 1925, was 3,780.42 miles. Total mileage authorized to be abandoned in the same period was 2,747.23 miles.

RAILROAD LABOR COSTS AND OPERATING REVENUES.

The total labor costs and operating revenues for nine years of the Class A railroads (those having annual operating revenues above $1,000,000) as compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics from the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are as follows:

Calendar Year.	Average Yearly Wage.	Total Labor Cost.	Gross Operating Revenue.	Net Operating Income.	Return on Property Value.
1916	$892	$1,468,576,394	$3,596,865,766	$1,040,084,517	6.16%
1917	1,004	1,739,482,142	4,014,142,747	934,068,770	5.26%
1918	1,419	2,613,813,351	4,880,953,480	638,568,603	3.51%
1919	1,486	2,843,128,432	5,144,795,154	454,984,953	2.46%
1920	1,820	3,681,801,193	6,178,438,459	17,226,902	0.09%
1921	1,666	2,765,218,079	5,516,798,242	600,937,356	3.07%
1922	1,623	2,640,817,005	5,559,092,708	760,187,305	3.83%
1923	1,617	3,004,071,882	6,289,580,027	961,955,457	4.66%
1924	1,614	2,826,025,230	5,921,490,100	973,870,978	4.54%

The improvement of existing lines through the construction of additional second, third or fourth main line tracks was prosecuted with substantial vigor. The Atlantic Coast Line is engaged in double-tracking its entire property from Richmond, Va. to Jacksonville, Fla. The Florida East Coast is double-tracking from Jacksonville to Miami. All over the country bridges were being strengthened for heavier power; curves were being flattened; grades reduced; yards extended; engine terminals increased, and numerous short-cuts were under construction. Following a tendency already disclosed in 1924 a larger part of the new capital expenditures of the railroads was being spent upon increasing the transportation capacity of their tracks, yards and terminals.

Railroad taxes continue to increase and for 1925 approximated $1,000,000 a day. This will apparently mean that taxes for 1925 will range between $360,000,000 and $365,000,000 as against $340,000,000 in 1924.

Actual cash dividends paid in 1925 approximated $330,000,000, or considerably less than railroad taxes for the year. Cash dividends in 1924 approximated $320,000,000.

During the first ten months of 1925 the railroads sold about $425,000,000 worth of securities for new capital investment. The greater part of this amount was equipment trust certificates for the purchase of cars and locomotives.

Railroad earnings were the best since before the war. The net operating income for the first nine months of 1925 amounted to $797,347,520 compared with $679,445,117 during the first nine months of the previous year. Despite the larger volume of business, the gross receipts, according to the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads, were only about $135,000,000 more during the first nine months of 1925 than they were for the first nine months of 1924, but due to the increased operating economy the carriers were enabled to turn most of the larger gross revenues into a gain in net operating income.

The first nine months in 1925 showed a return of 4.77% on the property investment account of the railroads as against 4.33% for the year 1924; 4.48% for 1923; 3.61% for 1922, and 2.92% for 1921.

The year was marked by an increase in the use of motor trucks by railroads. A survey by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in October, 1925, showed fifty-one steam railroads using motor trucks to handle freight as compared with thirty-three at the same time in 1924. More than 496 gasoline or gas-electric rail motor coaches were in operation on railroad lines. Twenty-six roads were considering additions to this type of equipment and eighteen other roads, not now using such vehicles, are contemplating initial installations. Great strides were also taken during the year, looking toward the substitution of motor bus transportation for use in branch line operation or for making connections between existing points without further construction of railroad trackage.

WAGE INCREASES.

Although the figures for 1925 are not complete, it appears railroad employees during 1925 averaged 1,760,000 and their monthly compensation approximated $239,000,000. Railroad employment was marked by great stability, there being a difference of only 75,000 men between the high and low point of employment. This variation is more than accounted for by the seasonal fluctuation in the number of maintenance of way employees engaged, since a large part of the work done upon railroad track and structures can be accomplished only within the six or eight months of moderate weather.

The United States Railroad Labor Board, in a decision on Jan. 19, 1925, granted wage increases of from one to two cents an hour, involving an annual expenditure of approximately $3,700,000 to some 87,000 employees of forty-three railroads. The classes affected were clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees, janitors, elevator operators, truckers, stevedores and storers. This wage increase followed an advance of 5% granted by the Railroad Labor Board at the beginning of December, 1924, to more than 75,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Under a decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, 2,528 conductors and trainmen were awarded wage increases totaling $283,183 a year, effective from Feb. 1, 1925. This latter increase, it was stated, affected seventeen railroads, which were not included under the agreement reached through the efforts of the train service brotherhoods in 1923-1924.

On Nov. 4, 1925, proposals for the restoration of wages to wartime levels were approved at Chicago by the Western Joint Association of General Chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors. The increase contemplated, about 8% to 9%, would involve more than $25,000,000 a year when applied to more than 200,000 men in yard and train service, it is stated. The present contract between the roads and brotherhoods expired Dec. 31.

Hearings were opened on Sept. 8, 1925, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the application for an increase of freight rates amounting to 5% being sought by the western roads.

THE GOVERNMENT'S END.

Director General James C. Davis of the United States Railroad Administration, in his report of Nov. 1, 1925, shows that the United States Railroad Administration has held a total of definitive railroad securities amounting to $629,241,250, of which $494,954,250 had been sold or paid, leaving a balance on hand of $134,287,000. Claims of carriers amounting to $768,003,274 have been settled, the net amount paid by the United States being $48,574,901 (6.32% of the amount originally claimed) and the mileage of roads settled was 240,939 out of a total of 241,194. Outstanding loans from a revolving fund of $300,000,000 amounted to $141,063,324.

During the Federal control period from Jan. 1, 1918 to Feb. 29, 1920, and the guaranty period of six months from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1920, and as a result of the financial operations called for by the Control Act of 1918, the Transportation Act of 1920 and the act incorporating the War Finance Corporation, advances to a large amount were made to the railroads by the U. S. Treasury, the Director General and the War Finance Corporation on account of additions and improvements, the funding and refunding of loans, and in the case of the Boston and Maine, for reorganization purposes.

The securities still held by the United States Treasury consist of bonds of the Boston and Maine Railway, $26,980,000; of the Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway, $629,000,000, and collateral notes amounting to $104,925,000 (amount of collateral deposited $139,104,300), of which the chief items were N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., $64,000,000; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., $20,000,000; and the Erie R. R., $8,725,000. Also $1,253,000 of the equipment trust obligations (total issue, $346,556,750) remain in the Treasury unsold, being the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, $917,000, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis, $336,000.

Excess earnings paid into the Treasury by carriers up to June 30, 1925, totaled $446,075.

The War Finance Corporation also aided in financing during Federal control. All the loans made by the corporation to railroads originally totaling $206,794,520, have now been repaid in full.

The total cost to the Government of the twenty-six months of Federal control and the six months guaranty period, was shown by the Director General to have been **$1,674,500,000.**

PUBLIC UTILITIES IN 1925.

Sensational gains registered by public utility securities and titanic mergings of power systems shunted the layman's attention from fundamental advances made by the industry in 1925.

Seven million individuals, according to a survey completed by the Pennsylvania Public Service Information Committee, have $20,000,000,000 invested in the public service companies of the United States. Institutions also have large utility holdings. The New York Life Insurance Company, according to the same authority, owns $20,000,000 of such securities, while the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has $18,000,000 so invested.

Most utility mergers have been effected through one of three methods: Acquisition of operating companies by holding or managing companies; consolidation of operating companies; or interconnection of various companies within a given area, usually referred to as "super-power" mergers.

So-called "super-power" is merely an agreement between a number of plants, not ordinarily being used to capacity, that certain members of the group will slow down when electric demands are at low ebb. The stations generally utilized at the peak of demand are steam generating plants which, by curtailing operations when their full power is not needed, save fuel. Hydro-electric plants usually furnish the power between peak demands.

Three great so-called "super-power" systems already exist. One stretches westward from Montana into Washington, through Oregon and California into Mexico, a distance of 1,800 miles. Another extends from Wisconsin and Michigan through Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, part of Missouri, Western Tennessee and Arkansas. The third, originating in Alabama, goes through Georgia and the Carolinas, with the prospect of ultimately reaching westward into Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. One is being formed in New England and New York and others are planned.

While "super-power" systems and soaring utility stocks were dazzling the public, electric light and manufactured gas sales and conversations over telephone were shattering previous high records. Electric railways, despite the inroads of motor busses, showed a net gain in mileage operated.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INDUSTRY.

Approximately $7,350,000,000 was invested in the electric power and light industry as of Dec. 21, 1925. About forty-three years before, Sept. 4, 1882, the first operating station at Pearl Street, New York City, known as the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, was started. The company was started by Thomas Alva Edison, incandescent light inventor. The second commercial plant in the United States, but the first hydro-electric generating station, was placed in operation at Appleton, Wis., Oct. 15, 1882.

The first plant generated power for 1,500 lamps, while the second illuminated 250 lamps. Electrical energy output in 1925 approximated 60,250,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 54,000,000,000 in 1924. Lamps manufactured in 1882 totaled 30,000, while 450,000,000 were produced in 1925.

Electric power and light customers in the United States in 1902 aggregated 600,000 while in 1925 they totaled 18,170,300, of which 14,745,300 were residential, 2,750,000 commercial and 675,000 power or industrial consumers.

The saturation point in electric sales is far from reached, because only 13,460,000 of the 26,500,000 homes in the United States are wired, although of the 13,040,000 unwired homes over 5,214,000 are directly on or within reach of electric distribution systems furnishing about 16,700 communities with electric light and power service.

Capital invested in the industry in 1902 aggregated $504,740,352, according to the Bureau of Census, while in 1922 it totaled $5,100,000,000, and in 1925 neared $7,350,000,000. The 2,507,051,115 kilowatt hours generated in 1902 jumped to 43,559,673,000 in 1922 and 60,250,000,000 in 1925. Estimated gross revenues of $1,425,000,000 for 1925 on the $7,350,000,000 capital invested were less than one dollar gross income for each five dollars invested.

At first all current generated was of the direct type, which utilized heavy copper transmission wire. In 1896 a Greensburg (Pa.) plant introduced alternating current generation at high voltage which made it possible to transmit electrical energy at a tension of 5,000 k. v. a. fifteen miles from the station. To-day, with turbine and turbo-generators operating at 70,000 horsepower (manufacturers are prepared to build units of 120,000 horsepower capacity), high tension transmission on the Pacific Coast has reached 220,000 k. v. a. over a radius of 250 miles.

Thirty years ago the most efficient electric light plant used twelve pounds of coal to produce one kilowatt hour of electricity while to-day the average plant consumes about 2.18 pounds of coal for every kilowatt hour produced.

THE GAS INDUSTRY.

Manufactured gas sales in 1925 exceeded 400,000,000,000 cubic feet, a gain of 20,000,000,000 over 1924. The 400,000 new customers added to mains raised total meters in service to 10,200,000 and aggregate population served to 52,000,000. All of these were new high records.

Gross revenues from manufactured gas sales in 1924 approximated $438,900,000. The manufacture of gas required 6,800,000 tons of bituminous coal, 1,095,000 tons of anthracite, 3,190,000 tons of coke and 910,500,000 gallons of gas oil. Of the 10,200,000 meters in service, 1,015 were involved in receivership. 5 per cent., or 51 of the 966 gas companies in this country were municipally owned or operated.

Gas appliance sales to Nov. 30, 1925, exceeded those of 1924, which consisted of 800,000 ranges, 450,000 water heaters, 500,000 space heaters and 100,000 house heating units. To-day about 9,800,000 stoves, 3,400,000 water heaters and 4,400,000 space heaters are connected to gas lines.

Three years ago gas was used for 5,000 purposes In November an English engineer, after a world survey of the uses of gas, according to the American Gas Association, estimated 21,000 trade processes are now being carried on with the aid of gas.

The American Gas Association during 1925 formed two research bureaus. One plans comprehensive investigations and the financing thereof in the field of industrial appliances; the other, a testing laboratory established at Cleveland, plans to raise the construction, performance and safety standards of all gas appliances.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Electric railway single track mileage operated in 1925 approximated 44,026 miles against 43,977 in 1924. Reported abandonments totaled 139 miles and new extensions to Nov. 30, 1925, aggregated 151 miles. Motor busses operated by electric railways in 1924 totaled 2,660, with 5,129 miles of route against 4,452 and 12,060 respectively Nov. 1, 1925. Gross revenues to Nov. 1, 1925, from all sources (some companies also sell power) and net railway operating revenues, according to the American Electric Railway Association, approximated the $1,500,000,000 and $940,000,000 respectively reported for the entire year of 1924.

Traffic slumped during the late spring and early summer months, but as in 1924, recovered during the autumn. Average fares were slightly higher and operating costs lower than in 1924, which accounts for larger revenues despite traffic declines. Busses operated by electric railways carried 15,749,000,000 fares in 1924 and incomplete reports as of Nov. 1, 1925, indicated that number was exceeded last year.

Electric railways, caught between rising operating costs and fixed fare rates, during the war and thereafter, neglected equipment. Last year there was a concerted attempt to modernize equipment. The new cars resembled busses in finish and design. Attempts to take the rattle out of car wheels were fairly successful.

TELEPHONES.

Telephones in the United States as of Jan. 1, 1926, approximated 16,880,000, against 16,072,500 and 15,369,500 respectively on the same dates of 1925 and 1924. Daily average conversations; i. e. completed calls from which revenues were received, approximated 67,700,000 compared with 64,400,000 in 1924 and 61,000,000 in 1923. Annual conversations in 1925 neared 22,500,000,000 against 21,500,000,000 in 1924 and 20,500,000,000 in 1923. Gross revenues approximated $865,000,000 against $778,000,000 in 1924.

To handle this record-breaking number of telephone calls about $290,000,000 was spent on net improvements and additions, against $270,000,000 in 1924. Investment in telephone plants as of Jan. 1, 1925, approximated $3,035,000,000, against $2,765,000,000 in 1924 and $2,475,000,000 in 1923.

Miles of wire in use at the end of 1925 approximated 51,300,000 against 46,500,000 and 41,400,000 respectively in 1924 and 1923. About 360,000 persons were employed by telephone companies during 1925 as against 350,000 in 1924 and 345,000 in 1923.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(As of June 30, 1925.)

Chairman—T. V. O'Connor; *Vice Chairman*—E. C. Plummer; *Commissioners*—T. V. O'Connor, E. C. Plummer, Meyer Lissner, W. S. Benson, Bert E. Haney, Frederick I. Thompson, W. S. Hill.

Assistant to the Chairman—J. C. Jenkins; *Secretary*—Roy H. Morrill; *Chief Clerk*—M. J. Pierce; *Disbursing Officer*—E. H. Schmidt; *General Counsel*—Chauncey G. Parker.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

(As of June 30, 1925.)

President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees—L. C. Palmer.

Vice President (in charge of European affairs)—J. E. Sheedy.

Trustees—H. I. Cone, Vice President and General Manager; Sidney Henry, Vice President in charge of finance; W. B. Keene, Vice President in charge of traffic; Asa F. Davison, Vice President in charge of operations; J. Harry Philbin, Manager, department of ship sales; E. H. Schmidt, Treasurer.

Secretary—Roy H. Morrill.

There was much friction between the United States Shipping Board and Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, President of the Fleet Corporation. President Coolidge stood by Admiral Palmer, saying in a letter to the board: "I understand when Admiral Palmer was appointed President of the Fleet Corporation that he was to have a free hand in its operation, and it was on that understanding that I opposed any legislation interfering with your board and have appointed several members to the board with the idea that this understanding would be carried into effect. That is what I want to have done."

President Coolidge demanded the resignation of Commissfoner Bert E. Haney on Aug. 27, as he was not in sympathy with retaining Admiral Palmer at the head of the corporation. Mr. Haney refused to resign. Admiral Palmer was ousted from the Presidency of the Fleet Corporation Oct. 6, and Capt. Elmer E. Crowley was made President.

Rear Admiral H. I. Cone resigned on Oct. 7. Vice President Joseph E. Sheedy resigned on Dec. 1 and Vice President W. B. Keene resigned on Nov. 30 to take effect on Dec. 31.

Frederick I. Thompson resigned from the United States Shipping Board on Oct. 1 and John H. Walsh of New Orleans was named to replace him on Nov. 1.

The United States Shipping Board in its annual report for 1925 described economies effected in operation of the fleet and said that the total losses for fleet operation had been reduced from about $41,000,000 in the fiscal year 1924 to about $30,000,000 in 1925. In this the reduction of losses of cargo lines formed the largest part, but improvement was also shown in some of the passenger services. The number of employees of the Fleet Corporation had been reduced from 3,033 in 1924 to 2,245 on June 30, 1925, and the number of managing operators from thirty-six to twenty-five.

The budget for 1926-27 calls for an appropriation of $14,198,574, being a reduction of $10,131,426 from that of the preceding year.

The cost of the United States Government-owned merchant marine since its organization is shown by the following table:

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.

(Years are fiscal ending June 30. Cents omitted.)

FISCAL YEAR	Dollars.	Dollars.
For the activities of the United States Shipping Board.		
1917	75,820	
1918	359,786	
1919	828,716	
1920	758,976	
1921	430,031	
1922	381,761	
1923	459,000	
1924	411,500	
1925	344,000	
1926	330,000	
Net appropriations to U. S. S. B.		4,299,436
Returns to U. S. Treasury, 1917 to 1923, incl.		533,606
Total original appropriations to U. S. S. B.		*4,833,042*
For the activities of U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:		
For the formation of a corporation, 1917	50,000,000	50,000,000
For the reconditioning of seized vessels (Presidential Allotments from National Security and Defense Appropriations):		
1918 (net)	23,040,446	
1919 (net)	1,947,873	
		24,988,319
For the purchase or otherwise; acquiring plants, materials, charters or ships:		
1918	416,722,228	
1919	135,000,000	
1920	521,277,772	
		107,300,000
For the construction of ships:		
1918	500,000,000	
1919	1,483,451,000	
1921	36,852,000	
1922	25,000,000	
		2,045,303,000
For acquiring transportation and housing:		
1919	75,000,000	75,000,000
For the operation of vessels:		
1918	5,000,000	
1919	60,000,000	
1922	48,500,000	
1923 (net)	12,310,502	
1924	50,000,000	
1925	30,000,000	
1926	24,000,000	
		229,810,502
For recruiting and training of personnel for vessels:		
1919	6,250,000	
1920	500,000	
		6,750,000
For the settlement of claims:		
1922	30,000,000	
1923 (net)	8,254,185	
		38,254,185
Total allotments and appropriations to Emergency Fleet Corporation less unexpended amounts returned to U. S. Treasury to July 1, 1923		*3,543,106,006*
Pres. allotment, 1918	3,971,237	
Pres. allotment, 1919	552,871	
Accumulated excess of prior appropriations and proceeds of sales	37,689,498	
Settlement of claims, 1923	11,745,815	
Total returns to U. S. Treasury		53,959,420
Net allotments and appropriations to Emergency Fleet Corporation up to and including fiscal year ending June 30, 1925		*3,489,146,586*

SHIPS CONTROLLED BY THE BOARD.

The number, type, kind and deadweight tonnage of the ships controlled by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Corporation on June 30, 1925, were:

	No.	D.W.T.
Steel vessels:		
Passenger and cargo	21	241,125
Cargo	1,138	7,961,542
Tankers	29	242,663
Refrigerators	14	100,920
Tugs	17	.....
Barges	7	.....
Unfinished—cargo	1	9,400
Total steel	1,227	8,555,650
Concrete vessels—tanker	1	7,500
Wood and composite vessels:		
Tugs	13	.....
Barges	3	.....
Unfinished—tug	1	.....
Total wood and composite	17	.....
Total vessels	1,245	8,563,150

Of these 331 vessels of 2,712,877 tonnage were active, and 914 of 5,850,723 tonnage were inactive.

The United States Shipping Board owns also the Hoboken Terminal, the Brooklyn Army Base, the Boston Army Base, the Philadelphia Army Base, the Norfolk Army Base, the Charleston Army Base, four wooden floating drydocks and six oil bunker stations. Some of these it operates and others are under lease to private corporations.

SALE OF SHIPS.

The entire fleet was readvertised for sale on a private competitive basis in pursuance with the requirements of law in February, 1925. The total number of vessels unsold on July 1, 1924, was 1,294, of 8,907,326 dead weight tonnage. Sales during the year reduced the number of ships to 1,231 of 8,547,459 tonnage, a net reduction of sixty-three ships and 359,867 tonnage. Actual sales during the year included forty-eight steel ships of various types, total tonnage 302,000, and ten wooden and concrete vessels, 37,000 tonnage. Transfers to

other Government departments (three to the War Department and two to the Navy) completed the number.

Fourteen steel cargo ships of a total dead weight tonnage of 73,887 were sold for $1,273,224; six steel tankers, 53,870 dead weight tonnage, sold for $323,137, and four steel ocean-going tugs of 1,716 gross tonnage were sold for $195,020.

In addition five passenger and cargo ships of the President class, totaling 58,011 dead weight tonnage, were sold to the Dollar Steamship Line for $5,625,000, for restricted operation in a designated trade route. Four tankers and one cargo ship of 52,408 dead weight tonnage were sold for $1,135,373. Thirteen steel cargo ships, dead weight tonnage 51,821, were sold for $325,000, and an ex-enemy passenger ship (the President Arthur), with a dead weight tonnage of 10,500, was sold to the American Palestine Line for $60,000; all with obligation to perform specified betterments. Four concrete vessels, dead weight tonnage 25,500, were sold for $52,775, for stationary service. Three wooden vessels of 11,370 tonnage were sold for $6,200 for scrapping. Three smaller were sold for $735, and a drydock for $50,000.

The beginning of the fiscal year saw 853 vessels laid up, 148 were laid up during the year and ninety-one withdrawn, the total laid up on June 30, 1925, being 910. The expense of the laid-up fleet was estimated at $2,750,000.

Toward the close of the fiscal year the Board advertised for sale 200 vessels for dismantling and scrapping. These vessels were mostly of the lake type and were built during the war at a cost of $700,000 to $800,000. They were awarded on Aug. 4 to Henry Ford on a bid of $1,706,000.

The American Export Line ships numbering eighteen freight vessels were sold for $1,062,000 on Aug. 18 to the Export Steamship Corporation of New York City, which had operated them between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Mediterranean and Black Sea ports.

Four passenger and cargo vessels which had been used on the Pan-American Line operating to East Coast of South America, were sold Nov. 12, 1925, to the Munson Line, which had been operating them, for $4,104,000. This company also bought four lake cargo ships for $100,000 on Nov. 17, and fifteen other cargo ships were sold to various buyers on that date.

REAR ADMIRAL BENSON ON THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, U. S. N. (Ret.), Commissioner the United States Shipping Board, in a published article on Sept. 14, 1925, analyzed "the present condition of American shipping with the necessary problems of development, upkeep, replacements and the various factors that make up a modern merchant marine." In part he said: "Note the following tabulation of the tonnage of vessels by countries of vessels of 12 knots speed, or faster, and of over 6,000 tons:

TONNAGE OF VESSELS BY COUNTRIES.
(Over 12 knots and over 6,000 tons.)

TONNAGE.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Japan.	Germany.	Others.	Total.
Over 25,000	8	1	1	.....	1	.....	11
20 to 25,000	13	2	1	.....	3	2	21
15 to 20,000	42	6	.....	.....	1	8	57
10 to 15,000	117	28	17	12	10	24	208
8 to 10,000	165	17	25	10	15	49	281
6 to 8,000	318	44	30	51	18	112	573
	663	98	74	73	48	195	1,151

"The table indicates the present great inferiority of the United States.

"At the present time the fleet carrying on our foreign trade is made up of a majority of Government-owned vessels operated by the Fleet Corporation. Within the last year, however, energetic attempts have been made to dispose of the Government fleet to private interests and some progress has been made, notably the sale of round-the-world and Pacific ships to Dollar and the sale of the fleet of steamers operated by the Export Steamship Corporation to the operator. It is apparent that if this policy is continued the number of vessels operated by the Government will decrease and the number operated by private interests will increase; but in any case, the vessels being operated are the same, and unless measures are taken for the replacement of the vessels as they become unfit for use through depreciation or obsolescence, the American ships in the foreign trade will once again become but a memory.

"The shipping situation throughout the world has reached unprecedented depths of depression. This has come about through the disorganization of trade, not only in Europe, but trade in general, resulting from the war conditions, and it cannot improve until governmental stability and restoration of the financial fabric takes place among the nations of the world so that trade may be resumed. We are inclined, after reading the reports of the losses incurred in the Government operation of the American ships in the foreign trade, to feel that the unfortunate result is due entirely to Government operation, but while it is admitted freely that Government operation is not and cannot be as efficient or desirable as private operation, at the same time, it should not be forgotten that the reports of the foreign steamship lines and the pronouncement of their operating officials indicate that the shipping industry of the whole world at the present time is unprofitable and, as a result, great fleets of vessels are tied up, no business being available to keep them employed.

"The gradual increase in foreign trade—which is to be expected from the increasing stability and reorganization of Government finance now going on in Europe—as it increases will make the employment of vessels more profitable and require an increase in the present operating fleet to take care of the increase of trade.

"It is safe to assume that the present fleet in the foreign trade, being operated by the Government and private individuals, is a minimum to meet the requirement that a reasonable proportion of our exports and imports should be carried in American vessels. It is true at the present time that a large proportion of this foreign trade is moving in Government-owned vessels. With the exception of the Government vessels recently purchased by the Dollar interests and the Export Steamship Corporation, privately owned American vessels are only being operated in relatively small numbers on the various foreign trade routes, principally to South America and the Orient (for the purpose of this discussion we will exclude the trade with the West Indies, which will naturally flow to us by reason of our geographical position).

"At the present time the fleet of twenty-seven passenger and cargo vessels, including those owned by the Government and those sold by the Government to Dollar, is composed of:

NAME.	Yr. Type.	Gross.	Route.
United States Lines:			
Leviathan	1914	59,956	No. Atlantic
Geo. Washington	1908	23,788	No. Atlantic
America	1905	21,144	No. Atlantic
Republic	1907	17,910	No. Atlantic
Pres. Roosevelt	1922 535	14,187	No. Atlantic
Pres. Harding	1921 535	14,187	No. Atlantic
American-Oriental:			
Pres. Grant	1921 535	14,119	Orient
Pres. Madison	1921 535	14,187	Orient
Pres. Jackson	1921 535	14,123	Orient
Pres. McKinley	1921 535	14,127	Orient
Pres. Jefferson	1921 535	14,174	Orient
Pan-American:			
Southern Cross	1921 535	13,788	So. America
American Legion	1921 535	13,736	So. America
Pan-America	1922 535	13,712	So. America
Western World	1922 535	13,712	So. America
Dollar Line:			
Pres. Lincoln	1921 535	14,187	Trans-Pac.
Pres. Cleveland	1921 535	14,123	Trans-Pac.
Pres. Pierce	1921 535	14,123	Trans-Pac.
Pres. Taft	1921 535	14,123	Trans-Pac.
Pres. Wilson	1921 535	14,127	Trans-Pac.
Pres. Adams	1921 502	10,558	R'd World
Pres. Garfield	1921 502	10,558	R'd World
Pres. Monroe	1920 502	10,533	R'd World
Pres. Harrison	1921 502	10,533	R'd World
Pres. Van Buren	1920 502	10,533	R'd World
Pres. Hayes	1920 502	10,533	R'd World
Pres. Polk	1921 502	10,513	R'd World
Average	1919	421,294	

"There can be no doubt that the vessels referred to are a minimum to properly carry on our trade at present in cargo and passengers on the routes over which they are now operated. In the case of the passenger and cargo vessels, on the North At-

lantic particularly, it is glaringly apparent, for this North Atlantic is a sea trade in which more American passengers are carried than all the other nationalities combined—an ocean-carrying trade, in fact, in which the American passengers far outnumber the foreigners, yet it is in this very North Atlantic Ocean in which our American fleet is hopelessly inadequate.

"The vessels operated by the United States Lines comprise the most unbalanced fleet of passenger and cargo vessels in the world.

"It is physically impossible to give with this fleet a passenger and cargo service which compares in frequency and regularity of sailings and type of accommodation to that provided by the great foreign lines.

"If our American merchant fleet service in the North Atlantic is to be brought up to a reasonably competitive position, it is vitally important that two economical combined passenger and cargo vessels of at least 20 knots sea speed be constructed to operate in conjunction with the Leviathan to British channel ports, thus providing a weekly service under the American flag for the transportation of mail, passengers and cargo.

"These two vessels should be of approximately 30,000 tons each, internal combustion engines giving a speed of about 20 knots, designed so as to be convertible into airplane carriers, with accommodations for a large number of passengers and a cargo capacity of about 6,000 tons. Two ships of this type with the Leviathan would complete the standard three-ship basis and would make competition on an even basis—a basis in our favor, in fact—and would show substantial profits from operation. So that if the Government continued to operate it would be at a profit instead of a loss or, if it wished to sell, it would have a complete transport unit to sell.

"The average age of the vessels under consideration is six years. Assuming that the life of the vessels is twenty-five years and that another three years must elapse before any replacements can be constructed and put into operation, the replacement of the fleet will have to be accomplished within a period of sixteen years, which will require the construction of about 26,000 gross tons of passenger vessels per year. This is in addition to the construction of the two combined passenger and cargo liners required for the North Atlantic service, which should be of at least 30,000 tons each. This addition, therefore, means the construction of an average of 30,000 gross tons of passenger vessels per year during the period from 1928 onward.

As of July 31, 1925, the Government-operated cargo vessels were distributed among the various operators approximately as follows:

	No.	D.W.T.
Northern Europe; United Kingdom and Ireland:		
American Dixie Line	15	141,171
American Merchant Lines	9	71,645
Mobile Oceanic Line	4	33,109
Oriole Lines	16	132,511
Total	44	378,536
Bordeaux-Hamburg Range:		
America France Line	9	78,141
American Diamond Lines	12	104,311
American Palmetto Line	3	23,490
Mississippi Valley European Line	3	25,006
Mobile Oceanic Line	4	34,373
Southern States Lines	17	150,337
Texas Star Line	5	45,262
Yankee Line	4	35,597
Total	57	496,517
Scandinavian and Baltic Ports:		
American Scantic Line	7	55,740
Southern Europe; Spanish Atlantic and Portuguese:		
Gulf-West Mediterranean Line	2	15,650
Spanish Mediterranean Ports:		
Gulf-West Mediterranean Line	3	24,204
French Mediterranean-West Coast of Italy and Adriatic Seaports:		
American Export Lines	8	62,487
American Premier Line	2	17,309
Total	10	79,796
Greek and Black Seaports:		
American Export Lines	11	86,680
American Premier Line	2	15,650
Total	13	102,330
British India:		
American India Line	5	47,444
Australian and New Zealand:		
Atlantic Australian Line	6	55,857
Pacific Australia Line	5	43,069
Total	11	98,926
Orient:		
American Far East Line	8	75,727
American Oriental Mail Line (cargo)	6	56,720
American Pioneer Line	12	134,114
Oregon Oriental Line	10	86,527
Total	36	353,088
Africa; South and East Coasts:		
American South African Line	5	44,317
West Coast:		
American West African Line	7	59,437
East Coast South America:		
American Delta Line	9	75,494
American Dispatch Line	5	39,935
American Republic Line	12	99,406
Pacific Argentine Brazil Line	5	43,000
Total	31	237,835
Grand total	231	1,993,820

"It will be noted from the above list that there are 231 vessels of about 2,000,000 total deadweight tons in operation.

"It is safe to assume that the average useful life of a cargo steamer is approximately twenty years; that the average age of these vessels is at least seven years; and that three years will elapse before any replacement vessels can be authorized and constructed; and it is apparent, therefore, that the 2,000,000 tons will have to be replaced during a period of ten years or at the rate of 200,000 tons per year. It is true, of course, that a certain number of these vessels may be replaced with vessels of the Government now laid up, but, at the same time, it should also be remembered that the Government fleet as a whole was constructed during an emergency and, due to the inexperienced operation and the long periods of lay-up, it is safe to assume that the value of the vessels, whether withdrawn from lay-up for replacement to the operating fleet or operated continuously, will not exceed a period of over twenty years.

"It should never be lost sight of that we are in direct competition with skilled foreign operators.

"It is the considered opinion of nearly all who have investigated the subject closely that the possibilities of successful American competition in connection with overseas shipping rests in the development of the cargo liner as opposed to the tramp type of steamer. Speedy transport of commodities as an inducement to shippers is essential, and it is, therefore, apparent that, first, as an inducement to American shippers, the speed of our cargo liners should be enhanced and, second, to enable them to successfully compete with the highest type of speedy ships of our competitors, the speed of our vessels would have to be increased. In considering, therefore, the necessary replacements in connection with the cargo fleet now being operated, it would seem sound to limit such replacements to cargo liner types of vessels with a speed of at least 14 knots and a total deadweight of carrying capacity of not less than 11,000 tons. We can safely assume that at least one-half of the trades on which Government ships are now being operated will require the cargo liner type of vessel.

"In view of the fact that we have no vessels in the Government fleet which correspond to the true cargo liner as outlined above, it is apparent that we should concentrate on building a considerable number of these vessels to the exclusion of the smaller and slower ships which may be provided out of the reserve of vessels laid up for the time being, thus enabling us to concentrate on a higher and better type. To replace the cargo fleet of 2,000,000 tons in operation during a period of ten years would involve the construction of 200,000 deadweight tons per year. There is no doubt that during the first few years of any replacement program, this figure of yearly replacement should be reached or exceeded, in order that the cargo liners may as rapidly as possible supersede the less efficient and desirable vessels on the various foreign trade routes.

"The Government vessels are being sold to private interests. Any plan, therefore, which contemplates the replacement of the present fleet should enable the vessels to be built by private interests, as well as by the Government. It is obvious that some method of equalizing the cost of building vessels in this country with the cost of constructing them abroad will have to be found to enable these vessels to be constructed in the United States. At the same time, it may be found that in the case of certain of the lines which will have to be retained for the time being by the Government, it will be necessary for the Government to order the replacement vessel itself."

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924-25.

The Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, in his report to the President on November 14, 1925, said in part:

"Improvement in the agricultural situation, which became marked in 1924, has continued in moderate degree during the present year. Farmers have not yet reached an economic parity with other great groups of producers, but their position is. on the whole, now the most favorable since 1920.

"The heavy net movement of rural population away from farms has been checked. Noteworthy progress has been made in the liquidation of indebtedness among farmers. Purchase of supplies and materials for farm use has been resumed over the country on a scale contributing measurably to general business prosperity. Prices of farm products have risen to higher levels.

"Considerable improvement over previous years was manifested by the income from agricultural production for the crop year 1924-25, particularly in the areas selling wheat and hogs. Gross income from grains amounted to approximately $1,900,000,000, compared with $1,400,000,000 in the crop year 1923-24. Gross income from meat animals amounted to approximately $2,600,000,000 compared with $2,200,000,000 in 1923-24. Taking into account all farm production, the crop year 1924-25 represented an advance in total gross income from $11,300,000,000 to $12,100,000,000, or an increase of 7 per cent. These incomes are well above those earned during the depression, but below the earnings of normal years. A moderate increase in income may be expected for the crop year 1925-26. Farmers are receiving better prices for their products than at any time in the past five years. The average of all farm prices for October was 143 per cent. of the pre-war average as compared with 138 per cent. in October, 1924.

"Winter wheat acreage killed by weather conditions amounted to nearly 10,000,000 acres, or 22.5 per cent of the area sown. With the exception of 1917, this is the heaviest abandonment on record. The final harvest averaged only 12.7 bushels per acre, the lowest since 1904. Spring wheat harvest was 13.3 bushels per acre. This is about 1 bushel per acre above the five-year average, but 2.6 bushels per acre below the splendid crop of 1924. Of all wheat, the country harvested 697,000,000 bushels, or 175,000,000 bushels less than in the preceding year. The crop was the smallest since 1917. In proportion to population it was the smallest wheat crop since 1890.

"The corn crop of some 3,013,000,000 bushels was nearly one-fourth larger than that of the previous year and of much better quality, but was less than average quantity harvested in the preceding four years. 1,470,000,000 bushels of oats and 227,000,000 bushels of barley were harvested, these totals being respectively 11 per cent. and 25 per cent. above the average production of the past five years.

"The hay crop of 1925 was only 98,100,000 tons, the smallest since 1918. Allowing for 15,700,000 tons on hand May 1, 1925, and for probable holdings of, say, 9,000,000 tons next May (chiefly in sections where the 1925 crop was good), the quantity fed will probably be about 105,000,000 tons. A year ago the crop was 112,500,000 tons and the quantity used was close to 110,000,000 tons.

"The cotton crop of 1925 is expected to be 15,386,000 bales and ranks with the crops of 1911 and 1914 as one of the three largest on record. A record acreage and lack of excessive moisture during the growing season, with accompanying slight boll-weevil damage, were important factors. Prices are lower than a year ago, but for the belt as a whole, this year's income from cotton seems likely to equal that of last year.

"The flaxseed crop of 22,300,000 bushels is much below the quantity harvested last year because of sharp reductions in both acreage and yield, but the crop was about 50 per cent. greater than the average production of the preceding five years. Buckwheat was a fairly good crop, and rice production was not far below average. Rye, sugar beets, and clover seed all gave low yields.

"The potato crop of 346,500,000 bushels was the smallest since 1919—24 per cent. less than that of 1924, and was of unusually poor quality. The sweet-potato crop amounted to only 81,100,000 bushels. A large acreage was planted but on account of drought the yield was only 80 bushels per acre. With the exception of last year the yield per acre was the lowest for 15 years or more and the production the lowest since 1916.

"In the range States pastures and ranges are now very good, and the demand for both feeder and fat cattle has inspired greater confidence in the future. The prices of lambs and wool are relatively high. In practically the whole area west of the Rocky Mountains crops have been good, and conditions are vastly better than they were a year ago.

"Fruit and vegetable production was, in general, very moderate, chiefly because of drought and a reduced acreage planted to vegetables. Prices were generally higher.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

"The most significant fact about our wheat situation is that with a large world crop the United States apparently has little more than enough wheat to meet domestic requirements. The wheat crop of the Northern Hemisphere, outside of Russia and China, is estimated to be 11 per cent. greater than the 1924 crop. It is larger than the pre-war average of production in the same countries, but not equal to the record crop of 1923. Russia is reported to have some wheat for export. A short crop in Australia may offset the prospective increase in Argentina.

"The world's supply of rye is much larger than last year. Estimates in the Northern Hemisphere, outside of Russia amount to 981,000,000 bushels, as compared with 711,000,000 bushels last year. Russia is reported to have a good crop of rye. The effect of a good crop of rye in Russia is to encourage exports of wheat and the effect of good rye crops in Germany and Poland is to reduce the import demand for wheat.

"Out of an estimated production of 873,000,000 bushels in the United States last year, the balance of exports amounted to 252,000,000 bushels, leaving 621,000,000 bushels in the United States. About 44,000,000 bushels were drawn from stocks, indicating a total utilization in this country of approximately 665,000,000 bushels. Should the same quantity be utilized in the country this year, there would be only about 32,000,000 bushels of wheat for export without further reduction of stocks.

PRODUCTION.

"In the spring of 1925 more than 46 million acres were planted to cotton, the largest acreage in the history of the country. The increase was greatest in the extreme western part of the Cotton Belt, where large areas of range land have been broken up and devoted to cotton cultivation, and where drought prevented the seeding of the usual acreage of grains.

"The department's forecast on Nov. 9, 1925, was approximately 15,386,000 bales, the third largest in our history, representing at present prices a total value equal to that of 1924.

"One of the important developments of this year has been an advance in cattle prices.

"A 5 per cent. increase in wool production and a million more sheep on farms in 1925 than in 1924 are proof of returning confidence in the wool-growing industry of the United States.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

"Our agricultural exports for the year ended June 30, 1925, were 21 per cent. greater in volume than in the previous year and 26 per cent. greater than the average for the five last pre-war years. The value of these exports was more than double the value of the agricultural exports of any pre-war year and greater than that of any year since 1921. A shortage in the Canadian crop left the European wheat market largely to us. Accordingly we were able to sell in the year ending June 30, 1925, more than 169,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, in Europe at prices considerably higher than the prices obtained for a much smaller quantity (69,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour) the previous year.

"Foreign competition continues to grow stronger in some lines of farm production. The wheat area of Canada has increased from a pre-war average of 10,000,000 acres to 22,000,000 acres in 1925. There are still large areas in Canada suitable for wheat production. Australian wheat area has increased from a pre-war average of 7,600,000 acres to 10,800,000. Argentina reports having sown a record acreage. The wheat area of these three countries together is now about 53 per cent. above the pre-war average. Dairy production continues to expand in the Southern Hemisphere. New Zealand and Australia have just finished a season of record output. The production of these two countries has expanded greatly since the war. They still have room for expansion. Argentine dairy production has also increased considerably since the war. The further development of the western provinces of Canada and the recovery of Europe are adding to the world's supply. Siberia, a large exporter of dairy products before the war, is also recovering.

FARM CREDIT SITUATION.

"Good crops and increased prices have materially improved the financial position of our farmers.

Substantial progress has been made in improving the rural-credit situation through legislation setting up machinery for both short and long time credit. To make the new agencies effective they must be brought to the farmer so that he can avail himself of their facilities. The intermediate credit banks have assumed a very important role in financing co-operation marketing organizations, and there is every reason to believe that they may fill just as important a place in financing the individual farmer where local capital is inadequate.

"The most distinct and significant movement in American agriculture in this decade is the almost universal trend toward co-operation in the marketing and distribution of farm products. The business transacted by co-operative buying and selling organizations will be, conservatively estimated, $2,500,000,000 during 1925—approximately one-fifth of the total agricultural business. Although 95 per cent. are still local organizations, approximately one-third of the total business at the present time is carried on by 100 of the federations and regional organizations. The average business of co-operative associations more than doubled between 1913 and 1922, increasing, for the organizations of which the department has record, from $100,000, in round numbers, to $216,000 per association. The business of tobacco marketing associations increased from an average of $141,968 in 1913 to $7,606,125 in 1922; cotton associations, from $191,112 to $3,405,765; dairy marketing associations, from $50,296 to $166,683; and fruit and vegetable organizations, from $153,336 to $284,081.

"The farm population of the United States decreased approximately 182,200 during 1924, according to the estimates based on a survey of 25,000 representative farms recently made by the department. This is a drop of 0.6 per cent. during that year, the estimated farm population on January 1, 1925, being 31,134,000 compared with 31,316,000 on January 1, 1924. This estimate includes not only the agricultural workers but all men, women and children living on the farms on that date.

"The movement from farms to cities, towns, and villages in 1924 is estimated at 2,075,000; the movement to farms was 1,396,000, making a net movement from farms of 679,000 persons, or 2.2 per cent. Births among the farm population during 1924 are estimated at 763,000 and deaths at 266,000, making a natural increase of 497,000, which reduced the loss due to the cityward movement to 182,000 or 0.6 per cent. In 1922 the loss was 460,000. The New England and South Atlantic States showed an increase in farm population for 1924 of 0.9 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively. All other divisions showed decreases, the Mountain States leading with a loss of 2.8 per cent.

"A survey made by county agricultural agents in 1923 indicated there were about 145,000 radio sets on farms throughout the country. In 1924 the estimated number had jumped to 365,000 and in 1925 to 553,000. Farmers generally have bought very good radio sets, having discovered that they need good long-distance sets to get the weather and market reports and entertainment they demand."

Secretary Jardine asked for legislation improving the Agricultural Credits Act and called for substantial readjustments in freight rates. He announced opposition in bringing new areas under cultivation until a market has been found for the products now being raised. He urged a more scientific system of taxation, both State and local.

PROGRESS OF MUSCLE SHOALS PLANT.

Muscle Shoals is a stretch of the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama, about thirty-seven miles long, with a total vertical fall of 134 feet, creating a very rapid current.

The Wilson Dam (No. 2) nearing completion, is 4,600 feet long, including driveway; 117 feet high and equipped with tandem locks for navigation purposes. In its construction 1,291,385 cubic yards of concrete were used. The power house connected with it is 1,180 feet long. It has eighteen generating units, with a total horsepower of 624,000. The dam when finished will have cost $51,000,000.

Dam No. 1, now building, is a small navigation dam, sixteen feet high, about two miles below Wilson Dam and is equipped with a lock for navigation purposes.

Dam No. 3, yet to be built, will be located sixteen miles above Wilson Dam and will require 900,000 cubic yards of concrete. It will be 5,700 feet long and forty-four feet high. The power house to be connected with it has not yet been designed, but will have probably ten generating units, producing a total horsepower of 280,000. Its total cost is estimated at about $25,000,000.

The United States nitrate plant No. 2, consists of 114 permanent buildings located on 2,206 acres of land, adjoining Sheffield. The steam plant contains the largest turbine in the world, with a generating capacity of 80,000 kilowatts, or about 90,000 horsepower. The plant cost approximately $51,000,000. The plant is a complete success, every unit of which has produced in actual operation above its rated capacity. It can produce 40,000 tons of chemically pure nitrogen per year—equivalent to 240,000 tons of Chilean nitrate, which contains about 15 per cent. of chemically pure nitrogen. The output of this one plant will supply nitrate for 1,320,000 tons of 8.3.3 fertilizer, estimated as enough to properly fertilize 9,000,000 acres of land, using 300 pounds to the acre. The plant can supply nitrates for explosives of both army and navy in case of war.

Muscle Shoals power was called into use Aug. 29, 1925, for the first time to relieve a shortage of electric power in South Atlantic States, resulting from an extended drought. The War Department ordered one of the big generating units at Wilson Dam into operation, adding approximately 18,000 kilowatts to the power available. The unit is capable of generating 25,000 kilowatts. The capacity of the steam plant at Muscle Shoals is normally 60,000 kilowatts, and the combined United States steam and hydro plant available could furnish all the power which could be taken away by the lines now reaching into those plants. The structure is in such a condition that ten of the remaining units may be conveniently installed as the market for power demands.

Majority and minority reports of the President's Muscle Shoals Commission, appointed March 27, 1925, made public Dec. 1, disclosed the majority favored Government operation of the properties if a satisfactory factory lease were not forthcoming. The minority held out for private operation.

The majority—Chairman McKenzie of Illinois, former Senator Dial of South Carolina and Russell F. Bower of the Farm Bureau Federation—urged the importance of continued maintenance of Muscle Shoals as a part of the national defense, "the crying need of agriculture for more and cheaper fertilizer, and the favorable opportunity for meeting that need." They stressed the importance of private operation if such could be obtained, but urged the necessity for nitrogen for national defense and fertilizers for domestic needs. The whole properties should be operated as a unit, the majority said, and limitations should be placed on that power distributed to protect the power supply for fertilizer manufacture, "the primary purpose of the enterprise." It also suggested the advisability of interconnecting the hydro-electric plants with the general distribution system in the southeast.

The minority report, signed by Prof. Harry A. Curtis of Yale and William McClellan, an electrical engineer of New York, declared private leases were indispensable and that separate power and fertilizer leases should be made. It recommended creation by Congress of a Muscle Shoals board of five members appointed by the President for a five-year term to arrange for leasing. It also favored the leasing of Wilson Dam, the hydro-electric power generated there, and the steam electric power generating plant at nitrate plant No. 2 for a period of not to exceed fifty years.

The minority recommended that all the power of Wilson Dam, with the steam plant and nitrate plant No. 2, used as an auxiliary, be reserved for two years from the time necessary legislation becomes effective, and that 75,000 primary horsepower, together with 30,000 secondary horsepower, be reserved for an additional year to manufacture fertilizer and utilize the equipment of nitrate plants No. 1 or No. 2. Those receiving power should have the right to use it continuously, but not to resell any of it, it was added. All reserve power should be delivered to such customers and in such amounts as specified by the Muscle Shoals board.

"Muscle Shoals ought to be developed for the production of nitrates primarily, and incidentally for power purposes," said President Coolidge in his annual message. "This would serve defensive, agricultural and industrial purposes.

"If anything were needed to demonstrate the almost utter incapacity of the National Government to deal directly with an industrial and commercial problem, it has been provided by our experience with this property. We have expended vast fortunes, we have taxed everybody, but we are unable to secure results which benefit anybody. This property ought to be transferred to private management under conditions which will dedicate it to the public purpose for which it was conceived."

Big Problems of 1925-1926.

THE LOCARNO SECURITY TREATIES.

Following the exchange of notes seeking a basis for security compacts, an international conference was held in Locarno, on Lake Maggiore, Switzerland, Oct. 5 to 16, 1925, in order as the final protocol said: "To seek by common agreement means for preserving their respective nations from the scourge of war and for providing for the peaceful settlement of disputes of every nature which might eventually arise between them."

In attendance were, Dr. Hans Luther, Chancellor and Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister of Germany; Emile Vandervelde, Foreign Minister of Belgium, Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France; Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister of Great Britain; Benito Mussolini, Premier and Foreign Minister of Italy; Count Al. Skrzynski, Foreign Minister of Poland; and Edward Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia. Sig. Sciajola represented Italy until Mussolini's arrival to sign the compacts.

The conference was conducted with the utmost harmony and resulted in the initialing of seven treaties, viz: The Rhineland Security pact between Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy; supported by two arbitration treaties between Germany and Belgium and Germany and France, signed by the same powers; also two treaties of arbitration between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia, identical except for one article, and also two treaties of security were concluded by France, with Poland and Czechoslovakia respectively, providing on the one hand for mutual aid in the e ent of Germany's unprovoked resort to arms, and on the other for similar aid in case of an unprovoked attack on either country which the Council of the League shall have failed to prevent. In addition an interpretation of Art. XVI. of the Covenant of the League of Nations addressed to the German Government was signed by the representatives of France and Great Britain, pledging their governments to urge the adoption of this interpretation by the League of Nations.

The scene which attended the initialing of the treaties was dramatic, the leaders emphasizing the new spirit and declaring that from Locarno a new Europe must spring up. The popular response in the several countries manifested itself in enthusiastic welcomes to the chief participants on their return to their capitals. Viscount Grey, former British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, described the Locarno agreement as "probably the greatest step toward real and assured peace which has been made since the war."

The treaties were accepted by the British House of Commons on Nov. 18, by a vote of 375 to 13. A considerable opposition developed in Germany in the ranks of the Nationalist party, being opposed by the Extremists headed by Ludendorff, and they were also opposed by the Communists. Three Nationalist Ministers resigned from the Cabinet on Oct. 25—Dr. Schiele (Interior); von Schlieben (Finance); and Neuhaus (Commerce). At the earnest solicitation of President von Hindenburg and other leaders, Chancellor Luther was persuaded to continue and himself took over the portfolio of Finance, Defense Minister Gessler taking that of the Interior, and Transportation Minister Krohne taking that of Commerce. The Chancellor in presenting the treaties to the Reichstag promised to hand in the resignation of his Cabinet after the treaties had been duly ratified and signed. Ratification took place on Nov. 27, the vote being 291 to 174; the vote also authorized the Government to apply for Germany's admission to the League of Nations.

Ratification by the French Parliament was delayed by the crisis over the financial situation that culminated in the fall of the Painleve Ministry, and the return of M. Briand to power.

The treaties were formally signed in London on Dec. 1. The notable ceremonies which had been planned to mark the occasion, however, were modified because of the death of Queen Mother Alexandra. The King made Austen Chamberlain a Knight of the Garter as an extraordinary mark of appreciation for his part in the diplomatic achievement.

As a corollary to the signing of the treaties Germany will make application for admission to the League of Nations before the beginning of the New Year, the matter to be acted upon by the League at its meeting in March, 1926.

The Conference of Ambassadors on Nov. 11 received a reply from the German Government to their note of June relative to the question of disarmament. The German proposals which agreed in detail with the Allied demands included; (1) General von Seeckt will no longer be Commander-in-Chief of the Reichswehr, and in his place will be the civilian Minister of Defense to whom the corps commanders will be responsible directly; (2) the General Staff will be liquidated; (3) the security police will be recruited on a basis of lifelong service, and military titles in it will be abolished; (4) the remaining big guns in the Fortress of Koenigsberg will be destroyed and the German government will endeavor to prevent military training of the German youth. On Nov. 14, the Conference of Ambassadors announced that the evacuation of the Cologne zone would commence on Dec. 1, and that the occupation of the Coblenz and Mayence zones would undergo considerable modification, limiting the military occupation forces and leaving the civil administration entirely in the hands of the Germans.

Baron Langwerth von Simmern was appointed Commissar for the Rhineland.

TEXT OF THE TREATIES NEGOTIATED AT LOCARNO.

The following is the unofficial translation issued by the British Foreign Office of the treaty of mutual guarantee among Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium initialed at Locarno, Oct. 16, 1925, and signed in London, Dec. 1, 1925:

The President of the German Reich, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Republic of France, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; anxious to satisfy the desire for security and protection which animates the peoples upon whom fell the scourge of the war of 1914-18; taking note of the abrogation of the treaties for the neutralization of Belgium and conscious of the necessity of insuring peace in the area which has so frequently been the scene of European conflicts; animated also with the sincere desire of giving to all the signatory powers concerned supplementary guarantees within the framework of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the treaties in force between them, have determined to conclude a treaty with these objects and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries (the Plenipotentiaries with their titles are named here), who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I.—The high contracting parties collectively and severally guarantee, in the manner provided in the following articles, the maintenance of the territorial status quo resulting from the frontiers between Germany and Belgium and between Germany and France and the inviolability of the said frontiers as fixed by or in pursuance of the treaty of peace signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, and also the observance of the stipulations of Articles 42 or 43 of the said treaty concerning the demilitarized zone.*

Article II.—Germany and Belgium, and also Germany and France, mutually undertake that they will in no case attack or invade each other or resort to war against each other. This stipulation shall not, however, apply in the case of: (1) The exercise of the right of legitimate defense; that is to say, resistance to a violation of the undertaking contained in the previous paragraph or to a flagrant breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the said Treaty of Versailles, if such breach constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression and by reason of the assembly of armed forces in the demilitarized zone immediate action is necessary. (2) Action in pursuance of Article XVI. of the Covenant of the League of Nations (3) Action as the result of a decision taken by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations or in pursuance of Article XV., Paragraph 7, of the Covenant of the League of Nations, provided that in this last event the action is directed against a State which was the first to attack.

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*The Versailles Treaty clauses thus mentioned read as follows:

"Article XLII. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of the line drawn fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine.

"Article XLIII. In the area defined above, the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manoeuvres of any kind as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden."

Article III.—In view of the undertakings entered into in Article II. of the present treaty, Germany and Belgium and Germany and France undertake to settle by peaceful means and in the manner laid down herein all questions of every kind which may arise between them and which it may not be possible to settle by the normal methods of diplomacy: any question with regard to which the parties are in conflict as to their respective rights shall be submitted to judicial decision, and the parties undertake to comply with such decision. All other questions shall be submitted to a conciliation commission. If the proposals of this commission are not accepted by the two parties, the question shall be brought before the Council of the League of Nations, which will deal with it in accordance with Article XV. of the Covenant of the League. The detailed arrangements for effecting such peaceful settlement are the subject of special agreements signed this day.

Article IV.—(1) If one of the high contracting parties alleges that a violation of Article II. of the present treaty or a breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles has been or is being committed it shall bring the question at once before the Council of the League of Nations. (2) As soon as the Council of the League of Nations is satisfied that such violation or breach has been committed, it will notify its finding without delay to the powers signatory of the present treaty, who severally agree that in such case they will each of them come immediately to the assistance of the power against whom the act complained of is directed. (3) In case of a flagrant violation of Article II. of the present treaty or of a flagrant breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles by one of the high contracting parties, each of the other contracting parties hereby undertakes immediately to come to the help of the party against whom such a violation or breach has been directed as soon as the said power has been able to satisfy itself that this violation constitutes an unprovoked act of aggression and that by reason either of the crossing of the frontier or of the outbreak of hostilities or of the assembly of armed forces in the demilitarized zone immediate action is necessary. Nevertheless the Council of the League of Nations which will be seized of the question in accordance with the first paragraph of this article will issue its findings, and the high contracting parties undertake to act in accordance with the recommendations of the Council provided that they are concurred in by all the members other than the representatives of the parties which have engaged in hostilities.

Article V.—The provisions of Article III. of the present treaty are placed under the guarantee of the high contracting parties as provided by the following stipulations: If one of the powers referred to in Article III. refuses to submit a dispute to peaceful settlement or to comply with an arbitral or judicial decision and commits a violation of Article II. of the present treaty or a breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles the provisions of Article IV. shall apply. Where one of the powers referred to in Article III. without committing a violation of Article II. of the present treaty or a breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles, refuses to submit a dispute to peaceful settlement or to comply with an arbitral or judicial decision, the other party shall bring the matter before the Council of the League of Nations, and the Council shall propose what steps shall be taken; the high contracting parties shall comply with these proposals.

Article VI.—The provisions of the present treaty do not affect the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties under the Treaty of Versailles or under arrangements supplementary thereto, including the agreements signed in London on Aug. 30, 1924.

Article VII.—The present treaty, which is designed to insure the maintenance of peace and is in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations, shall not be interpreted as restricting the duty of the League to take whatever action may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of the world.

Article VIII.—The present treaty shall be registered at the League of Nations in accordance with the Covenant of the League. It shall remain in force until the Council, acting on a request of one or other of the high contracting parties notified to the other signatory powers three months in advance, and voting at least by a two-thirds majority, decides that the League of Nations insures sufficient protection to the high contracting parties. The treaty shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of one year from such decision.

Article IX.—The present treaty shall impose no obligation upon any of the British Dominions, or upon India, unless the Government of such Dominion, or of India, signifies its acceptance thereof.

Article X.—The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited at Geneva in the archives of the League of Nations as soon as possible. It shall enter into force as soon as all the ratifications have been deposited and Germany has become a member of the League of Nations.

The present treaty, done in a single copy, will be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations, and the Secretary General will be requested to transmit certified copies to each of the high contracting parties.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at Locarno, the sixteenth of October, 1925

(Signed) LUTHER.
STRESEMANN.
EMILE VANDERVELDE.
A. BRIAND.
AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
BENITO MUSSOLINI.

THE VERSAILLES ARTICLE XVI.

The text of Article 16 of the League of Nations covenant providing for penalties in the event of violation of any section of the covenant and Paragraph 7 of Article 15 of the covenant covering failure of the League Council to agree in arbitration are as follows:

Article 16.—Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant breaking member of the League, and the prevention of all financial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking member of the League and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking member of the State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are cooperating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the members of the League represented thereon.

Article 15, Paragraph 7.—If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

NOTE TO GERMANY.

The text of the note addressed to Germany in regard to obligations under Article XVI. of the League Covenant is as follows:

The German delegation has requested certain explanations in regard to Article XVI. of the Covenant of the League of Nations. We are not in a position to speak in the name of the League, but in view of the discussions which have already taken place in the Assembly and in the commissions of the League of Nations, and after the explanations which have been exchanged between ourselves, we do not hesitate to inform you of the interpretation which, in so far as we are concerned, we place upon Article XVI.

In accordance with that interpretation the obligations resulting from the said article on the members of the League must be understood to mean that each state member of the League is bound to co-operate loyally and effectively in support of the Covenant and in resistance to any act of aggression to an extent which is compatible with its military situation and takes its geographical position into account.

GERMAN-CZECH TREATY.

The text of the treaty between Germany and Czechoslovakia is as follows:

The President of the German Empire and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, equally resolved to maintain peace between Germany and Czechoslovakia by assuring the peaceful settlement

of differences which might arise between the two countries, declaring that respect for the rights established by treaty or resulting from the law of nations is obligatory for international tribunals, agreeing to recognize that the rights of a state cannot be modified save with its consent, and considering that sincere observance of the methods of peaceful settlement of international disputes permits of resolving without recourse to force questions which may become the cause of division between states, have decided to embody in a treaty their common intentions in this respect and have named as their plenipotentiaries the following (the plenipotentiaries are named here), who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, are agreed upon the following articles:

PART I.

Article I.—All disputes of every kind between Germany and Czechoslovakia with regard to which the parties are in conflict as to their respective rights, and which it may not be possible to settle amicably by the normal methods of diplomacy, shall be submitted for decision either to an arbitral tribunal or to the Permanent Court of International Justice, as laid down hereafter. It is agreed that the disputes referred to above include in particular those mentioned in Article XIII. of the Covenant of the League of Nations. This provision does not apply to disputes arising out of events prior to the present treaty and belonging to the past. Disputes for the settlement of which a special procedure is laid down in other conventions in force between the high contracting parties shall be settled in conformity with the provisions of those conventions.

Article II.—Before any resort is made to arbitral procedure or to procedure before the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute may, by agreement between the parties, be submitted with a view to amicable settlement to a permanent international commission, styled the Permanent Conciliation Commission, constituted in accordance with the present treaty.

Article III.—In the case of a dispute the occasion of which, according to the municipal law of one of the parties, falls within the competence of the national courts of such party, the matter in dispute shall not be submitted to the procedure laid down in the present treaty until a judgment with final effect has been pronounced, within a reasonable time, by the competent national judicial authority.

Article IV.—The Permanent Conciliation Commission mentioned in Article II. shall be composed of five members, who shall be appointed as follows, that is to say: The high contracting parties shall each nominate a Commissioner chosen from among their respective nationals and shall appoint, by common agreement, the three other Commissioners from among the nationals of third powers; those three Commissioners must be of different nationalities and the high contracting parties shall appoint the President of the commission from among them. The Commissioners are appointed for three years and their mandate is renewable. Their appointment shall continue until their replacement, and in any case until the termination of the work in hand at the moment of the expiry of their mandate. Vacancies which may occur as a result of death, resignation or any other cause shall be filled within the shortest possible time in the manner fixed for the nominations.

Article V.—The Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be constituted within three months from the entry into force of the present conventions. If the nomination of the Commissioners to be appointed by common agreement should not have taken place within the said period, or, in the case of the filling of a vacancy, within three months from the time when the seat falls vacant, the President of the Swiss Confederation shall, in the absence of other agreement, be requested to make the necessary appointments.

Article VI.—The Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be informed by means of a request addressed to the President by the two parties acting in agreement or, in the absence of such agreement, by one or other of the parties. The request, after having given a summary account of the subject of the dispute, shall contain the invitation to the commission to take all necessary measures with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement. If the request emanates from only one of the parties, notification thereof shall be made without delay to the other party.

Article VII.—Within fifteen days from the date when one of the high contracting parties shall have brought a dispute before the Permanent Conciliation Commission either party may, for the examination of the particular dispute, replace its Commissioner by a person possessing special competence in the matter. The party making use of this right shall immediately inform the other party; the latter shall in that case be entitled to take similar action within fifteen days from the date when the notification reaches it.

Article VIII.—The task of the Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be to elucidate questions in dispute, to collect with that object all necessary information by means of inquiry or otherwise, and to endeavor to bring the parties to an agreement. It may, after the case has been examined, inform the parties of the terms of settlement which seem suitable to it and lay down a period within which they are to make their decision. At the close of its labors the commission shall draw up a report stating, as the case may be, either that the parties have come to an agreement, and if need arises terms of the agreement, or that it has been impossible to effect a settlement. The labors of the commission must, unless the parties otherwise agree, be terminated within six months from the day on which the committee shall have been notified of the dispute.

Article IX.—Failing any special provision to the contrary, the Permanent Conciliation Commission shall lay down its own procedure, which in any case must provide for both parties being heard. In regard to inquiries, the commission, unless it decides unanimously to the contrary, shall act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3 (International Commissions of Inquiry) of the Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

Article X.—The Permanent Conciliation Commission shall meet, in the absence of agreement by the parties to the contrary, at a place selected by its President.

Article XI.—The labors of the Permanent Conciliation Commission are not public except when a decision to that effect has been taken by the commission with the consent of the parties.

Article XII.—The parties shall be represented before the Permanent Conciliation Commission by agents, whose duty it shall be to act as intermediary between them and the commission. They may, moreover, be assisted by counsel and experts appointed by them for that purpose, and request that all persons whose evidence appears to them useful should be heard. The commission on its side shall be entitled to request oral explanations from their agents, counsel and experts of the two parties as well as from all persons it may think useful to summon with the consent of their Government.

Article XIII.—Unless otherwise provided in the present treaty the decisions of the Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be taken by a majority.

Article XIV.—The high contracting parties undertake to facilitate the labors of the Permanent Conciliation Commission, and particularly to supply it to the greatest possible extent with all relevant documents and information, as well as to use the means at their disposal to allow it to proceed in their territory and in accordance with their law, to the summoning and hearing of witnesses or experts, and to visit the localities in question.

Article XV.—During the labors of the Permanent Conciliation Commission each Commissioner shall receive salary, the amount of which shall be fixed by agreement between the high contracting parties. each of which shall contribute an equal share.

Article XVI.—In the event of no amicable agreement being reached before the Permanent Conciliation Commission the dispute shall be submitted by means of a special agreement either to the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions and according to the procedure laid down by its statute, or to an arbitral tribunal under the conditions and according to the procedure laid down by The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes. If the parties cannot agree on the terms of the special agreement after a month's notice, one or other of them may bring the dispute before the Permanent Court of International Justice by means of an application.

PART II.

Article XVII.—All questions on which the German and Czechoslovak Governments shall differ without being able to reach an amicable solution by means of the normal methods of diplomacy, the settlement of which cannot be attained by means of a judicial decision as provided in Article I of the present treaty, and for the settlement of which no procedure has been laid down by other conventions in force between the parties, shall be submitted to the Permanent Conciliation Commission, whose duty it shall be to propose to the parties an acceptable solution, and in any case to present a report. The procedure laid down in Articles VI.-XV. of the present treaty shall be applicable.

Article XVIII.—If the two parties have not reached an agreement within a month from the termination of the labors of the Permanent Conciliation Commission the question shall, at the request of either party, be brought before the Council of the League of Nations, which shall deal with it in accordance with Article XV. of the covenant of the League.

Article XIX.—In any case, and particularly if

the question on which the parties differ arises out of acts already committed, or on the point of commission, the Conciliation Commission, or, if the latter has not been notified thereof, the arbitral tribunal or the Permanent Court of International Justice, acting in accordance with Article XLI. of its statute, shall lay down within the shortest possible time the provisional measures to be adopted. It shall similarly be the duty of the Council of the League of Nations, if the question is brought before it, to insure that suitable provisional measures are taken. The high contracting parties undertake respectively to accept such measures, to abstain from all measures likely to have a repercussion prejudicial to the execution of the decision or to the arrangements proposed by the Conciliation Commission or by the Council of the League of Nations, and in general to abstain from any sort of action whatsoever which may aggravate or extend the dispute.

Article XX.—The present treaty continues applicable as between the high contracting parties even when other powers are also interested in the dispute.

Article XXI.—The present treaty which is in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations, shall not in any way affect the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties as members of the League of Nations and shall not be interpreted as restricting the duty of the League to take whatever action may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of the world.

Article XXII.—The present treaty shall be ratified. Ratifications shall be deposited at Geneva with the League of Nations at the same time as the ratifications of the treaty concluded this day between Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy. It shall enter into and remain in force under the same conditions as the said treaty. The present treaty, done in a single copy, shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations, the Secretary General of which shall be requested to transmit certified copies to each of the high contracting parties.

LOCARNO, Oct. 16, 1925.

The text of the arbitration convention between Germany and Poland is identical with the above. The conventions between Germany and France and between Germany and Belgium omit Article XXI.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN 1925.

The American Red Cross operates under its charter by Act of Congress of Jan. 5, 1905, "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war in accordance with the convention of Geneva; to act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the American people and their army and navy; to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Calvin Coolidge is President of the American Red Cross and John Barton Payne is Chairman of the Central Committee, the governing body composed of eighteen persons, six of whom represent the Federal Government. National headquarters is located at Washington, D. C., and from it the activities of 3,538 chapters are directed through six divisional headquarters.

All accounts of the American Red Cross are audited by the War Department, through which also the annual report of the organization is submitted to Congress. The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, shows that in addition to extensive relief through donations following disasters in other countries, the Red Cross expended a total of nearly $2,000,000 in affording relief after 90 major disasters in the United States.

The report shows that 2,591 chapters carried on home service work for disabled veterans and their families, expending $1,900,000 for this purpose, for which the National Organization appropriated an additional $1,677,916.

The nursing service of the society has enrolled a total of 42,002 Red Cross nurses as a reserve and a source of supply for the army, navy, Public Health Service, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, and for duty in emergencies. During the fiscal year 51,121 students were instructed in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick; 31,430 school students were under instruction and 20,381 were certificated. Public health nurses were maintained by 845 Red Cross chapters. They made 1,099,492 home visits, 83,348 school visits and inspected 1,473,031 children. The Nutrition Service reached 20,359 adults and 138,065 children, with regular nutrition instruction during the year; 146,827 persons were instructed in first aid by the surgical staff of the Red Cross first aid instruction car, which traveled 10,340 miles.

Approximately 75,000 men, women and children were enrolled in the Red Cross life saving corps. Welfare service was provided for families by 540 chapters and an average of 6,792 persons were served monthly. There were 5,738,648 school children enrolled in the American Junior Red Cross in the year 1924-25, showing a marked increase in this noteworthy development. Volunteer workers in chapters during the year made 181,330 garments, 1,356,636 surgical dressings and completed 105,946 pages of Braille for the blind.

The active enrolment of Red Cross Nurses is 27,340, who by law are a reserve of the Army Nurse Corps, and by request also serve the Navy, Veterans' Bureau and the United States Public Health Service.

Expenditures for fiscal year 1925 were:

	National Organization.	Chapters.
Domestic Operations:		
Service to Disabled Veterans	$1,677,916.42	$1,900,000.00
Service to men of the Regular Army and Navy	310,376.19	337,000.00
Disaster Relief	1,622,782.90	300,000.00
Enrolled Nurses' Reserve	45,562.64	.....
Public Health Nursing	229,616.05	800,000.00
Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick	52,759.88	80,000.00
Nutrition	74,135.09	80,000.00
First Aid and Life Saving	233,422.76	81,000.00
Junior Red Cross	216,707.34	229,000.00
All Other Chapter Activities, including Home Service to Civilians	.....	678,000.00
Other Domestic Operations-National	302,957.64	.....
Insular and Foreign Operations:		
Relief in Foreign Disasters	285,579.35	.....
League of Red Cross Societies	177,450.00	.....
Junior Red Cross Foreign Projects	84,384.43	.....
Assistance to Insular Chapters	110,238.72	.....
Other Insular and Foreign Work	80,057.62	.....
Supervision of Service Activities and General Management	332,732.77	.....
Total	$5,836,679.80	$4,485,000.00

Revenues of the National Organization during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, were $6,885,982 or $1,049,302 more than expenditures. There having been at the beginning of the fiscal year a balance of $20,362,304, there was on June 30, 1925, a balance of $21,411,606.

There having been budgeted for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, $7,155,211 and $10,385,429 set aside for specific activities, there remained on June 30, 1925, unobligated funds totalling $3,870,966.

The membership of the American Red Cross at the end of the last fiscal year was 3,103,870 adults and 5,738,648 juniors.

THE PULITZER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Desirous of aiding a number of boys of exceptional ability to gain an education that would fit them for careers of leadership and usefulness, the late Joseph Pulitzer founded in 1889 the notable scholarships that bear his name.

For a time the boys selected went to the College of the City of New York, but the lack of suitable preparatory schools at that time caused a new arrangement to be made in 1893 for a seven years' course for the students selected, three years in Horace Mann High School and four in Columbia University.

In that year Columbia, in return for a gift of money, undertook to carry ten boys a year, forty in all, upon its scholarship rolls without tuition fee.

Still later, as the public high schools multiplied in number in the city, the scholarships were thrown open to graduates of the high schools—those of Kings, Queens and Richmond being later added to the list.

To the holders of the scholarships, never fewer than forty, a stipend of $250 each, available in any American college of the first class, was annually paid by Mr. Pulitzer during his lifetime, and payment is now continued by Columbia University under the terms of his will out of the income of a fund provided for the purpose.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations now has a membership of fifty-five states with the immediate prospect early in 1926 of receiving and accepting the application for membership from Germany. The door was opened for Turkey when the Lausanne treaty was negotiated, but she has not yet entered. Other nations not in the League are Mexico, Soviet Russia (U. S. S. R.), and the United States of America. The roll of the member states is:

Abyssinia	Esthonia	Norway
Albania	Finland	Panama
Argentina	France	Paraguay
Australia	Greece	Persia
Austria	Guatemala	Peru
Belgium	Haiti	Poland
Bolivia	Honduras	Portugal
Brazil	Hungary	Roumania
British Empire	India	Salvador
Bulgaria	Irish Free State	Kingd'm of Serbs
Canada	Italy	Croats-Slovenes
Chile	Japan	Siam
China	Latvia	South Africa
Colombia	Liberia	Spain
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Sweden
Cuba	Luxemburg	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Uruguay
Denmark	New Zealand	Venezuela
Dominican Rep.	Nicaragua	

The permanent members of the council are: The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan. The six non-permanent members of the council are elected annually and those of last year were re-elected this year, namely, Uruguay, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Spain and Belgium.

The sixth assembly of the League of Nations was held at the headquarters in Geneva, Sept. 7 to 26, 1925. Fifty-three states were represented; the attendance was very large and included three Premiers and seventeen Foreign Ministers. World-wide interest was attested by the presence of over 200 newspaper correspondents. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was a spectator.

Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada, was elected President of the Assembly, and was equally eloquent in English and French. The budget for the eighth fiscal year, 1925-26, was fixed a little under 22,-500,000 Swiss francs, or about $4,340,000.

The protocol for the peaceful settlement of international disputes with its keynote "arbitration, security, disarmament," drafted by last year's Assembly and submitted to the nation (see The World Almanac for 1925, p. 175) had been hailed by the smaller nations and by France, but had failed to receive sufficient ratification. In March at the Rome meeting of the Council of the League Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Minister, emphatically voiced his country's opposition to its general form. Yet this cleared the way for the Locarno treaties. The sixth assembly, by resolution Sept. 25, reasserted its basic principle and requested the council to make preparatory arrangements for an international conference for the reduction of armaments as soon as conditions warranted. The council voted on Dec. 4 to invite the United States and Soviet Russia to become members of the special commission being created to prepare for such conference.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The Economic Committee of the council on the same day, Dec. 4, voted that the International Economic Conference proposed by France should not be limited to members of the League, which means that the United States will be invited to participate, and it agreed to recommend that the committee to prepare the agenda should be composed of twenty members, including scientists, representatives of industry, finance and labor, and delegates from the League's economic, financial and transit committees.

The French Parliament on July 8 had voted to provide 2,000,000 francs annually for the future home in Paris of the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, a section of the League having for its object rapprochement of peoples through the bringing together of intellectuals as well as the encouragement of intellectual effort and assistance for intellectuals.

An unofficial American National Commission, the twenty-fifth reported up to July 8, was organized by Prof. R. A. Millikan, who was a member of the International Commission and comprised Vernon Kellogg, Chairman; Charles W. Eliot, Elihu Root, James H. Braisted, C. R. Mann, Virginia Gildersleeve, George E. Hale, Charles H. Haskins, Augustus Trowbridge, Herbert Putnam and Lorado Taft. The committee met in Geneva on July 27 and drew up rolls of procedure for the institute.

The Commission of International Jurists, meeting at Geneva, April 8, under the auspices of the League of Nations for the purpose of working out a plan for codification of international law, appointed committees and adjourned till December. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, represents America.

The United States Government accepted on Dec. 9, 1924, an invitation from the League to participate in an international conference on traffic in arms, munitions and implements of war, eld on May 4, 1925. Representative Theodore E. Burton headed the delegation, which included U. S. Minister to Switzerland, Hugh S. Gibson; Rear Admiral A. T. Long, U. S. N.; Allen W. Dulles of the State Department; and Brigadier Gen. C. L. H. Ruggles. Forty-three nations participated, including four non-league states. Notwithstanding many serious differences of opinion a convention for the detailed control of international trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war was adopted and was signed on June 17 by the United States, Brazil, Great Britain, India, Chile, Spain, Esthonia, Abyssinia, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Poland, Roumania, Salvador, and Jugo-Slavia. These eighteen countries together with Canada, Denmark, Germany, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, and Uruguay, signed also a protocol strongly urged by Mr. Burton, relating to chemical and bacteriological warfare which binds the signatory powers to accept the prohibition of such warfare within their respective limits, to the end that the prohibition may become a part of international law.

Germany later signed both the convention and protocol. The convention enters into force when fourteen of the signatory nations have ratified it.

THE GRECO-BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

The League of Nations received a protest from Bulgaria on Oct. 23, declaring that the Greek Army had violated Bulgarian territory. The clash had been severe with many fatalities. Greece insisted that Bulgaria started the trouble and reinforced the invasion with an ultimatum demanding an indemnity of 2,000,000 francs, an apology, and punishment of the guilty. The Council of the League, Foreign Minister Briand of France presiding, met in Paris, Oct. 26 and issued a virtual ultimatum to both countries calling for cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of troops to their own soil. Both Greece and Bulgaria promptly complied with this order.

The League sent a commission to the scene, consisting of Sir Horace Rumbold of Great Britain, Chairman; Gen. Serpigny of France; Gen. Ferrario of Italy; M. Fortuyn of the Netherlands; and P. de Adlercreutz, Swedish Minister at The Hague. This commission on Dec. 3 reported their finding that Greece should pay Bulgaria 20,000,000 leva (about $146,000) damages and also recommended that Greece pay Bulgaria an additional 10,000,000 leva (about $73,000) for loss of lives, for the wounded, for the loss of working days and moral suffering of the population, and the cost of military measures by Bulgaria. It recommended creation of a special body of frontier guards to which a neutral officer should be attached on each side of the frontier, and urged the elimination of the two causes of discontent between Greece and Bulgaria, arising from the exchange of minority population. Greece protested, but the danger of war seemed to have been eliminated leaving the matter for diplomatic adjustment.

THE MOSUL BOUNDARY.

The League of Nations had a far more difficult matter to adjust in 1925, being the settlement of the Mosul boundary between Turkey and the Kingdom of the Iraq for which Great Britain holds the mandate under the League of Nations. Both Great Britain and Turkey appeared before the Council of the League in September. The Permanent Court of International Justice decided that the council had power to act and a commission of three, headed by Gen. Laidoner of Esthonia was sent to investigate and report. Turkey protested against compulsory arbitration in the matter. The Council of the League of Nations had not reached a decision by Dec. 11 and the newspapers reported that Turkey in a warlike mood had announced that she would refuse compulsory arbitration by the League of Nations over the disputed boundary.

HOW THE DAWES PLAN WORKED OUT IN 1924-25.

The successful working out of the Dawes Plan (see THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1925, pages 173-5) for collecting war reparations from Germany who exactly filled her obligations of 1,000,000,000 gold marks, and, in accomplishing that, stabilized her currency and adjusted her economic situation, has been one of the outstanding features of the year 1925 in Europe.

With it came to Germany the evacuation of the Ruhr (occupied, Jan. 11, 1923, finally evacuated in August, 1925), and the liberation of the cities there; a balanced budget; increased tax receipts; increased savings; consolidation of the railways (including those in the Ruhr, Nov. 16, 1924) with important economies and reduction of rates; the issuance of the railway bonds and industrial debentures; and the increase in strength of the banks.

The Agent General for Reparation Payments is S. Parker Gilbert of New Jersey, formerly Under Secretary of the Treasury, who succeeded Owen D. Young, co-author of the Dawes Plan, on Oct. 31, 1924. His salary was fixed at 190,000 gold marks ($47,500). He is Chairman of the Transfer Committee, his colleagues being: Joseph E. Starr, American; Jean Parmentier, French; Henry Bell English; Pasquale Jonaccone, Italian; and Andre Tirmont, Belgian (succeeded Albert E. Janssen). The Commissioner of Controlled Revenues is Sir Andrew McFadyean, formerly Secretary General of the Reparation Commission.

Germany's payments from the several sources under the Dawes Plan for the first five fiscal years (the last year 1928-29 being the first of the "standard years") are scheduled as follows:

SOURCE.	1924-1925.	1925-1926.	1926-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1929.
	In millions of gold marks.				
Int. on R.R. bonds	200	595	550	660	660
Germ. ext. loan..	800	...	...	...	...
Budget.....	...	250	110	500	1,250
Transport tax...	...	250	290	290	290
Int. on German Indust. debent.	...	125	250	300	300
Total.....	1,000	1,220	1,200	1,750	2,500

Of the payments in the fiscal year 1924-25, 800,000,000 gold marks came from the 7% 25-year external loan of October, 1924. The other 200,000,000 came from the German Railway Co. Under the Dawes Plan and one of the reparation laws, the state railways were turned over to this company; of its 26,000,000,000 gold marks capital 11,000,000,000, represented by bonds, were turned over to Leon Delacroix, Belgian, as trustee on Oct. 10, 1924. These bonds (paying 5% with 1% sinking fund) are to be marketed when the proceeds will go to the creditor states immediately. The Dawes Plan includes provision for their charges which will be paid to holders.

The board of the German railway company organized, Sept. 27, 1924, has Herr von Siemens as Chairman, and Gaston Leverve, French, as Dawes Plan Commissioner.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEBENTURES.

The novelty in international affairs in the Dawes Plan is the industrial debenture system whereby a special levy is made on German industries for reparation payments. A decree of Dec. 31, 1924, fixed this levy at 17.1% of the business capital (later reduced to 15.73) of the 60,500 concerns contributing to produce the 5,000,000,000 gold marks represented by the bonds.

The industrial debenture certificates signed by the concerns were turned over to the specially created Bank for Industrial Obligations, which holds them jointly with the Dawes Plan Trustee, Bernardino Nogara, Italian. On the same day, Feb. 28, 1925, the bank issued an equivalent amount of bonds, carrying 5% interest and 1% sinking fund, as counterpart of the certificates.

The bonds are destined to come on the market, and there is much speculation as to whether they will get outside of Germany to any great extent. The proceeds of the sale to serve to reduce reparation indebtedness, as in the case of the railway bonds, charges being met through the Agent General's accounts. In the second year 125,000,000 gold marks will be collected from this source and the normal amount of 300,000,000 in the fourth year.

The sole business of the Bank for Industrial Obligations is to manage the business connected with them. It was created Sept. 30, 1924, with capital of 10,000,000. Its President is Dr. G. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, husband of Bertha Krupp, with Dr. P. von Schwabach of Bleichroder's and H. de Peyster, Inspector of Finance, Paris, as Vice Presidents. Dr. Wilhelm Botkes is Manager.

The board of the bank consists of seven foreigners and seven Germans, one of whom is its President. Gates W. McGarrah of New York, is the American member and the other foreigners are Italian, Swiss, Belgian, Dutch, French and English. Any dispute between Germany or the bank on the one side and the Reparation Commission or the trustee on the other is to be arbitrated by Marcus Wallenberg, a prominent Swedish financier.

The Dawes Plan also provides that the budget payments shall be guaranteed by the control of the whole of the revenues from customs and the taxes on spirits, tobacco, beer and sugar. These blocked revenues are paid to Commissioner McFadyean every ten days and during the first year were immediately released to the German Government. In the second year, when the budget has to furnish 250,000,000 gold marks, these funds will be retained if and as needed.

Deliveries in kind are in charge of an independent committee, Marcus Wallenberg, Chairman, under regulations approved June 9, 1925, by the Reparation Commission, and have been operative since May 1. France during the year has taken the bulk of her receipts in coal, chemicals, etc., a plan that simplifies the exchange problem.

Provision was made in the so-called Treaty of London, signed Aug. 31, 1924, with the appointment of an Arbitral Tribunal of Interpretation to decide disputes that might arise. One of the five was to be an American, and to serve as President of the Tribunal. Walter P. Cooke, Buffalo, N. Y., was appointed President on Aug. 17, 1925, for a five-year term. The first year, however, closed without need of such arbitral or interpretive service.

The Agent General, S. Parker Gilbert, in giving out his statement of receipts and disbursements of the first fiscal year noted that Germany had exactly fulfilled her obligations paying in 1,000,457,572.45 gold marks—the 457,572.45 representing differences in exchange and interest cashed in.

HOW PAYMENTS WERE MADE.

Payments made out of the first Dawes annuity amounted to 893,444,301.56 gold marks for the year. This leaves in the Reich's bank a balance of 107,013,270.89 gold marks to the Agent General's credit.

The following payments were made to the Allied Nations:

COUNTRIES PAID.	First Annuity. *Gold marks.*
France	396,579,043.33
Great Britain	189,863,497.00
Belgium	93,487,000.00
Italy	60,374,404.00
Serbia	30,080,744.00
Roumania	7,394,225.00
Portugal	4,724,400.00
Japan	3,809,332.00
Greece	2,642,364.00
Poland	48,179.00

Besides these the Agent General met certain expenses such as those of the Interallied Commissions, Danube Commission, expenses of the Reparation Payments Office, etc.

Other payments in kind and for expenses made by the Agent General during the whole fiscal year were:

	First Annuity. *Gold marks.*
Deliveries in kind:	
Coal, coke, by-products, etc	217,193,085.62
Transportation of same	78,429,567.69
Fertilizers	19,946,481.79
Dyestuffs, etc	26,250,149.93
Miscellaneous deliveries	78,399,239.33
Total	420,218,524.36
Reconstruction of the Louvain Library	1,097,112.55
Reparation recovery acts	180,262,365.80
Occupation Expenses:	
Paper marks handed over to the Armies of Occupation	52,292,014.99
Requisitions, damages and supplies under the Rhineland Agreement	104,662,980.00
Supplies in the Ruhr	30,462,191.32
Total	187,417,186.31
Charge of the 1924 German External Loan	77,529,576.60
Administrative and Control Expenses:	
Commission of Reparations	5,550,000.00
Rhineland High Commission	9,429,887.64
Military Commission of Control	7,750,739.81
Naval Commission of Control	70,000.00
Office of Reparation Payments	3,700,700.00
Total	26,500,627.45
European Danube Commission	216,106.33
Discount on anticipated payments	202,802.16
Grand total	893,444,301.56

During the period of first annuity France received 396,579,043.33 gold marks, representing a little over two billion francs at the then rate of exchange. Itemized, France received:

	First Annuity. *Gold marks.*
Coal, coke and lignite deliveries	128,549,657
Deliveries of fertilizers	19,655,862
Deliveries of dyest'fs & pharmaceutics.	5,163,079
Deliveries of river craft	1,379,440
Miscellaneous deliveries	20,705,135
Transportation of coal & by-products.	53,161,380
Operation of mines and coke ovens by the 'Regie'	7,662,456
Reparation Recovery acts (levy of 26% on value of German goods entering France)	25,090,221
Paper marks handed over to the Army of Occupation	34,012,474
Requisitions, damages and supplies as stipulated in Rhineland Agreement.	76,124,640
Supplies in the Ruhr	26,454,139

Besides payments made to the creditor nations, up to Aug. 31, 1925, as given above, certain expenses were contracted for by said nations (for deliveries in kind and Reparation Recovery acts) but had not been charged to their respective accounts at that date. These expenses were approximately as follows:

	Goldm'ks.
Great Britain	380,000
France	32,350,000
Italy	3,615,000
Belgium	6,520,000
Serbia	1,085,000
Portugal	202,000

To figure out the amount actually received by each nation during the first annuity, the different expenses contracted for must be added to the amount of payments recorded in the general statement. For instance, France's share in the first Dawes annuity in fact exceeds the 396,579,043 gold marks mentioned in the general statement by 32,350,000 gold marks, so that the total reaches the amount of 428,929,043 gold marks, representing 2,185,000,000 francs at the present rate of exchange.

Deliveries in kind and including cost of coke, coal and by-products transportation enter into the total payments made by the Agent General from Sept. 1, 1924, to Aug. 31, 1925, for 47%; payments made under the Recovery acts for 20%; Occupation expenses for 21%; charge of the 1924 German external loan for a little over 8% and administrative and control expenses for a little less than 3%.

The promise given in London by Premier Herriot of France in 1924, to evacuate the Ruhr region a year after the Dawes Plan became effective—Aug. 15, 1924—was duly carried out during the month of July. The last French and Belgian forces left the Ruhr on July 31, thus ending the occupation begun on Jan. 10, 1923.

The French troops had occupied in the spring of 1921 the cides of Duisburg, Ruhrort and Dusseldorf, all important Rhine ports at the mouth of the Ruhr Basin. These "sanction" cities the French and Belgian troops also evacuated on Aug. 25 after four and one-half years of occupation, thus leaving the entire right bank of the Rhine free from foreign troops. The occasion was one of great public rejoicing in Germany.

PAYMENT TO UNITED STATES.

Under the Paris agreement of Jan. 14, 1925, Art. III., the United States received in 1925 $14,705,154 (62,500,000 gold marks) on account of the $254,000,000 due for costs of American Army occupation in the Rhine region. The sum of 55,000,000 gold marks per year will be forthcoming for that purpose under the Dawes Plan beginning in the third fiscal year.

Col. James A. Logan, the American observer on the Reparation Commission resigned his post on May 29, 1925.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The project drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague in the summer of 1920 for a Permanent Court of International Justice was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations, modified in some important parts, notably in the matter of obligatory jurisdiction, on Dec. 13, 1920. The eleven regular or titular Judges, as they are called, and the four Deputy Judges were elected on Sept. 14 and 15, 1921. The election was made by the independent, separate and concurrent votes of the Council of the League, in which body the great powers form a majority, and the Assembly of the League, in which the small powers have an overwhelming preponderance. At the suggestion of Elihu Root of the Advisory Committee, upon failure of the Council and Assembly to agree, a committee of three was appointed from each body, which produced an agreement.

The Judges of the court which sits at The Hague are: Rafael Altamira y Crevea of Spain, Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente y Sirven of Cuba, Robert Bannatyne, Viscount Finlay of Great Britain, Bernard C. J. Loder of the Netherlands, Yorozu Oda of Japan, Charles Andre Weiss of France (Vice-President), John Bassett Moore of the United States, Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyholm of Denmark, Max Huber of Switzerland (President), and Epitacio da Silva Pessoa of Brazil (former President of the Republic, and Judge of the Federal Tribunal of Brazil), elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations Sept. 10 to succeed Judge Ruy Barbosa of Brazil, deceased.

The Deputy Judges are: Dumitriu Negulescu of Roumania, Wang Chung Hui of China, Mikhailo Jovanovitch of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and Frederick Valdemar Nikolai Beichmann of Norway. Each Judge is to serve nine years and may be reelected. The ordinary Judges receive a salary varying from $6,030 to $14,070, in accordance with the length of session.

According to the League Covenant, all disputes between members of the League must be submitted either to arbitration or to inquiry of the League Council. According to the statute of the court (Art. 36), the jurisdiction of the court "comprises all cases which the parties refer to it." The following cases are recognized as being generally suited for arbitration: (1) The interpretation of a treaty; (2) any question of international law; (3) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation; (4) the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach. There is no provision in the Covenant that compels members of the League to submit disputes of the above nature to arbitration.

These 47 states have signed the protocol and the optional clause:

Albania	Finland	Paraguay
Australia	France	Persia
Austria	Great Britain	Poland
Belgium	Greece	Portugal
Bolivia	Hayti	Roumania
Brazil	Hungary	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes
Bulgaria	India	
Canada	Italy	
Chile	Japan	Siam
Chica	Latvia	Spain
Colombia	Liberia	Sweden
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Switzerland
Cuba	Luxemburg	Union of South Africa
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	
Denmark	New Zealand	Uruguay
Salvador	Norway	Venezuela
Esthonia	Panama	

Before adjourning on March 4 the House of Representatives, by a decisive vote, expressed its opinion that the United States ought to participate in the World Court for International Justice. The only action that could be obtained from the Senate in the special session was the decision to make the World Court a special order of business for Dec. 17, 1925.

President Coolidge in his annual message strongly urged participation and said:

"The proposal submitted to the Senate was made dependent upon four conditions, the first of which is that by supporting the court we do not assume any obligations under the League; second, that we may participate upon an equality with other states in the election of judges; third, that the Congress shall determine what part of the expenses we shall bear; fourth, that the statute creating the court shall not be amended without our consent; and to these I have proposed an additional condition to the effect that we are not to be bound by advisory opinions rendered without our consent."

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

(Officers for the Year Ending Nov. 14, 1926.)

President—Col. Russell C. Langdon; *First Vice President*—Gen. George H. Harries; *Second Vice President*—Gen. Joseph T. Dickman; *Third Vice President*—Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach; *Fourth Vice President*—Gen. Kenzie W. Walker; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Charles A. Williams; *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*—Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman; *Historian*—Col. G. Creighton Webb; *Registrar*—Gen. Col. Charles A. Williams; *Division Regtstrars*—Col. Isaac C. Jenks, Gen. James T. Kerr, Col. Samuel E. Smiley, Gen. William D. Beach.

Members of Council—Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Gen. Joseph B. Sanborn, Col. Fred S. Foltz, Gen. Charles D. Rhodes, Col. John M. Thompson, Col. Charles W. Taylor, Col. Hollis C. Clark, Col. James A. Moss, Major George J. Newgarden, John G. O'Reilly.

FOREIGN DEBT FUNDING AGREEMENT.

Country.	Date of Agreement.	Principal of Obligations Funded.	Accrued Interest Funded.	Funded Bonds Received or to Be Received.
Belgium*	Aug. 18, 1925	$377,029,570.06	$40,750,429.94	$417,780,000
Czechoslovakia*	Oct. 13, 1925	91,879,671.03	23,120,328.97	115,000,000
Esthonia*	Oct. 28, 1925	12,066,222.15	1,763,777.85	13,830,000
Finland	May 1, 1923	8,281,926.17	718,073.83	9,000,000
Great Britain	June 19, 1923	4,074,818,358.44	525,181,641.56	4,600,000,000
Hungary	April 25, 1924	1,685,835.61	253,164.39	1,939,000
Italy*	Nov. 14, 1925	1,647,869,197.96	394,130,802.04	2,042,000,000
Latvia*	Sept. 24, 1925	5,132,287.14	642,712.86	5,775,000
Lithuania	Sept. 22, 1924	4,981,628.03	1,048,371.97	6,030,000
Poland	Nov. 14, 1924	159,666,972.39	18,893,027.61	178,560,000
Total		$6,383,411,668.98	$1,006,502,331.02	$7,389,914,000

* Funding agreement not yet (Dec. 11, 1925) ratified by Congress and bonds not yet delivered.

World War Foreign Debt Commission—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Chairman; Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg (succeeded Charles E. Hughes March 9, 1925), Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, Senator Reed Smoot, Representatives Theodore E. Burton and Charles R. Crisp, former Representative Richard Olney and Edward N. Hurley Under Secretary of the Treasury Garrard B. Winston, Secretary (succeeded Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, Aug. 6, 1925).

Secretary Mellon sets forth the policy of the commission thus: "The commission convinced that there can be no permanent recovery in Europe until the interallied debts have been fairly adjusted has been actively co-operating with the State Department during the past year in its efforts to bring about negotiations and settlements. Not only is it essential to remove the debt question as a source of international friction between governments, but it is perhaps more important that the several debtor nations preserve the sanctity of their respective obligations.

"While the integrity of international obligations must be maintained it is axiomatic that no nation can be required to pay to another government sums in excess of its capacity to pay. The commission in its settlement with Great Britain, made on June 19, 1923, and in subsequent negotiations or settlements has adhered to the principle that the adjustments made with each government must be measured by the ability of the particular government to put aside and transfer to the United States the payments called for under the funding agreement. Nor does the principle of capacity to pay require the foreign debtor to pay to the full limit of its present or future capacity. It must be permitted to preserve and improve its economic position, to bring its budget into balance, and to place its finances and currency on a sound basis, and to maintain and, if possible, to improve the standard of living of its citizens. No settlement which is oppressive and retards the recovery and development of the foreign debtor is to the best interests of the United States or of Europe.

"The commission has accordingly permitted the foreign debtor to repay the principal amount of its debt, irrespective of the maturity or the character of the indebtedness, over a period of sixty-two years, or nearly two generations. There is no government unable to make the principal payments required on such a basis. It is felt that the lack of capacity of a government to fund its debt on the same terms as Great Britain can be readily met by appropriate adjustment or modification of the rates of interest to be paid during the period of repayment of principal. And in examining the capacity of payment, the commission looks not only at the immediate capacity, but estimates, so far as it is able to do so, the future development of the nation concerned. In applying these principles the commission, through its experts, through the foreign representatives of the State and Commerce Departments, has assembled and studied the economic and financial data available regarding each of the foreign debtors. With this information before it, the commission has been able to examine critically similar data presented by the representatives of the several governments in their debt-settlement negotiations and to estimate with as reasonable accuracy as conditions permit the capacity of payment of the particular government.

"It is now customary for American bankers intending to float foreign issues or to grant credits to foreign governments to consult the State Department before final action is taken by them. The State Department confers with the Commerce and Treasury Departments and then notifies the bankers of the attitude of the Government, whether or not objection to the financing is interposed. In failing to raise any objection, however, the Government does not pass upon the merits of the financing in any way or assume responsibility of any sort in connection therewith.

"Early in 1925, after much consideration, it was decided that it was contrary to the best interests of the United States to permit foreign governments which refused to adjust or make a reasonable effort to adjust their debts to the United States to finance any portion of their requirements in this country. States, municipalities and private enterprises within the country concerned were included in the prohibition. Bankers consulting the State Department were notifed that the Government objected to such financing. While the United States was loath to exert pressure by this means on any foreign government to settle its indebtedness, and while this country has every desire to see its surplus resources at work in the economic reconstruction and development of countries abroad, national interest demands that our resources be not permitted to flow into countries which do not honor their obligations to the United States and through the United States to its citizens."

WAR DEBTS ORIGINALLY $10,338,058,352.

The total amount of the war debts of foreign governments originally held by the United States Government was $10,338,058,352.20; of this sum $9,598,236,575.45 was for war credits; $598,869,010.71 for surplus war supplies; and $140,952,766.04 for relief supplies.

The act of Congress of Feb. 9, 1922, creating the commission provided that no obligations should be extended beyond June 15, 1947, that the interest be not less than 4¼ and prohibited the acceptance of obligations of one foreign government for the debt of another. This was amended by the act of Feb. 28, 1923, which in approving the British settlement authorized the commission to make settlements with other governments upon such terms as the commission believed to be just, subject to the approval of Congress. The terms of settlement of the British debt are given in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1924, page 152; and of the Finnish, Hungarian and Polish debts in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1925, page 172.

Austria was given a moratorium until June 1, 1943, by act of Congress on her debt of $11,959,917 for relief supplies. No Russian government is recognized by the United States; the Russian debt totals $192,601,297. There is no Armenian government in existence; her debt for relief supplies was $24,055,709. Liberia (debt $26,000) will probably pay in cash during 1926.

Greece (debt $15,000,000) has instructed its Minister, C. Simopoulos to negotiate a settlement, but no action had been taken up to Dec. 1. Jugo-Slavia (debt $51,037,886) has informally announced that it will send a commission soon.

Roumania (debt $36,128,495) sent a commission headed by N. Titulesco which began negotiations with the commission on Nov. 9, 1925.

THE BELGIAN SETTLEMENT.

The Belgian commission headed by Baron Georges Theunis, former Premier, reached an agreement with the commission on Aug. 18, 1925. Belgium received special treatment. During a critical period of the Peace conference Belgium was induced, largely at the instance of President Wilson, to reduce her claims for war damages from $1,000,000,000 to $500,000,000 and abandon her claim for 6,200,000,000 gold marks on condition that Great Britain, France and the United States would forgive her pre-armistice debts and look to Germany for their payment. President Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George signed a letter agreeing to recommend such action and it was incorporated in the Versailles Treaty. The commission felt that there was a weighty moral obligation on the United States, as Belgium had waived rights it might otherwise have obtained, and therefore it should not ask Belgium to repay more than the principal of the

pre-armistice advances—$171,780,000. A schedule was arranged of annual payments extending over sixty-two years without interest, which increases until it reached $2,900,000 a year in the sixth year.

Repayment of the post-armistice debt, amounting as of June 15, 1925, including accrued interest, to $246,000,000, was arranged on lines substantially similar to the settlements made with other countries. Payments of principal are spread over a period of sixty-two years, with interest in arbitrarily fixed amounts during the first ten years, and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. a year thereafter. After the preliminary periods the total payments to be made by Belgium each year for the remaining fifty-two years of the debt-funding period will be approximately $12,700,000 a year.

The Czechoslovakian commission, headed by Dr. Vilem Pospisil, began on Oct. 6 negotiations made difficult by very complicated accounts which included charges for repatriation of Czechoslovakian troops from Siberia. The amount of the debt, including accrued interest as of June 15, 1925, and all outstanding claims, was finally fixed by compromise at $115,000,000. This was funded on the British settlement basis over a period of sixty-two years, paying interest at the rate of 3 per cent. a year for the first ten years and 3½ per cent. a year thereafter; to pay during the first eighteen years of the funding period a total sum of $3,000,000 annually, funding the balance of each annuity at the rates of interest stated, compounded annually, and adding the amount funded to the principal of the debt as at the end of the eighteenth year.

Esthonia, represented by its Minister, Antonius Piip, on Oct. 28 arranged to fund its debt on the same basis as the Polish settlement. The amount was $15,839,000.

Latvia, through its Minister, Dr. Charles Louis Seya, arranged its debt on Sept. 24, also substantially on the lines of the Polish settlement, the amount being about $6,030,000.

THE ITALIAN SETTLEMENT.

Italy, after a preliminary conference in June, sent a commission headed by Count Guiseppi Volpi di Misurata, the Minister of Finance, who reached an agreement with the United States commission on Nov. 12. A careful study was made of unusually complete data furnished by both parties setting forth Italy's capacity to pay and the settlement was made on that basis. The principal of the debt to be funded was fixed as of June 15, 1925; interest on the $1,647,869,197.96 principal was calculated at the rate of 4¼ per cent. to Dec. 15, 1922, and from then until June 15, 1925, at 3 per cent., making the principal of the debt to be funded $2,042,000,000; this principal is to be repaid upon proportionately the same schedule of annual instalments over a period of sixty-two years, as provided in the debt funding agreement with Great Britain, except that during the first five years the annual payments are to be $5,000,000 each, the balance of these payments to be spread over the remaining years; after the first five years interest is to be paid at the rate of one-eighth of 1 per cent. a year for ten years, increasing for each successive ten-year period to one-fourth of 1 per cent., one-half of 1 per cent., three-fourths of 1 per cent., 1 per cent, and to 2 per cent. during the last seven years. Over the entire sixty-two year period the United States will receive a total of approximately $2,407,000,000 on account of an original debt of approximately $1,648,000,000. The average rate of interest over fifty-seven years works out at less than nine-tenths of one per cent.

Count Volpi on signing tendered a check for $5,000,000 in payment of the first instalment, which was received. A movement for a popular "one dollar each" subscription was immediately started in Italy to obtain money for the next year's instalment.

FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

The French debt originally was $2,997,477,800 for war obligations on which no interest has been paid, and $407,341,145 for surplus war supplies on which $64,302,901 interest has been paid.

A French debt commission, headed by M. Joseph Caillaux, Finance Minister of France, appeared before the commission on Sept. 24, 1925, to negotiate a settlement of the French debt. No agreement was reached and the Frenchmen sailed on Oct. 2.

M. Caillaux's first proposal was, in brief, that France should pay $25,000,000 annually for the first five years, $30,000,000 annually for the following five years, $60,000,000 annually for the following ten years and $90,000,000 annually for the last forty-two years, this sum completely to extinguish the indebtedness.

The United States commission regarded this sum as inadequate and on its part proposed that entire indebtedness be consolidated in one sum, that sum amounting as of June 15, 1925, to $4,227,000,000 including accrued interest, but calculating the interest on the most favorable basis would reduce that total sum to $4,025,000,000.

They then proposed that the French Government should pay the principal of the debt in annual instalments graduated upward during the period of sixty-two years, as is the case of the other settlements. This would require at the first year the sum of $20,000,000 on account of the principal, being approximately one-half of 1 per cent. of the total principal, the payments on principal increasing gradually over the period of sixty-two years. The rate of interest they proposed the first year should be at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum, and that this rate should increase each year by one-fourth of 1 per cent. This would bring an interest rate up to 3½ per cent. at the thirteenth year, and this to remain as the maximum for the balance of the period.

The French commission then presented a revised offer that France should pay $40,000,000 annually for the first five years, $60,000,000 annually for the following seven years, and $100,000,000 annually for the next fifty-six years, thus spreading payments over sixty-eight years.

The United States commission held that certain important conditions attached rendered these payments entirely uncertain. The total payments offered, they added, implied the return of the principal of the debt and somewhat less than 1 per cent. per annum. This they held inadequate and as the French commission was obliged to return to Paris the Americans proposed that France pay unconditionally $40,000,000 per annum for five years, this to be considered full current interest on the debt for that period, and that at the end of this five-year period the two Governments shall again review the capacity of France to pay and determine at that time the amounts which shall be paid over such further term as may be then agreed.

This quasi moratorium was, however, rejected by M. Painleve's Ministry when presented to them. M. Briand's Ministry on Dec. 3 announced that new negotiations would be undertaken early in 1926.

FRANCE'S DEBT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

M. Caillaux made a tentative agreement with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, on Aug. 26 by which France would settle her debt of £623,000,000 ($3,021,550,000) by the payment of sixty-annual instalments of £12,500,000 ($60,725,000) or about 2 per cent. interest, to be provided entirely from French resources without drawing at all on receipts from Germany through the Dawes plan. The amount was a compromise between the British demand of £20,000,000 and the French offer of £10,000,000 yearly.

Italy also owes Great Britain £553,000,000, and the combined debt owing to Great Britain by Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Portugal and Greece amounts to £87,000,000.

MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

The Mixed Claims Commission, established in pursuance of the agreement between the United States and Germany of Aug. 10, 1922, to adjust war claims, is made up as follows: Edwin B. Parker, Umpire; Chandler P. Anderson, American Commissioner; Wilhelm Kiesselbach, German Commissioner; Robert W. Bonynge, American Agent; and Karl von Lewinski, German Agent.

Robert W. Bonynge, the American Agent, reported to the Secretary of State on June 30, 1925, that 12,416 separate claims were filed with the agency. The commission rendered up to Dec. 3, 1924, awards in 792½ docketed cases, totaling $89,010,829.96, the total amount claimed by the claimants being $150,522,273.69. The commission dismissed 3,536½ docketed cases, totaling $295,052,348.16. The agent of the United States returned to the Secretary of State 503 listed claims totaling $118,017,704.75. The number of docketed claims pending on Dec. 31, 1924, was 333; number of listed claims, not docketed and undisposed of, 4,988.

The claims for damages resulting from the loss of life of American nationals (there were 111 exclusive of the crew) on board the Lusitania when sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland, May 7, 1915, totaled nearly $1,500,000,000. On Dec. 7, 1925, the Mixed Claims Commission had disposed of all the claims, and had made awards aggregating $2,409,413.31.

The commission announced that it expects to wind up its work by next summer. The total amount of awards is not likely to be more than $250,000,000, including interest.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The total gross debt of the United States on Nov. 30, 1925, on the basis of daily Treasury statements was:

Bonds:	
Consols of 1930	$599,724,050.00
Panama's of 1916-1936	48,954,180.00
Panama's of 1918-1938	25,947,400.00
Panama's of 1961	49,800,000.00
Conversion Bonds	28,894,500.00
Postal Savings Bonds	12,234,220.00
	$765,554,350.00
First Liberty Loan of 1932-1947	$1,951,516,550.00
Second Liberty Loan of 1927-1942	3,104,548,450.00
Third Liberty Loan of 1928	2,802,473,150.00
Fourth Liberty Loan of 1933-1938	6,324,478,300.00
	$14,183,016,450.00
Treasury Bonds of 1947-1952	$763,948,300.00
Treasury Bonds of 1944-1954	1,047,088,500.00
	$1,811,036,800.00
Total Bonds	$16,759,607,600.00
Treasury Notes	$2,404,241,400.00
Treasury Certificates	594,945,000.00
Treasury (War) Savings Securities	380,313,663.55
Total interest-bearing debt	$20,139,107,663.55
Matured Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased	$12,635,160.26
Debt Bearing No Interest:	
United States notes	346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve	153,620,985.51
	$193,060,030.49
Deposits for retirement of bank notes	54,497,349.50
Old demand notes and fractional currency	2,047,732.98
	$249,605,112.97
Total gross debt	$20,401,347,936.78

The gross debt on Nov. 30, 1925, less net balance in the general fund of $142,902,509.22, was $20,258,445,427.56; on Nov. 30, 1924, less net balance in the general fund of $247,633,178.07, was $20,965,422,088.86; and on Aug. 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak, less balance in the general fund of $1,118,109,534.76, was $25,478,592,113.25.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in his annual report dated Nov. 20, 1925, said: "The total gross debt was reduced the fiscal year by $734,619,101 and on June 30, 1925, stood at $20,516,193,888. This reduction was effected by $466,538,114 on account of the sinking fund and other debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts; by application of the entire surplus of $250,505,238; and by $17,575,749 on account of reduction in the general-fund balance below the balance on June 30, 1924. This reduction in debt has resulted in a saving of interest of about $30,000,000 annually."

Debt reductions for six years, 1920-25, total in millions $4,969,000,000, of which $2,252,000,000 was from ordinary receipts, $1,678,000,000 from surplus and $1,039,000,000 from reductions in the net balance in the general fund. This balance is now as low as the Treasury activities will permit.

The sinking fund was fixed originally at 2½ per cent. of the war debt not represented by foreign loans, about $10,000,000,000, plus a secondary credit of the annual interest which would have been paid on bonds retired for the sinking fund if they had been left outstanding. Retirements from the sinking fund were $261,000,000 in 1921, and in the last fiscal year they were $306,000,000.

Under funding agreements each foreign debtor nation has the right to pay principal and interest on United States securities at par. The British debt alone calls for the expenditure of $161,000,000 a year for ten years and over $180,000,000 yearly thereafter, and there is always in the market this buying power which will tend to prevent the price of our securities going below par. This combined buying power of 400 to 500 million a year alone provides for the gradual and orderly retirement of the debt and is pretty good assurance that Government bonds will not again seriously depreciate.

At the present rate of payment the so-called domestic debt representing money spent by America in the war amounting now to $8,712,700,000 will have been discharged by 1944. The interest to be paid during the intervening period will be $4,042,000,000, which with the principal will make a total payment of $12,754,700,000 in the next eighteen and one-half years.

The debt maturing in five years declined about $1,800,000,000 in the fiscal year 1924-25, while the long-dated debt increased over $1,000,000,000. The average rate of interest for the fiscal year was 4.14 (4.21 in 1923-24).

The extent of the Treasury financing for the next five years appears in this table showing the public debt maturities to Nov. 1, 1930, in amounts as of Oct. 31, 1925:

Date of Maturity.	Total.	Cumulative Total.
Dec. 15, 1925 (*a*)	$179,462,000	$179,462,000
Dec. 15, 1925 (*b*)	299,659,900	479,121,900
Jan. 1, 1926 (*a*)	40,400,000	519,521,900
Jan. 1, 1926 (*c*)	13,564,596	533,086,496
March 15, 1926 (*b*)	615,677,900	1,148,764,396
June 15, 1926 (*a*)	376,183,000	1,524,947,396
Sept. 15, 1926 (*b*)	414,922,300	1,939,869,696
Dec. 15-31, 1926 (*c*)	1,800,655	1,941,670,351
Jan.-Sept., 1927 (*c*)	96,304,037	2,037,974,388
March 15, 1927 (*b*)	668,201,400	2,706,175,788
Mar. 15, 1927 (*b*)	668,201,400	2,706,175,788
Oct.-Dec., 1927 (*c*)	14,867,577	2,721,043,365
Dec. 15, 1927 (*b*)	355,779,900	3,076,823,265
Jan.-Nov., 1928 (*c*)	132,369,073	3,209,192,338
Sept. 15, 1928 (*d*)	2,802,473,150	6,011,665,488
During Dec., 1928 (*c*)	24,029,195	6,035,694,683
Jan. 1-July 15, 1929 (*c*)	96,774,603	6,132,469,286
Jan. 1, 1930 (*b*)	50,000,000	6,182,469,286

(*a*) Certificates of indebtedness; (*b*) Treasury notes; (*c*) Treasury (war) Savings Certificates; (*d*) Third Liberty Loan.

BUREAU OF THE UNITED STATES BUDGET.

The Bureau of the Budget was created by the act approved June 10, 1921. It is in the Treasury Department but not under the jurisdiction or direction of that department.

The bureau is under the immediate direction of the President. Under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, the bureau prepares for him the annual budget and such supplemental or deficiency estimates as the President may recommend from time to time to Congress.

To this end the bureau has the authority, under the act, "to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce, or increase the estimates of the several departments and establishments." The act requires the head of each department and establishment to appoint a budget officer whose duty it is to prepare, under his direction, the departmental estimates of appropriations and such supplemental or deficiency estimates as may be required.

These officials are liaison officers between the departments and the Bureau of the Budget. The bureau deals directly with them in the routine work of preparing the budget. The estimates are prepared and submitted to the bureau in such form, manner and detail as the President prescribes.

On or before Sept. 15 of each year the head of each department and establishment revises his estimates and submits them to the bureau.

Officers of the Bureau of the Budget—*Director*—Gen. Herbert M. Lord; *Assistant Director*—R. O. Kloeber; *Executive Assistant*—Guy F. Allen; *Assistants to the Director*—Gordon A. Ramsay, Redmond D. Stephens, Fred W. Wight, Col. R. L. Carmichael, F. J. Bailey, Charles H. Fullaway, Charles A. Kram; *Chief of Division of Estimates*—Donald B. MacLeod; *Counsel*—E. W. Cushing; *Chief Clerk and Assistant*—Charles A. Harbaugh.

The Office of the Chief Co-ordinator was created July 27, 1921, by Executive Order for the purpose of enabling the President in matters of routine business so to co-ordinate the activities of the different departments and establishments as to insure the greatest amount of efficiency and economy in governmental operations and to provide the machinery through which, with the minimum of obstruction and delay, the Executive might impose a unified plan of Government routine business.

The Chief Co-ordinator exercises general supervision, subject to the Director of the Budget, over the co-ordination of the routine business activities of the governmental organization.

Personnel—*Chief Co-ordinator*—Gen. Henry C. Smither, U. S. A.; *Deputy Chief Co-ordinator*—Major Walter S. Sturgill, U. S. A.; *Executive*—Major Julian C. Smith, U. S. M. C.; *Assistants to Chief Co-ordinator*—Lieut. Commander Charles W. Cairnes, U. S. C. G.; Capt. John P. Jackson, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander Richard H. Johnston, U. S. N.; Major John Marston, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Col. Dennis P. Quinlan, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Walter B. Smith, U. S. A.; Col. Frank L. Wells, U. S. A.; *Co-ordinator for Purchase*—James A. Egleston; *Co-ordinator for Traffic*—Lieut. Com. Charles E. Parsons, U. S. N.

THE UNITED STATES BUDGET FOR 1925-26.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Estimated, 1927.	Estimated, 1926.	Actual, 1925.	Estimated, 1925.	Actual. 1924.
Total receipts	$3,824,530,203	$3,880,716,942	$3,780,148,684	$3,601,968,297	$4,012,044,701
Total expenditures	3,494,222,308	3,618,675,186	3,529,643,446	3,534,083,808	3,506,677,715
Surplus	$330,307,894	$262,041,756	$250,505,238	$67,884,489	$505,366,986

NOTE—The figures are exclusive of postal revenues and postal expenditures paid from postal revenues, and the expenditures include reduction of the public debt required to be made from ordinary receipts.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1926-27 COMPARED WITH 1925-26.

Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, compared with appropriations for fiscal year 1925-26, are as follows, cents omitted:

	Estimates of Appropriations, 1927.	Appropriations, 1926.	Appropriations, 1925.
Legislative establishment	$16,498,381	$14,915,001	$14,279,816
Executive office	441,960	489,960	441,367
Independent offices: Civil Service Commission	1,001,592	1,008,092	1,012,035
Employees' Compensation Commission	2,742,040	2,301,500	2,650,600
Federal Board for Vocational Education	8,210,620	8,227,000	7,324,000
Federal Trade Commission	997,000	1,008,000	1,010,000
General Accounting Office	3,714,400	3,701,960	3,799,852
Housing Corporation	674,398	743,915	882,415
Interstate Commerce Commission	6,033,309	6,853,962	4,641,864
Public Buildings and Public Parks	2,293,850	2,282,505	2,433,115
Tariff Commission	699,000	721,500	683,240
Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation	14,198,574	24,330,000	30,344,000
Smithsonian Institution and National Museum	858,240	874,020	869,101
United States Veterans' Bureau	458,965,000	405,700,000	484,957,898
Other independent offices	4,879,876	1,578,045	1,807,186
Total, Executive Office and independent offices	$505,709,859	$459,820,459	$557,146,489
Department of Agriculture	$149,717,758	$138,075,191	$78,047,186
Department of Commerce	30,402,847	28,542,129	25,847,555
Department of the Interior	250,967,602	262,255,603	294,319,163
Department of Justice	24,367,027	24,205,822	22,629,616
Department of Labor	8,567,305	8,627,625	8,676,346
Navy Department	322,869,430	302,862,378	277,707,257
State Department	16,614,932	16,277,652	15,764,756
Treasury Department	157,563,713	153,708,404	180,658,100
War Department, including Panama Canal	335,641,525	339,765,931	347,153,594
District of Columbia	35,626,579	36,032,853	30,354,115
Total, ordinary	$1,845,546,960	$1,785,089,050	$1,838,294,181
Reduction in principal of the public debt:			
Sinking Fund	$339,423,648	$325,304,445	$310,000,000
Redemption of securities from Federal Reserve Bank, etc	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,460,800
Redemption of bonds, etc., received as payments on obligations of foreign governments	175,159,750	174,124,150	160,345,601
Principal of the public debt	$515,583,398	$500,428,595	$471,806,401
Interest on the public debt	795,000,000	820,000,000	865,000,000
Total payable from the Treasury	$3,156,130,358	$3,105,517,645	$3,175,100,582
Post Office Dept. & Postal Service, payable from postal rev.	740,077,563	636,269,415	613,645,195
Total, including Post Office Dept. and Postal Service	$3,896,207,921	$3,741,787,060	$3,788,745,778

The budget of the United States for the fiscal year 1925-26, as prepared by Director General Herbert M. Lord, is given above, and was presented to Congress by President Coolidge on Dec. 7, 1925. He said in his message that the minimum cost of running the Government had been about reached, and that the normal expansion of the growing nation would henceforth involve added expenditure to keep the government machinery in motion. The estimates indicate a surplus of $330,307,000, for the fiscal year 1926-27, and the President expects a surplus of $262,041,756 for the year 1925-26, although a year ago it was estimated that the surplus for this year would exceed $373,000,000.

"The effort for economy, however, must continue," the President said, "so far as it lies in the power of the Chief Executive it will continue."

The bulk of the estimated increase of $160,083,236 over the outlay for the current year goes to the postal service which is operating under a new schedule of wages and rates and is allotted $103,808,148 increase; and to the Veterans' Bureau, $53,265,000, to meet increasing requirements of the Soldiers' Bonus.

Maintenance of the army and navy at their present enlisted strength is contemplated, but the aviation services are allotted somewhat larger sums for the purchase of equipment.

The navy's appeal for general replenishment which included recruiting to its full authorized strength of 86,000 men together with slightly larger purchases of aircraft, was responsible for a proposed increase of $8,007,052 in that service's appropriation. $3,000,000 would be added for navy pay, and $4,110,000 for aviation. The estimates contemplate continuation of all present work, active operation of present yards and stations and the laying of three of the previously authorized eight scout cruisers. No material change was proposed for the Marine Corps.

War Department expenditures show a cut of $4,124,406, much of which is taken up through curtailment in the estimates for rivers and harbors. That item amounts of $56,037,600 compared with $59,277,990 for the present twelve months, the new estimate carrying $10,000,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River. For the army air service the estimate is $18,050,000—an increase of $3,000,000 over 1926—designed to maintain the present status of heavier-than-air craft and assist in purchase of modern planes.

The Treasury Department is given an increase of $3,855,309, due chiefly to the cost of Prohibition enforcement. The Coast Guard's increase was from $20,597,835 to $24,243,140.

The Interior Department suffers a greater cut than any other single agency. Estimates of its needs for the next year are $11,288,001 below its present appropriations. Estimates for reclamation projects are reduced by about $1,300,000.

The increase of $103,808,148 for the postal service is based on an expected deficit of $36,000,000 on the year's postal business.

Veterans' Bureau requirements under the bonus law are increased from $50,000,000 in the current year to $140,000,000, and for compensation under death or disability provisions from $127,000,000 to $140,800,000. Conditions point to the need of an additional $106,000,000 for the bonus before the year 1927 is over.

REDUCTION OF FEDERAL TAXATION.

Representative William R. Green (R., Iowa), Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced the committee's Tax Revision Bill in the House on Dec. 7, 1925. with the prospect that the Senate would have it soon after the holidays, and a possibility that it might become law before March 15, 1926, when the first payments of the income tax are due. The bill is intended to reduce taxes $325,936,000 and bring a revenue of $2,426,-764,000 for 1926.

Many hearings were held featured by the presentation of facts and figures by Secretary Mellon and the treasury experts.

The principal features of the bill as it stands are:

Personal Exemptions—$1,500 for a single man and $3,500 for the head of a family, as compared with $1,000 and $2,500 under the present law.

Normal Taxes—1½ per cent. on the first $4,000 of taxable income, 3 per cent. on the next $4,000 and 5 per cent. on all over $8,000. The normal taxes at present are 2, 4 and 6 per cent.

Earned Income—The first $5,000 of income shall be automatically considered earned, and $15,000 additional may be proven as such. The existing limit is $10,000. Earned income is subject to a deduction of 25 per cent.

Surtaxes—A new schedule of rates has been adopted starting with 1 per cent. on incomes of $10,000-$14,000 and running to 20 per cent. on incomes above $100,000. Under the present law the maximum is 40 per cent. on more than $500,000.

Estate Taxes—Rates agreed on follow the present law in exempting an initial $50,000, and then start with 1 per cent. on the next $50,000, going up cumulatively to 20 per cent. on net estates of more than $10,000,000. The present maximum is 40 per cent. on net estates of more than $10,000,000. Under the new bill a credit of up to 80 per cent. is allowed on the Federal tax because of State inheritance taxes paid, whereas under the present law this credit is 25 per cent.

Excise Taxes—All that is left of the so-called nuisance taxes is 3 per cent. imposed on the manufacturers of automobiles and 10 per cent. on manufacturers of pistols. 2 per cent. has been cut off the passenger automobile tax, levies on automobile trucks, tires and parts have been wiped out, as have those on cameras, films, slot machines, mah jong sets, deeds and conveyances, shooting galleries, use of yachts, art works, jewelry, smokers' articles and a number of other things.

Theatre Ticket Tax—The tax on tickets to legitimate theatrical attractions is repealed, but the present taxes on other amusements are retained.

Income Tax Publicity—The committee has struck out the words "and the amount paid," thus removing from the law the provision revealing to the world the sum of the tax paid by an individual.

Gift Tax—This has been repealed, but the committee has inserted a provision declaring that a gift of more than $5,000 made without monetary consideration within two years of death shall be considered taxable.

Stamp taxes on capital stock issues and sales and on sales of produce exchanges were retained in the bill, as were the stamp taxes on playing cards, insurance policies and steamship tickets.

The alcohol tax was cut from $2.20 per gallon to half that sum, 55 cents reduction to be effective at the first of the year 1927 and the rest a year later. Taxes on cigars were cut virtually to pre-war figures.

In place of the tax now imposed on the use of yachts, a tonnage tax of the same value was placed on foreign-built craft purchased and brought into the United States.

REVENUE PRODUCED.

The revenue which, it is estimated, would be produced by the new measure in the calendar year 1926 shown in comparison with the revenue that would be obtained if the present law were continued in effect follows:

SOURCE REVENUE.	Present Law.	Proposed Law.
Total income tax....	$1,880,000,000	$1,685,425,000
Estate tax.....	110,000,000	110,000,000
Gift tax.....	2,000,000	.....
Capital stock tax....	93,500,000	93,500,000
Tobacco: Cigars.....	43,000,000	31,000,000
All others.....	330,000,000	330,000,000
Spirits, etc.....	25,000,000	21,000,000
Automobiles, trucks..	9,000,000	.....
Others & motorcycles	116,000,000	69,600,000
Tires, parts, access..	25,000,000	.....

REVENUE PRODUCED—*Cont.*

SOURCE REVENUE.	Present Law.	Proposed Law.
Cameras and lenses..	$700,000	.....
Photo film & plates..	750,000	.....
Firearms, ammunit'n.	3,850,000	.....
Smokers' articles....	50,000	.....
Automat. slot mach..	650,000	.....
Mah jong sets.....	1,000	.....
Works of art.....	650,000	.....
Jewelry.....	8,000,000	.....
Brokers' tax.....	2,000,000	.....
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables..	2,100,000	.....
Shooting galleries and riding academies....	28,000	.....
Automobiles for hire.	1,750,000	.....
Tobacco manuf'c't's..	1,120,000	.....
Use of yachts.....	300,000	.....
Opium dispensers....	312,000	.....
Deeds & conveyances.	4,000,000	.....
Other stamp taxes...	46,000,000	$46,000,000
Admissions and dues.	33,000,000	29,000,000
All oth. miscel. taxes.	10,239,000	10,239,000
Total.....	$2,749,000,000	$2,426,764,000

SURTAX RATES.

The schedule of surtax rates follows:

On Net Income in Excess of—	Pct.
$10,000 and not of $14,000	1
$14,000 and not of $16,000	2
$16,000 and not of $18,000	3
$18,000 and not of $20,000	4
$20,000 and not of $22,000	5
$22,000 and not of $24,000	6
$24,000 and not of $26,000	7
$26,000 and not of $28,000	8
$28,000 and not of $30,000	9
$30,000 and not of $34,000	10
$34,000 and not of $36,000	11
$36,000 and not of $38,000	12
$38,000 and not of $42,000	13
$42,000 and not of $46,000	14
$46,000 and not of $50,000	15
$50,000 and not of $60,000	16
$60,000 and not of $70,000	17
$70,000 and not of $80,000	18
$80,000 and not of $100,000	19
Over $100,000	20

HOW IT WORKS OUT.

The tax on specified incomes under the proposed bill in the case of a married person with no dependents but entitled to the earned income deduction has been worked out by the Government actuary, Joseph M. McCoy, for the committee in the following table:

Net Income.	Normal Tax.	Surtax.	Total Tax.
$3,000	$0.00	.....	$0.00
4,000	5.63	.....	5.63
5,000	16.88	.....	16.88
6,000	28.13	.....	28.13
7,000	39.38	.....	39.38
8,000	56.25	.....	56.25
9,000	78.75	.....	78.75
10,000	101.25	.....	101.25
11,000	123.75	$7.50	131.25
12,000	153.75	15.00	168.75
13,000	191.25	22.50	213.75
14,000	228 75	30 00	258.75
15,000	262.25	45.00	311.25
16,000	303.75	60.00	363.75
18,000	378.75	105.00	483.75
20,000	453.75	165.00	618.75
22,000	553.75	265.00	818.75
24,000	653.75	385.00	1,038.75
26,000	753.75	525.00	1,278.75
28,000	853.75	685.00	1,538.75
30,000	953.75	865.00	1,818.75
32,000	1,053.75	1,065.00	2,118.75
34,000	1,153.75	1,265.00	2,418.75
36,000	1,263.75	1,485.00	2,738.75
38,000	1,353.75	1,725.00	3,078.75
40,000	1,453.75	1,985.00	3,438.75
45,000	1,703.75	2,665.00	4,368.75
50,000	1,903.75	3,405.00	5,358.75
55,000	2,203.75	4,205.00	6,408.75
60,000	2,453.75	5,005.00	7,458.75
70,000	2,953.75	6,705.00	9,658.75
80,000	3,453.75	8,505.00	11,958.75
90,000	3,953.75	10,405.00	14,358.75
100,000	4,453.75	12,305.00	16,758.75
150,000	6,953.75	22,305.00	29,258.75
200,000	9,453.75	32,305.00	41,758 75
250,000	11,953.75	42,305.00	54,258.75
500,000	24,453.75	92,305.00	116,748.75
1,000,000	49,453.75	192,305.00	241,758.75

1924 INCOME TAX RETURNS.

(Figures cover calendar year; for data, earlier years, see pages 270-280.)

The number of personal returns for 1924 filed up to Sept. 30, 1925, was 7,298,481, the aggregate net income $25,023,210,893, and the tax $689,-134,185.

The average net income was $3,428.55, the average amount of tax $94.42, and the average tax rate 2.75 per cent.

NET INCOME EXEMPT FROM AND AMOUNT SUBJECT TO NORMAL TAX, 1924, PERSONAL RETURNS.

Distribution.	Amount.	Pct.
Exemptions from normal tax:		
Personal exemption and credit for dependents	$16,657,519,698	.....
Dividends	3,207,181,311	.....
Interest on Government obligations not wholly exempt from tax	29,118,684	.....
Capital net gain from sale of assets held for more than two years	386,735,467	.....
Total	$20,280,555,160	.....
Less exemptions in excess of net income	2,670,671,037	.....
Net income exempt from normal tax	$17,609,884,123	70.37
Prior year losses	15,759,893	.06
Net income subject to normal tax	7,397,566,877	29.57
Total net income	$25,023,210,893	100.00

DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCES, 1924, PERSONAL INCOME.

Source of Income.	Amount.	Pct.
Personal industry:		
Salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, directors' fees, etc	$13,766,136,563	47.12
Business, trade, commerce, partnerships, farming, and profits from incidental sales of real estate, stocks, bonds and other property	7,974,366,592	27.29
Total	$21,740,503,155	74.41
Property:		
Rents and royalties	$1,804,658,881	6.17
Interest on bonds, notes, etc., including fiduciary income	2,462,420,321	8.44
Dividends	3,207,181,311	10.98
Total	$7,474,260,513	25.59
Total income	$29,214,763,668	100.00
General deductions	$3,663,111,077	12.54
Contributions, charitable, etc	528,441,698	1.81
Total	$4,191,552,775	14.35
Net income	$25,023,210,893	85.65

DISTRIBUTION OF 1924 PERSONAL INCOME BY SOURCES AND BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income Classes.	Wages and Salaries.	Business.	Partnerships.	Profits from Sales of Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds.*	Capital Net Gain from Sale of Assets Held for More Than 2 Years.	Rents and Royalties.	Interest and Investment Income.	Dividends.	Fiduciary.	Other and Total Income.
Under $1,000	37.52	23.10	3.45	2.09	.....	15.10	12.36	5.68	0.70	100.00
$1,000 to $2,000	68.28	13.59	2.38	.85	.....	6.20	6.35	1.97	.38	100.00
$2,000 to $3,000	63.98	16.65	3.07	1.82	.....	6.35	5.61	2.15	.37	100.00
$3,000 to $5,000	45.96	24.12	5.60	3.08	.....	7.03	7.93	5.62	.66	100.00
$5,000 to $10,000	43.82	18.36	9.22	5.80	.....	6.70	6.98	8.04	1.08	100.00
$10,000 to $25,000	33.68	11.97	9.90	8.33	.....	5.64	8.72	19.63	1.84	100.00
$25,000 to $50,000	24.90	8.36	10.10	8.36	1.93	4.43	9.16	30.00	2.32	100.00
$50,000 to $100,000	18.91	5.45	10.41	5.52	6.63	3.53	9.08	37.50	2.49	100.00
$100,000 to $150,000	14.74	3.16	10.66	4.45	11.22	3.18	7.79	42.15	2.27	100.00
$150,000 to $300,000	11.34	2.92	10.11	4.38	16.31	3.12	7.38	41.64	2.28	100.00
$300,000 to $500,000	8.53	1.22	7.76	3.33	22.99	2.55	6.19	44.92	2.18	100.00
$500,000 to $1,000,000	6.79	.84	4.40	1.80	29.42	1.51	5.45	46.18	3.12	100.00
$1,000,000 and over	2.13	.67	4.89	1.56	26.49	2.43	5.89	54.27	1.32	100.00
Total	47.12	16.05	6.09	3.83	1.32	6.17	7.34	10.98	1.00	100.00

*Other than capital net gain from sale of assets held for more than two years.

TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES, SHOWING AMOUNT OWNED IN 1924, AND INTEREST RECEIVED.

Nature of Obligation.	Amount.	Interest Received.
Wholly tax exempt:		
Obligations of States and Territories or political subdivisions thereof or the District of Columbia	$2,498,188,122	$116,322,211
Securities issued under the Federal Farm Loan act	430,414,450	19,667,791
Liberty 3½ per cent. bonds and obligations of the possessions of the U. S.	726,195,454	26,448,900
Total	$3,654,798,026	$162,438,902
Partially tax exempt:		
Liberty 4 and 4¼ per cent. bonds, Treasury 4¼ per cent. bonds, Treasury certificates, Treasury notes and Treasury war savings certificates	1,563,761,368	70,538,698
Grand total	$5,218,559,394	$232,977,600

1924 PERSONAL RETURNS—DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME CLASSES.
(Returns filed up to Sept. 30, 1925, reporting income for the calendar year 1924.)

Income Classes.	Number of Returns.	Net Income.*	Tax Before Deducting Tax Credits.		Tax Credits.	Net Tax.
			Normal Tax.	Other and Total.	25% of Tax on Earned Net Income.	
Under $1,000†	319,831	$222,922,207	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under $1,000	24,450	13,129,650	$190,710	$190,710	$47,677	$143,033
$1,000 to $2,000†	864,998	1,338,151,906	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1,000 to $2,000	1,485,496	2,103,462,336	11,854,258	11,854,258	2,963,565	8,890,693
$2,000 to $3,000†	1,636,160	3,949,690,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
$2,000 to $3,000	672,702	1,721,444,418	10,251,978	10,251,978	2,562,995	7,688,983
$3,000 to $4,000†	313,884	1,044,919,836	.....	.....	.....	.....
$3,000 to $4,000	737,462	2,515,482,882	12,817,089	12,817,089	3,204,272	9,612,817
$4,000 to $5,000†	64,759	284,939,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
$4,000 to $5,000	488,337	2,189,703,108	15,665,851	15,665,851	3,916,463	11,749,388
$5,000 to $6,000†	3,389	18,437,669	.....	.....	.....	.....
$5,000 to $6,000	151,514	829,889,081	7,783,923	7,783,923	1,777,875	6,006,048
$6,000 to $7,000†	2,081	13,436,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
$6,000 to $7,000	105,299	681,155,381	7,488,251	7,488,251	1,511,829	5,976,422
$7,000 to $8,000†	1,422	10,617,941	.....	.....	.....	.....
$7,000 to $8,000	73,553	549,447,798	7,344,228	7,344,228	1,300,252	6,043,976
$8,000 to $9,000†	1,091	9,236,398	.....	.....	.....	.....
$8,000 to $9,000	52,548	445,865,330	6,583,979	6,583,979	1,133,899	5,450,080
$9,000 to $10,000†	832	7,894,648	.....	.....	.....	.....
$9,000 to $10,000	42,173	399,785,202	6,642,716	6,642,716	1,068,916	5,573,800
$10,000 to $11,000	32,081	336,495,955	5,824,899	5,983,945	779,987	5,203,958
$11,000 to $12,000	26,237	301,573,328	5,646,354	6,063,169	752,848	5,310,321
$12,000 to $13,000	21,214	264,821,518	5,356,638	5,889,795	879,809	5,009,986
$13,000 to $14,000	17,718	239,055,986	5,132,051	5,756,844	524,260	5,232,584
$14,000 to $15,000	14,808	214,567,604	4,882,724	5,628,148	444,819	5,183,329
$15,000 to $20,000	49,145	846,862,494	21,032,942	27,063,531	1,503,744	25,559,787
$20,000 to $25,000	27,445	612,752,897	16,857,288	26,386,049	852,211	25,533,838
$25,000 to $30,000	17,220	470,565,847	13,447,731	25,538,397	544,903	24,846,020
$30,000 to $40,000	19,261	662,757,919	18,963,337	46,988,198	640,339	45,630,754
$40,000 to $50,000	10,043	447,182,627	12,084,272	39,288,453	348,461	38,424,877
$50,000 to $60,000	5,946	324,536,062	8,476,914	34,398,015	210,734	33,680,378
$60,000 to $70,000	3,930	253,928,555	6,351,127	31,192,291	139,750	30,525,177
$70,000 to $80,000	2,551	190,548,839	4,659,416	26,643,173	91,110	26,139,780
$80,000 to $90,000	1,893	160,170,997	3,876,845	25,059,933	67,576	24,557,932
$90,000 to $100,000	1,314	124,465,733	2,973,129	21,425,052	48,199	20,963,712
$100,000 to $150,000	3,054	367,049,390	8,007,498	74,587,065	122,132	73,515,435
$150,000 to $200,000	1,078	184,887,036	3,872,493	44,522,689	44,334	43,954,935
$200,000 to $250,000	540	119,963,154	2,319,789	30,666,168	18,172	30,467,634
$250,000 to $300,000	249	67,725,929	1,103,115	17,517,839	11,837	17,414,224
$300,000 to $400,000	322	110,211,784	1,540,758	29,036,498	10,099	28,562,144
$400,000 to $500,000	137	61,271,025	875,841	17,244,950	3,997	17,127,167
$500,000 to $750,000	190	114,516,497	1,188,745	31,186,744	7,871	30,640,866
$750,000 to $1,000,000	50	42,834,750	414,755	12,255,880	1,330	11,856,959
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000	36	43,044,964	631,128	12,194,980	1,246	12,188,785
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000	13	22,219,149	148,894	5,457,257	357	5,261,011
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000	15	34,873,488	198,333	10,270,549	362	10,265,143
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000	4	13,449,732	25,648	3,607,730	43	3,607,687
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000	3	13,310,057	.....	4,274,317	.....	4,274,317
$5,000,000 and over	3	27,955,319	.....	11,060,205	.....	11,060,205
Total	7,298,481	25,023,210,893	242,515,647	723,810,847	27,538,273	689,134,185

* Net income also includes capital net gain from sale of assets held for more than two years but not capital net loss from sale of assets held for more than two years nor prior year loss.

† Non-taxable. Specific exemptions exceed net income.

The tax on capital net gain, 12½ per cent., included in "other and total," was $48,341,914.

The "tax credits" column is exclusive of $7,138,389, representing 12½ per cent. on capital net loss.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXPAYERS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Year.	No. of Returns.	Total Net Income.	Total Tax.	Year.	No. of Returns.	Total Net Income.	Total Tax.
1916	93,155	$1,922,864,651	$77,970,521	1920	1,047,634	$4,030,623,696	$286,607,280
1917	489,089	2,774,035,148	251,785,795	1921	1,066,637	3,617,757,104	210,768,379
1918	559,753	2,719,713,784	354,263,417	1922	1,102,748	4,110,588,989	273,960,079
1919	683,085	3,436,343,179	399,792,351	1924	1,221,654	4,870,167,176	202,159,777

YIELD OF THE NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX.

(Calendar years; yield shown for each year is on income of preceding year.)

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Total tax yield	$37,182,974	$34,964,420	$30,026,829	$37,809,135	$27,507,543
Total number of returns	745,355	1,135,393	1,085,185	1,081,853	1,228,771
Number of taxable returns	618,595	917,908	812,300	823,316	830,671

The number of returns under income of certain sizes, in 1921 and 1922, was as follows:

Size of Taxable Income.	1921.	1922.	Size of Taxable Income.	1921.	1922.
	No. Returns	*No. Returns*		*No. Returns*	*No. Returns*
Under $5,000	1,025,337	845,628	$25,000 to $100,000	12,441	10,281
$5,000 to $10,000	76,764	72,206	Over $100,000	1,337	887
$10,000 to $25,000	34,119	30,838			

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution came into effect Jan. 16, 1920, one year after the date of its ratification. Since then it has been unlawful to manufacture, sell or transport intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in United States territory. The Volstead act (entitled the National Prohibition Act), providing for Federal Prohibition enforcement, and defining "intoxicating liquor" as liquor which contained one-half of one per cent. or more of alcohol, passed Congress in October, 1919, and was vetoed by President Wilson on Oct. 27. The House immediately repassed the bill by a vote of 176 to 55; the Senate on the following day also overrode the veto, 65 to 20. The Volstead act provided for the licensing of sacramental wine in small quantities, and of whiskey and wine, under stringent restrictions, for medicinal purposes.

Reorganization of the Treasury Department's system for the enforcement of the Prohibition law, was effected in 1925. On April 1 the Customs and Coast Guard Services and the Prohibition unit were grouped and placed under the command of Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, U. S. A., retired, of New York, who was appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Andrews graduated from West Point in 1893, served in the Spanish-American War and the Philippines, was cavalry instructor at West Point from 1903 to 1906, took the 172d Infantry Brigade of the 86th Division to France and served as Deputy Provost Marshal General at General Headquarters in France after the armistice. He made a reputation as an organizer. He was retired on his own request in 1919 with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The plan for reorganization provided for decentralization and divided the country into 22 Federal districts with an additional district for Hawaii, and another for Porto Rico, more or less on a military basis. These districts as first drawn up were later remodelled "solely for administrative reasons", under the influence, it was currently reported, of political pressure; and the reorganization was put into effect on Sept. 1.

Gen. Andrews removed the entire staff of unclassified employees to take effect on Oct. 15, and reappointed such as he desired to retain.

E. C. Yellowley, Chief of General Agents, was sent to California; and to a new office, that of Chief Prohibition Investigator, Major Walton C. Green of Boston was appointed. The 24 districts, the headquarters of each and their administrative chiefs, as announced by Gen. Andrews on Aug. 21, are as follows:

1.—**Boston:** Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island—G. A. Parker.
2.—**New York:** Southern and Eastern Judicial Districts of New York and Connecticut—John A. Foster.
3.—**Buffalo:** Western and Northern Judicial Districts, New York—Eugene C. Roberts Jr.
4.—**Pittsburgh:** Western and Middle Judicial Districts, Pennsylvania—Frederick Baird.
5.—**Philadelphia:** Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Wm. G. Murdock.
6.—**Baltimore:** Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware—Edmund Budnitz.
7.—**Roanoke:** Virginia and West Virginia—R. A. Fulwiler.
8.—**Charlotte:** Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina—Ben C. Sharpe.
9.—**Tampa:** Florida—Benj. T. Simmons.
10.—**New Orleans:** Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas—O. D. Jackson.
11.—**Louisville:** Kentucky and Tennessee—Wm. D. Mays.
12.—**Columbus:** Ohio and Michigan—E. L. Porterfield.
13.—**Chicago:** Illinois except southern counties of the Eastern Judicial District, Indiana and the Eastern Judicial District of Wisconsin—E. C. Yellowley.
14.—**St. Paul:** Minnesota, North Dakota and Western District of Wisconsin—W. F. Rhinow.
15.—**Omaha:** Iowa and South Dakota—A. W. McCampbell.
16.—**St. Louis:** Missouri, southern counties of Eastern Judicial District of Illinois and Kansas—Louis H. Breuer.
17.—**Fort Worth:** Texas and Oklahoma—Herbert H. White.
18.—**Denver:** Colorado, Utah and New Mexico—John F. Vivian.
19.—**Helena:** Montana, Idaho and Wyoming—Elias Marsters.
20.—**Seattle:** Washington, Oregon and Alaska—Roy C. Lyle.
21.—**San Francisco:** Northern District of California and Nevada—Ned M. Green.
22.—**Los Angeles:** Southern District of California and Arizona—Robert E. Frith.
23.—**Honolulu:** Hawaii—John T. Barrett.
24.—**San Juan:** Porto Rico—A. J. Hanlon.

A $6,000 limit was set on the salaries of administrators. Practically full responsibility for dry law enforcement was placed on them. Gen. Andrews in his general orders for their guidance said that the three lines of attack were: the sources of supply to be reached and wiped out as rapidly as possible; the education of the "market"; and the suppression of the bootleg industry, both on sea and land. Deploring the present congestion of the court calendars, he ordered that all cases hereafter submitted be sound and worth while to lessen the strain upon the courts.

Former Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, head of the Prohibition unit since his appointment by President Harding in 1921, was relieved of administrative duties.

Gen. Andrews issued an order on Nov. 18 revoking all permits for the sale and use of alcohol on Dec. 31; because of a flood of protests from various industries this order was amended on the following day to apply only to industrial alcohol plants, alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants, and providing a period of grace of 60 days to one year after Dec. 31 for obtaining new permits.

COST OF ENFORCEMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury reported that on June 30, 1925, 216 patrol boats and 100 picket boats for the Coast Guard were built or building, and that 20 destroyers belonging to the navy had been taken over and put into service.

The budget for 1925-26 carries a total of $21,940,529 for Prohibition enforcement. This includes $12,634,000 for the Coast Guard, and the President announced he recommends additional appropriations for the Coast Guard for the remainder of this fiscal year and all of the next fiscal year to enlarge the fleet and personnel and for the construction of two new coast guard cutters which will cost $9,000,000.

"Every available resource of the Government will be employed for Prohibition enforcement", said President Coolidge. "In furtherance of the policy of backing this salutary law with the full power of the Federal Government, funds are carried in these budget estimates for strengthening that branch of the Department of Justice which is charged with the prosecution of violators of its provision."

A treaty committing the United States and Canada to a reciprocal arrangement to prevent the smuggling of liquor, narcotics and other articles, became effective on July 27.

A treaty intended to effectively check liquor smuggling was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain and proclaimed May 22, 1924. It extended the right of search on British vessels suspected of carrying liquor anywhere within that distance from the coast of the United States which "can be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit an offense."

Similar treaties have been negotiated with France, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Panama and the Netherlands.

In the last Canadian fiscal year the official figures of Thomas Low, from February 1924, to March 1, 1925, 2,912,492 gallons of beer and 387,706 gallons of hard liquor left Canada for the United States. The beer and ale were valued at $11,087,347, and the whiskey at $6,310,740. This amount was legally exported through Canadian customs offices, and the department asserts that rum-runners are responsible for as large an amount illegally crossing the line.

The figures for seven years, including the production of denatured alcohol follow:

Fiscal Year.	Taxpaid Whiskey Released.	Taxpaid Alcohol & Spirits Released.	Denatured Alcohol Produced.
	In wine gallons		
1918	56,222,477	38,865,231	50,163,016
1919	62,142,459	21,538,508	38,270,939
1920	5,484,125	22,846,270	28,836,350
1921	8,671,860	26,413,243	22,388,824
1922	2,654,506	16,433,158	33,345,747
1923	1,754,893	10,806,800	57,565,142
1924	1,813,295	9,497,725	67,687,295

ENFORCEMENT IN THE FEDERAL COURTS.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General in charge of cases arising under the Federal Prohibition Act, in her report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, to the Attorney General said:

"It is quite apparent that the Federal judicial machinery has reached its peak in the disposition of cases. If the dockets are to be cleared and the number of pending cases kept at a reasonable figure, it is necessary that additional assistance, both judicial and prosecuting, be given at the points where clogged dockets and a continuous inrush of

cases make the speedy administration of justice practically impossible. United States attorneys throughout the country are handicapped by insufficient legal and clerical assistance, and in many districts are prevented from promptly disposing of criminal prosecutions by the inability of the courts to give sufficient time to the holding of criminal sessions.

"The small penalties provided by the National Prohibition Act are increasingly deplored by United States attorneys, Judges and other officials charged with duties and conversant with conditions relating to law enforcement. They are disproportionate to the penalties imposed for violation of other Federal laws, and at least for illegal manufacture, sale, transportation and importation, acts receiving particular constitutional condemnation, the penalties should be much higher. Additional Judges and increased office help for United States attorneys are absolutely necessary to bring about a more speedy disposition of criminal cases in the congested districts."

Mrs. Willebrandt declared that Nassau, Bahama Islands, had lost some of its prominence as liquor-smuggling headquarters and the port of Havana, Cuba, is probably now the main supply point on the Atlantic side for international liquor smugglers. The practical result of the new rum treaties, she said, had been to move "Rum Row" further out from American shores.

"During the fiscal year and for a reasonable period of time prior thereto," she continued, "it may be conservatively stated that over 300 foreign vessels have been engaged from time to time in the liquor-smuggling trade, and the great majority of these vessels have been British."

Of the thirty-nine foreign vessels seized during the year, twenty-eight were British, four French, two Honduran, two Norwegian, one Italian, one Cuban and one Costa Rican. Seizures of American craft totaled 753.

CIVIL CASES IN THE COURTS.

Mrs. Willebrandt gave this summary of the civil suits to which the United States was a party for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925:

Civil cases pending June 30, 1924	5,680
Civil cases commenced during fiscal year	7,271
Civil cases terminated	5,927
Judgments for United States	4,471
Judgments against United States	444
Dismissed after payment or compromise	71
Dismissed for other reasons	941
Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals	55
Appealed to Supreme Court	2
Trials by jury	233
Civil cases pending June 30, 1925	7,024
Amount of judgments obtained	$303,715
Amount realized from such judgments	185,548
Amount realized from old judgments, settlements by compromise, etc	63,570
Amount paid through United States Attorney, on demand, in cases where no actual civil suit was commenced	37,976

A table showing the criminal prosecutions in the Federal courts for the last six years is printed herewith.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT. IN FEDERAL COURTS.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Pending first of year	.....	2,548	10,472	16,761	23,052	23,818
Commenced during year	7,291	29,114	34,984	49,021	54,227	50,743
Terminated during year	5,095	21,297	28,743	42,730	48,623	47,925
Convictions	4,315	17,962	22,749	34,067	37,558	38,498
Acquittals	125	765	1,195	1,770	2,128	1,805
Nol. Pros. or discontinued	623	2,179	3,549	4,857	4,746	5,500
Quashed or dismissed	32	391	1,250	2,036	4,191	2,122
Pleas of guilty	4,109	16,610	20,571	30,654	33,743	35,034
Trials by jury	332	2,075	3,346	4,835	3,524	5,389
Pending close of year	2,196	10,365	16,713	23,052	23,818	24,684
Fines, forfeitures, etc	$605,314	$3,360,298	$4,041,456	$5,832,389	$7,577,014	$7,681,947
Realized on fines, etc	$507,483	$2,418,118	$2,376,305	$4,033,476	$5,682,720	$4,869,503
Collected without prosecution	.....	.....	$847	$144,529	$84,053	$65,430
Sentences imposed	No record.	No record.	1,552 yrs.	2,241 yrs.	3,187 yrs.	4,569 yrs.

ARRESTS, SEIZURES, ETC., MADE BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION OFFICERS SINCE THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

	From Jan. 17 to June 30, 1920.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30.				
		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Illicit distilleries seized	4,645	9,746	8,313	12,219	10,392	12,023
Illicit stills seized	4,888	10,991	10,994	14,000	15,853	17,854
Illicit still worms seized	2,218	5,182	10,203	7,512	8,211	7,850
Illicit fermenters seized	24,111	70,014	81,640	124,401	124,720	134,810
Distilled spirits seized ... gallons	137,772	413,987	382,390	457,365	1,672,743	1,102,788
Malt liquor seized ... gallons	1,637,483	4,963,005	4,187,625	4,803,872	5,379,528	7,040,537
Wine, cider, etc., seized ... gallons	95,672	428,303	4,052,213	9,085,411	8,774,916	10,572,934
Automobiles seized	209	706	1,886	3,977	5,214	6,089
Boats and launches seized	3	23	74	134	236	182
Total value of property seized	$1,262,197	$8,181,887	$5,872,092	$11,478,278	$10,843,882	$11,199,864
Agents injured	0	13	28	45	28	39
Agents killed	0	14	9	11	2	7
Persons arrested	10,548	34,175	42,223	66,936	68,161	77,138

ENFORCEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Detailed figures of the Federal enforcement of the law in the Southern District of New York State, Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney (succeeded Col. William Hayward, March 2, 1925), and the Eastern District, Ralph C. Greene, United States Attorney, which together covered the City of New York with its environs, for the last four fiscal years, are as follows:

Southern District, covering the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in New York City and the counties up the river to and including Columbia.

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Prosecutions commenced	1,327	2,207	3,012	3,137
Prosecutions terminated	1,069	1,168	3,707	2,769
Pleas of guilty	911	1,052	2,975	2,423
Trials by jury	64	39	162	50
Convictions	937	1,065	3,044	2,435
Acquittals or discontinued	32	27	47	21
Nolled	77	15	220	85
Quashed	23	61	396	228
Pending June 30	1,108	2,147	1,452	1,820
Total of fines	$70,355	$148,579	$419,699	$262,911

Eastern District of New York State, covering Queens, Kings and Richmond Counties of Greater New York and Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Prosecutions commenced	465	974	3,005	2,492
Prosecutions terminated	734	942	2,328	2,022
Pleas of guilty	332	836	1,987	1,785
Trials by jury	42	71	280	175
Convictions	353	853	2,127	1,809
Acquittals	21	54	140	103
Nolled or discontinued	120	0	0	110
Quashed	240	35	61	0
Pending June 30	135	167	847	1,618
Total of fines	$54,217	$47,672	$249,108	$318,479

Since March 2, 1925, when Mr. Buckner became United States Attorney, up to Nov. 30, there were begun in the Southern New York district 762 padlock actions; 347 padlock decrees were obtained by the Government; and 415 padlock cases were pending on Nov. 30. During the same period by prosecution or nolle prosequis 3,423 criminal cases under the Prohibition Act were disposed of; 1,329 were pending.

The personnel of the Prohibition division of the

United States Attorney's office was increased from three assistant attorneys and seven clerks to thirteen assistant attorneys, seven managing clerks and a clerical force of thirty-three—a total personnel of fifty-three persons.

Divisional Chief Romaine Q. Merrick of New York reported that in the year ending June 30, 1925, local Prohibition agents made 12,003 arrests, and property seizures including 1,400 automobiles, valued at $946,385, thirty-four boats valued at $93,100 and one seaplane valued at $10,000. Arrests in 1923-24 totaled 9,295.

United States Attorney Walter G. Winne of New Jersey in his annual report for the fiscal year 1924-25 said that more than 90 per cent. of the criminal cases tried in the United States courts in New Jersey that year involved violation of the liquor laws. Of 2,338 criminal cases begun, 2,124 involved Prohibition violation; of the 1,131 convictions, 1,011 were liquor convictions. Fines in liquor cases amount to $284,000 out of a total of $301,000 collected. There were 403 padlock decrees issued, all of them for one year. The work of his office was four times as large as in 1892.

The Indiana Legislature passed an extremely drastic liquor law in 1925, by which the mere possession of liquor, no matter how small in quantity even though bought under a physician's prescription, is now a violation of the law and carries with it a jail sentence.

Colorado, by a new State law, has made ownership and operation of a liquor still a felony.

The Wisconsin Assembly in May approved two resolutions, one petitioning President Coolidge to call constitutional convention to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the other calling for a State-wide referendum on 2.75 per cent. beer in 1926.

The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in convention at Atlantic City, May 26, went on record unanimously in favor of removal of governmental restrictions on the amount of alcohol a physician may prescribe for a patient within a specified time.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION ABROAD.

The International Conference Against Alcohol, held at Geneva on Sept. 3, adopted resolutions urging technical measures be taken to assure by mutual understanding the repression of liquor smuggling, the sale of liquor in colonies, and conflicts between exporting states and states of advanced alcoholic legislation. The right is confirmed of all states to make health provisions against alcohol without incurring the reprisals of liquor exporting states. On the other hand importing states should favor the importation of non-alcoholic products derived from grapes.

Soviet Russia (U. S. S. R.) which, in August, 1922, withdrew the ban on the consumption of vodka, prohibited since the outbreak of the war eleven years ago, became completely wet on Oct. 4, 1925. The government had maintained a monopoly for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, but under the new order private individuals are permitted to make and sell liquor. The Commissioner of Public Health, Siemashko, said that one reason for the action was the desire to eliminate a flood of poisonous bootleg liquor and home brew. An orgy of drinking followed in Moscow.

A bill providing stringent regulations for saloons was defeated in the German Reichstag, Feb. 18, 1925, by a vote of 200 to 168, sixteen abstaining, whereupon a committee was instructed to draft a law for the protection of youth against the dangers of alcoholism and for the better regulation of concessions awarded for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

An investigation by the Academy of Medicine of Paris showed that the consumption of alcohol in France now exceeds 22,000,000 gallons yearly as compared with 12,000,000 gallons consumed in 1918.

The Legislative Assembly of India on Sept. 28, 1925, adopted a resolution recommending that the government accept a policy of eventual prohibition of the liquor traffic save for medicinal and scientific purposes. This motion, however, is merely an expression of opinion.

In New Zealand, in a popular referendum Nov. 4, the Prohibitionists were defeated by a majority of 28,000 votes, the dominion therefore continuing its present liquor system.

West Australia, on April 7, voted 35,806 for Prohibition and 64,377 against it.

The Province of Ontario, Canada, returned on May 20, to legalized 4.4 per cent. beer dispensed in hotels under government license and supervision.

The Quebec Liquor Law was declared, after four years of operation, an unqualified success both from the moral or social and financial viewpoint by L. C. Cordeau, head of the Liquor Commission for the province. Sales for the first three years totaled $54,724,355, out of which $19,144,343 were paid to the Federal Government on account of customs and excise duties, $12,462,869 turned over to the Quebec Government in profits, and a working capital and reserve of $1,900,000 accumulated out of earnings.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NARCOTIC ACT.

The administration of the Harrison Narcotic Act under the Federal Prohibition Commissioner in the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been attended with increasing success during the past three years. There were 4,300 persons reported by agents of this unit during the fiscal year 1920-21 for violations of the narcotic law. There were 10,297 persons so reported during 1924-25. The general disposition of the courts has been to impose heavy sentences on persons convicted of violating the narcotic law. This has proved to be of great assistance in enforcement.

On May 26, 1922, the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act was approved, giving the Government new powers to control the importation, exportation and transshipment of narcotics. By this act the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce are designated as the Federal Narcotics Control Board and are charged with the determination of the quantities of opium and coca leaves which may be admitted for medicinal uses into the United States. Permits for the importation and exportation of narcotics under that act are allotted by this board and are issued by this unit. The quantities of narcotics imported and exported have been more effectively controlled since the enactment of this law.

A statistical table showing the number of persons reported for violation of the narcotic laws, together with the cases tried and convictions and acquittals during the past nine years follows:

ENFORCEMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE NARCOTIC LAWS

Fiscal Year.	No. of Violations Reported.	No. of Cases Tried.	No of Convictions.	No. of Acquittals.	Percentage of Convictions.
1916	1,910	846	663	183	78.3
1917	1,060	604	486	118	80.4
1918	1,264	654	553	101	84.5
1919	2,432	926	857	69	92.5
1920	3,932	1,252	1,119	133	89.3
1921	4,300	1,830	1,692	138	92.4
1922	6,701	3,364	3 131	233	93.7
1923	7,201	4 479	4,194	285	93.6
1924	7,301	4,518	4,242	276	93.4
1925	10,297	5,803	5,600	203	96.5
Total (10 Years)	46,398	24,276	22,537	1,739	Avg. 92.7

Dr. Lawrence Kolb and Pharmacologist A. G. Du Mez of the United States Public Health Service in an article in Public Health Reports, May 13, 1924, said:

"The evidence seems to show that a maximum estimate for the number of drug addicts in the United States at the present time would be 150,000. The estimates based on actual counts and on the available supplies of narcotics, together with the conditions reported by the physicians interviewed, point to about 110,000, which number is believed to be nearly correct.

"The number of addicts has decreased steadily since 1900. Before this decrease set in there may have been 264,000 addicts in this country.

"One of the recently enacted laws has made it a crime for unlicensed persons to have narcotics in their possession. This law is being rigidly enforced, and addicts who formerly were unmolested are now being sent to jail."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN NEW YORK STATE.

The voters of the State of New York gave their assent—1,041,420 yes to 764,148 no—on Election Day, Nov. 3, 1925 to Proposition No. 3, amending Art. V. and Sec. 11 of Art. VIII. of the State Constitution, to effect a reorganization of the State government, sometimes called, "The Short Ballot Amendment." Governor Smith described the amendment as "a measure aimed to modernize a government which the State has entirely outgrown."

This amendment reduces the number of elective State officers from seven to four, namely the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General and abolishes the constitutional offices of Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of State Prisons, the Canal Board, Commissioner of the Land Office, and Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

It consolidates the State departments into twenty civil departments, as follows: (1) Executive; (2) audit and control; (3) taxation and finance; (4) law; (5) State; (6) public works; (7) architecture; (8) conservation; (9) agriculture and markets; (10) labor; (11) education; (12) health; (13) mental hygiene; (14) charities; (15) correction; (16) public service; (17) banking; (18) insurance; (19) civil service; (20) military and naval affairs.

The Comptroller is to be purely an auditor, without other administrative functions. The heads of all departments are to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, excepting the Education and Farms and Markets Departments. No new departments may be created, but new functions may be added to the twenty departments, and functions may be redistributed, and temporary commissions may, if necessary, be created for special investigations only.

The selection of the Commissioner of Education by the Board of Regents is fixed in the Constitution. The appointment of the head of the Farms and Markets Department is not specifically fixed in the Governor, but the manner of appointment is left to the Legislature to determine.

Several other changes are made, especially as to the consolidation of inspection of institutions and prisons.

This amendment abolishes the Land Board and Canal Board and Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and takes out of the Constitution obsolete detailed provisions as to the Public Works and Prison Departments and the State Treasurer and generally simplifies and shortens the constitutional provisions as to the executive organization of the Government.

Plans for the reorganization and consolidation of the State Government were carefully considered by the Constitutional Convention of 1915 and were an important part of the new Constitution which was in that year rejected at the polls. The subject has been before the Legislature in one form or another since that time and some statutory consolidations of departments have been effected.

The Legislature meeting in January 1926 is required to pass laws putting the amendment into force so that the reorganization may go into effect on July 1 next, which date is to be retained as the beginning of each fiscal year.

Governor Smith recommended to the 1925 Legislature the establishment of a commission to work up preliminary plans and drafts of acts but this recommendation was not acted upon. Subsequently, however, the Republican leaders, Senator John Knight and Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies appointed this unofficial advisory commission to study the matter (those whose names are not followed by that of their residence being all from New York City): H. Edmund Machold of Watertown, Mrs. Sherman Clarke of Rochester, Lewis E. Pierson, Darwin R. James, Alfred R. Page, Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland, Parton Swift of Buffalo, Martin Saxe, Arthur S. Somers, William S. Miller, Simon Guggenheim, Leonard M. Wallstein, James W. Wadsworth, jr., of Geneseo, William J. Wallin, Charles H. Tuttle, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, James W. Gerard, Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer of Buffalo. Henry W. Taft, John F. O'Brien of Plattsburg, B. B. Odell of Newburgh, John Lord O'Brien of Buffalo, Walter T. Arndt, Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls, Henry Morgenthau, Ellis J. Staley of Albany, Arthur E. Sutherland of Rochester, A. T. Clearwater of Kingston, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Frederick D. Wood, Royal S. Copeland, John G. Wickser of Buffalo, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, N. A. Elsberg, James P. Holland, Richard S. Childs, Abram I. Elkus, James A. Foley, John W. Davis, Adelbert Moot of Buffalo, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt of Glen Cove, L. I., Elihu Root, Nathan L. Miller, Charles S. Whitman, George W. Wickersham, Robert F. Wagner, Frank L. Polk, Oscar S. Straus, Dr. John R. Finley, Harry Walker of Binghamton, William L. Barnum of Syracuse, Morgan J. O'Brien, William Church Osborn, Alfred E. Marlin and Charles D. Hilles.

This commission met in New York on Nov. 19, 1925, and elected these officers: Charles E. Hughes, Chairman; John Lord O'Brien of Buffalo, Vice-Chairman; Walter T. Arndt, Secretary, and Charles D. Hilles, Treasurer.

Sub-committees which will divide the work were appointed by Mr. Hughes, the Chairmen with Mr. Hughes forming the Executive Committee. The sub-committees are:

Executive and State—Henry L. Stimson, Chairman; Parton Swift, Robert F. Wagner, Alfred E. Marling.

Audit and Control, and Taxation and Finance—H. Edmund Machold, Chairman; Martin Saxe, James W. Gerard, Cornelius N. Bliss.

Law and Military and Naval Affairs—Arthur E. Sutherland, Chairman; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Abram I. Elkus.

Public Works—Charles S. Whitman, Chairman; Henry W. Taft, Adelbert Moot, Addison B. Colvin.

Architecture—Morgan J. O'Brien, Chairman; Charles H. Tuttle, William J. Wallin, William L. Barnum.

Conservation—John Lord O Brien, Chairman; A. T. Clearwater, Frank L. Polk, Ellis J. Staley.

Agriculture and Markets—B. B. Odell, Chairman; Norman E. Mack, William S. Miller, Walter T. Arndt.

Labor—James P. Holland, Chairman; John F. O'Brien, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Leonard M. Wallstein.

Education—Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman; Arthur S. Somers, Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer, Henry Morgenthau.

Health—Harry C. Walker, Chairman; Royal S. Copeland, Clayton R. Lusk.

Mental Hygiene and Charities—William Church Osborn, Chairman; Darwin R. James, Simon Guggenheim, Mrs. Sherman Clarke.

Correction—George W. Wickersham, Chairman; Richard S. Childs, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Frederick D. Wood.

Public Service—Alfred R. Page, Chairman; James A. Foley, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Lewis E. Pierson.

Banking and Insurance—Nathan L. Miller, Chairman; Charles D. Hilles, John G. Wickser.

Civil Service—John W. Davis, Chairman; John H. Finley, Oscar S. Straus.

Governor Smith pointed out the necessity of increasing the term for which the Governor and the elective officers are elected from two to four years. At present there are all kinds of terms for department heads, based on no principle or uniform rule as to length of term or manner of appointment or removal. The fixing of lengths of terms under the amendment would be easy if the heads of the major department were cabinet officers all appointed for four years by a four year Governor. This, however, will require another constitutional amendment.

The Governor continued: "The present Board of Estimate and Control, in which the Governor is a minority member and which includes legislators and the Comptroller, must be abolished under the amendment and some kind of an executive budget system must be substituted, but this cannot be a real executive system without further constitutional amendment. A step can, however, be taken toward building up a budget bureau in the Executive Department."

Illinois was the first State to initiate a movement for simplification in the administration of its State Government. In 1917 Frank O. Lowden, then Governor, induced the Legislature to put through a code which abolished more than 100 statutory offices, departments and agencies and consolidated their functions under nine departments, each with a single head appointed by the Governor. A few subordinate commissions were retained, but only where their functions were merely advisory or of a quasi-judicial or quasi-legislative character.

Nebraska, Massachusetts, Arizona, Arkansas, Michigan, Missouri, Washington, Ohio, California, New Mexico, Delaware, Maryland, Texas and Kentucky have also reorganized their State Governments with commendable results and despite the opposition of politicians confronted with a loss of patronage.

The people adopted by a vote of 952,446 yes to 924,285 no, amendment to the Constitution authorizing the issuance of bonds not exceeding $10,000,000 a year for ten years, to provide money for building and public work.

Also by a vote of 1,022,530 yes to 847,442 no, the amendment providing for bonded indebtedness not to exceed $300,000,000 to provide for the elimination under State supervision of railroad crossings at grade within the State, 25 per cent. of the expense of which shall be borne by the State, 25 per cent.

by the city, town or village, and 50 per cent. by the railroad company. Provision is made for the enactment of laws to provide for so far as is practicable the repayment to the State of moneys advanced in aid of railroad companies, cities, towns and villages, for this purpose.

Also by a vote of 1,082, 065 yes to 699, 736 no, the proposition to amend Article VI. of the State Constitution, making certain changes in the judicial system of the State, clarifying certain existing provisions; simplifying appeals; recognizing the Court of General Sessions in New York as a constitutional Court; extending the jurisdiction of the City Court of New York to embrace the whole of the city, and increasing the juridical amount from $2,000 to $3,000; confining the jurisdiction of the County Courts in Kings, Bronx, Queens and Richmond to criminal cases; providing for two county Judges in Bronx County; and extending the terms of the Surrogates in Kings, Bronx and Queens from six to fourteen years. It also authorizes the Legislature to extend the territorial jurisdiction of inferior or local courts and justices of the peace in cities throughout the county in which any city may be located. It also requires the Legislature to provide for the compilation and publication annually of the criminal and civil judicial statistics of the State.

All these amendments were carried by the vote in New York City, the up-State vote showing a majority against each amendment. (See page 841).

GRIST OF LEGISLATION IN 39 STATES.

Authentic reports gathered by the National Industrial Council, No. 30 Church Street, New York City, from thirty-nine States, covering the statistical results of the respective 1925 State legislative sessions, present the following tabular picture of the 1925 grist of State legislation:

STATE.	Bills Introduced.	Bills Enacted.	STATE.	Bills Introduced.	Bills Enacted.	STATE.	Bills Introduced.	Bills Enacted.	STATE.	Bills Introduced.	Bills Enacted.
Ariz.....	396	84	Kan.....	1.144	280	N. J.....	808	248	S. D.....	613	302
Ark.....	1,152	367	Me.....	714	449	N. M.....	313	161	Tenn.....	2,390	812
Cal.....	2,147	480	Mass.....	1,449	388	N. Y.....	3,186	686	Utah.....	392	153
Col.....	1,080	210	Mich.....	1,823	397	N. C.....	1,773	1,173	Vt.....	350	198
Conn.....	1,486	700	Minn....	2,797	439	N. D.....	583	243	Wash....	*128	*34
Del.....	526	53	Mo.....	1,201	183	Ohio.....	830	224	W. Va....	1,137	157
Ga.....	1,191	455	Mont....	646	221	Okla.....	824	277	Wis.....	1,140	450
Idaho....	533	232	Neb.....	729	185	Ore.....	775	391	Wyo.....	360	166
Ill.....	1,020	302	Nev.....	365	201	Pa.....	2,000	416			
Ind.....	814	218	N. H.....	638	347	R. I.....	786	452	Total...	40,986	13,018
Iowa.....	747	284									

* Session split by request of Governor, thirty days in January, 1925. Recalled in November, 1925.

While the volume of introduced legislation in 1925 did not equal the previous record of 50,000 bills offered in the State legislatures of 1923, the percentage of actual enactments is very much higher in 1925 with over 13,000 bills passed as compared with 12,000 passed in 1923.

State police measures were passed in Rhode Island, Illinois and Maine; Missouri adopted a practical and satisfactory workmen's compensation insurance law; State budgeting systems were adopted in six additional States, including Indiana, Kansas and Washington.

Idaho broadened the scope of its Syndicalism Act, which now has the following definitive provision:

"Criminal syndicalism is the doctrine which wilfully and maliciously advocates crime, sabotage (sabotage for the purposes of this chapter is defined to mean damage, injury or destruction of real or personal property; work done in an improper manner, tampering with or disabling of machinery; improper use of materials; loitering at work; slack work; slowing down work or production; scamped work; waste of property; the publication of trade secrets; or either or any of the foregoing acts) violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform. The advocacy of such doctrine, whether by word of mouth or writing is a felony punishable as in this chapter otherwise provided."

The Oklahoma Legislature passed an act calling a constitutional convention on the first Tuesday of November, 1927, for the purpose of altering, revising or amending the present Constitution.

In 1924 only ten State Legislatures were in session A total of 4,183 statutes were enacted, mostly of local interest.

NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION.

The National Crime Commission was organized by public-spirited citizens in the summer of 1925. Assemblyman F. Trubee Davison of New York was selected as Chairman and executive offices established at No. 120 Broadway, New York City, with a statistical and research bureau attached. The other members of the Executive Committee, announced Nov. 20, are:

Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy; Mrs. Ethel Roosevelt Derby; Hugh Frayne, representing the American Federation of Labor; Herbert S. Hadley, Chancellor of Washington University and former Governor of Missouri; Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State; Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Chester H. Rowell of California, member of the Railroad Commission; Gen. James A. Drain, former Commander of the American Legion; Gen. Samuel McRoberts, Treasurer, and Charles H. Sabin, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Chairmen of subcommittees are: Mr. Baker, Social, Educational and Industrial Conditions Affecting Crime; Mr. Child, Local Organization; Mrs. Derby, Medical and Expert Testimony; Mr. Hadley, Legal Procedure, Prosecution and Judicial Administration; Mr. Roosevelt, Legal Education and Standards of Professional Conduct, Pardons, Probation, Penal Laws and Institutional Corrections; Mr. Rowell, Police.

The commission announced that:

"The suppression of crime and lawlessness in the United States appears to be an emergency requirement of this period. The National Crime Commission dedicates its services to stimulate public interest and action in the restoration of respect for the authority of the State in the performance of its fundamental duty of protecting the persons and property of its citizens.

"It expressly disclaims any purpose to take from the authorities of the Federal Government, States, municipalities, communities or citizenship the responsibility which rests squarely upon their shoulders. It will urge that organized public spirit and citizenship shall act as an auxiliary and stimulant to public authority. It will conceive one of its primary purposes to be to awaken public opinion, and it will make available facts upon which intelligent and assured conclusions and decisive action can be accepted and undertaken.

"It will assist in the creation of local crime commissions. As a central body it not only hopes to keep alive a national vigilance and to unify opinion but will attempt to obtain standardization of criminal statistics, current information, better methods of criminal identification and the general improvement of police, criminal procedure and penal results. The Crime Commission is not to be the instrument of any particular theory of cause of crime or punishment for crime."

Out of the forty-eight States, only fifteen make any pretense of securing crime statistics.

Chief Justice Taft has said: "The administration of criminal law in the United States is a disgrace to civilization. The trial of a criminal seems like a game of chance, with all the chances in favor of the criminal, and if he escapes, he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public."

Charles E. Hughes, in his address as President of the American Bar Association, said:

"We have a shocking prevalence of crime, and of crimes of violence, infractions of the plainest requirements of civilized society about which there is no debate. Our capacity to protect life itself is in question. There is a manifest failure to secure, through an adequate administration of our criminal laws and appropriate punishment of crimes, the deterrent effects which are in large part the object of these laws. * * * But we can do much at the bar and on the bench to secure the promptness, dignity and efficiency which should characterize administration. Lawyers are largely responsible, I fear, for the lowering of the standards of justice, by seeking, if not demanding, an inordinate latitude, especially in sensational cases."

SOLDIERS' BONUS ACT AND HOW IT WORKS.

The Soldiers' Bonus Bill was passed by the House March 18, 1924, by a vote of 355 to 54, and passed the Senate on April 23, by a vote of 67 to 17. Repassed after conference had adjusted slight differences it was sent to the President on May 2. President Coolidge vetoed the bill on May 15. The House passed it over the veto on May 17 by a vote of 313 to 78. The vote was: Against veto—Reps., 166; Dems., 145; Soc., 1; Ind., 1; (paired, Reps., 8; Dems., 9; Ind. 1). To sustain veto—Reps., 57; Dems., 21; (paired, Reps., 6; Dems., 3). The Senate passed the bill over the President's veto on May 19 by a vote of 59 to 26. The vote was: Against veto—Reps., 30; Dems., 27; F.-L., 2; (paired, Dems., 2). To sustain veto—Reps., 17; Dems., 9; (paired, Dems., 1). Absent and unpaired, Reps., 4, Dems., 3.

The budget for 1926 carried an estimate of $50,000,000 for the second payment to the adjusted service certificate fund established under the World War adjusted compensation act of May 19, 1924. In submitting that estimate it was stated that should the number of applications increase beyond what the then conditions indicated as being probable a supplemental estimate for the additional amount found necessary would be presented. The indications to-day are that there will be issued not less than 3,400,000 certificates of insurance at an average cost of $1,033 each. On this basis the cost of the World War adjusted compensation act will reach $3,500,000,000. The law contemplates that the financial obligation which it creates shall be equally distributed over a period of 20 years. To meet this obligation will require a payment of $106,000,000 to the fund on Jan. 1, 1926, in addition to the $50,000,000 already appropriated. Subsequent payments to the fund will require approximately $140,000,000 annually.

The number of men finally accepted and who performed actual military service is **4,051,606.**

Number of men performing overseas service but excluded from the benefits of the act by provisions thereof—**115,274.**

Number of men performing home service only but excluded from the benefits of the act by the provisions thereof—**404,822.**

Number of possible beneficiaries of the bonus—**3,531,510.**

Number of applications filed by Dec. 1, 1925—**2,761,527.**

Number of applications computed and allowed by Dec. 1, 1925—**2,669,370.**

Number of applications disallowed by the War Department by Dec. 1, 1925—**38,534.**

Number it is estimated will be computed and allowed by Jan. 1, 1926—**2,685,730.**

On Jan. 1, 1925, the date the benefits conferred by the act were due, the War Department became current in its work and had certified all valid applications received prior to Dec. 20, 1924. On March 1, 1925, the date that cash payments authorized by the act were due, the War Department had certified all valid applications received prior to Feb. 24, 1925. Since that time the department has maintained a current flow of certificates to the U. S. Veterans' Bureau of the amounts due in each case and, at the present time, the average application is despatched to that bureau within three days after its receipt, notwithstanding the many details necessary.

The size of staff necessary to put the bonus into effect was 16 commissioned officers (2 of whom are attorneys) and 2,500 civilian personnel. This number has been reduced from time to time in order to keep the strength of the personnel in exact ratio to the work before the department. There were on Dec. 1, engaged on this work 7 commissioned officers (1 of whom is an attorney) and 599 civilian personnel.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, up to Oct. 31, 1925 received **369,046** applications and certified **338,056** of these **5,698** were for less than $50 and **332,358** were for over $50 to be paid in policy form.

Of the Marine Corps **78,362** were entitled to adjusted compensation and by Oct. 1, 1925, **55,000** had made applications and **54,550** had been certified.

PROVISIONS OF THE BONUS LAW.

The World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as it is officially entitled, provides adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War at the rate of $1.25 a day for each day of overseas service and $1.00 a day for each day of home service rendered subsequently to April 5, 1917, and prior to July 1, 1919, in excess of sixty days, provided any such service began prior to Nov. 12, 1918. If the amount due the veteran is $50 or less, he is to be paid in cash; if it exceeds $50, he is to receive from the U. S. Veterans' Bureau an Adjusted Service Certificate computed in the following manner: The amount of adjusted service credit, as determined above, is multiplied by a factor corresponding to the age of the veteran at the nearest birthday to Jan. 1, 1925, or, in case he applies after that date, the nearest birthday to the first day of the month in which his application is filed. These factors are:

AGE.	Factor.	AGE.	Factor.	AGE.	Factor.
20.....	2,545	36.....	2,498	51.....	2.302
21.....	2.544	37.....	2.492	52.....	2.279
22.....	2.542	38.....	2.485	53.....	2.254
23.....	2.540	39.....	2.478	54.....	2.228
24.....	2.539	40.....	2.470	55.....	2,201
25.....	2.537	41.....	2.460	56.....	2.172
26.....	2.535	42.....	2.450	57.....	2.143
27.....	2.532	43.....	2.439	58.....	2.113
28.....	2.530	44.....	2.426	59.....	2.082
29.....	2.527	45.....	2.413	60.....	2.050
30.....	2.524	46.....	2.398	61.....	2.018
31.....	2.521	47.....	2.381	62.....	1 986
32.....	2.517	48.....	2.364	63.....	1.954
33.....	2.513	49.....	2.345	64.....	1.921
34.....	2.509	50.....	2.324	65.....	1.889
35.....	2.504				

The total thus obtained will be the face value of the veteran's policy. For example, a veteran who is 32 years old at the time his policy is issued and who would be entitled to the maximum amount of oversea credit, $625, would be entitled to $625 multiplied by 2.517, or $1,573.

Loans may be made on the policies up to 90 per cent. of their current face value any time after two years from the date of issuance. Thus on a $1,000 policy, at the end of two years a loan of $87.93 could be made. On this same policy at the end of nineteen years a loan of $831.23 would be possible. The loans may be made at any national or State bank.

The law further provides that should a veteran die without having filed an application the amount due shall be paid in cash to his dependents in the order of preference specified in the law. All applications, whether by the veterans themselves or their dependents, must, in order to receive consideration, be made on or before Jan. 1, 1928, except that in the case of veterans who die during the six months immediately preceding that date, their dependents may make application at any time within six months after the veteran's death.

All veterans up to and including rank of captain in the Army or Marine Corps, and lieutenant in the Navy are eligible, except persons who served under permanent or provisional commissions in the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps are not entitled to credit for service while holding such commissions. Women who served as yeomen in the Navy and Marine Corps and members of the Army Nurse Corps are included. Service as a civilian officer or in the Students' Army Training Corps does not count.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT.

The enactment of this legislation with its intricate restrictions and exceptions, imposed a tremendous task upon the War Department. It is possible that as many as 5,000,000 persons may submit applications, every one of which will have to receive consideration, albeit large numbers of the applicants will be found ineligible to receive compensation under the terms of the law.

The War Department, because of having prepared detailed plans for the administration of the law in anticipation of its enactment, was in a position to undertake the work as soon as funds for the purpose became available. These plans were instituted during the spring of 1922, when the Secretary of War designated Major Gen. Robert C. Davis, the Adjutant General of the Army, to devise a system of operation. Changes in the bills compelled constant alterations, modifications, and sometimes drastic changes, in the existing plans of operation.

In 1922, upon the granting of funds for the purpose, the Adjutant General accelerated the labor of perfecting the records of veterans and organizations of the World War contained in some 18,000 four-drawer filing cases, occupying about 4 acres of floor space and consisting of approximately 165,000,000 documents, in order that, in the event of the enactment of any adjusted compensation measure, the information essential as a basis for payment could be furnished with despatch and at a minimum cost of operation.

The form of application blank and instruction sheet had been prepared and concurred in by all concerned prior to the enactment of the law; proofs had been obtained from the Government Printing Office, and that establishment was ready to proceed with the printing immediately upon notice.

The bill under consideration during the spring of 1922 was passed by the House of Representatives and, in the fall of the same year, by the Senate, but failed of enactment because of President Harding's veto. This result did not, however, divert the War Department from its task of keeping intimately informed regarding the numerous bills subsequently introduced and of amending its plans to conform thereto. In consequence, when legislation was finally enacted on May 19, 1924, the department was able to present to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, before noon on the following day, complete estimates on the cost of administering the law, so far as the War Department itself was concerned. These estimates, which totaled $4,503,644 and called for a clerical force of approximately 2,500 for a period of one year, printing, office furniture, etc., were submitted by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, to Congress, with the recommendation that $3,600,000 be made available immediately and that subsequent estimates be made at the opening of Congress in December. The estimates were incorporated in the Second Deficiency Bill, which failed of enactment owing to the adjournment of Congress.

This failure to provide funds for the administration of the law placed the department in an unenviable position. Issuance of the adjusted service certificates provided for by the act was to begin on Jan. 1, 1925, and cash payments were to be made beginning March 1, 1925. This demanded that there be placed in the hands of the United States Veterans' Bureau, prior to those dates, a substantial number of certificates showing the amounts due in the cases of the veterans concerned. Before this could be accomplished, application blanks must be issued and made available for use by the veterans, and provisions made for the receipt and examination of executed applications, the verification of service claimed through comparison with individual records on file in this office (some 25 items of service being involved in each case) and the computation of the amount in dollars due in each instance. Congress would not meet until December, and without funds the department was unable to obtain the clerical assistance and supplies essential to the prosecution of the work.

In this emergency the President, on June 14, made available sufficient funds to enable the department to begin its stupendous task.

Funds for the administration of the Act were subsequently provided by Congress in the Second Deficiency Bill, approved Dec. 5, 1924, which funds were made available until June 30, 1926, by the Second Deficiency Bill of 1925.

The distribution of application blanks was commenced on June 16, 1924, the initial distribution consisting of 6,000,000 blanks which were despatched to all posts of the American Legion, chapters of the American Red Cross, camps of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, headquarters of the Disabled American Veterans, all post offices and all activities of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Veterans' Bureau. The initial distribution was so planned that on June 21, blanks were available to veterans, through the agencies mentioned, in all parts of the United States. A second distribution, involving 6,000,000 additional blanks, was begun on June 23 and completed on June 28.

The force of 233 clerks of the World War Division of the Adjutant General's Office formed the nucleus of the large clerical force needed; all others were obtained through the Civil Service Commission, but these were without experience. The instruction which included familiarizing the clerks with the essential records pertaining to veterans, including fingerprints; the filing system; and the various provisions of the new law, continued until July 26, 1924, when actual work on the applications was begun. During this period the names of 68,910 enemy aliens, conscientious objectors, and men on industrial furlough were typed, alphabetized and filed with the individual records, 4,000 reports of indebtedness to the Government on the part of former soldiers were similarly filed, pertinent data from approximately 80,000 muster rolls were carded and filed, and over a million individual papers pertaining to veterans of the World War were placed in the veterans' files.

HANDLING AN APPLICATION.

Upon the receipt of an application, a card notifying him of that fact is mailed to the applicant. The application is then placed in the hands of an examiner who scrutinizes it for possible omissions of essential information. If found incomplete, the application is returned to the veteran for necessary amendment; if found complete, it is passed to a fingerprint expert who compares the fingerprints on the application with those of the veteran made at the time of his enlistment. The application is then passed to the searcher employed on that portion of the general file where the applicant's record is kept and the statements thereon checked against the official record. If no discrepancies are found, the application, with the searcher's notations thereon, is sent to a typist who prepares a certificate in duplicate, entering thereon the necessary information contained in the application. If discrepancies do exist between the statements on the application and the entries on the official records, searching investigations are made and, after careful consideration has been given to all available evidence, a final determination is based upon the facts as shown. The case is thereupon handled as it would have been had no discrepancels been found. The certificate prepared by the typist is carefully reviewed, after which the original application is placed in the files and the certificate sent to a computing division, where the adjusted service credit is figured in dollars and cents. The certificate is then properly authenticated, securely clipped to the portion of the application containing the fingerprints, and forwarded to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau for issuance thereon of either a check or an adjusted-service certificate, as the case may be.

The United States Veterans' Bureau computes the amount of insurance from the money value shown on the certificate forwarded to it by the Adjusted Compensation Branch of the War Department. The bureau draws the checks for the cash payments based on figures furnished by the War Department.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU ORGANIZATION.

Director, Gen. Frank T. Hines; *Assistant to the Director*, John D. Cutter; *Deputy Director*, Wm. H. Conklin; *Assistant Director*, George E. Ijams.

Medical Director, Dr. E. O. Crossman; *General Counsel*, William Wolff Smith; *National Guardianship Officer*, D. G. Arnold; *Chairman Central Board of Appeals*, C. O. Shaw; *Chairman Advisory Group on Appeals*, G. E. Seaman; *Chairman Committee on Recoveries*, W. H. Close.

O. W. Clark, Assistant Director in Charge of Co-ordination Service; H. W. Breining, Assistant Director in Charge of Finance Service; C. E. Mulhearn, Assistant Director in Charge of Claims and Insurance Service.

L. G. Ament, Chief, Investigation Division; H. V. Stirling, Chief, Standardization Division; A. D. Hiller, Chief, Evaluation Division; S. M; Moore jr., Budget Officer.

L. H. Tripp, Chief, Construction Division; Leopold Stocker, Chief, Supply Division; H. W. Longfellow, Chief, Personnel Division; W. C. Black, Chief Chief Clerks' Division.

H. H. Milks, Chief, Claims Division; L. C. Jesseph, Chief, Insurance Division.

Dr. G. O. Skinner, Chief, Hospital Section, General Medical Division; Dr. W. Adams, Chief. Field Section, General Medical Division; Dr. O. D. Westcott and Dr. G. E. Seamen, Chiefs, Tuberculosis Division; Dr. Ord Everman, Chief, and Dr. L. M. Wilbor, Medical Supervisor, Neuropsychiatric Div.

STATISTICS AS OF JUNE 30, 1925.

The total amount appropriated by Congress to date for expenditure by the Veterans' Bureau aggregates $3,098,525,726.76. Appropriation for the fiscal year 1926 is $405,713,559.21, and is included above.

The total expenditures by the Veterans' Bureau to June 30, 1925, were $3,117,259,688.99, including disbursements for hospitals.

This figure includes $300,994,577.09 disbursed from allotments deducted from Service Men's pay and $464,287,295.67 disbursed from both Government Life and Term Insurance premiums, which are not included in the above table.

To June 30, 1925, 2,146,581 allotment and allowance claims, aggregating $583,197,317.38, have been paid; 1,001,931 compensation claims have been filed, of which 490,258 were allowed, 497,103 disallowed and 14,570 were pending; disbursements for death and disability compensation to June 30, 1925, totaling $730,107,737.29. There have been allowed 71,985 burial claims; 334,864 training claims were allowed (of which 179,747 entered training) and 3,483 were pending. There were 21,803 trainees on July 1, 1925, and to that date $616,751,144.65 had been disbursed for that purpose. 227,677 insurance claims have been filed, 171,319 allowed.

There have been 488,100 admissions of veterans to hospitals, 4,684,840 applications for term insurance and 485,055 applications for converted insurance have been received.

On June 30, 1925, payments of compensation were being made on 277,035 claims; payments of insurance were being made on 155,933 claims; 21,803 veterans were in training and 26,631 veterans were in hospitals.

177,328 term insurance policies, aggregating $1,372,091,391, and 375,012 converted insurance policies, aggregating $1,492,937,337.61, making a total of 552,340 policies, for $2,865,028,728.61, were in force.

SOLDIERS' BONUS GIVEN IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

STATE.	Bonus Voted.	Number of Soldiers.	Claims Filed.	Claims Paid.	Maximum Bonus.	Average Paid.
Illinois	$55,000,000	305,139	280,582	245,512	$300	$207.00
Iowa	22,000,000	114,780	105,975	100,162	350	195.70
Kansas	25,000,000	78,629	78,916	76,065	1 a day	381.00
Maine	2,400,000	32,155	32,866	31,959	100	100.00
Massachusetts	18,210,925	192,187	184,797	184,416	100	100.00
Michigan	30,750,000	161,672	160,400	149,929	300	204.31
Minnesota	22,412,442	115,181	119,243	107,212	600	.....
Missouri	19,600,000	160,361	150,000	133,025	10 a mo.	133.06
New Hampshire	1,932,800	18,150	.....	19,372	100	100.00
New Jersey	12,000,000	137,946	127,954	124,779	100	87.50
New York	48,159,565	518,864	409,829	392,981	150	117.85
North Dakota	11,000,000	29,714	.....	.....	25 a mo.	.....
Ohio	28,000,000	233,405	228,600	211,440	250	134.53
Oregon	20,000,000	40,266	33,917	21,714	435	250.00
Rhode Island	2,561,900	27,078	25,600	25,500	100	100.00
South Dakota	6,000,000	32,572	30,616	28,876	400	195.92
Vermont	1,200,000	13,026	13,100	13,022	120	91.81
Washington	12,532,504	63,775	61,992	57,426	465	217.31
Wisconsin	21,000,000	119,415	130,000	114,835	10 a mo.	137.00
Total	$359,760,136	2,394,355	2,154,445	2,022,868	.....	.....

Nineteen States, as shown in the accompanying table, have paid, are paying or are about to pay a bonus to their veterans who served in the World War. Massachusetts raised the money by a special poll tax and other special taxes; Minnesota and North Dakota by a special tax levy; and Vermont paid its bonus out of its regular funds. The others issued bonds.

The States at present paying no bonus are:

STATE.	No. of Soldiers.	STATE.	No. of Soldiers.
Alabama	83,137	Montana	24,401
Arizona	13,728	Nevada	5,617
Arkansas	72,745	New Mexico	14,728
California	152,400	N. Carolina	83,872
Colorado	43,241	Oklahoma	93,226
Connecticut	65,156	Pennsylvania	357,417
Delaware	9,180	S. Carolina	61,502
Dist. of Col	23,526	Tennessee	89,319
Florida	41,374	Texas	100,519
Georgia	99,160	Utah	21,144
Idaho	22,348	Virginia	88,606
Indiana	122,386	W. Virginia	60,866
Kentucky	85,339	Wyoming	13,488
Louisiana	78,749		
Maryland	59,483	Total	2,138,208
Mississippi	61,533		

Six States, however, instead of giving a cash bonus to veterans have voted various measures of relief and assistance. These are:

STATE.	Amount Voted.	No. of Soldiers.
California	$10,500,000	152,400
Connecticut	2,500,000	65,156
Nebraska	2,000,000	57,308
Nevada	1,000,000	5,617
Utah	1,000,000	21,144
Wyoming	2,000,000	13,488
Total	$19,000,000	315,122

Nebraska found it impossible under the Constitution to have a bond issue sufficient to pay a bonus. The Legislature in 1921 appropriated $2,000,000 which was invested by the Board of Educational Land and Funds of the State of Nebraska, the income to be used by the American Legion for the relief of disabled ex-service men and their immediate dependents. This sum, by Nov. 20, 1925, amounted to $100,000 annually, and is distributed through the State Fund Relief Committee functioning through the American Legion, Lincoln, Neb.

Maryland at the general election Nov. 4, 1924, by a vote of 92,506 to 49,544 authorized the Legislature to pass a State law to give a bonus to soldiers. A previous act providing for a bond issue of $9,000,000 for a bonus had been declared unconstitutional. The Legislature so far, however, has taken no action under the new amendment.

New York voted for an issue of $45,000,000 bonds on Nov. 6, 1923; for, 1,051,200; against, 669,444. The Soldiers' Bonus Bureau of the Adjutant General's Office, Frank S. Harris, director, administers the act. The condition of the Soldiers' Bonus administration on Nov. 23, 1925, was as follows:

Credited to State by War Department	518,864
Number not applied	109,035
Claims received	409,829
Claims paid	392,981
Claims rejected	4,225
Duplicates	607
Returned to claimant	2,689
Claims awaiting action	9,327
Approved for payment	46
Held for investigation	965
Suspended for residence	8,182
Unable to locate claimant	87
New work	47
Appropriated Chapter No. 19	$45,000,000
Appropriated Chapter No. 208	659,565
Appropriated Chapter No. 209	2,500,000
Bonuses paid	46,312,660
Expenses	520,084
Balance on hand	1,326,821
Living claims paid, number	381,794
Living claims paid, amount	44,994,272
Deceased claims paid, number	10,238
Deceased claims paid, amount	1,206,548
Incompetent claims paid, number	949
Incompetent claims paid, amount	111,840
Average payment per claim	117.85
Assigned to Veteran Mountain Camp	197,076
Assigned to disabled American veterans of World War	9,068
Average cost per claim	1.27

Approximately, therefore, the individual States have paid or authorized payment to date of bonuses to veterans $356,600,571, with $35,000,000 pending; and have paid out for relief in lieu of bonus $17,000,000; in addition the Federal Government paid the soldiers on discharge from service $270,000,000.

The grand total is approximately $678,600,071.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Comptroller General of the United States, as head of the General Accounting Office, is charged by law with the settlement and adjustment, independently of the executive departments, of all claims and demands whatever by the Government or against it, and all accounts whatever in which the Government is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, and is vested with all powers and duties previously conferred or imposed by law upon the former Comptroller of the Treasury and the six Auditors of the Treasury Department.

He superintends the recovery of all debts finally certified by audited settlements to be due the United States, and the preservation of all accounts, with their vouchers, etc., which have been finally adjusted, and countersigns all warrants authorized by law to be signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is the duty of the Comptroller General to investigate at the seat of government or elsewhere all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds.

General accounting office officials—*Comptroller General*—J. R. McCarl, Neb.; *Assistant Comptroller General*—Lurtin R. Ginn, Ind.; *Solicitor*—R. L. Golze, Pa.; *Chief of Investigations*—H. A. A. Smith, Col.; *Counsel*—M. E. Rhodes, Mo.; *Executive Officer*—J. L. Balty, Mo.; *Chief Clerk*—J. K. Willis, Pa.; *Appointment Clerk*—E. F. Inbody, Ohio; *Disbursing Clerk*—Carl Collier, Ohio.

Chiefs of Divisions—Claims, W. S. Dewhirst, Ill.; Post Office Department, C. T. M. Cutcheon, Mich.; Military, W. H. Barksdale, Tenn.; Civil, Earl Taggart, Kan.; Transportation, E. W. Moore, Md.; Bookkeeping, F. H. Bogardus, Ohio; Check Accounting, E. W. Bell, Ill.

Section 302 of the Budget and Accounting Act of June 10, 1921, provides that the Comptroller General and the Assistant Comptroller General shall hold office for fifteen years and that the Comptroller General shall not be eligible for reappointment.

The present incumbents of these offices were appointed July 1, 1921.

Labor Review for 1925.

By John J. Leary Jr.

Viewed as whole, 1925 was a good year for labor. At no time was there more than normal unemployment, though there was a great deal of part time in the spring, wages generally remained high and there were few disturbances of more than local character. The year closes with employment general, and a shortage in some industries, notably the building and the automobile trades.

The year also witnessed an end to the loss of membership in the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the organization showing a small gain for the first time since 1920. More important than this was the avoidance of the crisis in the affairs of the organization that had been feared when the time came for some other leader to take up the duties long performed by Samuel Gompers.

Improvement in the affairs of the federation also found reflection in the October convention in Atlantic City. This was the most harmonious and most aggressive convention of the organization in several years, being aptly described in The World despatches as more of a revival than a convention.

The serious disturbances of the year were, as in preceding years, in the chronically disturbed coal and textile trades, and a brief, but bitter, war between the bricklayers' and the plasterers' unions that affected building in many cities east of the Mississippi and at one time threatened to end in a nation-wide lockout affecting all building trades. The dispute was over the territorial rights of the two organizations and cost builders and investors millions. Because of the shortage of men in these trades, the loss to the combatants was slight.

In the coal industry the bituminous trade, long demoralized, was in poor condition from the opening of the year, a survey by The World of the union and non-union fields in the spring showing the industry developed to double the normal consuming capacity of the country and almost in a state of debacle. During the year many of the larger producers broke away from the United Mine Workers and began operating under lower wage scales than those set up under the Jacksonville agreement of February, 1924.

Strikes called to enforce the agreement in West Virginia and elsewhere were not generally successful. The undercutting of prices found reflection in the swing of business to non-union fields, the proportion of union and non-union production, which were as 65 to 35 when the Jacksonville agreement was made, being reversed in the summer of 1925. Some seasonal improvement came in the fall, and the soft coal mines were also helped by the strike of anthracite miners, but the degree of unemployment in all fields is heavy as the year closes.

The 158,000 men employed in the 828 anthracite mines of Pennsylvania struck on September 1 to enforce their demands for increased wages and the check-off of union dues and assessments. The main demands of the United Mine Workers were for $1 a day for all day workers, an increase for contract miners of 10 per cent. and numerous changes in conditions.

These demands were presented by the United Mine Workers of America to the Anthracite Operators Association in Atlantic City on June 26. In the resulting negotiations, the operators refused to make any concessions that would increase labor costs, and on August 4, negotiations were broken off by the miners in advance of the completion of their case and before the operators had put in any part of theirs.

This, Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the operators' policy committee, indicated in his joining of issues with John L. Lewis, spokesman for the miners, would include demands for the reduction of labor costs and some form of arbitration for the settling of all wage disputes, a position sustained by Major William W. Inglis, spokesman for the operators in the negotiations, and since.

In the textile trades, cuts have been general in the north where wages and working conditions have always been higher than in the south. In this industry as in coal, there is an over-capacity for production, and, as in coal, the older northern properties find it difficult if not impossible to meet the competition of more modern southern properties, paying lower wages and enjoying important natural advantages. Some improvement in textiles is noted as the year ends, but the trend is not sufficiently strong to warrant any hope of permanent betterment.

The building trades, as usual in recent years, enjoyed prosperity beyond the dreams of pre-war years. Not only was there general employment, but save in the matter of the bricklayers'-plasterers' dispute there was a minimum of friction the country over. As the year closes and the time for making new wage agreements approaches, the employing groups show no tendency to seek reductions, while the men are asking advances above the existing base rates.

Next to building, the automobile industry was the most prosperous. As in other industries, the early months of the year were not over-good, but the closing month sees Detroit and other large automobile centres short of help. Steel, dull in the early months, swung into heavy production in the early summer and as the year closes both orders and production approach the peak.

The garment trades have not been as prosperous as others, partly because of the high retail prices for clothing and partly because of the radical changes fashion constantly decrees in the women's part of the industry. There have been no serious labor troubles in these trades, nor in boots and shoes.

The transportation trades also have been free from labor disturbances. On the railroads the shopmen are slowly rebuilding the lines shattered by the strike of 1922 and the trainmen and conductors are seeking a restoration of the rates in effect prior to the summer of 1921 when a 12 per cent. cut was made effective. These negotiations are proceeding quietly.

During the year the American Federation of Labor and organizations not affiliated with it maintained their fight against Communism, and generally with success. The exception has been the needle trades centring in New York in which the conservatives have lost ground. In the International Ladies Garment Workers an attempt to discipline leaders of three New York locals for alleged Communism ended in the extremists securing much of what they had asked.

Communists also made distinct progress in the fur workers' union, like the ladies' garment workers affiliated with the federation, and caused not a little trouble in the largest of the non-affiliated bodies, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The extent of radical gains is not now measureable. That the control of the needle trades has largely passed from the more conservative to the radicals is not, however, to be denied.

GROWTH OF LABOR BANKS.

Labor banks, which a year ago had passed the novelty stage, increased during the year at a rate of about one a month. During the year there was one fatality, the Producers' and Consumers Bank of Philadelphia, which through "frozen credits" and poor loans was forced into the hands of receivers. Generally speaking, however, the banks and other investment companies owned or controlled by labor groups or organizations prospered. The movement gained in strength and in public esteem.

The largest single group of institutions, that controlled by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers through its holdings and that of its members, expanded during the year. The one consolidation of labor banks during the year was effected by this group, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bank and Trust Company of Birmingham, Ala., taking over the Federated Bank and Trust Company of that city.

The Brotherhood investment group suffered the loss of Warren S. Stone, who may be termed the real father of labor banking. His death was followed by many changes in the management, the chief of which was the taking over of Mr. Stone's duties by William B. Prenter, long associated with the financial affairs of the Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood group of banks and investment now consists of these institutions:

B. of L. E. Co-operative National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. of L. E. Co-operative Trust Company, New York, N. Y.
B. of L. E. Bank and Trust Company, Birmingham, Ala.
Nottingham Savings and Banking Company, Nottingham, Ohio.
B. of L. E. National Bank, Boston, Mass.
People's Co-operative State Bank, Hammond, Ind.
Labor National Bank of Montana, Three Forks, Mont.
B. of L. E. Title and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brotherhood Co-operative National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.
Brotherhood State Bank, Hillyard, Wash.
Brotherhood Co-operative National Bank, Portland, Ore.
Brotherhood Bank and Trust Company, Seattle, Wash.
Brotherhoods Co-operative National Bank, Spokane, Wash.
Transportation Brotherhoods National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
Brotherhood Investment Company.
Brotherhood Holding Company.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers also has a large interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York City.

The largest of those controlled by the Brotherhood is the Cleveland bank which had, according to its latest report, $1,000,000 capital, $344,498 surplus and undivided profits, and total resources of $28,082,841.

The largest of the independent labor banks, and the one labor bank with the largest capital and surplus, is the Federation Bank of New York in which Peter J. Brady is the dominating spirit. This has $1,500,000 capital and surplus, undivided profits of $83,620 and total resources as of Nov. 14, 1925, of $13,613,560.

Other labor banks are:
Mt. Vernon Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.
United Bank and Trust Company, Tucson, Ariz.
People's Co-operative State Bank, Hammond, Ind.
San Bernardino Valley Bank, San Bernardino, Cal.
Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Amalgamated Bank of New York, New York City.
Telegraphers' National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.
Brotherhood Savings and Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
United Labor Bank and Trust Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
International Union Bank, New York City.
First National Bank in Bakersfield, Bakersfield, Cal.
Labor National Bank of Great Falls, Great Falls Mont.
Farmers' and Workingmen's Savings Bank, Jackson, Mich.
The People's National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.
Labor Co-operative National Bank, Paterson, N. J.
Brotherhood State Bank, Kansas City, Kan.
Amalgamated Bank of Philadelphia, Phila., Pa.
Labor Co-operative National Bank, Newark, N. J.

The total capital of these labor banks is slightly in excess of $8,000,000; surplus and undivided profits are in excess of $3,000,000; and total resources exceed $101,000,000.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD.

The co-operative movement as it exists to-day has its forerunner in the Rochdale Pioneer Society founded eighty-one years ago, in 1844. While they did not originate co-operation, they founded the Archetypal Society and inaugurated the co-operative movement in Great Britain in a form that has extended around the globe. The International Co-operative Alliance was founded in 1895. It now comprises co-operative organizations in some thirty countries, including Canada and the United States. No complete figures are available regarding distributive co-operation in the United States later than those for 1920 (printed herewith), collected by the United States Labor Bureau of Statistics.

The Co-operative League (the Central Union of Co-operative Societies of the United States) reported that on Jan. 1, 1924, it was composed of 328 affiliated societies with a total membership of 95,400, embracing about one-tenth of the distributive societies in the United States. Its President, J. B. Warbusse, said:

"By far the largest number of co-operative stores continues to be among the farmers in small country towns rather than among industrial workers, the farmers continuing to promote co-operative societies with signal success."

The Bureau of Labor found the average amount of business done in 1920 per society was $99,406, and per member $378. The average for the consumers' societies was $100,354 (per member, $353), and for agricultural, $95,618 (per member, $530).

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BY STATES, IN 1920.

State.	Consumers' Societies.		Agricultural Societies.	
	Members.	Paid-in Share Capital.	Members.	Paid-in Share Capital.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Ala	293	13,874	.....	.....
Alaska	200	41,000	.....	.....
Ark	963	35,940	.....	.....
Cal	18,745	478,726	.....	.....
Col	1,755	164,305	1,370	238,800
Conn	4,473	104,691	60	2,000
Fla	148	18,500	.....	.....
Idaho	583	35,325	276	74,505
Ill	13,068	1,213,256	559	80,190
Ind	1,438	88,519	261	48,800
Iowa	3,601	785,583	591	62,120
Kan	9,709	514,775	19,581	1,639,626
Ky	663	231,200	650	43,800
La	297	20,167	.....	.....
Me	1,858	58,820	532	23,030
Md	2,397	79,515	.....	.....
Mass	18,797	267,787	57	2,779
Mich	8,830	384,344	438	22,360
Minn	13,513	1,554,661	2,081	274,715
Miss	100	11,000	.....	.....
Mo	2,634	118,312	1,413	92,655
Mont	1,699	206,274	1,733	197,296
Neb	7,553	882,460	10,378	1,572,881
N. H	53	2,500	.....	.....
N. J	1,480	28,687	.....	.....
N. M	554	24,800	135	25,000
N. Y	10,193	263,301	.....	.....
N. C	210	35,974	.....	.....
N. D	3,207	691,988	482	92,375
Ohio	5,093	172,750	953	76,467
Okla	298	46,350	2,131	204,382
Ore	2,036	14,530	78	6,600
Pa	7,768	273,547	.....	.....
R. I	1,107	26,134	.....	.....
S. C	427	11,670	.....	.....
S. D	1,755	291,670	1,515	196,529
Tenn	814	55,100	.....	.....
Tex	3,836	61,958	.....	.....
Vt	140	2,636	.....	.....
Va	543	32,544	.....	.....
Wash	5,550	305,027	190	42,000
W. Va	1,430	92,589	.....	.....
Wis	31,148	1,517,184	17,887	6,061,035
Wyo	255	31,000	.....	.....
Total	191,147	11,290,973	63,351	11,079,945

Co-operative societies abroad are on the same lines as those in the United States, namely, lending (credit, or banking), producing and marketing, selling and buying, and manufacturing. The last named type is more developed in foreign countries than on this side of the Atlantic.

There are, outside the United States, over 100,000 co-operative societies, with a membership of more than 40,000,000 persons, according to the 1925 edition of the People's Year Book, published by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

CO-OPERATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Co-operative Union of the United Kingdom consisted, in 1923, of 1,441 societies, of which 1,314 were distributive societies, nine distributive federations, 105 productive societies, four supply associations, six special societies, and three wholesale societies.

The total membership of the union comprised 4,618,819 persons; share and loan capital, £126,903,883; sales in 1923, £258,449,666; net surplus £17,521,001; number of employees, 186,500; salaries and wages in 1923, £24,218,709.

Of the membership of the distributive societies 3,869,825 were in England and Wales; 653,474 in Scotland and 45,957 in Ireland. The sales of the distributive societies in 1923 were £165,490,038; those of the distributive federations, £186,123.

There are two classes of the productive societies, one including consumers, the other mainly workers. Together, the productive societies in 1923 did a trade of £5,104,600.

The English Wholesale Society in 1923 did a trade of £105,101,558, of which £66,205,566 was distributive; the Scottish Wholesale did a distributive trade of £17,261,828; the Irish Agricultural Wholesale showed a deficit of £24,011 on its distributive trade of £353,350.

Of the co-operative employees, 77,691 were engaged in 1923 in the production and 108,809, together earning £24,218,709, in distribution.

The productive activities of the union's wholesale societies included crackers, preserves, soap, flour, tobacco, lard, margarine, printing, rope and twine, coal mining, flannel blankets, hosiery, corsets, skirts underclothing, woolen goods, weaving, clothing, creameries, boots and shoes, furniture, brushes, buckets, iron mills, tinplate, paint and varnish, and pottery. Profit was shown in the manufacture of crackers, soap, flour, lard, margarine, coal mining, iron, paint and varnish, and pottery. All the rest showed losses.

IN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a brief summary from the latest available reports of the co-operative activities in other foreign countries:

Australia—There are 137 distributive societies of co-operatives of the Rochdale type. The sales of these societies in 1923 amounted to £6,563,598. In South Australia there is a Co-operative Union. New South Wales has a union and also a Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Austria—The Union of German-Austrian Consumers' Societies has, in Austria, 113 retail societies, with 574,000 members; 81 of the societies, in 1923, reported a sales turnover of the value of 848,996,469,000 crowns, with savings deposits of 34,330,455 crowns. The Austrian Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1923 sold goods to the value of 466,564,209 crowns, and had savings deposits of 6,348,294,400 crowns.

Belgium—The Federation of Co-operative Societies (allied with the Socialist labor movement) has over 231,000 members, with a sales turnover in 1923 of the value of 88,903,220 francs. It has a hosiery factory and a creamery.

Canada—The Co-operative Union has over 7,000 members, with 1921 sales valued at $2,465,253. The United Grain Growers, Limited (Manitoba), has 35,748 members, whose collective turnover in 1923 totaled $53,332,987.

Czechoslovakia—The Central Union of Czech Co-operative Societies has 1,371 member societies, of which 477 are consumers' societies; total membership of consumers' societies 498,979; 1923 sales turnover was valued at 1,136,588,719 crowns. The Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1921 sold articles valued at 980,355,322 crowns. It manufactures spices, underclothing, foodstuffs, malt, breadstuffs and brick, and has printing works. The Union of German Economic Societies in 1921 had 303,000 members, with sales valued at 712,625,447 crowns; and with savings deposits of 48,211,352 crowns. The union makes foodstuffs, ribbon, knit goods and linen goods.

Denmark—The Co-operative Wholesale Society has 1,806 member societies with 337,700 members, and a 1923 sales turnover valued at 146,958,840 crowns. It produced in 1923 goods valued at 40,555,914 crowns, comprising hosiery, clothing, bicycles, soap, rope, margarine, mustard, chocolate and candy. It has seed growing and testing ground.

Finland—The General Co-operative Union in 1921 had 485 societies, with 477,584 members, and sales totaling in value 1,025,963,975 marks, of which the wholesale turnover was 359,143,294 marks. The wholesale turnover in 1923 was 517,308,204 marks. The Central Union of Consumers' Societies (Socialist) had 157,800 members, with savings totaling 26,900,000 marks, and a sales turnover in 1921 valued at 672,965,598 marks, and in 1922 a sales turnover valued at 464,606,725 marks.

France—The National Federation of Consumers' Societies, which is said to comprise nearly half (1,562) of the distributive co-operative organizations in that country, has 1,340,000 members; total sales in 1922 were valued at 1,116,270,256 francs. The co-operatives make boots and shoes, chocolate, canned food, roasted coffee, underclothing and lumber. They have a bank. Sales of the French Wholesale Society in 1923 amounted to 270,000,000 francs.

Germany—The Central Union of Consumers' Societies had a membership in 1923 of 1,300 societies with 3,375,370 members; the sales turnover in 1921 was 5,197,286,852 marks, mostly from bakery and butchering. The German Co-operative Wholesale Society produced in 1921 goods (cigars and tobacco, matches, soap, edible paste, mustard, spices, sweetmeats, chocolate, boxes, brushes, weaving, fish curing) valued at 234,784,773 marks; the total turnover on sales in 1923 was 13,799,071,745,000,000,000 marks. They also have a bank and do printing and publishing.

Holland—The Central Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies has 135 affiliated societies with 126,725 members, with sales in 1921 valued at 45,000,000 florins. The Roman Catholics, as well as the Protestants, also have co-operative societies, which together have about 100,000 members. The Co-operative Wholesale Society grinds grain, makes soap and clothing, and in 1921 had sales valued at 14,215,538 gulden.

Hungary—The Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Society (the *Hangya*) has 900,000 members, in 1,945 branches, with a 1921 sales turnover valued at 3,000,000,000 crowns.

The Hangya makes soap, chemicals, rope, matches, brushes, cutlery and liquor, all of which brought 200,000,000 crowns in 1921.

The Central Union of Labor Co-operative Societies has 180,000 members, with wholesale sales in 1920 valued at 400,000,000 crowns.

India, British—There are 42,000 agricultural credit societies with 1,400,000 members.

Italy—The National League of Co-operative Societies has 3,600 distributing branches, 2,700 producing bodies, 700 farm organizations, and 1,000 miscellaneous societies; total membership, 2,000,000; in 1920, 770 distributive societies sold articles valued at 661,800,000 lire; in 1921, the output of 33 producing bodies totaled 331,582,000 lire; 243 agricultural branches in 1921 farmed 128,571 acres. There are several co-operative banks.

Japan—There are 13,770 co-operative societies, with 2,850,000 members, of which 40,000 belong to consumers' co-operatives.

Jugo-Slavia—The General Federation of Co-operative Unions comprises 4,131 societies—credit, agricultural and handicraft.

Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia (the Baltic States)—In Esthonia the co-operatives have 90,000 members, with sales in 1923 valued at 2,000,000,000 marks; in Latvia, 50,000 members, with year's sales valued at 349,690,472 rubles (also operating a saw-mill and a factory); in Lithuania, 45,000 members, with year's sales valued at 50,000,000 marks. There the union does pig slaughtering and preserves meat.

New Zealand—There are twenty distributive co-operative societies, united in the Co-operative Union and Wholesale.

Norway—The Co-operative Wholesale Society has over 96,401 members, in 416 member societies, which in 1923 had total sales valued at 108,971,000 crowns. It has an insurance branch, and a bank, and it makes tobacco products and margarine.

Poland—The Union of Consumers' Societies has 149 member societies with a membership of 171,247, with sales in 1923 valued at 7,400,000 francs. The union makes soap, lumber, and exports farm products. The Union of Working and Co-operative Societies has 170,000 members, and sold in 1921, at wholesale, goods valued at 531,000,000 marks.

Portugal—The National Federation of Co-operative Societies has 95,000 members, with sales in 1921 valued at 1,312,313 escudos.

Roumania—The town societies of co-operatives are under the patronage of the Government Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, and number 107,000, with 1921 sales valued at 322,374,058 lei. The rural joint supply and sale societies have 210,000 members, and sold in 1921 goods valued at over 250,000,000 lei. The rural credit societies have 753,000 members and operate banks, which loaned, in 1920, over 476,000,000 lei, mostly for the increase of farm production.

Russia—At the beginning of 1923 there were 26,006 consumers' societies of various types. 16,647 agricultural societies, and 4,818 workers' co-operative productive societies. The All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies (the Centrosoyus) operates as a wholesale trading organization, as well as an organizing, an educational and a propagandist institution for the benefit of the Russian distributive co-operative movement. In 1923 the Centrosoyus comprised 87 federations, with 26,000 societies, and total sales in 1922 amounting in value to 66,500,000 gold rubles, it is asserted. The Centrosoyus publishes a daily paper and a weekly paper. They do operate a bank, but the bank is now independent.

Spain—The Catalonian co-operatives have 50,000 members, with 1921 sales over 50,000,000 pesetas in value. The North-of-Spain co-operatives have 15,000 members, and 1921 sales valued at 15,519,904 pesetas. There also are 8,000 co-operatives at Valencia. In addition, there are workers' co-operatives, as well as the Roman Catholic Union.

Sweden—The Co-operative Union has 886 affiliated societies with 274,269 members, with sales in 1923 valued at 72,300,000 crowns. It has a bank, a margarine factory and a corn mill.

Switzerland—The Union of Consumers' Societies has 516 affiliated societies with 363,000 members, its sales were valued at 119,519,480 francs, and savings deposits of 7,551,291 francs. It makes boots and shoes, prints, binds books, roasts coffee, grinds spices, grinds corn, refines fat, makes yeast, makes sauerkraut and charcoal, furniture and barrels; has a dairy, a "garden village" and an insurance company.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

According to the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, dues paying membership in the unions affiliated with it during the sixteen months ending Aug. 31, 1923, averaged 2,926,468. This number does not represent the actual membership, in that members out of work or on strike do not as a rule pay dues, though they continue to hold membership cards. Indeed so well informed a person as Samuel Gompers, speaking at the Portland convention, declared he did not know, and did not know where he could learn, the actual membership at any given time. The actual membership was approximately 3,350,000.

The average membership on which dues were paid to the Federation for twenty-eight years beginning in 1897 follows:

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1897	264,825	1911	1,761,835
1898	278,016	1912	1,770,145
1899	349,422	1913	1,996,004
1900	548,321	1914	2,020,671
1901	787,537	1915	1,946,347
1902	1,024,399	1916	2,072,702
1903	1,465,800	1917	2,371,434
1904	1,676,200	1918	2,726,478
1905	1,494,300	1919	3,260,068
1906	1,454,200	1920	4,078,740
1907	1,538,970	1921	3,906,528
1908	1,586,885	1922	3,195,635
1909	1,482,872	1923	2,926,468
1910	1,562,112	1924	2,900,000

Outside of the American Federation of Labor there are organizations of workers with an estimated total membership of 600,000, of which number some 500,000 are credited to the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods. This makes a total membership of approximately 4,000,000, or substantially the membership reported by the federation in 1920, when all organizations were at their peak in membership.

The Labour International Year Book for 1923, prepared by the Labour Research Department and published by the Labour Publishing Company, Ltd., 38 Great Ormond Street, London, gives the total membership claimed by the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) as of August, 1922, as 21,991,615.

It is stated that no account is taken in the figures of minority affiliations of the R. I. L. U. (Red International Labor Unions).

The statistical department of the Federation also lists the trade union membership of Mexico at 800,000; of Australia as 684,000; and of New Zealand as 83,000; which with the 4,000,000 in the United States makes a grand total of 27,558,615.

The officials of the International Federation of Trade Unions, submitted the membership figures and their report to the Third Ordinary Congress, which was held at Vienna, Austria, in June, 1924. The figures are as of December 31, 1923.

Europe:	Austria	1,049,949	(a)
	Belgium	618,871	
	Bulgaria	14,803	
	Czechoslovakia	388,294	(a)
	Denmark	233,116	
	France	757,847	(a)
	Germany	7,187,251	
	Great Britain	4,369,268	
	Holland	182,893	
	Hungary	167,242	
	Italy	212,016	
	Jugo-Slavia	66,166	
	Latvia	12,658	
	Luxemburg	12,100	(a)
	Poland	369,991	
	Roumania	36,000	
	Spain	211,085	
	Sweden	313,022	
	Switzerland	155,000	
Asia:	Palestine	8,000	
North America:	Canada	152,500	
Africa:	South Africa	10,000	
	Total	16,528,072	

(a) December 31, 1922.

The report of the International Federation of Trade Unions states that the Trade Union Federations of Norway, (96,000); Greece, (170,000) Argentina, (75,000) and Peru, (25,000), are no longer affiliated with the Federation. To offset these losses, however, the International Trade Federation of Jugo-Slavia, Palestine and Roumania have affiliated.

The membership of organizations throughout the world not affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, including all organizations in the United States and in Russia, is as follows:

Christian Unions	3,025,525
Unions with extremist tendencies	825,758
Communist Unions	5,358,064
Neutral Unions	3,965,148
Fascist in Italy	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	7,179,785
Total	22,354,280

The total number of organized workers therefore is 40,928,610.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor has its headquarters in the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. The national officers, re-elected Oct. 15, 1925, at Atlantic City, N. J., are;

Executive Council—President, William Green; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, 25 Gilmore St., Wollaston, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Third Vice-President, T. A. Rickert, Room 506, 175 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Fourth Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fifth Vice-President, Matthew Woll, Room 701, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Sixth Vice-President, Martin F. Ryan, 503 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Seventh Vice-President, James Wilson, Second Nat. Bk. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Eighth Vice-President, James P. Noonan, I. A. of M. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

In the federation are 107 national and international unions representing 31,261 local unions, four departments, 49 State branches and 855 city centrals, and 2,878,297 paid-up members, with a total membership of 3,500,000.

The receipts for the last fiscal year were $746,348; and the expenditures, $533,295. The balance on hand was $231,053.

Departments—Building Trades, Wm. J. Tracy, Sec.-Treas., Rms. 500-505 A. F. of L. Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Metal Trades, A. J. Berres, Sec.-Treas., Rms. 400-403 A. F. of L. Bldg.; Railroad Employees, John Scott, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 402, 844 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; Union Label Trades, John J. Manning, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 202, A. F. of L. Bldg., Wash., D. C.

The national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with the names of the several Presidents, (or Secretary-Treasurers) and the addresses of the headquarters are as follows:

Actors and Artists. Paul D. Dullzell, 115 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.

Asbestos Workers. Thomas J. McNamara, Sec.-Treas., 803 United Home Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers. Charles F. Hohmann, 2719 Best Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International. Jacob Fischer, Sec.-Treas., 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters. William McCarthy, Rm. 821, Longacre Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Blacksmiths. William F. Kramer, Sec.-Treas., 2922 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Boilermakers. Joseph Flynn, Sec.-Treas., Suite 504, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kan.

Bookbinders. Felix J. Belair, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 308, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Boot and Shoe Workers. C. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas., 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Brewery. John Rader, 2347-51 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers. John J. Gleeson, 1417 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Brick and Clay Workers. William Tracy, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 440, 323-331 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. W. J. McCain, 1615-20 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Broom and Whisk Makers. Will R. Boyer, Sec.-Treas., 853 King Place, Chicago, Ill.

Building Service Employees. Claude F. Peters, Sec.-Treas., 166 West Washington St., 6th floor, Chicago, Ill.

Carmen. E. William Weeks, Sec.-Treas., 508 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Carpenters and Joiners. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Carvers. Frank Detlef, 8605 85th St., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.

Cigarmakers. George W. Perkins, Rm. 620, 508 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Clerks. Thomas F. Flaherty, 300 A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Clerks, Railway. George S. Levi, Sec.-Treas.,

7th floor, Brotherhood Railway Clerks' Bldg., Court and Vine Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Clerks, Retail. H. J. Conway, Sec.-Treas., Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.

Cloth Hat Workers. Max Zuckerman, 621 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Conductors. W. O. Murphy, Sec.-Treas., 360-361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo.

Coopers. Forrest M. Krepps, Sec.-Treas., Meriweather Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.

Diamond Workers. Andries Meyer, 132 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Draftsmen. C. L. Rosemund, 200 A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Electrical Workers. G. M. Bugniazet, I. A. of M. Bldg., Ninth and Mt. Vernon Place, Wash., D. C.

Elevator Constructors. Joseph F. Murphy, Sec.-Treas., 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Engineers. Dave Evans, Sec.-Treas., 6334 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Engravers, Metal. Bjarne H. Alstad, Sec.-Treas., 53 Alford St., Rochester, N. Y.

Engravers, Photo. Henry F. Schmal, Sec.-Treas., 3136 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Federal Employees. Gertrude McNally, Sec.-Treas., 10 B St., S.W., Washington D. C.

Fire Fighters. George J. Richardson, Sec.-Treas., 105 A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Firemen and Oilers. C. L. Shamp, Sec.-Treas., 3615 No. 24th St., Omaha, Neb.

Foundry Employees. Leonard Holtschult, Sec.-Treas., 418 Calumet Bldg., 7th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Fur Workers. Andrew Wenneis, Sec.-Treas., 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

Garment Workers, United. B. A. Larger, Sec.-Treas., 117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Garment Workers, Ladies. Abe Baroff, Sec.-Treas., 3 W. 16th St., N. Y. C.

Glass Bottle Blowers. Harry Jenkins, Rm. 1006, Colonial Trust Bldg., 13th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Cutters and Flatteners. Joseph L. Fortune, Sec.-Treas., 1104 Standard Life Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Glass Workers, Flint. Charles J. Shipman, Sec.-Treas., Rms. 337-46 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Glass Workers, National. George Connell, 712 Park Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Glove Workers. Elizabeth Christman, Sec.-Treas., 311 So. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters. Sam Squibb, 25 School St., Quincy, 69, Mass.

Hatters, United. Martin Lawlor, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 418, Bible House, New York City.

Hod Carriers. A. Persion, Sec.-Treas., 25 School St., Quincy, 69, Mass.

Horse Shoers. Hubert S. Marshall, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 605, Second Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees. Jere L. Sullivan, Sec.-Treas., 530 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. David J. Davis, 510 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jewelry Workers. J. Eisenberg, Sec.-Treas., 58 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Lathers. A. D. Yoder, Sec.-Treas., Lathers' Bldg. Detroit Ave. and West 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers. Harry L. Morrison, Sec.-Treas., 799 2d Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Leather Workers. J. J. Pfeiffer, Sec.-Treas., Rms. 600-602 Walsix Bldg., 6th and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Letter Carriers. M. T. Finnan, 405 A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Letter Carriers, Rural. George F. Klinker, Lafayette, Ind.

Lithographers. James M. O'Connor, Sec.-Treas., 205 W. 14th St., New York City.

Longshoremen. John J. Joyce, Sec.-Treas., 744 Bramson Bldg., Buifalo, N. Y.

Machinists. E. C. Davison, Sec.-Treas., I. A. of M. Bldg., 9th and Mt. Vernon Place, Wash., D. C.*

Maintenance of Way Employees. E. E. Milliman, Sec.-Treas., 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

Marble Polishers, Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers. Stephen C. Hogan, 406 E. 149th St., New York City.

Masters, Mates and Pilots. John H. Pruett, 24 Moore St., New York, N. Y.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Dennis Lane, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 604, 160 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Metal Workers. William L. Sullivan, Sec.-Treas., Rms. 635-642 Transportation Bldg., Wash., D. C.*

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Ernest Mills, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 502, Mercantile Bldg., 15th and Arapahoe Sts., Denver, Col.

Mine Workers of America, United. Thomas Kennedy, Sec.-Treas, 1101 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Moulders. Victor Kleiber, Edwards Bldg., 530 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Musicians. William Kerngood, 239-241 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Oil and Field Refinery Workers. J. L. Coulter, Sec.-Treas., 208½ W. 12th St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Charles J. Lammert, Sec.-Treas., Lafayette, Ind.

Paper Makers. Matthew Burns, 25 So. Hawk St., Albany, N. Y.

Pattern Makers. James Wilson, Rms. 1008-9 Second National Bank Bldg., 9th and Main Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pavers. Edward I. Hannah, 336 E. 59th St., New York, N. Y.

Paving Cutters. Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass.

Piano and Organ Workers. Jacob Fischer, 260 E. 138th St., New York. N. Y.

Plasterers. T. A. Scully, Sec.-Treas., 301 Castell Bldg., Middletown, Ohio.

Plumbers and Steamfitters. Thomas E. Burke, Sec.-Treas., 1138 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Polishers, Metal. Charles R. Atherton, Sec.-Treas., Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Potters. John McGillvray, Sec.-Treas., Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Powder and High Explosive Workers. Geo. W. Hawkins, Sec.-Treas., Columbus, Kan.

Printers and Die Stampers. James E. Goodyear, 1630 W. Louden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants. Joseph C. Orr, Sec.-Treas., Pressmen's Home, Tennessee.

Pulp and Paper Mill Workers. John P. Burke, Drawer V, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Quarry Workers. Fred W. Suitor, Sec.-Treas., Scampini Bldg., Barre, Vt.

Railway Employees. W. D. Mahon, 260 E. High St., Detroit, Mich.

Railway Mail. H. W. Strickland, Rms. 506-8 A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Roofers. Joseph M. Gavlak, Sec.-Treas., 3091 Coleridge Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Seamen's. Victor A. Olander, Sec.-Treas., 359 No. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Siderographers. Joseph L. Heffern, 2232 Decatur Place, Washington, D. C.

Signalmen. T. A. Austin, Sec.-Treas., 4750 No. Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

Stage Employees. Richard J. Green, Sec.-Treas., 110 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers. Charles A. Sumner, Sec.-Treas., 3110 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

Stonecutters. Joseph Blasey, Sec.-Treas., Box 767, Indianapolis, Ind.

Stove Mounters. Frank Grimshaw, Sec.-Treas., 6466 Jefferson Ave. East, Detroit, Mich.

Switchmen. M. R. Welch, Sec.-Treas., 39 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tailors. Thomas Sweeney, 6753 Stony Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Teachers. F. G. Stecker, Sec.-Treas., Rm. 512, 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Teamsters. Thomas L. Hughes, Sec.-Treas., 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Telegraphers, Railroad. Leonard Jackson Ross, Sec.-Treas., 3673 West Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Telegraphers, Commercial. Frank B. Powers, 113 So. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Textile Workers. Sara A. Conboy, Sec.-Treas., Rms. 108-112 Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Tobacco Workers. E. Lewis Evans, Sec.-Treas., Rms. 50-53, Our Home Life Insurance Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Tunnel and Subway Constructors. John J. Collins, Sec.-Treas., 246 E. 116th St., New York City.

Typographical. J. W. Hays, Sec.-Treas., Meridian and 28th Sts., Indianapolis, Ind.

Upholsterers. William Kohn, 230 E. 58th St., N. Y. C.

Wall Paper Crafts. Edwin Gentzler, 727 West King St., York, Pa.

Weavers' Amalgamated. Joseph Hurley, 19 West Ashland St., Brockton, Mass.

Weavers' Protective. Charles C. Bradley, Sec.-Treas., 9122 89th St., Woodhaven, New York.

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*Railway shop craft unions, which with "Big Four" brotherhoods make up so-called "standard railroad unions."

UNAFFILIATED LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Railway Brotherhoods.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, President, William B. Prenter, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 88,000 members.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, President, D. B. Robertson, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 108,401 members.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, President, W. G. Lee, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 200,000 members.

Order of Railway Conductors of America. Presi-

dent, L. E. Sheppard, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 60,000 members.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y. President, Sidney Hillman, 140,000 members.

Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Workers of the World (1905) with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., have a membership of about 30,000. Ch. Gen. Exec. Bd., R. E. Daly; Gen. Sec.-Treas., J. Grady.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by United States Department of Labor.)

NO. OF DISPUTES FOR WHICH NO. OF EMPLOYEES WAS REPORTED; NO. OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED; AVERAGE NO. OF EMPLOYEES PER DISPUTE.

YEAR.	No. of Dispute.	No. of Employees.	Ave. No. of Employees Per Dispute.	YEAR.	No. of Dispute.	No. of Employees.	Ave. No. of Employees Per Dispute.	YEAR.	No. of Dispute.	No. of Employees.	Ave. No. of Employees Per Dispute.
1916	2,667	1,599,917	600	1919	2,665	4,160,348	1,561	1922	865	1,608,321	1,859
1917	2,325	1,227,254	528	1920	2,226	1,463,054	657	1923	1,132	744,948	658
1918	2,151	1,239,989	576	1921	1,785	1,099,247	616	1924	872	654,453	751

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1924.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Not Stated.	Total.
1916	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917	288	211	318	445	463	328	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919	199	198	192	270	431	322	381	417	425	334	165	140	156	3,630
1920	280	214	288	427	422	317	298	264	231	192	106	108	264	3,411
1921	238	172	194	292	575	152	167	143	124	90	92	76	70	2,385
1922	131	96	75	108	102	59	92	94	81	62	62	40	81	1,083
1923	65	71	113	207	238	130	143	104	91	114	64	55	111	1,506
1924	93	65	116	143	154	97	89	81	71	74	59	40	145	1,227

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES.

STATE AND SECTION.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	STATE AND SECTION.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Ala	13	18	25	15	4	6	.....	Neb	11	17	12	11	3	1	2
Alaska	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Nev	7	5	4	1	3	1	1
Ariz	4	7	9	4	1	1	.....	N. H	17	34	32	6	30	6	8
Ark	11	7	15	7	2	2	2	N. J	138	183	145	125	65	73	91
Cal	94	102	120	99	37	47	29	N. Mex	2	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Canal Z	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Y	689	536	600	384	190	380	270
Col	32	31	22	27	7	3	5	N. C	14	22	21	26	6	6	4
Conn	92	135	128	61	25	43	23	N. D	3	.....	4	8	2	1	1
Del	14	11	10	4	1	1	.....	Ohio	197	237	206	167	72	62	68
D. of C	13	10	14	5	4	6	5	Okla	19	32	24	29	9	2	6
Fla	20	30	9	19	5	4	2	Ore	18	38	22	23	8	15	13
Ga	40	39	29	21	3	4	4	Pa	311	280	250	222	99	232	256
Hawaii	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	P. Rico	5	58	118	3	24	.....	4
Idaho	10	10	5	3	.....	1	.....	R. I	53	78	89	42	37	25	5
Ill	248	267	254	164	61	72	80	S. C	3	11	5	12	2	1	1
Ind	76	106	99	61	15	35	28	S. D	3	3	5	3	.....	.....	1
Iowa	41	57	47	42	15	14	15	Tenn	26	40	27	28	8	7	9
Kan	41	45	14	21	4	5	6	Texas	41	50	73	64	10	15	16
Ky	19	26	22	17	10	9	12	Utah	14	22	14	5	1	1	2
La	23	51	37	29	8	16	7	Vt	9	14	12	2	13	.....	.....
Maine	36	40	22	24	11	7	6	Va	37	28	31	14	5	3	4
Md	72	41	57	27	12	18	25	Virgin Is.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mass	347	396	377	201	139	216	97	Wash	130	113	69	63	22	36	15
Mich	60	84	63	71	18	18	10	W. Va	50	63	49	28	8	28	23
Minn	40	49	50	45	8	14	4	Wis	54	77	68	41	21	10	15
Miss	5	2	4	9	.....	1	.....	Wyo	5	4	6	4	.....	1	1
Mo	105	69	63	54	26	27	35								
Mont	33	23	16	21	2	7	1	Total	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,083	1,506	1,227

NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS.

INDUSTRY.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Building trades	394	468	434	473	521	583	113	206	267
Clothing industry	227	495	436	322	336	240	215	357	223
Furniture industry	50	43	26	35	26	17	4	12	34
Iron and steel workers	72	56	74	76	25	25	10	10	7
Leather workers	34	19	16	27	32	26	17	17	5
Lumber industry	44	299	76	46	38	25	10	19	6
Metal trades	547	515	441	581	452	194	82	111	57
Mining industry	416	449	208	176	183	95	49	159	177
Paper manufacturing	54	41	40	47	39	42	12	16	6
Printing and publishing	27	41	40	71	83	506	56	19	12
Shipbuilding	31	106	140	109	45	20	4	6	1
Slaughtering, meat cutting and packing	70	38	42	74	42	30	6	11	14
Stone	61	26	14	13	29	34	61	15	15
Textile	261	247	212	273	211	114	115	134	79
Tobacco	63	47	50	58	38	19	12	16	12
Transportation, steam and electric	228	343	227	191	241	37	67	30	18

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Leifur Magnusson.)

As a result of pleas from organized labor in the various belligerent nations there was included in the treaty of peace with Germany, signed at Versailles June 28, 1919, a separate section, quite apart from the Covenant of the League of Nations, establishing the International Labor Organization as the machinery for preventing the requirements of international commercial competition being an obstacle to the different nations in improving the conditions of life and labor within their own border. The purpose of the organization is to improve and harmonize labor legislation so far as differences of race and climate make that possible. Historically, the plea for such an organization, at least in prototype, goes back to 1818 when Robert Owen, a Manchester cotton mill employer, attempted to secure acceptance of the idea at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, engaged in settling the affairs of Europe following the chaos of the Napoleonic wars. At the conference of Versailles in 1919 a commission composed of representatives of employers, of workers and of the public of the belligerent countries met and drew up the constitution of the organization. Similar constitutional articles were included in the treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary.

According to the treaty, all members of the League of Nations automatically became members of the International Labor Organization. A special clause was included giving Germany and Austria full membership in the organization until they could become members of the League. The annual labor conference itself admitted Finland to temporary and limited membership prior to its becoming a member of the League.

The following nations, numbering fifty-six, now constitute the International Labor Organization:

Albania	Finland	Nicaragua
Argentina	France	Norway
Australia	Germany	Panama
Austria	Greece	Paraguay
Belgium	Guatemala	Persia
Bolivia	Haiti	Peru
Brazil	Honduras	Poland
British Empire	Hungary	Portugal
Bulgaria	India	Roumania
Canada	Irish Free State	Salvador
Chile	Italy	Santo Domingo
China	Japan	Siam
Colombia	Jugo-Slavia	South Africa
Costa Rica	Latvia	Spain
Cuba	Liberia	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Esthonia	New Zealand	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Netherlands	

Ecuador and Hedjaz, though signatories, have not ratified the Treaty of Versailles and have of course not been included in the membership, as is also the case of the United States. Afghanistan, Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Soviet Russia (U. S. S. R.) and Turkey are the other countries which are not members. The population of member countries is 1,490,320,988; that of those outside the organization is 315,405,444.

The permanent organization consists of an annual conference of representatives of the member nations and an international labor office controlled by a governing body.

The organization is financed by contributions from the member states, made through the Assembly of the League of Nations. The budget for the organization for 1925 amounted to 7,210,595 gold francs ($1,391,308).

The annual conferences are composed of four representatives of each member state, one representing employers, one the workers, and two the government. These conferences discuss an agenda prepared by the governing body, and draw up draft conventions and recommendations affecting industrial conditions, which are presented to the competent authorities in each member nation for ratification or adoption.

The conference is the legislative body of the organization and represents what may be termed the legislative method as against the diplomatic procedure of formulating treaties.

Part XIII. of the treaty imposes no obligation on the members to adopt legislation in accordance with draft conventions or recommendations, but merely the obligation to present them for consideration by the appropriate and competent authority.

When a convention has been ratified by two or more members it becomes an international treaty between the members so ratifying.

The following conventions and recommendations have been adopted at the seven sessions of the conference held annually since 1919:

Conventions concerning: Limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; unemployment; the employment of women before and after childbirth; and the employment of women at night; the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment and at sea; the night work of young persons employed in industry; unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; employment for seamen; the age of admission of children to employment in agriculture; the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; workmen's compensation in agriculture; the use of white lead in painting; the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea; equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents; night work in bakeries; workmen's compensation for accidents; compensation for occupational diseases.

Recommendations concerning: Unemployment; reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers; the prevention of anthrax; the protection of women and children against lead poisoning; the establishment of government health services; the application of the Berne convention of 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry; the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation; the unemployment insurance of seamen; the establishment of national seamen's codes; night work of children and young persons in agriculture; night work of women in agriculture; the social insurance in agriculture; the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments; the development of technical agricultural education; the prevention of unemployment in agriculture; the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage earners in agriculture; living-in conditions of agricultural workers; communication to the international labor office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants; the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers; the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time; equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents; a minimum scale of workmen's compensation; jurisdiction in disputes relating to workmen's compensation; compensation for occupational diseases.

The governing body consists of twenty-four persons, twelve of whom represent the governments, six the workers, and six the employers. Of the twelve government representatives, eight are nominated by the members of chief industrial importance; namely, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. The other four elected by the conference in 1925 are Argentina, Norway, Poland and Spain.

Employers representatives were elected from the following countries: Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and South Africa. Workers' representatives represent France, Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Netherlands and Sweden.

The members of the governing body are elected for three years. The governing body meets at least four times each year. It directs the work of the international labor office and prepares for the annual conferences.

The International Labor Office is established at Geneva and is independent of the League Secretariat as respects policy and administration.

The office acts as a secretariat for the annual conference, preparing material for the use of the conference and following up the work of the conference, endeavoring to secure the early consideration by member states of the conventions and recommendations adopted at the conferences.

It also acts as a bureau for the collection and dissemination of information bearing on the problems of labor and industry. It edits and publishes several periodicals and numerous reports and studies dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

A new building to house the International Labor Office, and costing approximately $600,000, has just been completed in Geneva on land donated for the purpose by the Swiss Government. This building is of the plain Renaissance type of architecture, well adapted for office purposes.

The International Labor Office has branches in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Tokio and Washington. The Washington branch is directed by Leifur Magnusson, with offices at 701 Lenox Building, Washington, D. C. The World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 9, Mass., is the official agent in the United States for the distribution of publications of the office.

The Tariff Act of 1922.

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act was signed by President Harding Sept. 21, 1922, and it went into effect at 12.01 A. M., Sept. 22. It was over twenty months in the making. The Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee began hearings on it Jan. 6, 1922, which continued until Feb. 16, and the bill passed the House July 21, 1921. It rested for eight months and three weeks in the Finance Committee of the Senate, and was reported April 11, 1922, to the Senate with 2,082 amendments. The Senate began consideration of it April 19, and adopted 2,436 amendments. It was passed by the Senate Aug. 19 by a vote of 48 to 25 and was sent to conference at once.

The conference report was submitted to the House Sept. 12, and on the 13th the House sent it back to the Conference Committee by a vote of 177 to 130 (102 Republicans joining with the Democrats) with instructions to eliminate the embargo on dyestuffs and the duty on potash. When submitted again with these changes it was adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 210 to 90 on Sept. 15. The Senate adopted the conference report as amended, Sept. 19 by a vote of 43 to 28.

Customs receipts for the fiscal year 1922-23 were $561,928,867; for the fiscal year 1923-24 they were $545,637,504; for the year ended June 30, 1925, they were in round numbers, $547,561,226. The Underwood-Simmons law yielded in 1921-22 $308,-025,125.17. The Payne-Aldrich law brought $318,-891,395.86 into the Treasury in 1913, the last year of its operation.

FLEXIBLE TARIFF PROVISIONS.

The power of the President to alter rates of duty is provided for under Title III. Section 315 provides that :

(a) Whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles the growth or product of the United States, and of like or similar articles the growth or product of competing foreign countries, finds it thereby shown that the duties fixed in the act do not equalize such differences, he shall ascertain the differences and determine and proclaim a rate of duty which will equalize the same.

Such changed rate or rates of duty become effective thirty days after the date of the President's proclamation.

The right to change any rate of duty is restricted to a total increase or decrease of 50 per centum of the rate specified in the act. These rates of duty are to be based upon foreign valuation.

(b) Whenever the President upon investigation finds it thereby shown that the cost differences cannot be equalized by proceeding under subdivision (a) he is empowered to proclaim a change to the American selling price as the basis of the ad valorem duty fixed in the act.

When action is taken by the President to base any rate of duty upon the American selling price no such rate shall be decreased more than 50 per cent., nor shall any such rate be increased.

Such rate or rates of duty become effective fifteen days after the proclamation of the President.

(c) In ascertaining the differences in costs of production under subdivisions (a) and (b) the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration:

(1) The differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries.

(2) The differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States.

(3) Advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign Government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country.

(4) Any other advantages or disadvantages in competition.

Investigations to assist the President under this section are required to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, and no proclamation shall be issued until such investigation shall have been made.

The commission is required to give reasonable public notice of its hearings and to give reasonable opportunity to parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. The commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure, rules, and regulations as it may deem necessary.

Whenever the President determines that the differences in costs of production which led to a proclamation have changed or no longer exist, he is empowered to modify or terminate the same.

The President cannot transfer a dutiable article to the free list, or an article on the free list to the dutiable list, or substitute an ad valorem rate for a specific rate, or a specific rate for an ad valorem rate. Nor can he increase a rate beyond the maximum ad valorem rate as provided in the Tariff of 1922.

Section 316 makes unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts of importation which have the effect or tendency to injure or destroy an industry in the United States efficiently and economically operated, or to prevent the establishment of such industry. The Tariff Commission is authorized to investigate and report upon such methods and acts, and its findings are to be conclusive if supported by evidence; the offending parties may be given a rehearing by the commission; appeal may be taken to the United States Court of Customs Appeals and its decision shall be final, except that the subject may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. In such cases the President shall increase the duties upon the article or articles in question by not less than 10 per centum ad valorem or more than 50 per centum ad valorem; or the articles may be excluded from entry into the United States. The President's decision is conclusive, but he can modify it thereafter as the facts may warrant.

RETALIATORY PROVISIONS.

Section 317 provides that when any foreign country discriminates against articles wholly or in part the product or products of this country, by imposing, directly or indirectly, by any unreasonable charge, fee, duty, exaction, regulation or limitation, or other method of discrimination and the commerce in them, and the President finds in fact that said foreign country has done and continues so to do, and that the American public interest will be served thereby, he shall by proclamation declare such new and additional rates of duty as will offset the burdens placed upon our commerce, not exceeding 50 per centum ad valorem on the commodities from the offending country or countries named in his proclamation; or he may by proclamation exclude the articles named. The provisions of a proclamation become effective 30 days after its date. It is the duty of the Tariff Commission to continually make investigation concerning the welfare of our commerce abroad and to bring to the attention of the President any discrimination.

In order to give prompt effect to the flexible tariff and retaliatory provisions of the act, the Tariff Commission, under Section 318, is among other things directed to obtain and compile and have ready for prompt use the conversion costs, costs of production, import costs, growers', manufacturers' or producers' selling prices at home and in the manufacturing, producing and growing centres of foreign countries which export to the United States competitive articles.

TWELVE-MILE LIMIT ENFORCED.

The act continues the zone of search and seizure at sea at twelve miles, in this section:

"Sec. 581—Boarding Vessels—Officers of the customs or of the Coast Guard, and agents or other persons authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, or appointed for that purpose in writing by a Collector, may at any time go on board of any vessel or vehicle at any place in the United States **or within four leagues of the coast of the United States**, without as well as within their respective districts, to examine the manifest and to inspect, search and examine the vessel or vehicle, and every part thereof, and any person, trunk or package on board, and to this end to hail and stop such vessel or vehicle, if under way, and use all necessary force to compel compliance, and if it shall appear that any breach or violation of the laws of the United States has been committed, whereby or in consequence of which such vessel or vehicle, or the merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel or vehicle is liable to forfeiture, it shall be the duty of such officer to make seizure of the same, and to arrest or, in case of escape or attempted escape, to pursue and arrest any person engaged in such breach or violation.

"Officers of the Department of Commerce and other persons authorized by such department may go on board of any vessel at any place in the United States **or within four leagues of the coast of the United States** and hail, stop, and board such vessels in the enforcement of the navigation laws and arrest or, in case of escape or attempted escape.

pursue and arrest any person engaged in the breach or violation of the navigation laws."

The more important rates in the tariff law are given below, with the corresponding rates in the Payne-Aldrich (Republican) tariff law of 1911, and in the Underwood (Democratic) law of 1914:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cattle, from 1½ to 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from $2 a head to 27½% ad valorem; Underwood, free.

Sheep and goats, $2 a head; Payne-Aldrich, from 75 cents to $1.50; Underwood, free.

Fresh lamb, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½; Underwood, free.

Hogs, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $1.50 a head; Underwood, free.

Bacon, hams and shoulders, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents a pound; Underwood, free.

Lard, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, free; lard compounds and substitutes, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich (no provision); Underwood, free.

Milk, fresh, 2½ cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents; Underwood, free; buttermilk, 1 cent a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood (no corresponding provision); cream, 20 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, free.

Milk, condensed or evaporated, unsweetened, 1 cent a pound; sweetened, 1½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents in each case; Underwood, free.

Butter and oleomargarine, and other butter substitutes, 8 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 2½ cents.

Cheese and substitutes, 5 cents a pound, but not less than 25% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 20%.

Poultry, live, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 3 cents; Underwood, 1 cent; poultry, dead, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Eggs of poultry, in the shell, 8 cents a dozen; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents a dozen; Underwood, free.

Honey, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 20 cents a gallon; Underwood, 10 cents a gallon.

Horses and mules, valued at not more than $150 each, $30 each; valued at over $150 each, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, $30 each and 25% respectively; Underwood, 10%.

Fresh or frozen salmon, mackerel and halibut, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free; other fresh or frozen fish, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¾ cent per pound; Underwood, free.

Herring and mackerel, pickled or salted, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent a pound; and 1 cent a pound respectively; Underwood, free.

Barley, 20 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 30 cents; Underwood, 15 cents; barley flours, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 1 cent.

Corn, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents; Underwood, free; cornmeal, 30 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents; Underwood, free.

Macaroni and noodles, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

Oats, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents; Underwood, 6 cents.

Oatmeal, rolled oats, etc., 80 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, 30 cents per 100 pounds.

Milled rice, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 1 cent.

Rye, 15 cents a bushel, Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents; Underwood, free.

Wheat, 30 cents a bushel;* Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents; Underwood, free.

Wheat flour, 78 cents per 100 pounds;† Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, free.

Apples, 25 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents; Underwood, 10 cents.

Apricots, green, ripe, dried, or in brine, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cider, 5 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Figs, fresh, dried or in brine, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2½ cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Raisins, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2½ cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Lemons, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 18 cents per package to ½ cent per pound.

Limes, oranges and grapefruit, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent; Underwood, 18 cents per package to ½ cent per pound.

Olives, in brine, green or ripe, 20 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 25 and 15 cents a gallon; Underwood, 15 cents a gallon.

Peaches and pears, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents per bushel; Underwood, green, ripe, 10 cents per bushel.

Pineapples, ¾ cent each; Payne-Aldrich, 4-5 cent; Underwood, ½ cent.

Marmalades, jellies and fruit butters, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound and 35%; Underwood, 20%.

Almonds, unshelled, 4¾ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents; Underwood, 3 cents; shelled, 14 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 4 cents.

Brazil nuts, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 1 cent.

Cocoanut meat, shredded, 3½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 2 cents a pound.

Peanuts, unshelled, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent a pound; Underwood, 3-8 cent a pound; shelled, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent; Underwood, ¾ cent.

Peas, green or dried, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents per bushel; Underwood, 10 cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Onions, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents a bushel; Underwood, 20 cents a bushel.

Irish potatoes, 50 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents a bushel; Underwood, free.

Tomatoes, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Turnips, 12 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Chocolate and cocoa, 17½% ad valorem, but not less than 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from 2½ cents a pound to 50%; Underwood, from 2 cents a pound to 25%.

Hay, $4 a ton; Payne-Aldrich, $4; Underwood, $2.

Hops, 24 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 16 cents a pound.

SUGARS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Sugar, 2.206 (96° raw) cents a pound (1.76 cents a pound, Cuban raw); Payne-Aldrich, 1.685 cents (1.348 Cuban raw); Underwood, 1.256 cents (1 cent Cuban raw).

Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 3 cents.

Sugar, candy and all confectionery, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 4 cents a pound and 15% to 50%; Underwood, 2 cents a pound to 25%.

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Raw wool (other than carpet wool), 31 cents a pound of clean content; Payne-Aldrich, 11 to 12 cents a pound in grease; 22 to 24 cents a pound in washed condition; 33 to 36 cents a pound in scoured condition; Underwood, free.

Woven fabrics (women's dress goods, etc.), weighing not more than four ounces per square yard, from 36 cents a pound and 50% to 45 cents a pound of the wool content and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents per square yard and 50% to 11 cents per square yard and 55%; Underwood, 25% to 40%.

Woven fabrics (men's suitings, overcoatings, etc.), weighing more than four ounces per square yard, from 24 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 22 cents a pound and 30% to 44 cents a pound and 55%; Underwood, 25% to 35%.

Blankets, from 18 cents a pound and 30% to 37 cents a pound and 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 22 cents a pound and 30% to 33 cents a pound and 40%; Underwood, 25%.

Hose and half hose, gloves and mittens, 36 cents a pound and 35% or 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 20% to 40%.

Knit underwear, from 36 cents a pound and 30% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35%.

Knit underwear, including sweaters, from 36 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35%.

Wearing apparel, not knit, from 24 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35% or 40%.

Oriental carpets and rugs, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents a square foot and 40%; Underwood, 50%.

Chenille Axminster carpets and rugs, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 60 cents per square yard and 40%; Underwood, 35%.

Spool Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, velvet, and tapestry carpets and rugs, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 28 cents a square yard and 40% to 60 cents a square yard and 40%; Underwood, 20% to 35%.

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* Increased to 42 cents per bushel by proclamation of President under Section 315 of Tariff Act of 1922, effective April 6, 1924 (TD40069).

† Increased to $1.04 per 100 pounds by proclamation of President under Section 315 of Tariff Act of 1922, effective April 6, 1924 (TD40069).

COTTON AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Cotton sewing thread, from 20% to 35%; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent per hundred yards, with minimum ad valorem of 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Countable cotton cloth, from 10¼% to 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 1 cent per square yard to 12½ cents per square yard, with minimum ad valorem of 25% to 40%, applying to those exceeding certain specified valuations; Underwood, from 7½% to 30%.

Table damask, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 25%.

Quilts or bedspreads, from 25% to 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Table and bureau covers, centerpieces, of plain woven cotton cloth, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 30%.

Knit gloves, from 40% to 75%; Payne-Aldrich, men's and boys' gloves, from 50% to 50 cents a dozen pairs and 40%; women's gloves, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Hose and half hose, from 30% to 50%; Payne-Aldrich, from 30% to $2.00 per dozen pairs and 15%; Underwood, from 20% to 50%.

Knit underwear and outerwear, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 60 cents a dozen and 15% to $2.25 a dozen and 35%; Underwood, 30%.

Wearing apparel, not knit, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 30%.

Lace window curtains, made on Nottingham lace machine, compound duties with minimum ad valorem of 60%; Payne-Aldrich, compound duties with minimum ad valorem of 50%; Underwood, from 35% to 45%.

FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE.

Linen cloth, from 35% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 30% to 9 cents per square yard and 30%, with minimum ad valorem on other than plain woven, of 50%; Underwood, 30% to 35%.

Table damask, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 45% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Jute burlap, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from 9-16 cent a pound and 15% to 7-8 cent a pound and 15%; Underwood, free.

Jute bagging for covering cotton, 6-10 cent per square yard; Payne-Aldrich, 6-10 cent per square yard; Underwood, free.

Tailor's paddings or interlinings, of flax or hemp, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 2¾ cents a square yard and 30%, with minimum ad valorem of 50%; Underwood, 30%.

Towels and napkins, 40% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Linen handkerchiefs, unhemmed, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Wearing apparel, not specially provided for, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 40%.

SILK AND SILK GOODS.

Sewing silk, twist and floss, ungummed, $1.50 per pound, with minimum ad valorem of 40%; Payne-Aldrich, $1.50 per pound; Underwood, 15%.

Broad silks (cloths), 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 57½ cents a pound to $4.00 a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 45%; Underwood, 45%.

Knit goods of all kinds, other than in the piece, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 50%.

Wearing apparel, not specially provided for, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 50%.

Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, unhemmed, 55%, hemmed or hemstitched, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 50% and 60% respectively; Underwood, 40% and 50% respectively.

Artificial silk (yarn), 25 cents a pound to 50 cents a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a pound to 60 cents a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 30%; Underwood, 35%.

Manufactures of artificial silk (knit goods, ribbons, etc.), 45 cents a pound and 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 60%.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Pig iron, 75 cents a ton; Payne-Aldrich, $2.50 ton; Underwood, free.

Steel wire, ¾ cent to 1½ cents a pound or not less than 20% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent to 1¾ cents, or not less than 35% ad valorem; Underwood, 10% to 30% ad valorem.

Steel rails, 1-10 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7-10 of one cent; Underwood, free.

Horseshoes, 1-5 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¾ of 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free.

Steel wool, 10 cents a pound and 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 20%.

Nails, exceeding two inches in length, 4-10 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, free.

Screws, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, from 3 cents to 10 cents a pound; Underwood, 25%.

Table, household and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware of iron or steel and enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 5 cents a pound and 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 25%; composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum, 11 cents a pound and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%; of copper, brass or other metal, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 20%.

Hair, safety, hat and other pins, of brass, copper or other base metal, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 35 or 45%; Underwood, 20%.

Pocket and other knives having other than fixed blades, from 1 cent each and 50% to 35 cents each and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 40% to 20 cents each and 40%; Underwood, 35% to 55%.

Table, kitchen, bread, butcher's, hunting and similar knives, with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell or ivory, animal horn or silver, 16 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 or 14 cents each and 15%; Underwood, 30%; with handles of hard rubber, bone or celluloid, 8 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents each and 15%; Underwood, 30%; with handles of any other material, 2 cents to 8 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent each and 15%; Underwood, 30%.

Scissors and shears, from 3½ cents each and 45% to 20 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 1¼ cents each and 15% to 75 cents a dozen and 25%; Underwood, 30%.

Safety razors and handles and frames, 10 cents each and 30%; straight razors and parts from 18 cents each and 45% to 45 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, all razors from 35% to 15 cents each and 35%; Underwood, 35% to 55%.

Shotguns and rifles, from $1.50 each and 45% to $10 each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 25% to $6.00 each and 35%; Underwood, 35%.

Pistols, from $1.25 each and 55% to $3.50 each and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 75 cents each and 25%; Underwood, 35%.

Automobiles and motorcycles, and parts, 25%, with countervailing provision up to 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, automobiles and parts, 30% to 45%; motorcycles, 25%.

Airplanes, hydroplanes, motor boats and parts, 30% (no corresponding provision in Payne-Aldrich and Underwood laws).

Bicycles, 30%, with countervailing provision up to 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Sewing machines, 15% or 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, free.

Cash registers, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, free.

Cream separators valued above $50, 25%; valued not over $50, free; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, free, where valued at not more than $75.

Shovels, scythes, sickles, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, free, shovels, 20%.

Aluminum, crude, 5 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Lead bullion, 2⅛ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 25%.

Zinc, in blocks or pigs, 1¾ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 3-8 cents a pound; Underwood, 15%. In sheets, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 5-8 cents; Underwood, 15%.

Magnesite, crude, 5-16 cents a pound; caustic, calcined, 5-8 cent a pound; dead burned and grain, 23-40 cents a pound.

TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, $2.10 a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $1.85; Underwood, same, stemmed, $2.75 a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $2.50; Underwood, same.

Filler tobacco, unstemmed, 35 cents a pound; stemmed, 50 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 35 and 50 cents; Underwood, same.

Cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 a pound and 25%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, same.

SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Brandy and other spirits, $5 a proof gallon; Payne-Aldrich, $2.60; Underwood, same.

Champagne and other sparkling wines, $6 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, $3.20 a gallon; Underwood, same.

Still wines, $1.25 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 45 cents a gallon.

Ale, porter and beer, $1 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, bottled, 45 cents.

Grapejuice, containing more than 1% of alcohol, 70 cents a gallon and $5 per proof gallon on the alcoholic content; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Ginger ale and other non-alcoholic beverages, 15 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 16 cents; Underwood, 16 cents.

CHEMICALS.

Intermediate coal tar products, 7 cents a pound and 55% ad valorem on American valuations for the first 2 years, and 7 cents a pound and 40% on American valuations after that (cannot be in-

creased under the flexible tariff provision); Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Dyes, medicinal synthetic chemicals, products of coal tar, in finished state, 7 cents a pound and 60% ad valorem on American valuations for the first two years, and 7 cents a pound and 45% ad valorem on American valuation after that (cannot be increased under the flexible tariff provision); Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, same.

Acetic acid, containing by weight not more than 65% of acetic acid, ¾ cent per pound; containing by weight more than 65%, 2 cents per pound; Payne-Aldrich, acetic acid not exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, ¾ cent per pound; exceeding said specific gravity, 2 cents per pound; Underwood, acetic acid—free.

Citric acid, 17 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents; Underwood, 5 cents.

Alcohol, amyl, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¼ cent a pound; Underwood, same; wood, 12 cents per gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, free; ethyl for non-beverage purposes only, 15 cents per gallon.

Ink and ink powders, 20% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Menthol, 50 cents a pound; camphor, crude, natural, 1 cent per pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 1 cent a pound; camphor, refined or synthetic, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 5 cents.

Linseed oil, 3 3-10 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents a gallon of 7½ pounds weight; Underwood, 10 cents a gallon.

Olive oil, weighing with immediate container less than 40 pounds, 7½ cents per pound on contents and container; olive oil, not specially provided for, 6½ cents per pound; Payne-Aldrich, olive oil, not specially provided for in this section, 40 cents per gallon; in bottles, jars, kegs, tins or other packages containing less than 5 gallons each, 50 cents per gallon.

Cottonseed oil, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cocoanut oil, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, refined, deodorized cocoanut oil, 3½ cents per pound; cocoanut oil, not specially provided for, free; Underwood, refined, deodorized cocoanut oil, 3½ cents per pound; cocoanut, not refined and deodorized, free.

Peanut oil, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 6 cents a gallon.

Soya bean oil, 2½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Perfumery, including toilet waters, cosmetics, etc., if containing alcohol, 40 cents a pound and 75 cents ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 60 cents a pound and 50%; Underwood, 40 cents and 60%; **If not containing alcohol**, 75%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 60%.

Spirit varnishes, containing less than 5% of methyl alcohol, $2.20 a gallon and 25% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, $1.32 a gallon and 35%; Underwood; containing less than 10% methyl, $1.32 a gallon and 15%; containing more than 5% methyl alcohol, 25% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 35 cents per gallon; Underwood, no provision except as above.

Soap, castile, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, 1¼ cents a pound; Underwood, 10%. Perfumed toilet, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%. Underwood, 30%. Unperfumed toilet, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 10%. All other soap and soap powder, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 5%.

Baking soda, ¼ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 5-8 cent a pound; Underwood, ¼ cent.

Table salt, in containers, 11 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, free.

Starch, potato, 1¾ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds and other precious stones, uncut, 10%; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 10%.

Pearls, not set or strung, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 10%; Underwood, 20%.

Imitation precious stones, cut or faceted, 20%; not cut or faceted, 60%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 20%.

Buckles, card cases, chains, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, collar, cuff and dress buttons, mesh bags, purses, etc., 80%; Payne-Aldrich, Underwood, 60%.

Watch movements, in cases or otherwise, from 75 cents each to $10.75 each; Payne-Aldrich, from 70 cents each to $3 each and 25%; Underwood, 30%.

Watch cases and parts of watches, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 30%.

Clocks and clock movements, $1 each and 45% to $4 each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40% to $1 each and 40%; Underwood, 30%.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Common yellow, brown or gray earthenware, undecorated, 15% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%; decorated, 20% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 20%.

White granite and semi-porcelain earthenware and stoneware, undecorated, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 55%; Underwood, 35%; decorated, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 40%.

China, porcelain and other vitrified wares, undecorated, 60% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 55%; Underwood, 50%; if decorated, 70%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 55%.

Plain glass bottles, from 1 cent a pound to 50 cents a gross; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 30%.

Illuminating articles of glass, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 30% ad valorem.

Table and kitchen articles and utensils of glass, 50% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45% to 60%; Underwood, 30% to 60%.

Spectacles, eyeglasses and goggles, from 20 cents a dozen and 15% to 40% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 20 cents and 15% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Incandescent electric light bulbs and lamps, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 30%.

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Toothpicks, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents a thousand and 15%; Underwood, 25%.

Furniture of rattan, reed, willow or fibre, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 35% and 45%; Underwood, 15% and 25%.

Furniture of wood, 33 1-3%; Payne-Aldrich, 35%; Underwood, 15%.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or western hemlock, $1 a thousand board feet; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Spanish cedar, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, etc., in the log, 10%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free; in sawed boards, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 10%; in form of veneers, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 15%.

PAPER.

Printing paper not specially provided for (exclusive of newsprint, which is free), ¼ cent a pound and 10%; Payne-Aldrich, from 5-10 cent a pound to 15%; Underwood, 12%.

Writing, letter and note paper, plain, 3 cents a pound and 15%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 25%.

Paper envelopes, plain, same rate as paper from which made, and 5%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Playing cards, 10 cents a pack and 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents a pack and 20%; Underwood, 50%.

SUNDRIES.

Boxing gloves, baseballs, footballs, tennis rackets, bats and other similar athletic equipment, 30%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Ice and roller skates, 20%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Shoes and other footwear, having uppers of wool, cotton, hair or silk, 35%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Hats, bonnets, etc., of straw, grass, horsehair, rattan, etc., blocked or trimmed, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 40%.

Brooms, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 15%.

Tooth brushes and other toilet brushes, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 35%.

Dice, dominoes, billiard balls and poker chips, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood classable according to component material of chief value.

Dolls and toys, 70%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 35%.

Matches, in boxes containing not more than 100 matches, per gross of 144 boxes, 8 cents a gross; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 3 cents.

Furs, dressed on the skin, excepting silver or black fox, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 30%.

Manufactures of furs, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 35%; Underwood, 40%.

Silver or black fox skins, dressed, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 30%.

Wearing apparel, in chief value of fur not specially provided for, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, same.

Hats, bonnets, etc., of fur, from $1.50 per dozen and 25% to $16 per dozen and 25%; Payne-Aldrich from $1.50 per dozen and 20% to $7 per dozen and 20%; Underwood, 45%.

Laces, lace window curtains and burnt-out laces, 90%; Payne-Aldrich, 60% to 70%; Underwood, 60%.

Embroideries not specially provided for, and all fabrics and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, 75%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 60%.

Bags, satchels and pocketbooks and other boxes and cases of leather, rawhide or parchment, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 30%; if fitted with travelling, luncheon and similar sets, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Leather gloves, men's, not over twelve inches in length, $5 per dozen pairs; women's and children's, not over the same length, $4 per dozen pairs; for each inch in length in excess thereof 50 cents a dozen pairs; cumulative duties of $2.40 per dozen pairs when lined with cotton, wool or silk, and $4.00 when lined with leather or fur, and 40 cents when embroidered. Foregoing shall pay a duty of not less than 50 nor more than 70 per centum ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, from $1.25 to $4.75 a dozen pairs, cumulative duties of $1 per dozen pairs on lined gloves, 40 cents per dozen pairs on pique and prix-seam and the same on embroidered; Underwood, from $1 to $2.50 per dozen pairs, plus 25 cents per dozen pairs for each inch in excess of 14 in length. Additional cumulative duties of 25 cents when lined with cotton or vegetable fibre, 50 cents with silk, leather or wool, and $2 with fur; on pique and prix-seam gloves or embroidered, 25 cents.

Musical instruments and parts not specifically provided for, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 35%.

Phonographs and similar articles and parts, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Rosaries, chaplets and similar articles of religious devotion, of other than precious metals or stones, from 15% to 30%; of precious metals or precious stones, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Pencils of materials other than metal, 45 cents a gross and 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a gross and 25%; Underwood, 36 cents per gross but not less than 25%.

Photographic cameras and parts, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 15%.

Moving picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, 4-10 of a cent a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, free. Exposed but not developed, 2 cents a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 2 cents. Exposed and developed, 3 cents a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 3 cents. Positives in any form, 1 cent a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

Thermostatic bottles, jars and jugs, from 15 cents each and 45% ad valorem, to 30 cents each and 45%; parts of these, 55% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision except for materials of chief value.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with material other than paper or lace, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

FREE LIST.

Agricultural implements, including ploughs, tooth or disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers (except lawn mowers), horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, cream separators valued at not over $50 each, wagons and carts.
Animals imported for breeding purposes.
Antimony ore.
Antitoxins, vaccines, serums and bacterines.
Sulphide of arsenic.
Asbestos, crude.
Bibles.
Binding twine made from New Zealand hemp, manila, Tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn.
Bread.
Books, maps, music, engravings, etchings, bound or unbound, if printed more than twenty years. Books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in foreign languages.
Books, libraries, "usual and reasonable," furniture and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, not intended for sale.
Borax, crude.
Old brass.
Bristles, crude.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Linotype and all typesetting machines.
Typewriters.
Shoe machinery.
Tar and oil-spreading machines for road construction.
Crude chalk.
Coal, anthracite, bituminous, culm, slack and shale and coke.*
Cocoa and cacao beans.
Coffee.
Coins of gold, silver, copper or other metals.
Copper ore and copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs.
Cork wood or cork bark.
Cotton.
Fans, common palm leaf, not ornamented or decorated.
Guano, basic slag, manures and other substances used chiefly for fertilizers.
Hair of horses and cattle.
Rope made of rawhide.
Hides of cattle.
Ice.
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.
Iodine, crude.
Iron ore.
Ivory tusks in their natural state.
Jet, unmanufactured.
Junk.
Boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather.
Leather cut into shoe uppers, vamps or soles.
Asphalt and bitumen.
Lemon juice and lime juice, containing less than 2% of alcohol.
Mechanically ground and chemical wood pulp.
Needles, hand sewing or darning.
Newspapers and periodicals.
Oil cake and oil-cake meal.
Oakum.
Whale and other fish oils of American fisheries.
Crude petroleum and fuel oil.
Ores of gold, silver or nickel and of the platinum metals.
Parchment and vellum.
Pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, flaked or advanced in value from the natural state.
Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.
Phosphates, crude and apatite.
Platinum, unmanufactured or in ingots, bars, sheets or plates.
Potassium chloride and sulphate.
Quinine sulphate.
Radium and salts of.
Shrimps and lobsters.
Silk, raw, and silk cocoons and silk waste.
Sodium nitrates, sulphate, crude, or salt cake and nitre cake.
Standard newsprint paper.
Sulphur in any form, and sulphur ore.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Tea.
Teeth, natural.
Tin ore and black oxide of tin, provided that there shall be imposed upon black oxide of tin a duty of 4 cents a pound and upon bar, block, or pig tin a duty of 6 cents a pound when the American mines are producing 1,500 tons of cassiterite and bar, block and pig tin a year.
Turpentine, gum, and spirits of, and rosin.
Vegetable tallow.
Wax.
All barbed wire, whether plain or galvanized.
Original paintings in oil, mineral, water or other colors, and original sketches.
Works of art, productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad.
White arsenic.
Bananas.
Common house brick.*
Portland cement.*
Cotton, both long and short staple.
Cyanide.
Fish for fertilizer.
Gloves made from cattle leather.
Gunpowder, sporting powder.
Potassium nitrate, or saltpetre, crude.
Shingles.
Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs.
Wood: Logs, timber, round, unmanufactured, hewn, sided or squared.*
Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone, electric light, etc., poles.
Pickets, palings, hoops and staves.
Potash.

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*Countervailing duty as to countries imposing duties upon like articles imported from the United States.

THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAW.

The new United States Immigration Quota Law was passed by Congress May 15, 1924, after going to conference, where an effort was made and later repudiated to extend the time of the going into effect of the Japanese exclusion clause from July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1925.

The vote in the House was 308 for and 58 against. The vote in the Senate was 69 for and 9 against.

President Coolidge had requested this postponement of the date so that a suitable treaty might be negotiated with Japan. Congress refused. The President signed the bill on May 26, 1924.

The new act not only supplements but also changes the old law of 1917 in two important points.

First—Under the new law the undesirable or ineligible aliens are largely weeded out before they start instead of after they get here.

The law relieves the great body of immigrants of detention at Ellis Island and removes many causes for delays and misfortunes after they reach American ports. The act was intended also to prevent separation of families, and to reduce the number of deportations for causes which can be determined on the other side.

The American Consuls are directed to examine the information given on questionnaires and eliminate applicants who are feeble-minded and whose prison records make them undesirable.

The principal United States consular officer in each foreign country is designated as quota-control officer, and it is his duty to see that the quota is not exceeded. The Consular service is under the Department of State.

If an alien obtains a certificate and later changes his mind about emigrating to the United States, his place cannot be taken by another and he will be keeping some one else from coming.

Second—The annual quota from each country until July 1, 1927, is lowered to 2 per cent. of the number of persons born in that country who were residents of continental United States as shown by the 1890 census.

But the minimum quota is 100.

The old quota was 3 per cent. based on the number as shown at the 1910 census.

Tables showing the quotas under the new and old laws will be found with the regular immigration statistics, following the Immigration Act.

The weeding out under the new law is put in the hands of the American consular officers abroad.

THE JAPANESE EXCLUSION CLAUSE.

The quotas are available only for persons born in the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible by the Immigration Law. This clause excludes Japanese, Chinese and other yellow races.

The 1924 act thus creates two classes of immigrants—quota and non-quota.

A non-quota immigrant is:

(a) The foreign-born wife or unmarried child, under 18 years, of a United States citizen resident here.

(b) A foreign-born resident of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad.

(c) A native resident of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominica, Canal Zone, or any independent country of Central or South America, and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him.

(d) A foreign-born minister or school teacher, having been such for the last two years, who comes here to continue his profession, also his wife and his unmarried children under 18 years, if accompanying or following to join him.

(e) A foreign-born student at least 15 years of age who comes here to continue his studies.

A quota immigrant is any other than a non-quota.

An alien who is not particularly specified in this act as a non-quota immigrant or a non-immigrant shall not be admitted as a non-quota immigrant or a non-immigrant by reason of relationship to any individual who is so specified or by reason of being excepted from the operation of any other law regulating or forbidding immigration.

PREFERENCES WITHIN QUOTAS.

(a) In the issuance of immigration visas to quota immigrants preference shall be given:

(1) To a quota immigrant who is the unmarried child, under 21 years of age, the father, the mother, the husband, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States who is 21 years of age or over; and

(2) To a quota immigrant who is skilled in agriculture, and his wife, and his dependent children under the age of 16 years, if accompanying or following to join him.

This preference shall not apply to immigrants of any nationality the annual quota for which is less than 300.

(b) The preference provided for those skilled in agriculture shall not in the case of quota immigrants of any nationality exceed 50 per centum of the annual quota for such nationality.

IMMIGRATION VISAS

(For information on non-immigrant visas see Passport Regulations.)

Visas are issued to immigrants at $9 apiece (plus $1 for executing the application) by the United States consular officers abroad. They constitute the document which admits them to this country. Each visa contains the full details as to the immigrant's nationality, history, etc.; also a description of him, with his photograph.

A visa is good for four months, not counting the ocean trip, and it also validates a passport.

The steamship companies must keep a record of each visa they handle.

When the alien reaches the United States his visa is taken by the immigration officer at the port of arrival, who inspects the holder and, if the immigrant is acceptable, permits the person to enter and forwards the visa to the United States Department of Labor at Washington.

WHO MUST HAVE VISAS.

With the following exceptions all aliens are required to obtain from an American consular officer abroad an immigration visa before they can be admitted to the United States:

(1) A governmental official, his family, attendants, servants, and employees; (2) an alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure.

(3) An alien in continuous transit through the United States.

(4) An alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory.

(5) A bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter temporarily the United States solely in the pursuit of his calling as a seaman.

(6) An alien entitled to enter the United States solely to carry on trade under and in pursuance of the provisions of a present existing treaty of commerce and navigation.

(7) An alien, lawfully resident in the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad and who is possessed of an unexpired return permit.

(8) An alien lawfully resident in the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Mexico, or the Republic of Cuba, whether such alien is or is not possessed of the return permit.

American citizens residing in the United States desirous of having their wives or unmarried children under 18 years of age admitted as non-quota immigrants, or that a preference in the issuance of immigration visas be granted their father, mother, husband, or unmarried child between the ages of 18 and 21 years, may make application therefor to the Commissioner General of Immigration upon forms which will be provided for that purpose upon application.

If the husband or father, respectively, is residing abroad, his wife and children under 21 years of age are entitled only to a preference and not to the issuance of a non-immigrant visa.

Applications to have relatives placed in a non-quota or preference class will not be accepted from aliens resident in the United States even though they have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

An alien in the United States going abroad for a visit may, on application, if his title is clear, get for $3 from the Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington a re-entry permit.

A false statement under oath in any immigration document is punishable, on conviction, by not more than $10,000 fine or five years in prison, or both.

Steamship fines are fixed at $1,000, plus refunded fare, for each immigrant involved in attempted unlawful entry.

Parts of the new law took effect May 26, 1924, the rest on July 1, 1924.

The 109,000 Japanese residing in the Hawaiian Islands are not affected by the exclusion provisions of the new Immigration Act, but are still subject to the restrictions of the General Immigration Act of Feb. 5, 1917, Secretary of Labor Davis ruled on July 15, 1924.

This ruling, which was promulgated in answer to contentions that, as the Japanese in Hawaii are already within the territory of the United States, they have a right to proceed to the mainland, means that even though the new law does not apply to them they may still be prevented from entering this country and are in the same status as they were before the new law went into effect.

The provisions of the 1924 act, says the Secretary of Labor, are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws, and

shall be enforced as a part of such laws, and all the penal or other provisions of such laws, not inapplicable, shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the provisions of the 1924 act.

An alien, although admissible under the provisions of the 1924 act, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of the immigration laws other than this act, and an alien, although admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than this act, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of the 1924 act.

EXCLUDED CLASSES.

(1) All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars, vagrants, persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous, contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practise of polygamy.

(2) Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals of or officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized Government because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution.

(3) Persons, hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge, persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Secretary of Labor shall have consented to the reapplying for admission.

Persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be admitted if in his opinion they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible.

(4) Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the twentieth parallel latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude north, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and the sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from or prevented from entering the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

ILLITERACY.

All aliens over 16 years of age who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish, are excluded, with the following exceptions.

(a) Persons who are physically incapable of reading.

(b) Any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, who, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted whether such relative can read or not.

(c) Persons seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence.

(d) Persons previously residing in the United States who were lawfully admitted, resided continuously therein for five years, and return thereto within six months from the date of their departure therefrom.

(e) Persons in transit through the United States.

(f) Persons lawfully admitted and who later go in transit through foreign contiguous territory (the period an alien may remain in foreign contiguous territory while in transit under this exemption shall be limited to sixty days; an alien may leave and enter the United States at the same port and still be in transit within the meaning hereof).

(g) Exhibitors and employees of fairs and expositions authorized by Congress.

(h) Aliens whose ability to read can be readily determined by any ordinary method approved by the department may be excused from the actual taking of the test.

(i) An illiterate alien girl coming here to marry may be admitted if her intended husband is a citizen of the United States who served in the military or naval forces of this country in the recent war with Germany, and if such marriage takes place in an immigration station.

The provisions relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government do not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory.

Skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation and such determination by the Secretary of Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case.

The provisions of law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.

Violations of the immoral-women clause are punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment up to ten years and a fine up to $5,000. Violations of the contract-labor clause are punishable, on conviction, by $1,000 fine in each case and (or) imprisonment up to two years. Violations of the Anarchist clause carry prison up to five years and fine up to $5,000. Other violations carry various penalties. It is unlawful for any person or concern engaged in bringing immigrants to give fare rebates or to solicit immigration; penalty, $400 fine in each case. The penalty for smuggling immigrants is fine up to $2,000 and prison up to five years.

Incoming aliens at all United States ports are examined by United States Public Health Service doctors. An alien can appeal to a board of special inquiry, and then to the Secretary of Labor, whose word is final. Excluded aliens are returned at the ship's expense.

Aliens may be deported at any time within five years of their arrival if found guilty of crime or of having been of the excluded classes at arrival. An alien otherwise admittable may be let in by giving a cash bond that he or she will not become a public charge. The amount of cash is fixed in each case by the Secretary of Labor. It is unlawful for a ship to pay off or discharge an alien seaman in a U. S. port unless he lands merely to refship. An alien seaman unlawfully entered may

be deported within three years of arrival, and this applies to any other person who got in unlawfully and who was not of the excluded classes.

Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land under the provisions of this act, or any other immigration law, shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry, which board shall proceed in the manner provided for in the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917.

Aliens excluded by a board of special inquiry, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to the right of appeal to the Secretary of Labor.

ALIENS ADMITTED TO MARRY.

An act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920, amended the Immigration Act by adding that an alien who cannot read may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted if within five years thereafter a citizen of the United States who has served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war with the Imperial German Government requests that such alien be admitted, and with the approval of the Secretary of Labor marries such alien at a United States immigration station.

Under an act of Congress, approved May 10, 1920, the Secretary of Labor was given power to deport, after a hearing, aliens found guilty of violating any of the so-called war acts, including interned aliens.

Congress, by a joint resolution, approved Oct. 19, 1918, amended the Immigration Law so as to readmit any alien who enlisted or served here or abroad in the United States or other Allied forces if such alien applies for readmission within a year after the war's end, or returns to a United States port within two years after the war's end. In such cases the head tax is remitted, and the alien is let in.

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

TOTAL IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED FROM ALL COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1820	8,385	1842	104,565	1864	191,114	1886	334,203	1907	1,285,349
1821	9,127	1843	52,496	1865	180,339	1887	490,109	1908	782,870
1822	6,911	1844	78,615	1866	332,577	1888	546,889	1909	751,786
1823	6,354	1845	114,371	1867	303,104	1889	444,427	1910	1,041,570
1824	7,912	1846	154,416	1868	282,189	1890	455,302	1911	878,587
1825	10,199	1847	234,968	1869	352,768	1891	560,319	1912	838,172
1826	10,837	1848	226,527	1870	387,203	1892	579,663	1913	1,197,892
1827	18,875	1849	297,024	1871	321,350	1893	439,730	1914	1,218,480
1828	27,382	1850	369,980	1872	404,806	1894	285,631	1915	326,700
1829	22,520	1851	379,466	1873	459,803	1895	258,536	1916	298,826
1830	23,322	1852	371,603	1874	313,339	1896	343,267	1917	295,403
1831	22,633	1853	368,645	1875	227,498	1897	230,832	1918	110,618
1832	60,482	1854	427,833	1876	169,986	1898	229,299	1919	141,132
1833	58,640	1855	200,877	1877	141,857	1899	311,715	1920	430,001
1834	65,365	1856	195,857	1878	138,469	1900	448,572	1921	805,228
1835	45,374	1857	112,123	1879	177,826	1901	487,918	1922	309,556
1836	76,242	1858	191,942	1880	457,257	1902	648,743	1923	522,919
1837	79,340	1859	129,571	1881	669,431	1903	857,046	1924	706,896
1838	38,914	1860	133,143	1882	788,992	1904	812,870	1925	294,314
1839	68,069	1861	142,877	1883	603,322	1905	1,026,499		
1840	84,066	1862	72,183	1884	518,592	1906	1,100,735	Total	36,269,017
1841	80,289	1863	132,925	1885	395,346				

The above table covers only immigrant aliens and does not include non-immigrant aliens.

Alien immigrants *debarred* in 1925 numbered 25,390; *deported*, 9,495.

FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO, AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM, THE U. S., IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925.

State or Territory.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.	State or Territory.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.	State or Territory.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Alabama	155	55	Maine	5,025	71	Pennsylvania	17,431	7,935
Alaska	100	47	Maryland	352	229	Philippine Islands	....	5
Arizona	2,519	580	Massachusetts	29,636	7,943	Porto Rico	126	140
Arkansas	140	9	Michigan	26,533	3,549	Rhode Island	3,391	239
California	20,960	4,963	Minnesota	5,100	470	South Carolina	88	20
Colorado	751	157	Mississippi	126	43	South Dakota	627	27
Connecticut	5,379	1,323	Missouri	2,055	365	Tennessee	201	43
Delaware	208	54	Montana	1,056	108	Texas	23,113	1,452
Dist. of Columbia	780	128	Nebraska	1,422	134	Utah	733	135
Florida	1,409	1,527	Nevada	112	39	Vermont	1,936	22
Georgia	168	36	New Hampshire	2,690	79	Virginia	484	121
Hawaii	471	561	New Jersey	13,044	3,490	Virgin Islands	11	4
Idaho	556	55	New Mexico	481	122	Washington	9,204	1,168
Illinois	20,382	4,557	New York	68,263	44,179	West Virginia	503	513
Indiana	2,229	579	North Carolina	240	97	Wisconsin	4,618	572
Iowa	2,502	210	North Dakota	835	68	Wyoming	270	36
Kansas	763	107	Ohio	9,426	3,537			
Kentucky	374	43	Oklahoma	227	23	Total	294,314	92,728
Louisiana	686	374	Oregon	3,423	385			

NET INCREASE OF U. S. POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS.

Year. (Fiscal).	Admitted.			Departed.			Net Increase.
	Immigrant.	Non-Immigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Non-Emigrant.	Total.	
1909	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	543,843
1910	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	817,619
1911	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	512,085
1912	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	401,863
1913	1,197,892	229,335	1,427,227	303,190	303,734	611,924	815,303
1914	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	769,271
1915	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	50,076
1916	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	125,940
1917	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498
1918	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	18,585
1919	141,132	95,889	237,021	123,522	92,709	216,231	20,790
1920	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	193,514
1921	805,228	172,935	978,163	247,718	178,313	426,031	552,132
1922	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	87,121
1923	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	472,820
1924	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	662,557
1925	294,314	164,121	458,435	92,728	132,762	225,490	232,945

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925, BY RACES, PEOPLES, SEX, AGE.

Race or People.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	Immigrant.	Non-Immigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Non-Emigr'nt	Total.	
African (black)	791	2,099	2,890	1,094	2,005	3,099	— 209
Armenian	576	279	855	100	155	255	+ 600
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	1,833	995	2,828	2,128	1,106	3,234	— 406
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	418	702	1,120	1,741	677	2,418	— 1,298
Chinese	1,721	7,830	9,551	3,263	6,554	9,817	— 266
Croatian and Slovenian	520	529	1,049	767	353	1,120	— 71
Cuban	912	7,503	8,415	1,287	8,028	9,315	— 900
Dutch and Flemish	3,189	2,901	6,090	1,238	2,838	4,076	+ 2,014
English	50,580	33,783	84,363	9,108	36,842	45,950	+ 38,413
Finnish	689	988	1,677	476	1,397	1,873	— 196
French	23,240	7,172	30,412	1,261	4,791	6,052	+ 24,360
German	54,215	11,536	65,751	4,352	9,592	13,944	+ 51,807
Greek	1,068	2,170	3,238	6,659	1,452	8,111	— 4,873
Hebrew	10,292	2,945	13,237	291	846	1,137	+ 12,100
Irish	42,661	5,679	48,340	1,432	3,771	5,203	+ 43,137
Italian (north)	1,784	3,392	5,176	4,601	3,209	7,810	— 2,634
Italian (south)	5,512	16,184	21,696	22,651	9,073	31,724	— 10,028
Japanese	682	3,505	4,187	1,170	8,098	9,268	— 5,081
Lithuanian	329	437	766	527	401	928	162
Magyar	885	901	1,786	1,030	728	1,758	+ 28
Mexican	32,378	17,351	49,729	2,875	1,836	4,711	+ 45,018
Polish	3,178	1,474	4,652	3,693	2,334	6,027	— 1,375
Portuguese	720	2,218	2,938	3,653	1,419	5,072	— 2,134
Rumanian	391	484	875	1,343	772	2,115	— 1,240
Russian	1,225	1,077	2,302	887	815	1,702	+ 600
Ruthenian (Russniak)	667	55	722	76	41	117	+ 605
Scandinavian (Norw., Danes, Swedes)	20,146	8,333	28,479	3,811	6,981	10,792	+ 17,687
Scotch	27,503	7,956	35,459	2,555	5,348	7,903	+ 27,556
Slovak	620	258	878	635	285	920	— 42
Spanish	588	5,410	5,998	4,661	3,808	8,469	— 2,471
Spanish-American	2,349	4,110	6,459	1,322	3,635	4,957	+ 1,502
Syrian	450	832	1,282	420	429	849	+ 433
Turkish	87	125	212	153	74	227	— 15
Welsh	1,167	582	1,749	81	238	319	+ 1,430
West Indian (except Cuban)	325	1,463	1,788	446	1,676	2,122	— 334
Other peoples	498	554	1,052	345	450	795	+ 257
Total	294,314	164,121	458,435	92,728	132,762	225,490	+232,945
Sex.							
Male	163,252	104,846	268,098	70,865	85,963	156,828	+111,270
Female	131,062	59,275	190,337	21,863	46,799	68,662	+121,675
Age.							
Under 16 years	50,722	10,500	61,222	4,414	8,163	12,577	+ 48,645
16 to 44 years	213,980	115,999	329,979	68,403	95,537	163,940	+166,039
45 years and over	29,612	37,622	67,234	19,911	29,062	48,973	+ 18,261

CHIEF COUNTRIES WHENCE IMMIGRANT ALIENS CAME, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925.

Country or Area of Birth.	Quota Immigrants.	Tot. Incl. Quota Immigrants.	Country or Area of Birth.	Quota Immigrants.	Tot. Incl. Quota Immigrants.
All Countries	145,971	457,086	Asia	657	16,494
Europe	144,226	255,212	Armenia	22	129
Albania	61	424	China	109	9,467
Austria	769	1,749	India	58	545
Belgium	507	1,987	Japan	5	4,059
Bulgaria	89	232	Palestine	61	389
Czechoslovakia	2,550	4,446	Persia	74	166
Danzig, Free City of	211	242	Siberia (Russia)	96	31
Denmark	2,523	4,381	Syria and the Lebanon	99	914
Esthonia	113	179	Turkey in Asia	28	365
Finland	477	1,493	Africa	284	890
France	3,340	8,640	Cameroon (British)	.....	3
Germany	45,714	54,685	Cameroon (French)	.....	.....
Great Britain and No. Ireland:			Egypt	81	218
England	14,780	37,325	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	.....	.....
Northern Ireland	1,616	2,330	Liberia	1	8
Scotland	12,408	19,261	Morocco	15	34
Wales	906	1,735	South Africa, Union of	114	379
Greece	101	2,358	South West Africa	17	57
Hungary	356	1,349			
Irish Free State	27,125	31,790	Pacific	284	4,521
Italy	2,678	24,036	Australia	155	3,111
Latvia	123	319	New Zealand	99	1,251
Lithuania	329	1,068	Samoa	8	15
Netherlands	1,455	3,450			
Norway	6,115	9,191	America	520	179,969
Poland	4,857	8,844	Canada	.....	102,188
Portugal	479	2,691	Newfoundland	.....	2,895
Rumania	605	1,864	Mexico	.....	50,643
Russia	2,043	4,677	Cuba	.....	9,303
Spain	146	4,937	Dominican Republic	.....	868
Sweden	8,966	12,153	Haiti	.....	173
Switzerland	1,898	3,928	British West Indies	386	4,269
Turkey in Europe	100	894	British Honduras	33	115
Yugoslavia	490	1,984	Other Central America	.....	2,811
			Brazil	.....	1,400
			British Guiana	43	167

The total does not include 1,349 aliens from quota countries who arrived prior to the close of June 30, 1924, and were admitted after that date.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION, BY CHIEF PORTS, SINCE 1902.

Year (Fiscal).	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	San Francisco.	Year (Fiscal).	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	San Francisco.
1902	493,262	17,175	39,465	39,679	5,271	1914	878,052	56,857	69,365	39,048	6,716
1903	631,885	27,760	62,838	55,802	7,256	1915	178,416	7,114	15,983	3,017	8,055
1904	606,019	19,467	60,278	55,940	9,036	1916	141,390	229	12,428	124	7,955
1905	788,219	23,824	65,107	62,314	6,377	1917	129,446	274	11,828	231	7,269
1906	880,036	23,186	62,229	54,064	4,138	1918	28,867	386	3,392	268	9,812
1907	1,004,756	30,501	70,164	66,910	3,539	1919	26,731	333	374	260	9,121
1908	585,970	16,458	41,363	31,489	3,608	1920	225,206	4,205	15,820	301	8,830
1909	580,617	14,294	36,318	18,966	3,103	1921	560,971	24,432	51,565	265	8,361
1910	786,094	37,641	53,617	30,563	4,233	1922	209,778	3,257	4,924	163	6,724
1911	637,003	45,023	45,865	22,866	3,419	1923	295,473	2,382	12,212	376	6,719
1912	605,151	43,749	38,782	21,667	3,958	1924	315,587	8,711	36,320	480	7,659
1913	892,653	59,466	54,740	32,833	5,554	1925	137,492	409	9,023	68	1,927

ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925, BY CLASSES.

Admissible Classes Under Immigration Act of 1924.	*No.*
Non-Immigrants under Section 3:	
(1) Government officials, their families, attendants, servants and employees	1,950
(2) Temporary visitors for:	
Business	14,461
Pleasure	20,865
(3) In continuous transit through the U. S.	22,697
(6) To carry on trade under existing treaty	230
Total Non-Immigrants	60,203
Non-Quota Immigrants under Section 4:	
(a) Wives of United States citizens	*4,171
(a) Children of United States citizens	*3,046
(b) Residents of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad	64,632
(c) Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America	175,069
Their wives	*623
Their children	*173
(d) Ministers of religious denominations	694
Their wives	*295
Their children	*486
(d) Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries or universities	187
Their wives	*49
Their children	*25
(e) Students	1,462
Total Non-Quota Immigrants	250,912
Total Non-Immigrants and Non-Quota Immigrants (not charged to Quota)	311,115
Quota Immigrants under Section 5 (charged to quota)	145,971
Total Admitted Under the Act	457,086
Aliens from quota countries who arrived prior to the close of June 30, 1924, and were admitted after that date	1,349
GRAND TOTAL ADMITTED	458,435

* Wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age born in quota countries.

IMMIGRATION, AND EMIGRATION BY CLASSSES OF LABOR.

(In years ended June 30, 1924 and 1925.)

Occupations.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
PROFESSIONAL				
Actors	1,012	188	89	146
Architects	447	244	18	35
Clergy	2,093	913	342	309
Editors	56	33	9	11
Electricians	3,777	1,306	64	120
Engineers (prof.)	4,870	1,813	295	345
Lawyers	233	116	43	39
Literary and scientific	712	187	86	69
Musicians	1,479	496	95	113
Officials (Govt.)	553	403	156	154
Physicians	1,391	540	87	68
Sculptors and artists	429	105	59	75
Teachers	3,460	1,815	252	250
Other professional	4,266	2,322	411	380
Total	24,778	10,481	2,006	2,114
SKILLED				
Bakers	3,521	1,175	202	216
Barbers, hairdressers	2,621	802	221	195
Blacksmiths	3,233	1,037	79	118
Bookbinders	275	95	2	8
Brewers	34	23	1	2
Butchers	2,795	912	106	130
Cabinetmakers	487	224	46	48
Carpenters, joiners	16,420	5,548	592	1,111
Cigarette makers	48	24	2	6
Cigar makers	267	115	332	377
Cigar packers	20	16	1	10
Clerks, accountants	25,194	13,637	985	1,224
Dressmakers	3,904	1,437	156	202
Engineers (loco., marine, stationary)	3,421	795	96	135
Furriers, fur workers	320	127	17	24
Gardeners	1,230	687	98	96
Hat and cap makers	303	59	4	1
Iron, steel workers	7,308	1,317	126	229
Jewelers	482	166	31	66
Locksmiths	3,701	1,575	3	5
Machinists	6,616	2,022	271	632
Mariners	8,571	722	323	459
Masons	5,452	1,361	163	97
Mechanics (not spec.)	8,388	2,840	265	327
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, tin)	1,123	327	25	30
Millers	525	177	77	81
Milliners	662	344	9	26
SKILLED—Contd.				
Miners	7,001	2,241	954	953
Painters, glaziers	3,937	1,467	132	159
Pattern makers	339	103	5	15
Photographers	478	170	15	19
Plasterers	769	408	27	27
Plumbers	2,080	670	58	72
Printers	1,740	676	58	33
Saddlers	322	132	1	2
Seamstresses	2,579	739	61	51
Shoemakers	4,694	860	328	332
Stokers	968	287	26	59
Stonecutters	560	167	19	21
Tailors	6,754	1,394	362	387
Tanners, curriers	182	49	5	3
Textile workers	482	288	133	299
Tinners	739	296	8	17
Tobacco workers	30	12	1	1
Upholsterers	374	90	12	10
Watch and clock makers	528	157	12	11
Weavers and spinners	2,713	863	424	187
Wheelwrights	130	26	1	9
Woodworkers	498	118	5	12
Other skilled	5 876	2,501	198	282
Total	150,694	51,278	7,078	8,856
MISCELLANEOUS				
Agents	2,179	1,726	170	200
Bankers	180	90	88	83
Draymen, etc.	1,770	551	57	75
Farm laborers	27,492	16,022	259	1,258
Farmers	20,320	13,875	1,575	373
Fishermen	3,113	1,139	82	109
Hotelkeepers	225	101	39	163
Laborers	108,001	34,784	37,259	49,890
Manufacturers	525	265	84	68
Merchants, dealers	11,390	3,737	2,567	2,119
Servants	51,680	26,924	2,659	2,951
Other miscellaneous	26,640	14,597	3,638	2,486
Total	253,515	113,811	48,477	59,775
No occupation (including women and children)	277,909	118,744	19,228	21,983
Grand total	706,896	294,314	76,789	92,728

YEARLY QUOTAS UNDER 1924 UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAW.

Country or Area of Birth.	Annual Quota.
*Afghanistan	100
Albania	100
Andorra	100
Arabian peninsula	100
Armenia	124
Australia, including Papua, Tasmania, and all islands appertaining to Australia	121
Austria	785
Belgium	512
*Bhutan	100
Bulgaria	100
Cameroon (proposed Brit. mandate)	100
Cameroon (French mandate)	100
*China	100
Czechoslovakia	3,073
Danzig, Free City of	228
Denmark	2,789
Egypt	100
Esthonia	125
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	100
Finland	471
France	3,954
Germany	51,227
Great Britain and North Ireland	34,007
Greece	100
Hungary	473
Iceland	100
*India	100
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100
Irish Free State	28,567
Italy, incl. Rhodes, Dodekanesia, and Castellorizzo	3,845
*Japan	100
Jugo-Slavia	671
Latvia	142
Liberia	100
Liechtenstein	100
Lithuania	344
Luxemburg	100
Monaco	100
Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier)	100
*Muscat (Oman)	100
Nauru (proposed British mandate)	100
*Nepal	100
Netherlands	1,648
New Zealand (incl. appertaining islands)	100
Norway	6,453
*New Guinea, and other Pacific islands under proposed Australian mandate	100
Palestine (with Trans-Jordan, proposed British mandate)	100
Persia	100
Poland	5,982
Portugal	503
Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate)	100
Roumania	603
Russia, European and Asiatic	2,248
Samoa, Western (proposed mandate of New Zealand)	100
San Marino	100
*Siam	100
South Africa, Union of	100
Southwest Africa (proposed mandate of Union of So. Africa)	100
Spain	131
Sweden	9,561
Switzerland	2,081
Syria and The Lebanon (French mandate)	100
Tanganyika (proposed British mandate)	100
Togoland (proposed British mandate)	100
Togoland (French mandate)	100
Turkey	100
*Yap and other Pacific islands (under Japanese mandate)	100
Total	164,667

*For each of the countries indicated by an asterisk (*) is established a nominal quota according to the minimum fixed by law. These nominal quotas, as in the case of all quotas hereby established, are available only for persons born within the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible under the immigration laws of the United States.

Under the 1924 act the monthly quota must not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual quota, except when the annual quota is less than 300, when special monthly quotas may be fixed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor.

The present quotas under the new law hold for each year until June 30, 1927. For each fiscal year thereafter the annual quota of any nationality shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

The quotas under the former Restriction Act, which went into the discard June 30, 1924, were as follows:

QUOTAS UNDER OLD RESTRICTION ACT IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924.

Country or Region of Birth.	Max. M'thly Quota.	Annual Quota.
Albania	58	288
Armenia (Russian)	46	230
Austria	1,468	7,342
Belgium	313	1,563
Bulgaria	61	302
Czechoslovakia	2,871	14,357
Danzig	60	301
Denmark	1,124	5,619
Egypt	4	18
Finland	784	3,921
Fiume	14	71
France	1,146	5,729
Germany	13,521	67,607
Greece	613	3,063
Hungary	1,149	5,747
Iceland	15	75
Italy	8,411	42,057
Luxemburg	19	92
Netherlands	721	3,607
Norway	2,440	12,202
Poland	6,195	30,977
Portugal	493	2,465
Roumania	1,484	7,419
Russia (incl. Bessarabia)	4,881	24,405
Esthonia	270	1,348
Latvia	308	1,540
Lithuania	526	2,629
Spain	182	912
Sweden	4,008	20,042
Switzerland	750	3,752
United Kingdom	15,468	77,342
Jugo-Slavia	1,285	6,426
Other Europe	17	86
Palestine	12	57
Syria	177	882
Turkey	531	2,654
Other Asia	19	92
Africa	21	104
Atlantic Islands	24	121
Australia	56	279
New Zealand	16	80
Total	71,561	357,803

LITIGATION OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS.

A statutory judicial remedy is given by the Tariff Act of 1922, for the return of money illegally exacted by the administrative customs officials before a special statutory Court of Customs Claims called the Board of United States General Appraisers. If the valuation by the local appraiser of imported merchandise upon which an ad valorem duty is assessed is disputed by the importer he may appeal for a revaluation (or reappraisement as it is called) within ten days after the personal delivery or mailing of the written notice of appraisement by the local appraiser. If the importer is dissatisfied with the classification by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, he may file a protest in writing within sixty days with such Collector, who thereupon must forward the papers to the board, and the case is regularly docketed.

There is no limitation upon the amount involved in such litigation. It covers and includes merchandise imported by Parcel Post and claims arising from the assessment and classification of baggage claimed to be exempt from duty. The trial of the case is usually had at the port of entry or some nearby place. Regular dockets for the trial of such cases are held at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco and Los Angeles. In addition special dockets are held at such other ports as, in the judgment of the President of the board, occasion may require. There are no court costs and the procedure is simple and expeditious, yet includes all the safeguards and protections of an ordinary court trial. Numerous claims against the Government arising from the administration of the customs laws are thus litigated and involve in the aggregate large sums of money. Reappraisement cases are heard by a single member of the board, with an appeal by either the Government or the importer from his judgment to a board of three. Classification cases including contests over the legality of an appraisement, the legality of any administrative regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the legality of other administrative action resulting in the levy of an excessive rate or amount of duty by the Collector of Customs are decided by the Classification Board.

An appeal lies from this board's judgment to the Court of Customs Appeals at Washington, from whence certiorari lies to the Supreme Court of the United States in treaty cases, constitutional cases and other cases which the Attorney General certifies as of sufficient importance.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States."

2. TO WHOM PASSPORTS ARE ISSUED—Section 4076 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. Comp. Stat., 1901, 2765) provides that "no passport shall be granted or issued to or verified for any other persons than those owing allegiance, whether citizens or not, to the United States." Persons who have declared their intention to become citizens are not classed as citizens.

3. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Rev. Stat., Secs. 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion. Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State. Applications for passports by persons in Hawaii, Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the chief executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

4. FEE—A fee of $10 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen or person owing allegiance or entitled to the protection of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. No fees charged to widow, child, parent, brother or sister of an American soldier, sailor or marine buried abroad, to visit country of burial.

NON-IMMIGRANT VISAS.

Congress, in 1925, by an act signed, Feb. 25, by the President, authorized him to reduce non-immigrant visa fees or abolish them altogether, "in the case of any class of aliens desiring to visit the United States who are not 'immigrants' as defined in the Immigration Act of 1924, and who are citizens or subjects of countries which grant similar privileges to citizens of the United States of a similar class visiting such countries."

VISA FEES ABOLISHED.

Up to September, 1925, by negotiations through American Consular offices, non-immigrant visa fees had been waived entirely as between the United States and Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Sweden, and Switzerland.

As late as September, 1925, Bulgaria and Spain had not concluded agreements for abolishing the non-immigrant visa fees, the former charging $2; the latter, $1.50.

5. APPLICATIONS: AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued, and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or a State court authorized to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the application or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed, unless there is in such place an agent of the Department of State, in which case the application must be made before such agent. Passport agents are located in New York City, Chicago, Boston, Seattle, San Francisco and New Orleans. The application should, where possible, state from what point the applicant intends to leave the United States and the intended date of departure.

A person applying for a passport or for a renewal of his passport or for an amendment thereto to include additional countries should state in a brief form the object or objects of his proposed trip abroad, but it is no longer necessary to submit with the application documentary evidence supporting the statements as to the objects of the visit.

If the applicant is proceeding abroad on his own behalf he should so indicate by the use of expressions similar to the following: Study, Health, Tourist, Recreation, Temporary Residence, Settling my own Estate, Care for my Property, Visit my Relatives.

If the applicant is proceeding abroad for other personal reasons or to represent some other person or organization, he should state definitely the object of the trip. The following expressions will serve as examples: Commercial (Banking, Legal (or other) business for (name of person or organization); Research, Literary, Construction, Relief (or other) work for (name of person or organization); Distribute funds (food, clothing, etc.) for (name of person or organization).

If there is more than one object of the trip each object should be clearly stated opposite the name of the country in which it is intended to accomplish the objects.

Passports will be issued to all parts of the world except countries where internal conditions or relations with the United States prevent.

(*c*) PHOTOGRAPHS—The application must be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed by the applicant across its face, so as not to obscure the features, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. *Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.*

(*d*) WITNESS—The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years, stating that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent (e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physician, banker, broker, real estate dealer, or merchant). The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address. *No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith.* A passport issued by the Secretary of State on and after Jan. 3, 1918, to which is attached the photograph and signature of the person to whom the passport was originally issued, will be accepted in lieu of an identifying witness.

6. NATIVE CITIZEN—An application containing the information indicated by rule 5 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be required to submit a birth certificate, bearing the official seal of the certifying officer, with his application. If a birth certificate is not obtainable, the application must be supported by a baptismal certificate or an affidavit of the physician who attended the birth or affidavits or parents or other reputable persons having sufficient knowledge to be able to testify as to the place and date of the applicant's birth. Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

7. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. In such case evidence of the father's birth in this country, similar to that required in section 6, above, should be submitted.

8. NATURALIZED CITIZEN—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when he emigrated to this country, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization.

or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

9. WOMAN'S APPLICATION—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she should state that she has never been married. A woman married to an American citizen prior to the Act of Congress approved September 22, 1922, has the same citizenship as her husband unless she was, because of her race, ineligible to naturalization. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, immigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A woman married after the passage of the Act of Congress mentioned above, does not take the citizenship of her husband and therefore she must submit evidence of her own American citizenship. The wife of an alien who was naturalized after September 22, 1922, does not acquire American citizenship by virtue of her husband's naturalization. A married woman should sign her own Christian name with the family name of her husband. (Thus: Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.)

10. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

11. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses who are able to corroborate his statements as to birth, residence, and loyalty.

12. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT—*A passport is valid for twelve months from date of its issuance, and may be renewed for another twelve months.* A new one will be issued upon a new application. If the applicant is a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, provided the application upon which a previous passport was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. If the applicant is a native citizen, a reference to previous application with which the required evidence of birth was submitted will be sufficient, provided the application upon which the previous passport was issued is found to contain the necessary record of the evidence submitted.

13. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife and minor children who owe allegiance to the United States, one passport will suffice for all, except for travel in the countries listed below. The full name of each person and the date and place of the birth of each person should be given. When the applicant's wife and minor children are to be included, two photographs of each person should accompany the passport application. A woman's passport may include her minor children.

14. TITLES—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports, but an applicant's name in religion, an author's nom de plume, a stage name, etc., may be included in parentheses.

15. SURRENDER OF OLD PASSPORTS—An applicant for a new passport who holds an expired or unexpired passport or passports issued on or after January 3, 1918, should submit the latter to the official before whom he executed his application for a new passport. In such case the official will cancel the old passport by cutting out a piece of the seal thereon and stamping or writing, in indelible ink, the word "cancelled" across the face of the passport, which may then be returned to the applicant. After cancelling an old passport the official who takes the application should make a notation on the margin or in the body thereof, stating the number and date of issue of the passport cancelled and the name of the official by whom it was issued. However, if the applicant desires to surrender the old passport it should be forwarded to the department with the new application.

16. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION—They will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the department to clerks of courts and are held by the department's agents.

Note—The applicant should not expect to receive his passport in less than ten days after completing correctly all the formalities of application.

17. ADDRESS—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Division of Passport Control, Washington, D. C., and each communication should give the post office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

No passports are required from Cubans, Santo Dominicans, or Haitians. Aliens regularly residing in the United States going to Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, St. Pierre-Miquelon, Mexico, Cuba, Santo Domingo or Haiti may return within six months without passports.

After passport has been received it is necessary for aliens to obtain a clearance certificate at port of departure to show Income Tax laws have been complied with. It is necessary to obtain vises from the Consuls representing countries named in passport.

Non-Citizens embarking on a trip to Europe must present income tax receipts or certificates of exemption and secure a sailing permit issued by Internal Revenue officials, without which no alien will be allowed to sail. This should be done at least twenty-four hours before sailing.

Resident aliens who intend to come back must get a return permit from the Department of State or a non-quota visa from an American Consul abroad.

Return permits can be obtained only in the United States.

Application for such a permit is made on a special form and should be sent to the Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington, with two photographs, 2½ by 3½ inches in size. The application should be accompanied by a postal money order for $3. Separate application photographs and money order must be submitted for each person traveling, adult or child.

A return permit is issued for one year and may be extended for six months. It takes about from four to six weeks to obtain a return permit from Washington, as the Ellis Island records of the immigrant must be verified.

Passengers who are not in possession of a permit to re-enter but who wish to return to the United States must visit the nearest American consulate abroad and make an application for a non-quota visa to return. A fee of $10 is charged for such a visa except in the cases of countries which have reduced or waived visa fees.

Applicants must furnish proof that they are returning to the United States within six months of their departure from this country, that they were legally admitted to the United States originally and that they have maintained their domicile there.

Passports, income tax receipts, bank books or a certificate of identity sworn to by the steamship company may be submitted as evidence of the passenger's previous legal residence in the United States.

A violation of these rules renders a person liable to deportation upon his return to this country.

UNITED STATES NATURALIZATION STATISTICS.

YEAR (Fiscal).	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.	YEAR (Fiscal).	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.
1909	145,745	43,141	38,374	1917	440,651	130,865	88,104
1910	169,348	55,750	39,448	1918	342,283	105,514	87,456
1911	189,249	74,740	56,683	1919	391,156	128,523	89,023
1912	171,133	95,661	70,310	1920	299,076	166,760	125,711
1913	182,095	95,380	83,561	1921	303,904	177,898	163,656
1914	214,104	124,475	104,145	1922	273,511	153,170	160,979
1915	247,958	106,399	91,848	1923	296,636	158,059	137,975
1916	209,204	108,767	87,831	1924	424,540	166,947	140,340

Not included above are certificates issued to American soldiers or sailors in the World War, as follows—(1918) 63,993; (1919) 128,335; (1920) 51,972; (1921) 17,636; (1922) 9,468; (1923) 7,109; (1924) 10,170.

U. S. NATURALIZATION LAWS.

By an act of Congress approved Sept. 22, 1922, it is provided that after that date the citizenship status of a married woman shall no longer follow that of the husband, and that thereafter a married woman shall have the privilege of becoming naturalized on her own account.

In other words an American who had lost her citizenship by marrying an alien before the date named has had the way opened to her to regain citizenship, by applying for naturalization.

An alien woman married to an alien at the time of the passage of the above act, or who thereafter marries an alien, may become naturalized by complying with all requirements of the naturalization laws, including declaration, five years' continuous United States residence, one year continuous State residence, certificate of arrival if her entry dates from June 29, 1906, etc.

The status of *single* alien women is not affected by this law, and women of this class may continue as in the past to file declarations and petitions for the purpose of becoming naturalized.

The act referred to further provides that no married woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status, and that she herself must be eligible to citizenship. Eligibility for citizenship is determined almost entirely by the question of whether the persons concerned are "white persons" or "persons of African nativity or African descent," as provided by the Revised Statutes.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts in the States and Territories; also all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

Any alien, white, or of African nativity or descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of a court having jurisdiction, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election.

Alien seamen who have sailed three years on United States merchant or fishing vessels are protected as American citizens after declaring intention of becoming such. Aliens honorably discharged on account of disability in performance of duty while in military or naval service during the war or at its termination, may be relieved of the necessity of proving continuous five years' residence.

IMPEACHMENTS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.

The Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only eight persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only two of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee, impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial Dec. 17, 1798, to Jan. 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from Dec. 13, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831; vote, 22 guilty, 21 not guilty verdict acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 19; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States, impeached for accepting bribes; trial April 5 to Aug. 1, 1876; vote, guilty, 5, not guilty, 25; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial Feb. 6 to Feb. 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archibald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial Dec. 3, 1912, and ended Jan. 13, 1913. Verdict, guilty; removal from office.

On June 12, 1914, District Judge Alston G. Dayton was impeached. Proceedings dropped March 3, 1915.

In the House, near the close of the 66th Congress, a member asked for the impeachment of Federal District Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis for having accepted, at a salary, the post of Commissioner of Baseball. The demand was not acted upon by the House.

THE SHERMAN LAW AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

The following is the text concerning trusts:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition, the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under Section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the Marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

CLAYTON ACT.

Suits and proceedings against a corporation may be brought in any district wherein found or transacting business. Subpoenas may run into any district, except that in civil cases permission of Court must be had to bring witness more than 100 miles. Violations by corporations deemed also that of individual directors, officers or agents authorizing, or doing any of acts constituting violation in whole or in part. Injunctive relief against threatened loss provided for, and temporary injunctions without notice under stringent safeguards (giving security, prompt and early hearing, etc.). Special provisions enacted to cover disputes between employers and employees. In general so-called "strikes" and "striking" by laboring men and unions where peaceable means and methods alone are employed cannot be enjoined. Persons or corporations willfully disobeying orders, decrees, etc., issued under the Sherman law may, in certain cases, be proceeded against as for criminal contempt. In such cases defendant may demand jury trial. Punishment for contempt is not to exceed $1,000 fine, nor six months' imprisonment. These provisions do not apply to contempts committed in presence of the Court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

The Sherman and Clayton acts do not apply to labor or farmers' unions not run for profit.

WEBB EXPORT TRADE ACT.

The Webb Export Trade Act, approved April 10, 1918, permitted combinations or associations of persons in the United States for the purpose of selling American goods abroad at prices which would compete with the foreign manufacturers or combinations.

LAW OF 1922 AUTHORIZING FARMERS TO SELL CO-OPERATIVELY.

(Approved by President Harding and in effect February 18, 1922.)

Persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, not or fruit growers may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes: *Provided, however*, That such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof, as such producers, and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

First. No member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein, or, *Second*, The association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per centum per annum. And in any case to the following: *Third*. The association shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

SEC. 2. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall have reason to believe that any such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, he shall serve upon such association a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached, or contained therein, a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after the service thereof, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. An association so complained of may at the time and place so fixed show cause why such order should not be entered. The evidence given on such a hearing shall be taken under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, reduced to writing, and made a part of the record therein. If upon such hearing the Secretary of Agriculture shall be of the opinion that such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced thereby, he shall issue and cause to be served upon the association an order reciting the facts found by him, directing such association to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade.

The law further provides that either side to the controversy may appeal to the U. S. District Courts.

BUSINESS (CORP.) AND COMPENSATION LAWS.

For the laws of the various States and Territories of the Union bearing on business corporations and on Workmen's Compensation, consult The 1923 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

The Business Laws begin on page 177 of that publication, and the Compensation Laws on page 204.

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights.)

The copyrigat law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

(a) Books including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art, models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The amendment of Aug. 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19 . . . . (year date of publication), by . . . . . (name of copyright proprietor), or in the case of works specified above (f) to (k) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed in a circle (C) accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies." 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed, together with copies of the reels, and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

BOOKS BY AMERICAN AUTHORS.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the Copyright Office on request.

BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for four months from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within sixty days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee ($1) published during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of twenty-eight years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. A new application must be made in such cases and another fee of $1 paid. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture), or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying production of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play, a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

REGISTRATION FEE.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

TERM LASTS 28 YEARS.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living, then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will the author's next of kin, may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyrights, he may also secure the renewal.

COPYRIGHTS ASSIGNABLE.

Copyrights are assignable by any instruments of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or Secretary of Legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or Secretary of Legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright is not secured in foreign countries by action in the Copyright Office, but only by complying with the legislation of such countries.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and the British possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright proclamations have been issued under Sec. 1 (e) of the act of 1909, securing copyright control of mechanical musical reproduction in the U. S. to citizens or subjects of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland. The convention with Hungary includes such protection.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on Oct. 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 was ratified by the United States and became effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. The Pan-American Copyright Convention signed at Buenos Ayres in 1910 was proclaimed July 16, 1914, and is effective as between the United States and Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

While the penalties for homicide are not precisely uniform throughout the various States of the Union, except for the continuance or the abolishment of capital punishment, they are similar. With regard to other serious crimes, likewise, differences are more seeming than real. Felonies, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, robbery and larceny, are in some States subdivided into degrees, first, second, third and even fourth; while in others there is a single general classification. Where there is no subdivision into degrees, however, the modifying of penalties by reason of attending circumstances results in the same effect as though there were degrees.

CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Treason—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for not less than 5 years, fine of not less than $10,000, or death. Misprision of treason consists in general of having knowledge of, concealing and not disclosing the treason of others. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than 7 years, and fine of not more than $1,000; or both fine and imprisonment. Rebellion or insurrection is the inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in armed resistance to the execution of the laws by two or more. The penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fine of not more than $10,000, or both. Offenses against the mails fall into two general classes; one, the misuse of the mails for immoral or fraudulent purposes; the other, robbing the mails; penalties vary with the nature of the particular offense.

CRIMES AGAINST THE STATES, PROVIDED FOR IN STATE PENAL CODES

Bank Hold-Up—Kan., 10 to 50 yrs.; No. Dak., 30 yrs. or less.

Murder in the First Degree may be generally defined to be the unlawful, intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes, such as arson, burglary, rape or robbery.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

The penalty for murder in the first degree by the Federal Statutes is death by hanging. Hanging is also the penalty in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, New Mexico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Death by hanging or life imprisonment in Alabama, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, West Virginia and Wyoming, Alaska and Porto Rico. In Illinois, hanging or imprisonment not less than 14 years to life. In Texas, hanging, or any term of imprisonment not less than 5 years. Death by electricity in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Death by electricity or life imprisonment in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Carolina. Life imprisonment in Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. In the State of Utah, the penalty may be death or life imprisonment; if death, the convicted person may choose between hanging or shooting. In Tennessee, the jury may fix the term of imprisonment. In the State of Washington, the jury may, by special verdict, find for the death penalty. In New Jersey and Oregon penalty is death, unless jury recommends life imprisonment; in Nevada, lethal gas.

Murder in the second degree is punished in the Federal Constitution by imprisonment for not less than 10 years to life. The same penalty, not less than 10 years up to life is imposed in the States of Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah. Not less than 10 (the statutes not mentioning life imprisonment) is the penalty in Alabama, California, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Washington and Porto Rico. Life imprisonment is the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont. The statutes of Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas have no second degree murder classification. In Arkansas the penalty is from 5 to 21 years; Maryland, 5 to 18; Michigan and New Hampshire, any term of years to life; no minimum term mentioned. New Jersey, not over 30; New Mexico, 3 or more; New York, not less than 20 up to life; North Carolina, 2 to 30; North Dakota, 10 to 30; Pennsylvania, not over 20; Tennessee, 10 to 20; Virginia and West Virginia, 5 to 18; Wisconsin, 14 to 25; Wyoming, not less than 20 up to life; Alaska, not less than 15; Hawaii, 20 up to life; District of Columbia, not less than 20 up to life.

In Colorado the death sentence is not imposed where the conviction is had on circumstantial evidence, nor on one under 18 years of age. In Delaware the jury may recommend commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. In Delaware killing by husband of man found in adultery with wife is a misdemeanor, not a felony.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character or intentionally in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Penalties for manslaughter vary, scarcely any two States fixing precisely the same. Many of the States do not subdivide into first and second. Where there is but the single heading the penalties are as follows: California (not over 10), Connecticut (not over 10 years and fine of $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Florida (not over 20 or $5,000), Idaho (not over 10), Illinois (any term up to life fixed by the Division of Pardons and Paroles), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (not over 8 and $1,000), Louisiana (not over 20 and $2,000), Maine (not over 20 and $1,000, or both), Maryland (not over 10 or $500), Massachusetts (not over 20), Michigan (15 or not over $1,000), Mississippi (not over 20 and $500), Montana (not over 10), Nebraska (1-10), Nevada (not over 10), New Jersey (not over 10), New Mexico (1-10), North Carolina (4 months to 20 years), Ohio (1-20), Oregon (1-15 and $5,000), Rhode Island (not over 20), South Carolina (2-30), Texas (2-5) Vermont (not less than 1 up to life or $1,000), Virginia (1-15), Washington (not over 20 and fine), Wyoming (1-20), Alaska (1-15), District of Columbia (not over 15, or $1,000, or both). Where two degrees are specified the penalty for manslaughter in the first is: Alabama (1-10), Arizona (not over 10), Arkansas (2-7), Colorado (1-8), Georgia (1-20), Kansas (5-21), Kentucky (2-21), Minnesota (5-20), Missouri (not less than 5), New Hampshire (not over 30), New York (not over 20), North Dakota (5-15), Oklahoma (not less than 4), Pennsylvania (not over 12 and $1,000), South Dakota (not less than 4), Tennessee (2-10), Utah (1-10), West Virginia (1-5), Wisconsin (5-10), Hawaii (10-20), Porto Rico (not over 10). And for second degree: In Alabama (not over 1 and $500), Georgia (1-3), Kansas (3-5), Kentucky (1-6), Minnesota (1-15), Missouri (3-5), New Hampshire (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), New York (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), North Dakota (1-15), Oklahoma (2-4), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), South Dakota (2-4), Tennessee (1-15), Utah (not over 1), West Virginia (court fixes penalty), Wisconsin (4-7), Hawaii (5-10). Porto Rico (not over 10).

Assault with Intent to Kill—Under Federal Statutes, assault with intent to kill or to commit a rape is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, while assault with intent to commit a felony other than murder or rape is punishable by not more than 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of not over $3,000. In Iowa, assault with intent to kill is punishable by 10 years' imprisonment; not over 10 in Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma; from 1 to 10, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia; not less than 10 in Porto Rico; 1 to 14, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, Wyoming; 1-20, Maine, Rhode Island and Utah; Alabama (2-20), Arizona (5 up to life), Arkansas (1-21), Connecticut (10-30), Delaware (not over 3), Florida (not over 20), Georgia and Maryland (2-10), Indiana (2-14 and $2,000), Kentucky (1-5), Louisiana (not over 2 and $1,000), Michigan (any term to life or $8,000), Minnesota (5-10 and not over $100), Mississippi (not over 5 or $1,000), Montana (5-10), Nebraska and Texas (2-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 7 or $200, or both), New Mexico (1 to 25 years or $1,000), North Carolina (fine or imprisonment, or both), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $1,000), South Dakota (not over 5), Tennessee (3-21), Vermont (not over 10 and $1,000), Washington (not less than 5), West Virginia (2-10), Wisconsin (1-5 or $1,000), Hawaii (not over 5 and a fine), District of Columbia (not over 15). In Texas, an assault with a dagger incurs a double penalty. In Iowa, assault with intent to commit a rape (not more than 20).

Rape—In Federal Courts, rape is punishable with death by hanging. While many States have death as the extreme penalty, in few is it the same one. Arkansas and North Carolina (death by electricity), Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, and Louisiana (hanging), Florida and Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), Georgia (hanging or 1-20), Missouri (hanging or not less than 5), Oklahoma electrical execution or not less than 15), South Carolina (elec-

trical execution or 5-40), Tennessee (electrical execution or not less than 10 to life), Texas (hanging or not less than 5 to life), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-20), West Virginia (hanging or 7-20), District of Columbia (hanging or 5-30). Many of the States do not inflict the death penalty. Arizona (5 to life), California (not over 50), Colorado (3 to life), Connecticut (not over 20), Idaho (not less than 5 to life), Illinois (1-life), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (any term to life), Kansas (5-21), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (hanging or 18 months-21 years), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term to life), Minnesota (7-30), Montana (not less than 5), Nebraska (3-20), Nevada (not less than 20 up to life), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Jersey (not over 15, or $5,000, or both), New Mexico (5-20), New York (10-20), North Dakota (not less than 1), Ohio and Oregon (3-20) Pennsylvania (not over 15 and $1,000), Rhode Island (not less than 10 up to life), South Dakota (not less than 10), Utah and Washington and Porto Rico (not less than 5), Vermont (not over 20 or $2,000, or both), Wisconsin (1-30), Wyoming (not less than 1 up to life), Alaska (3-20), Hawaii (up to life and $1,000). The rape of a daughter, sister or female under 12 is punishable in Alaska by life imprisonment. In Indiana rape of female under 12, life imprisonment. In Nevada rape accompanied with extreme violence may be punished by death or imprisonment not less than 20 years in jury's discretion.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definitions of degrees vary greatly—is in general classified with reference to two conditions, first, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to contain a human being; and, second, whether the crime is committed by day or night. Thus the most serious offense is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night. The Federal Statutes for arson in the first degree impose a penalty of not more than 20 years, and for the second degree, not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. Some States punish arson in the first degree with death. These are: Alabama (hanging or not less than 10), Delaware (hanging), Louisiana (hanging or 1 to 10), Maryland (hanging or not over 20), Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia (death by electricity), Vermont (any term to 30 years or death by electricity), Hawaii (hanging or life imprisonment). The imprisonment which may be imposed for arson in the first degree takes a wide range—New York (not over 40), Iowa (30), New Hampshire (not over 30), Oklahoma (10-30), Florida and Michigan (any term up to life), Georgia (1 to life), Idaho (2 to life), Illinois (1-20), Indiana (2-21), Kansas (10-21), Kentucky (5-12), Maine (1-20), Minnesota and North Dakota (not less than 10), Nebraska (1-20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $2,000, or both), New Mexico (2-20), Ohio (not over 20), Oregon, West Virginia and Alaska (10-20), Texas (5-20), Utah (2-15), Wisconsin (3-14), Wyoming (1-21), South Dakota and Porto Rico (not less than 10), Arizona and California (not less than 2), Arkansas (2-10), Colorado and District of Columbia (1-10), Connecticut (not over 10), Missouri, Montana and Washington (not less than 5). The penalties for arson in the second degree are as varied as those for the first. In the Federal Courts, not more than 20 and $5,000. California (1-25), Colorado (not over 2 and $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Iowa (10-20), Kansas (7-10), Louisiana (1-20), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (2-20), Minnesota (7-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Mexico (1-15), New York (not over 25), North Dakota (7-10) Oregon (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $2,000), South Dakota (7-10), Tennessee (2-21), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000) Virginia (5-18), Washington (not over 10 or $5,000), Alaska (5-15), Hawaii (life or any number of years), Alabama and Oklahoma (2-10), Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Porto Rico (1-10), Arkansas (6 months and fine), Massachusetts and Mississippi (not over 10), Missouri (not less than 5), Nevada (1-3 and fine), South Carolina (in discretion of the court) Wisconsin (3-10).

Burglary—The classification of burglary or housebreaking depends on substantially the same elements as those of arson; namely, the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offense was committed by day or night. Burglary in the first degree is punished in North Carolina by death by electricity; Virginia (electricity or 5-18), Delaware (hanging or not over 14), Florida and Iowa (any term up to life), Maine (any term of years), Massachusetts (life imprisonment or not less than 10), Ohio (life or 5-30), Rhode Island and South Carolina (not less than 5 up to life), Alabama, Georgia and Illinois (1-20), Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-15), Connecticut, Michigan and Hawaii (not over 20), Indiana (1-20), Kansas (10-20), Mississippi (7-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Mexico (3-12), Oklahoma (7-20), Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $10,000), Texas (2-12), Utah (25-40), Vermont (not over 15 or $1,000), District of Columbia (not over 15), West Virginia (2-15), Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota (not less than 10), Missouri and Washington (not less than 5), Arkansas (3-7), Colorado and Nebraska (1-10), Kentucky (2-10), Maryland (3-10). Burglary by means of dynamite or other explosives is punished in Colorado by imprisonment from 25 to 40 years; in Wisconsin (15-40), and in Wyoming (not over 20). Quite a number of States have no heading of second degree burglary. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming, also the District of Columbia. The penalties where it is specified do not show as much variance as in the first degree. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts (not over 20), Delaware, Georgia and Utah (1-20), Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina and Hawaii (not over 10), Maine (1-10), Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and New Hampshire (not over 5), Texas (not less than 5), North Dakota and New Mexico (1-5), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia (3-10), Indiana (2-14) Kansas (5-10), Missouri (not less than 2), Ohio (1-15), Oklahoma (2-7), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $500), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000), Washington (not over 15), Wisconsin (3-8), Alaska (2-5), Porto Rico (not over 2).

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the person or immediate presence of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury. In the following synopsis, degrees are not considered. Federal Statutes fix the penalty for robbery at not more than 15 years. Alabama punishes robbery by death (hanging or not less than 10), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-18), Massachusetts, Michigan and Hawaii (any number of years to life), Maine (any term of years), Idaho, Rhode Island and Texas (5 to life), Oregon and Utah (3 to life), Illinois (1 to life), Oklahoma (not less than 10), New York and South Dakota (10-20), Kansas (10-21), Arizona, Nevada and Washington (not less than 5), North Carolina (5-60), Minnesota (5-20), Tennessee (5-15), Indiana (5-14 and $1,000), West Virginia (5-10), Arkansas (3-21), Nebraska, New Mexico and Wisconsin (3-15), Colorado (3-14), Maryland (3-10), Kentucky and South Carolina (2-10), Georgia and Iowa (2-20), Montana and Porto Rico (1-20), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota (1-10), California (not less than 1), New Hampshire (not over 30), Vermont (not over 20 and $1,000), Florida (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), Louisiana (not over 14), Delaware (not over 12), Connecticut (not over 7), Pennsylvania (not over 5 and $1,000), District of Columbia (6 months to 15 years). In Nevada train robbery and in Texas robbery by means of deadly weapons may be punished with death. Train robberies in Territories are punishable by imprisonment not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000.

Grand Larceny is simply theft of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—more States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespective of value, though, of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitutes the crime of robbery. In the Federal Courts, grand larceny is punishable by not more than 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $10,000. Wisconsin (1-25), Alabama and Georgia (1-20), Maryland (1-15), Idaho, Indiana, Montana and Nevada (1-14), New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Alaska, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia (2-10), Nebraska and Ohio (1-7), Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine and North Dakota (1-5), Hawaii (not over 20), Washington (not over 15), Louisiana, New York, North Carolina and Wyoming (not over 10), Kansas and Missouri (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and South Dakota (not over 5), Florida and Rhode Island (not over 5 or $1,000), Michigan (not over 5 or $5,000), Pennsylvania (3 and $500), Delaware (not over 3), South Carolina (3 months to 10 years). Special penalties are imposed in certain States for horse and cattle stealing. In Calif., Mont.

and N. Mex., taking horses, cattle, etc., is grand larceny, irrespective of value; in Arkansas for stealing horse or mule (1-15); in Missouri and New Hampshire, larceny of horse or cattle (not over 7); in Texas horse theft (5-10); in Georgia there are various grades of larceny of horses, cattle, etc. In North Carolina habitual offenders receive longer terms.

Forgery in general means the false making, imitating or counterfeiting or alteration of a genuine signature or written instrument. There are numerous Federal Statutes defining and imposing penalties for alteration of public records and documents. These do not come within the purview of this synopsis, being no one general classification. Counterfeiting is punished by imprisonment of not more than 15 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. There is some uniformity but not a great deal in the various State penalties for forgery.

Bigamy—A person who, having a husband or wife living, marries another, is guilty of bigamy. Under Federal Statutes, polygamy (or bigamy) in the Territories is punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than $500. Five years' imprisonment is the most general maximum penalty in the States for bigamy and fines are quite commonly imposed.

Perjury under the various State codes usually means false testimony on a material point given in an action or proceeding at law. The following are the penalties imposed in accordance with this usual definition. In the Federal Courts (not more than 5 and not more than $2,000).

NOTE—Figures in parentheses are years. Money figures are maximum.

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

There is no general statute of limitations applicable to criminal prosecutions in all the States of the Union. In each jursidiction the matter is regulated by local statutes. Below are given the New York and Federal statutes:

NEW YORK.

In New York, the provisions in limiting the time for commencing prosecutions are contained in Sections 141 to 144, inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure. These sections read as follows:

"There is no limitation of time within which a prosecution for murder must be commenced. It may be commenced at any time after the death of the person killed. (Section 141.)

"An indictment for a felony, other than murder, must be found within five years after its commission, except where a less time is prescribed by statute. And an indictment for a misdemeanor must be found within two years after its commission. (Section 142.)

"If, when the crime is committed, the defendant be out of the State, the indictment may be found within the term herein limited after his coming within the State; and no time during which the defendant is not an inhabitant of, or usually resident within, the State, or usually in personal attendance upon business or employment within the State, is part of the limitation. (Section 143.)

"An indictment is found, within the meaning of the last three sections, when it is duly presented by the Grand Jury in open court, and there received and filed." (Section 144.)

UNITED STATES.

"No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for treason or other capital offense, wilful murder excepted, unless the indictment is found within three years next after such treason or capital offense is done or committed. (R. S. §1043.)

"No person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense, not capital, except as provided in section one thousand and forty-six, unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within three years next after such offense shall have been committed. But this act shall not have effect to authorize the prosecution, trial or punishment for any offense barred by the provisions of existing laws. (R. S. §1044, amended, April 13, 1876, c. 56, 19 Stat. 32.)

"Nothing in the two preceding sections shall extend to any person fleeing from justice. (R. S. §1045.)

"No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any crime arising under the revenue laws, or the slave-trade laws of the United States, unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within five years next after the committing of such crime. (R. S. §1046.)

No person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any of the various offenses arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States unless the indictment is found or the information instituted within three years next after the commission of the offense, in all cases where the penalty prescribed may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, and within two years in all other cases: Provided, That the time during which the person committing the offense is absent from the district wherein the same is committed shall not be taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such proceedings: Provided further that the provisions of this act shall not apply to offenses committed prior to its passage: And provided further that where a complaint shall be instituted before a Commissioner of the United States within the period above limited, the time shall be extended until the discharge of the Grand Jury at its next session within the district: And provided further that this act shall not apply to offenses committed by officers of the United States."

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

While imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia. In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected, and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check on which, on presentation to the bank, payment is refused is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

Figures in parentheses after each State show number of years residence required before divorce action can be begun.

Causes means causes for absolute divorce *in addition to adultery.*

Marriage Licenses—Required in all the States and Territories. Connecticut, Michigan and Vermont, by 1925 laws, forbid marriage until five days after the license is issued. California and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of—Marriages between whites and persons of Negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Del., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ind., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., Ore., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and W. Va. Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Ariz., N. C., Ore., and S. C.; and between whites and Chinese in Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Miss., Ore., and Utah. Both parties must submit in Oregon to physical examination on applying for license. N. J. and N. H. bar communicable diseases in either party. Louisiana and Vermont prohibit marriage where either party is infected with venereal disease. There are so-called "eugenic" marriage laws in North Dakota, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Utah forbid marriage of males who have not got a health certificate from a physician.

South Dakota, by a 1925 law, legalizes marriages which are contracted according to Indian customs.

Marriage between first cousins is permitted in Ala., Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Ga., Hawaii, Ky., Me., Mass., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Va., and Wash.; between step-relatives in Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Del., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Md., Minn., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Tenn., Utah, Wis., and Panama.

SUMMARY OF THE DIVORCE LAWS OF THE STATES.

Alabama—(1-3). *Causes.* Abandonment 2 years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for 2 years for felony, confinement in insane asylum for 20 years, provided insanity is incurable; if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs. New ground for divorce: To the wife, when the wife without support from the husband for 2 years preceding the filing of the bill has lived separate and apart from the bed and board of the husband for 5 years next preceding the filing of the bill and she has actually resided in this State during all of said period.

Alaska—(2). *Causes.* Felony, physical incapacity, desertion 2 years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, wilful neglect of husband for six months to provide for wife (he being of ability to do so), adultery.

Arizona—(1). *Causes.* Felony, physical incapacity before marriage, desertion 1 year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.

Arkansas—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, felony, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.

California—(1). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony.

Colorado—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide 1 year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend 1 year, felony, former marriage existing. By a 1925 law no decree of divorce is granted until 6 months after the trial in order to give either party a chance to reopen the case.

Connecticut—(3). *Causes.* Adultery, fraudulent contract, wilful desertion 3 years, with total neglect of duty, habitual intemperance, intolerable cruelty, sentence to imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, 7 years' absence without being heard from. Where both husband and wife are residents, if either has become incurably insane and has been legally confined in a hospital or asylum for at least 5 years next preceding date of bringing complaint, divorce may be granted.

Delaware—(1). *Causes for absolute divorce.* Desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness for 2 years, extreme cruelty such as to endanger life or health of either party, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least 2 years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide 3 years. "When at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona-fide resident of the State, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, or bigamy, unless one of the parties has been for the 2 years next preceding the commencement of the action a bona-fide resident of this state."

Marriages may be annulled: for impotency, consanguinity (provided proceeding is taken during lifetime of both parties), fraud, insanity, former marriage (still existing).

District of Columbia—(3). *Causes.* Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity and want of age at time of marriage. Absolute divorce granted only for adultery.

Florida—(2). *Causes.* Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion 1 year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.

Georgia—(1). *Causes.* Mental and physical incapacity, desertion 3 years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage; pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.

In Georgia, under a law in effect Aug. 18, 1924, a marriage license must not be issued until 5 days after the application is posted in the County Court House with a questionnaire filled out by the applicants.

Hawaii—(2). *Causes.* Desertion 6 months; imprisonment for life or more than 7 years; non-support for 60 days; incurable insanity (3 years or more); felony, leprosy, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.

Idaho—(12 months). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony, insanity.

Illinois—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness 2 years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, infection of other with communicable veneral disease.

Indiana—(2). *Causes.* Abandonment 2 years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide 2 years, felony, physical incapacity.

The State Librarian of Indiana, by a 1925 law, is required to keep marriage and divorce statistics.

Iowa—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 2 years; felony, insanity or feeble-mindedness, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage.

In Iowa, by a 1925 law, a marriage license is forbidden any insane or feeble-minded person, and marriages of such persons are illegal.

Kansas—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 1 year, extreme cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage, conviction of a felony and imprisonment therefor subsequent to the marriage.

Kentucky—(1). *Causes.* Separation 5 years, desertion 1 year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.

Louisiana—(1). *Causes.* Condemnation to infamous punishment, 7 years' separation, absence of reconciliation for 1 year after a judgment of separation, separation from bed and board may be granted for habitual intemperance, excesses, cruel treatment or outrages, public defamation, abandonment, attempt by one spouse on life of the other, when fugitive from justice on charge of infamous crime.

The Louisiana Legislature in 1925 made it compulsory for any male applying for a marriage license to obtain from a physician a certificate showing him to be free from venereal or other constitutional disease. Concealment of such diseases is a cause for annulment or divorce.

Maine—(1). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 3 years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide.

Maryland—(2). *Causes.* 1. Impotence of either party before marriage. 2. Any cause which renders a marriage null and void. 3. Adultery. 4. Abandonment for 3 years. 5. Unchastity of wife before marriage. *Grounds for Partial Divorce* 1. Cruel treatment. 2. Excessively vicious conduct. 3. Abandonment and desertion.

Massachusetts—*Causes.* Adultery, impotency, 3 years' desertion, gross and confirmed habits of intoxication caused by voluntary and excessive use of intoxicating liquor, opium or other drugs, cruel and abusive treatment, or on wife's libel, if husband being of sufficient ability, grossly or wantonly and cruelly refuses or neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her.

Michigan—(1). *Causes.* Felony, desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.

Minnesota—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, physical incapacity, sentence for felony. Marriages may be annulled on account of consanguinity, bigamy, incapacity for assent, or consent obtained by fraud or force.

Mississippi—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, felony, desertion 2 years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.

Missouri—(1). *Causes.* Felony, absence 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.

Montana—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, action must be commenced within 2 years after discovery by injured party, extreme cruelty by inflicting grevous mental suffering for 1 year, 1 year's wilful desertion, 1 year of wilful neglect, 1 year of habitual intemperance, conviction of felony. Action must be commenced within 2 years after final judgment and sentence.

Nebraska—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 2 years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support 2 years, cruelty, impriso ment for more than 3 years.

Nebraska, by a 1925 law forbids a suit for divorce until 6 months after the notice of a suit was served.

Nevada—(6 months). *Causes.* Wilful desertion 1 year, conviction of felony or infamous crime. habitual gross drunkenness contracted since marriage, impotency at the time of the marriage continuing to the time of the divorce, extreme cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year.

New Hampshire—Residence of 3 years required when action brought for desertion; for other causes but one year required. *Grounds for divorce are:* impotency of either party; extreme cruelty; conviction of crime punishable in this State with imprisonment for more than one year, and actual imprisonment; when either party has so treated the other as to injure health or seriously to endanger reason; absence for three years and not been heard from, habitual drunkenness for three years together; when either party has joined any religious sect or society which professes to believe the relation of husband and wife unlawful.

New Jersey—(2). *Causes.* Desertion 2 years, extreme cruelty to either of the parties, whether the acts of cruelty were committed prior to or after the passage of this act (1923); provided that no petition for divorce shall be filed until after 6 months from the date of the last act of cruelty complained of. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy. In other cases, an action may be begun if the overt act was committed here.

New Mexico—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment, cruelty, non-support, habitual drunkenness, felony, impotency, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, habitual drunkenness, conviction of felony and imprisonment therefor.

New York—(†). *Causes.* Adultery, abandonment or absence for 5 successive years with proof of diligent but unavailing search, and consequent presumption of death. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.

North Carolina—(2). *Causes.* Adultery by either party, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for 5 successive years, plaintiff in suit residing in State for that period.

North Dakota—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, extreme cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual intemperance 1 year, conviction of felony. Insanity, party having been inmate of State institution for 5 years; no divorce for insanity to be granted until after thorough examination by committee, all of whom must agree insanity is incurable. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.

Ohio—(1). *Causes.* That either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from which the divorce is sought, wilful absence of either party from the other for 3 years, adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract, any gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for 3 years, the imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto. The petition for divorce under this clause must be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party. The procurement of a divorce without this State, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while they remain binding upon the other party.

Oklahoma—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 1 year, adultery, extreme cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, conviction of a felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.

Oklahoma, by a 1925 law makes it bigamous to remarry within 6 months after a divorce decree.

Oregon—(1). *Causes.* Conviction of felony, habitual gross drunkenness contracted since marriage and continuing 1 year, impotency existing at the time of the marriage and continuing to the commencement of the suit, wilful desertion 1 year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.

Pennsylvania—(1). *Causes.* Former existing marriage, desertion 2 years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity.

In Pennsylvania, by a 1925 law, a husband who gets divorce because of his wife's cruel and barbarous treatment does not have to pay alimony.

Porto Rico—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, felony, habitual drunkenness or continued and excessive use of opium, morphine, or any other narcotic; cruel treatment or grave injury; abandonment for more than 1 year; absolute, perpetual and incurable impotence occurred after marriage; attempt to corrupt sons or prostitute daughters; proposal of husband to prostitute wife.

Rhode Island—(2). *Causes.* Impotency, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion for 5 years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time, in the discretion of the Court; continued drunkenness, for the habitual, excessive and intemperate use of opium, morphine or chloral, neglect and refusal for the period of at least 1 year next before the filing of the petition on the part of the husband to provide necessaries for the subsistence of his wife (the husband being of sufficient ability), and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant.

South Carolina—No divorces granted.

South Dakota—(1). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.

Tennessee—(2). *Causes.* Former existing marriage, desertion 2 years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself 2 years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; cruelty, indignities, habitual drunkenness, habit contracted after marriage.

Texas—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 3 years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony, living apart without cohabitation 10 years.

Utah—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.

Vermont—(2). *Causes.* Imprisonment 3 years, intolerable severity, desertion 3 years, neglect by husband to provide, absence 7 years without being heard from.

Virginia—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, felony, desertion 3 years, fugitive from justice 2 years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.

Washington—(1). *Causes.* When consent to marriage was obtained by force or fraud and there has been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation, for adultery on part of wife or of husband when unforgiven, and application is made within 1 year after it shall have become known; impotency, abandonment for 1 year; cruel treatment of either party by other, or personal indignities rendering life burdensome; habitual drunkenness of either party, or neglect or refusal of husband to make suitable provision; imprisonment in State penal institution; 5 years' separation; in case of incurable chronic mania or dementia for 5 years or more, while under confinement by order of a court of record, Court may in its discretion grant a divorce.

West Virginia—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 3 years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.

The Legislature of West Virginia in 1925 appointed a commission "to study the statutes concerning marriage in effect in those States surrounding West Virginia and that the Governor of West Virginia request the appointment of similar commissions in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia to confer with reference to the enactment of uniform legislation on this subject which will conserve the public welfare."

Wisconsin—(2). *Causes.* Felony (imprisonment 3 years), desertion 1 year, cruelty, impotency, habitual drunkenness 1 year, separation 5 years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage, impotency if not known at time of marriage, former marriage.

Wyoming—(1). *Causes.* Felony, desertion 1 year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud.

NEW LAW ON ANNULMENT IN NEW YORK STATE.

The New York State Legislature in 1923 passed an act, signed by the Governor May 21 and in immediate effect, amending the Marriage Law as follows:

Conditions attached to maintenance of action to annul a marriage. An action to annul a marriage may be maintained in either of the following cases:

1. Where both parties are residents of the State when the action is commenced.

2. Where the parties were married within the State and the plaintiff is a resident thereof when the action is commenced.

3. Where the parties, having been married without the State, have become residents of the State, and have continued to be residents thereof at least one year; and the plaintiff is such a resident when the action is commenced.

AGES AT WHICH MARRIAGE IS VALID; ALSO OTHER CONTRACTS.

Males (age without parents' consent), 21 years in every State except Col., Idaho, Ill., Mich., Minn., Nev., N. H., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and W. Va., where it is 18 years.

Males (age with parents' consent), 14 years in Ky., La., N. H., and Va.; 16 years in Iowa, Tex., and Utah; 17 years in Ala., Ark., Ga., and Kan.; 18 years in Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Porto Rico, S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Wis., Wyo. There is no definite age provision in Conn., Del., District of Columbia, Fla., Me., Mass., N. Y., R. I.; S. C., and Tex.; 21 years elsewhere.

Females (age without parents' consent), 16 years in Md., Neb., N. H., Ill.; 21 years in Fla., Ky., La., Ohio, Pa., Porto Rico, R. I., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; 18 years in the other States, except Ga., 14; in Hawaii, 20.

Females (age with parents' consent), 12 years in Ky., La., Md., Miss., Va.; 13 years in N. H.; 14 years in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Ga., Iowa, N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Utah; 15 years in Cal., Hawaii, Kan., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak.; 16 years in Alaska, Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., Ohio, Ore., Porto Rico, W. Va., and Wis.; 18 years in Col., Idaho, N. J., N. Y., Tenn.

The lowest age at which a single female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 18 years in Ark., Cal., Col., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mont., Neb., Okla., Ore., S. Dak., Vt., and Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

Most of the States require consent of parents to marriages of males under 21 or of females under 18; exceptions are for males under 18 in Idaho, Il., Minn., Nev., N. H., S. C.; under 20 in Hawaii; under 16 in Conn. and Tenn.; for women under 21 in Fla., Ky., La., Mo., Pa., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; under 16 in Conn., Ill., Md., Nev., N. H., R. I., Tenn., and W. Va.; under 15 in Minn.

The lowest age at which a married female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 14 years in Ariz., Iowa, Tex.; 16 years in Neb., Ore., Porto Rico; 18 years in Ala., Alaska, Ark., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Minn., Mont., Okla., S. Dak., Utah, Vt., Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

THE SINGLE TAX.

(From a statement by the late Henry George, sr.)

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolisning, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, State government, and the general government as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community; make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

The following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

NOTE—*Tax* when used below means Inheritance Tax, and *Obligations* means Preferred Obligations.

ALABAMA—*Tax*—None. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, wages of servants or employees.

ALASKA—*Tax*—Primary rates: On amounts up to $15,000; to wife or lineal issue, 1%; to husband or lineal ancestor, 1½%; to brother or sister or descendant of such, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 3%; brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of such, 4%; other collaterals, or strangers, or body politic or corporate, 5%. On amounts $15,000 to $30,000, double primary rates; $30,000 to $50,000, 2½ times; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; over $100,000, 3½ times primary rates. Exemptions, to widow, husband, lineal issue (including adopted children), $10,000; to lineal ancestors, $3,000; to collaterals, $1,000; charitable transfers to hospitals, schools, etc., $2,500. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, wages of servants or employees.

ARIZONA—Husband and wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor, adopted or acknowledged child; exempt, widow, $10,000; others, $2,000; tax on first $25,000, 1%; to $50,000, 2%; to $100,000, 3%; to $500,000, 4%; over $500,000, 5%. 2d Group—Brother, sister, descendants of, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, exempt, $500; rates: 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10%. 3d—Brother or sister of father or mother or descendants of such—exempt, $250; rates: 3%, 6%, 9%, 12% and 15%. 4th—Brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother or descendants of such, exempt, $150; rates: 4%, 8%, 12%, 16% and 20%. 5th—Any other degree of consanguinity or stranger in blood, or a body politic or corporate, exempt $100; rates: 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25%.

ARKANSAS—*Tax*—On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, lineal descendant, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. Brother or sister including half-blood, 2%. To all others the rate on the same amount is 4%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1%, 2% and 4% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $25,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $25,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $75,000, 5 times the primary rate; from $75,000 to $100,000, 6 times; $100,000 to $200,000, 7 times; $200,000 to $500,000, 8 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 9 times; over $1,000,000, 10 times. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages of servants; 4, judgments which are liens on land of deceased; 5, all debts due by estate, including taxes, cost of administration, etc.; 6, Federal estate tax.

CALIFORNIA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12% above $500,000. $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. Property received by any one belonging in this classification from a member of this class who died within five years and having paid a tax thereon is exempt. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15% and 18%. $2,000 exempt from tax. To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, 4% up to $25,000; the rates increase, as above, up to $200,000 as follows: 8%, 10% and 15%; above $200,000, the rate is 20%. $1,000 exemption. To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $100,000 as follows: 10% and 15%; above $100,000 the rate is 20%. $500 exemption. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages due within 60 days; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, judgments, mortgages and other liens.

All of the community property going to the husband and one-half of the community property going to the wife is exempt from taxation.

COLORADO—*Tax*—Direct heirs—Father, mother, husband, wife, child, adopted child or descendants, in excess of exemption ($20,000 for widow, others $10,000) up to $50,000, 2%; to $100,000, 3%; to $150,000, 4%; to $250,000, 5%; to $500,000, 6%; over $500,000, 7%. Wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, grandfather or grandmother, brother, sister, in excess of exemption ($2,000) up to $10,000, 3%; to $25,000, 4%; to $50,000, 5%; to $100,000, 6%; to $250,000, 7%; to $500,000, 8%; over $500,000, 10%. Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or descendant, in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 4%; to $10,000, 5%; to $25,000, 6%; to $100,000, 8%; to $250,000, 10%; to $500,000. 12%; over $500,000, 14%. Strangers, all others, in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 7%; to $10,000, 8%; to $25,000, 9%; to $100,000, 10%; to $250,000, 12%; to $500,000, 14%; over $500,000, 16%. *Obligations*—1, Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity; 2, reasonable administration expenses; 3, expenses for funeral and last sickness; 4, allowances to widow and orphans.

CONNECTICUT—*Tax*—The net estate of any resident of this State passing to any parent, grandparent, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, adoptive parent and lineal descendant of any adopted child, in excess of $10,000 in value to and including $25,000 in value, shall be liable to a tax of 1% thereof; the tax on the amount passing to relatives of this class in excess of $25,000 to and including $100,000 shall be 2% thereof; on the amount in excess of $100,000 to and including $200,000, 3% thereof; and on the amount in excess of $200,000, 4%. *Deductions*. The net estate for taxation purposes of a resident decedent shall be ascertained by adding to the appraised value of the inventoried estate all gains made in reducing choses in action to possession,

except income accruing after death, and deducting therefrom the amount of claims paid, all funeral expenses and expenses of administration, allowance made for the support of widow and family of the decedent during the settlement of the estate, the amount at death of all unpaid mortgages not deducted in the appraisal of property mortgaged, and losses incurred during the settlement of the estate in the reduction of choses in action to possession, provided no such deduction shall be made for allowance for support of widow and family beyond the date upon which the tax hereby imposed becomes payable. The net estate in this State of a non-resident decedent, for taxation purposes, shall be ascertained by adding to the appraised value of the estate all gains made in reducing choses in action to possession, except income accruing after death, and deducting therefrom funeral expenses if the decedent is buried within the State, expenses of administration within the State, the amount at death of all unpaid mortgages not deducted in the appraisal of mortgaged property within the State, and losses incurred during the settlement of the estate in reducing choses in action to possession. No deduction shall be made for ante mortem claims, in whole or in part, unless the estate in the State having original jurisdiction shall be insolvent, in which case the difference between the amount of claims and the amount of estate within the State having original jurisdiction shall be deducted from the estate in this State. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, taxes; 4, wages within three months; 5, other preferred claims by State laws. Expenses of administration include Federal estate and foreign State inheritance taxes.

DELAWARE—*Tax*—To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $3,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 1% up to $30,000; 2%, $30,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, $1,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 2% up to $25,000; 3%, $25,000 to $100,000; 4%, $100,000 to $200,000; 5% above $200,000. To others more remote, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 8%, above $200,000. *Exemptions*—Any property or estate or interest therein passing to or for the use of, or in trust for, charitable, educational, historical or religious societies or institutions, or cities or towns for public improvement, or to school districts or library commission. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages to servants and laborers; 4, rent (not over one year); 5, judgments; 6, obligations of record; 7, obligations under seal; 8, contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Tax*—None (see also United States, end of table). *Obligations*—1, Judgments or decree of Court; 2, Funeral expenses; 3, other debts.

FLORIDA—*Tax*—None. The voters in 1924 amended the State Constitution to prohibit inheritance or income taxes. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, judgments and debts due to State; 5, mortgages, mechanics' liens, material men's, laborers', employees' and other liens; 6, all other debts without distinction or rank.

GEORGIA—*Tax*—Exemption of $5,000 to widow, widower, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or adopted child; of $2,000 to lineal descendants and lineal ancestors. All bequests to purely educational, literary, scientific, religious and charitable purposes are exempt. In excess of exemption up to $25,000, 1%; to brothers, sisters and step-children, 3% of first $25,000; to uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces, 5%; to all others, 7%. On second $25,000, 1½ times primary rate; over $50,000 and not over $100,000, 2 times primary rate; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times primary rate; in excess of $500,000, 3 times the primary rate. *Obligations*—1, Year's support of family; 2, expenses of funeral and last sickness; 3, administration expenses; 4, taxes; 5, fiduciary obligations; 6, judgments, mortgages and other liens; 7, rent; 8, liquidated demands; 9, open accounts.

IDAHO—*Tax*—Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child or its issue, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of this class, exempt $4,000. To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt $2,000. To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 4, judgments and mortgages.

ILLINOIS—*Tax*—Class A, father, mother, lineal ancestor, husband, wife, child, adopted or mutually acknowledged child, brother, sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant—in excess of exemption—to $50,000, 2%; $50,000 to $150,000, 4%; to $250,000, 6%; to $500,000, 10%; over $500,000, 14%. Class B, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or lineal descendant of same, in excess of exemption—to $20,000, 6%; to $70,000, 8%; to $170,000, 12%; over $170,000, 16%. Class C, all others except Class D, which consists of gifts for hospitals, religious, educational, Bible, missionary, tract, scientific, benevolent or charitable purposes within the State, and which are entirely exempt—in excess of exemption—to $20,000, 10%; to $50,000, 12%; $50,000 to $100,000, 16%; to $150,000, 20%; to $250,000, 24%; over $250,000, 30%. *Exemptions*—Class A, $20,000, except to brother and sister, $10,000; Class B, exemption is $500; Class C, $100. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, allowance to widow and children; 3, expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants; 4, debts to common school or township funds; 5, doctor's bill, last sickness; 6, money owed in fiduciary capacity.

INDIANA—*Tax* is on excess above exemption; five classes, first includes wife, husband, child of decedent under 18, other lineal issue, lineal ancestor, acknowledged or adopted child, lineal issue of same; second, brother, sister, descendant of same, son-in-law, daughter-in-law; third, uncle, aunt, descendant of same; fourth, great-uncle, great-aunt, descendant of same; fifth, all others. Amount of tax runs from 1% to 4% on first class, from 2% to 8% on second, from 3% to 12% on third, from 4% to 16% on fourth, and from 5% to 20% on fifth, up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000; $50,000 to $300,000 and on excess of $300,000. *Exemptions* are, in the first class: Wife, $15,000; child of decedent under 18, $5,000; others, $2,000; in second class exemption is $500; in third class, $250; in fourth class, $150; fifth class, $100. Order of payment of *obligations*—Costs of administration, widow's statutory allowance, attorney fees, expense of last sickness, burial expense, taxes, all claims due at death.

IOWA—*Tax*—Direct inheritance—Over exemption, graduated tax; 1% on any amount in excess of $15,000 and up to $30,000; $30,000 to $45,000, 1½%; $45,000 to $60,000, 2%; $60,000 to $90,000, 2½%; $90,000 to $120,000, 3%; $120,000 to $180,000, 4%; $180,000 to $240,000, 5%; $240,000 to $300,000, 6%; on all sums in excess of $300,000, 7%. *Exemptions*—Husband or wife, one-third of net estate plus $15,000; each direct heir, $15,000. Collateral Inheritance—5% up to $100,000; 6% to $200,000; 7% in excess of $200,000. *Obligations*—1, Debts preferred by U. S. laws; 2, public rates and taxes; 3, wages within 90 days of death; 4, claims filed within six months after notice. There is no exemption to collateral heirs of a decedent.

KANSAS—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, wife or widow of same: On first $25,000, 1%; on second $25,000, 2%; on next $50,000, 3%; on next $400,000, 4%; on all over $500,000, 5% (except in case of wife of decedent one-half of above rates). To brothers and sisters, on first $25,000, 3%; on second $25,000, 5%; on next $50,000, 7½%; on next $400,000, 10%; on all over $500,000, 12½%. To relatives of all degrees other than as above, and to strangers, on first $25,000, 5%; on second $25,000, 7½%; on next $50,000, 10%; on next $400,000, 12½%; on all over $500,000, 15%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of the last sickness, wages of servants and demands for medicines and medical attendance during the last sickness of the deceased and the expenses of administration; 3, debts due to State; 4, judgments; 5, all demands presented within one year after letters of administration; 6, demands presented after one year and before two years. Exemptions to wife, $75,000; to others of Class A, $15,000; to each member of Class B, $5,000. Taxes are on excess over exemption.

KENTUCKY—*Tax*—Three classes: A—Husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, adopted child, mutually acknowledged child, step-child,

daughter-in-law, son-in-law, or any lineal issue of such adopted or mutually acknowledged child or step-child; B—Brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, or lineal descendant of the wife or widow of a nephew, or husband of a niece, or uncle and aunt; religious, charitable, educational and State institutions within U. S. but not within this State; C—Persons or corporations not included in A or B, and any person or corporation not exempted as bona-fide charitable, educational or religious. Amount of tax runs from 1% to 6% on Class A; from 2% to 12% on Class B, from 6% to 16% on Class C—Up to $25,000, excess of value over $25,000 to $50,000; to $100,000; to $250,000; to $500,000, over $500,000. *Exemptions*—Wife $20,000, all other persons in Class A $5,000, except persons under 21 years of age, $10,000; brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, uncles and aunts, $2,000, all other persons or corporations, $500. *Obligations*—In calculating the value of the distributive shares the following deductions shall be allowed and no others—1, Debt of the decedent; 2, taxes accrued and unpaid; 3, death duties paid to foreign countries; 4, estate and inheritance taxes paid to other State; 5, Federal estate taxes; 6, drainage, street or other special assignments due and unpaid and constituting liens; 7, funeral and burial expenses (including monument up to $500); 8, commission of executors and administrators actually allowed and paid; 9, cost of administration including reasonable attorney's fees; 10, certain transfers made within two years prior to death on which transfer tax was paid.

LOUISIANA—*Tax*—To direct descendant by blood or affinity, ascendant or surviving spouse in excess of $5,000, $5,000 to $20,000, 2%; over $20,000, 3%. To a collateral relation (including brothers or sisters by affinity), in excess of $1,000, on amount in excess of $1,000, $1,000 to $20,000, 5%; in excess of $20,000, 7%. To a stranger, in excess of $500, on amount in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 5%; in excess of $5,000, 10%. *Exemptions*—To direct descendant, ascendant or surviving spouse, $5,000; to collateral relations, $1,000; to a stranger, $500. All legacies and donations to charitable, religious or educational institutions located in State entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, legal expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, servants' wages within one year; 5, salaries, clerks.

MAINE—*Tax*—To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, adoptive parent, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, or adoptive parent. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, allowance to husband, widow or children; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, debts preferred under U. S. laws; 5, taxes.

MARYLAND—*Tax*—Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500. *Obligations*—1, Taxes; 2, funeral expenses; 3, arrears of rent; 4, judgments or decrees of court.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Tax*—To husband, or wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child, or adoptive parent, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 4%, $50,000 to $250,000; 5%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5½%, $500,000 to $750,000; 6%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 7% above $1,000,000. To ancestor, or descendant, except those included in the previous class, or son- or daughter-in-law, descendant of adopted child, or ancestor of adoptive parent, wife or widow of son, husband of a daughter, 1% up to $10,000; 2%, $10,000 to $25,000; 4%, $25,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $250,000; 6%, $250,000 to $500,000; 7%, $500,000 to $750,000; 8%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 9% on excess of $1,000,000. To brother, sister, stepchild, step-parent, half-brother, half-sister, nephew or niece, the rates on the amounts given in above class are 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11% and 12%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11% and 12%. Husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adoptive parent pay no tax unless legacy or distributive share is more than $10,000; others, unless legacy or distributive share is more than $1,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral bills; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, charges of administration—these 3 preferred and not affected by insolvency; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, public rates and taxes; 6, wages, not over $100; 7, debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $100; 8, all other creditors.

MICHIGAN—*Four rates*—1, Beneficiaries, grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, adopted and mutually acknowledged child, provided such relationship began at or before child's 17th birthday and continued until death of such decedent, granter, etc., exempt up to $5,000; wife up to $30,000, with an additional $5,000 for each minor child to whom no property is transferred. 2, Inheritance tax is on totals including exemptions up to $50,000, 1%; up to $250,000, 2%, up to $500,000, 4%; up to $750,000, 6%; in excess of $750,000, 8%,, provided that portion of the property so transferred which consists of real estate shall be taxed at ¾ the rates specified. 3, In other cases except as in 4, up to $50,000, 5%; over $50,000, up to $500,000, 10%; in excess of $500,000, 15%. 4, To collateral relations or strangers in blood (including aliens not residing in U. S., or corporations not chartered by U. S., or any State), tax of 25% shall be levied and collected.

MINNESOTA—*Tax*—In estates of persons who died prior to April 20, 1905, there was no tax; in estates of persons dying on or after April 20, 1905, and before July 1, 1911, rates and exemptions are fixed by Chap. 288, Laws of 1905; in estates of persons dying on or after July 1, 1911, to and including April 23, 1919, rates and exemptions are fixed by Section 2a, 2b and 2c as set forth in Section 2273, General Statutes of 1913; in estates of persons dying on or after July 24, 1919.—Seven classes of beneficiaries: 1, wife or lineal issue; 2, husband, adopted or mutually acknowledged child and issue; 3, lineal ancestor (father, mother, grandfather, etc.); 4, brother or sister, half-brother or half-sister, nephews, nieces, daughters-in-law, sons-in-law; 5, uncles, aunts, cousins, second cousins, etc.; 6, State of Minnesota or any political division for public purposes, religious, charitable, scientific, educational bodies, etc.—all within the State, totally exempt. 7, Kindred other than those mentioned, strangers to blood of decedent. Exemptions of $10,000 in Classes 1, 2 and 3 on excess up to $100,000, 1% to 4½%; over $100,000, 4% to 6%; 4, exemptions of $1,000; on excess up to $100,000, 3% to 9%; over $100,000, 12%; 5, exemptions of $250 up to $100,000, 4% to 12%; over $100,000, 16%. 6, All exempt. 7, Exemption of $100; up to $100,000, 5% to 15%; over $100,000, 20%. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, taxes.

MISSISSIPPI—*Tax*—Upon entire net income of every resident, individual, corporation, association, trust or estate in excess of credits—on first $1,000 of taxable income or any part thereof, 1%; on second $1,000, 1½%; on next $3,000, 2%; on next $5,000, 3%; on next $15,000, 4%; on all taxable income in excess of $25,000, 5%. Same tax on net income of non-residents on property owned and business carried on in State. In computing net income deductions allowed: Ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in carrying on business; necessary expenses incurred by those forced to leave home to do business; interest on indebtedness except for purchase of tax free bonds or stock in national bank or bank organized under State laws; losses not compensated for by insurance, including those from fires, storms, shipwrecks, theft; debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off. *Exemptions*—Single individual, $1,000 and $200 for each dependent; head of family or married individual living with husband or wife, $2,000; $200 for dependents under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support, or a student in school or college, corporation or associates, $1,000. *Exempt organizations*—Labor, agricultural, horticultural, mutual savings banks, fraternal orders, cemetery companies, religious, charitable or scientific associations, business leagues, chambers of commerce, social clubs, farmers, fruit growers, Federal land banks, farm loan associations, domestic mutual building and loan associations organized under laws of State of Mississippi. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of administration; 3, support of widow as fixed by Chancery Court; 4, all debts.

MISSOURI—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or descendant, illegitimate child, up to $20,000, 1%; to $40,000, 2%; to $80,000, 3%; to $200,000, 4%; to $400,000,

5%; in excess of $400,000, 6%. To brother, sister or descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, aunt, uncle or descendants, 3%, 6%, etc., over $400,000, 18%. To brother or sister of grandparents or descendants, 4%, 8%, etc., over $400,000, 24%. To all others, including foreign, charitable and religious bequests, 5%, 10%, etc., over $400,000, 30%. Exemptions, husband or wife, $20,000; insane or blind lineal descendants, $15,000; lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendant or illegitimate child, $5,000; brother, sister or descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $500; aunt, uncle or their descendants, $250; brother or sister of grandparents or their descendants, $100; others of less than $100 not taxed. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, wages of servants, tombstone; 3, taxes and public debts; 4, judgments; 5, all demands presented within six months after letters; 6, all demands exhibited after six months and before one year.

MONTANA—*Tax*—Widow, exemption $17,500, rate on 1st $25,000, less exemptions, 1%; on next $25,000, 2%; on next $50,000, 3%; on balance, 4%. Husband, exemption, $5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child or lineal issue of adopted child—exemption, $2,000—rates over exemption same as for widow. Brother or sister or descendant, son's wife or daughter's husband, exempt, $500—rates, 2%, 4%, 6% and 8%. Uncle, aunt or first cousin, no exemption; rates, 3%, 6%, 9% and 12%. Any other degree of consanguinity or a stranger in blood or a body politic or corporate, no exemption; rates, 4%, 8%, 12% and 16%. *Deductions*—debts owing at death, funeral expenses and last illness, State, county and municipal taxes, which are liens, expenses of administration, including fees and commissions and Federal estate taxes—for non-resident in proportion to his interest in Montana.

NEBRASKA—*Inheritance tax*—Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of the son, or husband of the daughter, 1% over exemption of $10,000 each; uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or other lineal descendants of same, 4% over exemption of $2,000; in all other cases a graduated tax up to $5,000, from 4%; on all the excess over $5,000 to $10,000, 6%; on all the excess over $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, 8%; on all excess over $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000, 10%; on all excess over $50,000, 12%. Widow or widower entitled besides to same exemptions as applies to intestate estates.

NEVADA—*No Tax.* It was repealed in 1924. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages, within ninety days; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, judgments and mortgages.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Tax*—On class A (beneficiary) consisting of educational, religious, cemetery or other institutions of public charity in N. H., or for or upon trust for any charitable purpose in N. H., for care of cemetery lots; or to a city or town in N. H., for public purposes, no tax is imposed. To husband or wife no tax on $10,000, or less; on excess over exemption 2%. To father, mother, lineal descendant, adopted child, wife or widow of son, husband of a daughter, if under 21, exemption of $10,000, 2%; 21 or over, 2%. Brother, sister, nephew, niece, 6%. All others, 10%. The foregoing is tax law of 1923 on estates of all persons, residents of States, dying after May 2, 1923; by a law of 1921, still in force, there is a non-resident transfer tax of 2% upon transfer of all property within the jurisdiction of the State. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, allowance to widow; 4, taxes and expenses of last sickness. Note—The inheritance tax is included as an administration expense.

NEW JERSEY—*Tax*—Effective on and after March 11, 1922. To husband, wife, child, lineal descendant, adopted child and issue, on amount over exemptions ($5,000) to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $150,000, 1½%; to $250,000, 2%; over $250,000, 3%. To father, mother, brother, sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, public libraries, Bible and tract societies, religious, benevolent and charitable institutions, if less than $500, exempt; if over $500, no exemptions, 5%. All others except class D, 8%. If less than $500, exempt; if over, no exemption. Class D, State of New Jersey, municipal corporations within State or other political division thereof, entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, judgments; 3, funeral expenses; 4, medical expenses of last sickness; 5, inheritance tax. All the debts and expenses are first deducted from estate before calculation of tax, so the tax would be payable out of the balance of the estate after payment of 1, 2, 3 and 4.

NEW MEXICO—*Tax*—To father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, on amount over exemption, 1%; and an additional tax of 1½% on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death. To wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant of adopted child, brother or sister, on amount over exemption, 5%, and an additional 3% on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death. To other collateral kindred, strangers to the blood, corporations, voluntary associations or societies, in amount over exemption, 5%, and an additional tax on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death, 3%. Exemptions are on entire estate, $10,000, as to first two classes as above; $500, as to collaterals, strangers, etc. All gifts of paintings, books, etc., for free exhibitions within State, are entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Inheritance tax; 2, judgments; 3, funeral expenses; 4, medical expenses of last sickness.

NEW YORK—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, child, adopted child ($5,000 exempt), and to descendants ($500 exempt), 1% up to $25,000; 2% on the next $75,000; 3% on the next $100,000; 4% upon all additional sums. To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, 2% up to $25,000; 3% on the next $75,000; 4% on the next $100,000; 5% thereafter; unless estate amounts to at least $500, there is no tax. To others more remote, 5% up to $25,000; 6% on the next $75,000; 7% on the next $100,000; 8% thereafter; unless estate amounts to at least $500, there is no tax. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, debts preferred under U. S. laws; 3, taxes; 4, judgments and decrees.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Tax*—To husband or wife, heirs at law, son or daughter-at-law, stepchild, adopted child. Exempt, $10,000 to widow, $5,000 to minor child, $2,000 to others of this class. Rates on excess, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $250,000; 4%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5% above $500,000. To brother, sister, or their descendants, no exemption. Rates on the amounts given above are: 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 5%, 6%, 7%, 8% and 9%. *Obligations*—1, Debts secured by liens on property of deceased; 2, funeral expenses; 3, taxes; 4, debts due U. S. or State; 5, judgments; 6, wages within one year, medical attendance within one year.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor of decedent, adopted child, on not to exceed $15,000, over amount of exemption, 1%. To brother or sister, descendants of same, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on $15,000, 1½%. To brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of same, on $15,000, 3%. To brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, or descendant, on $15,000, 4%. To any other collateral degree, or stranger, or body politic or corporate, on $15,000, 5%. Above are termed primary rates. In excess of $15,000, up to $30,000, 1½ times primary rates. On $30,000 to $50,000, 2 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; $100,000 to $300,000, 3 times; $300,000 to $500,000, 3½ times; in excess of $500,000 4 times primary rate. Exemptions to husband or wife, $10,000; to each minor child, $5,000; to other lineal issue and lineal ancestor, $2,000; to brother or sister, descendants of same, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, $500; to uncles, aunts, cousins and descendants, $250; devises or bequests to municipal corporations for county, town or municipal purposes, or to corporations of this State, organized for religious, charitable or educational purposes, entirely exempt. *Obliga tions*—1. Administration expenses; 2, funeral and last sickness expenses; 3, allowance to family; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, debts secured by liens on property of deceased.

OHIO—*Tax*—To wife or minor child, father, mother, husband, adult child, or adopted child, or lineal descendants thereof, on $25,000 or part thereof, over exemptions, 1%; on next $75,000, 2%; on next $100,000, 3%; on balance, 4%. To brother, sister, niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter, or child treated as son or daughter for ten years though not formally adopted, on $25,000 or part thereof, over exemptions, 5%; on next $75,000, 6%; on next $100,000, 7%; on balance, 8%. To other persons, institutions or corporations, on $25,000

or part thereof, 7%; on next $75,000, 8%; on next $100,000, 9%; on balance, 10%. Exemptions, to wife or child, $5,000; to father, mother, husband, adult child, or adopted child, or lineal descendants, $3,500; to brother, sister, nephew, niece, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, "or any child to whom the decedent, for not less than ten years prior to the succession stood in the mutual acknowledged relation of parent," $500. *Preferred obligations*—1, Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses; 2, allowance to widow and children for twelve months; 3, debts; 4, taxes.

OKLAHOMA—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; except to brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 3%; 3% $50,000 to $100,000, except brother, sister, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, 4%; 4% in excess of $100,000, except to brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 5%. To other persons and corporations, on from $500 to $25,000, 6%; $25,000 to $50,000, 7%; $50,000 to $100,000, 8%; over $100,000, 10%. Exemptions, to wife, $15,000; to each child, $10,000; to other relatives as above, $5,000, except brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, $1,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, support of family for ninety days; 4, taxes to U. S. or State; 5, debts preferred by U. S. or State laws; 6, judgments or mortgages; 7, other claims presented within six months.

OREGON—*Tax*—To grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child or any lineal descendant (exemption $10,000), $10,000 to $25,000, 1%; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $300,000, 3%; $300,000 to $500,000, 5%; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7%; over $1,000,000, 10%. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or lineal descendant (exemption $1,000), additional tax, $1,000 to $3,000, 1%; $3,000 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 4%; $10,000 to $30,000, 7%; $30,000 to $50,000, 10%; over $50,000, 15%. Additional tax in all other cases (no exemption) up to $500, 2%; $500 to $1,000, 4%; $1,000 to $2,000, 6%; $2,000 to $4,000, 8%; $4,000 to $10,000, 10%; $10,000 to $25,000, 15%; $25,000 to $50,000, 20%; over $50,000, 25%. Effective on and after May 29, 1919. *Deductions*—Expenses of administration, funeral expenses, U. S. taxes, expenses of last sickness, State and local taxes, debts preferred by U. S. laws, debts secured by liens and property set apart to the widow, husband or surviving children.

PENNSYLVANIA — *Tax* — Transfer Inheritance Tax, Act of 1919, imposing a tax on value of estate passing to direct and collateral heirs. To father, mother, husband, wife, children, lineal descendants, legally adopted children, step-children or the wife or widow of a deceased son, or from the mother of an illegitimate child, 2%; to all others, 10%; the only exemption allowed is the widow's exemption of $500, under a separate act. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and last sickness expenses, wages due household servants within one year; 2, rent, within one year.

RHODE ISLAND—*Tax*—Estates under $5,000 tax exempt (above said sum a general tax of ½% is imposed in addition to the rates specified below). To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $25,000 is exempt. Rates on excess are: ½% below $50,000; 1%, $50,000 to $250,000; 1½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 2%, $500,000 to $750,000; 2½%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 3% above $1,000,000. To others more remote, $1,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: 5% up to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts due U. S.; 4, State and town taxes; 5, wages up to $100; 6, other claims presented within six months; 7, all other debts. If property insufficient to pay all debts of any class, creditors of that class shall be paid ratably, and no payment shall be made to creditors of any class until all of preceding class or classes have been paid in full.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, minor child, minor grandchild, adult child, adult grandchildren, father or mother, on amount in excess of exemption; up to $20,000, 1%; $20,000 to $40,000, 2%; $40,000 to $80,000, 3%; $80,000 to $150,000, 4%; $150,000 to $300,000, 5%; in excess of $300,000, 6%. To lineal ancestor, lineal descendant (other than above), brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on amount in excess of exemption, up to $20,000, 2%; to $40,000, 3%; to $80,000, 4%; to $150,000, 5%; to $300,000, 6%; over $300,000, 7%. To any other beneficiary, double above rates, viz., 4%, 6%, 8%, 10%, 12% and 14%. *Exemptions*—Husband or wife, $10,000; minor child, $7,500; adult child, father or mother, $5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, etc., $500; any other beneficiary, $200. Devises or bequests for educational, religious, or public charities in this State, or for city or town for public purposes, entirely exempt. Act of Feb. 23, 1922. *Obligations*—1, Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses; 2, debts due to public; 3, judgments, mortgages and executions; 4, rent; 5, bonds, contract debts.

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Tax*—Primary rates: To wife or lineal issue, up to $15,000 on excess after deducting exemptions from $15,000, 1%; to husband, lineal ancestor of decedent or any child legally adopted, or mutually acknowledged for not less than ten years or lineal issue of such, 2%; to brother or sister, or descendant a wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, 3%. To brother or sister of father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of decedent, 4%; to any person or persons in any other degree than as above, or strangers, or a body politic or corporate, 5%. Over $15,000 and up to $50,000, two times the primary rate; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; in excess of $100,000, 4 times the primary rate. *Exemptions*—All property transferred to public corporations within the State for strictly county, township, school or municipal purposes, property of clear value of $10,000 transferred to widow or husband of decedent, each lineal issue, or adopted or mutually acknowledged children and issue of such, lineal ancestors of decedent, exemption, $3,000; $500 exemption to brother or sister of decedent, or descendants of such, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter; $200 exemption to brother or sister of father or mother or descendants of such; $100 exemption to others. Entire exemption to hospitals, colleges, churches, etc., and charitable institutions, deductions to be made of amounts received from outside the State. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, administration expenses; 4, wages for 60 days; 5, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 6, all other claims against the estate except that debts secured by liens have preference, according to priority, on any specific property.

TENNESSEE—*Tax*—To husband, wife or direct descendants, child adopted in conformity with laws of State, or ascendants of person making transfer, from $10,000 to $25,000, 1%; on next $25,000, or any part thereof, 1½%; on next $50,000, 2%; on next $400,000, 3%; on $500,000 and all over that sum, 5%. To all others, from $1,000 to $50,000, 5%; on next $50,000, 6%; on next $50,000, 7%; on next $50,000, 8%; on next $50,000, 9%; 10% on $250,000 and all over that sum. *Exemptions*—Property of intestate, testator or grantor when clear market value is less than $1,000. Property of clear market value of less than $10,000, transferred to wife, direct descendants and ascendants, or either of them, of person from whom transfer is made, the estate to be treated as a whole. All property transferred to municipal corporations for strictly municipal purposes. Property devised or transferred to any church for purely religious purposes, to any school or college for purely educational purposes, to any hospital or bona-fide charitable institution. *Obligations*—1, Transfer and inheritance taxes are included as debts in settlement of estate.

TEXAS—*Tax*—On property to or for use of husband or wife, direct lineal descendants or ascendants of decedent, or to legally adopted child, or to husband of daughter, or wife of son; likewise to religious, educational or charitable organizations in State, bequest to be used within State, in excess of $25,000 a graduated tax from 1% up to (for over $1,000,000) 6%. To brother or sister of decedent or lineal descendant of such, in excess of $10,000, a graduated tax from 3% up to (for over $1,000,000) 10%. To uncle or aunt of decedent or descendant of such, in excess of $1,000, a graduated tax from 4% to (for over $1,000,000) 15%. To any other person within or without this State, or to any religious, educational or charitable organization located without the State, or bequest to be used within the State, in excess of $500, a graduated tax of from 5%

to (for over $1,000,000) 20%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and last sickness expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, debts secured by mortgage or other debts presented within twelve months, and debts presented after twelve months.

UTAH—*Tax*—$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses the only preferred obligations. The term "debts" shall include local or State taxes due at time of death, court costs, statutory fees of executors, administrators or trustees.

VERMONT—*Tax*—To husband, wife, child, father, mother or grandchild, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, child adopted during minority, stepchild or other lineal descendant, no tax unless legacy or share exceeds $10,000; between $10,000 and $25,000, 1%; between $25,000 and $50,000, 2%; between $50,000 and $250,000, 4%; over $250,000, 5%. To all others, 5%. Exemptions, devises or bequests for charitable, religious or educational societies or institutions, cemetery purposes created or existing under laws of this State, to a Bishop in his ecclesiastical capacity for religious uses in this State. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, taxes; 3, debts due to State; 4, debts due to U. S. These claims are to be paid first without being allowed by commissioners. Expenses of last illness and wages due within 3 months, not over $150 per creditor, to be allowed if approved by commissioners. A headstone to cost not over $25 is permitted to an insolvent estate.

VIRGINIA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, in excess of exemption and up to $50,000, 1%; in excess of $50,000 and up to $100,000, 2%; in excess of $100,000 and up to $500,000, 3%; in excess of $500,000 and up to $1,000,000, 4%; in excess of $1,000,000, 5%. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, in excess of exemption, amounts as above, 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10%. All others, in excess of exemption, etc., 5%, 7%, 9%, 12% and 15%. Exemptions, husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, $10,000; brother, sister, nephew, niece, $4,000; others, $1,000. A tax of 2% is imposed upon the transfer at death of personal property of non-residents. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, doctor or druggist; 4, money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.

WASHINGTON—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendants, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess are: 1% up to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $150,000; $150,000 to $200,000 4%; $200,000 to $300,000, 6%; $300,000 to $500,000, 7%; above $500,000 10%. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, no exemption; the rates on the amounts stated are: 5%; 6%; 8%; 10%; 12%; 15% and 20%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 10%; 12%; 15%; 20%; 25%; 30% and 40%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 4, wages, within ninety days; 5, taxes; 6, judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Tax*—To wife, husband, child or children of deceased child, or father or mother of decedent, not exceeding $50,000, 2%. To brother or sister of decedent (not including those of half blood), 4%. To those further removed in relationship from decedent than brother or sister, 6%. To those of no blood relationship, strangers, institutions corporate or otherwise, except eleemosynary institutions hereinafter exempt, 10% of market value of such interest in such property. The foregoing are termed primary rates. In excess of $50,000 up to and not over $100,000, two times primary rate; over $100,000 up to $150,000, 2¼ times; over $150,000 up to $200,000, 2½ times; over $200,000 up to $300,000, 2¾ times; over $300,000 up to $400,000, 3 times; over $400,000 up to $500,000, 3¼ times. Upon all in excess of $500,000, 3½ times primary rates. This example applies to a single beneficial interest and not to the estate as a whole. *Exemptions*—Property transferred to person or corporation for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, or to State, county or municipal corporation for public purposes, used exclusively in this State. To widow, $15,000; to wife, husband, child, children of deceased child, father or mother of decedent, $10,000, except that exemption to children of child shall be per stirpes not per capita. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, debts owing to U. S.; 3, taxes; 4, fiduciary obligations.

WISCONSIN—*Tax*—Tax of 2% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. To brothers, sisters and their descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 4%. To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 6%. To all others, 8%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 2 times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times on excess; above $500,000, 5 times on excess. *Exemptions*—$15,000 to widow, $2,000 to lineal descendants or ancestors and husband, and lesser amount to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood. *Obligations*—1, Last sickness and funeral expenses; 2, debts.

WYOMING—*Tax*—Class A. Husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adopted parent, brother or sister—exempt, $10,000; over exemption 2%, Class B. grandparent, grandchild, half brother, half-sister, exemption $5,000; over exemption, 4%. Class C. All other excepting class D—no exemptions, 6%. *Class* D—Gifts for state, municipal, charitable, educational or religious purposes or to any institution for use in the preservation of wild fowls or game, entirely exempt.

UNITED STATES—(See Federal Estate Tax.)

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parents' interest.

In most if not all of the States, the widow of a man who died without having made a will inherits one-third of the realty and one-half of the personalty, in all those cases in which she is not the sole blood heir.

The statutes covering inheritance of intestate estates vary in almost every State as to the rights of the several heirs. The safest course for those seeking information is to communicate with the Surrogate's or Orphan's Probate Court in the county where the estate lies.

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

Age at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years, is competent to make a will. In Colorado, persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 18 years may dispose of personalty. Witnesses—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

(General Provisions of the Statutes.)

A Contract is an agreement of two or more parties by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.
2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.
3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary.
4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.
5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds** vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States, declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States, representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a certain sum in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

The drawer of a check that has been certified can stop payment on it at the bank after it has been certified.

A bona fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its conception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona fide holder to compel its payment from him.

TENNESSEE ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW.

An act prohibiting the teaching of the evolution theory in all the universities, normals and all other public schools of Tennessee, which are supported in whole or in part by the public school funds of the State, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it shall be unlawful for any teacher in any of the universities, normals and all other public schools of the State which are supported in whole or in part by the public school funds of the State, to which any theory that denies the story of the Divine creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That any teacher found guilty of the violation of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $100 and not more than $500 for each offense.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States nave forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayors and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

REQUISITES TO VALID DEED.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for anotner person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Dela ware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania. South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

(Extracts fro the United States Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as amended by subsequent acts.)

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person, except a municipal, railroad, insurance or banking corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any moneyed, business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal, railroad, insurance, or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States. (30 Stat. 547. 32 Stat. 797. 36 Stat. 839.)

DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value, in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings, Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

ALLOWABLE DEBTS.

SEC. 63. DEBTS WHICH MAY BE PROVED.—(*a*) Debts of the bankrupt may be proved and allowed against his estate which are (1) a fixed liability as evidenced by a judgment or an instrument in writing, absolutely owing at the time of the filing of the petition against him, whether then payable or not, with any interest thereon which would have been recoverable at that date, or with a rebate of interest upon such as were not then payable and did not bear interest; (2) due as costs taxable against an involuntary bankrupt who was at the time of the filing of the petition against him plaintiff in a cause of action which would pass to the trustee and which the trustee declines to prosecute after notice; (3) founded upon a claim for taxable costs incurred in good faith by a creditor before the filing of the petition in an action to recover a provable debt; (4) founded upon an open account, or upon a contract express or implied; and (5) founded upon provable debts reduced to judgments after the filing of the pet tion and before the consideration of the bankrupt's application for a discharge, less costs incurred and interest accrued after the filing of the petition and up to the time of the entry of such judgments.

(*b*) Unliquidated claims against the bankrupt may, pursuant to applications to the court, be liquidated in such manner as it shall direct, and may thereafter be proved and allowed against his estate.

DEBTS NOT AFFECTED.

(SEC. 17. DEBTS NOT AFFECTED BY DISCHARGE.—a discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from all of his provable debts, except such as (first) are due as a tax levied by the United States, the State, county, district, or municipality in which he resides; (second) are liabilities for obtaining property by false pretenses or false representation, or for wilful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another, or for alimony due or to become due, or for maintenance or support of wife or child, or for seduction of an unmarried female, or for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction, or for criminal conversation; (third) have not been duly scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor, if known to the bankrupt, unless such creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (fourth) were created by his fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation, or defalcation while acting as an officer or in any fiduciary capacity; or (fifth) are for wages due to workmen, clerks, travelling or city salesmen, or servants, which have been earned within three months before the date of commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (sixth) are due for moneys of an employee received or retained by his employer to secure the faithful performance by such employee of the terms of a contract of employment. (As amended by Act of January 7, 1922).

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

(For statutes of limitations in criminal cases see matter at end of crimes and penalties.)

The contract rate means the maximum rate (except in pawn broker's cases).

STATE.	INTEREST RATE. Legal Rate.	INTEREST RATE. Contract Rate.	STATE.	INTEREST RATE. Legal Rate.	INTEREST RATE. Contract Rate.	STATE.	INTEREST RATE. Legal Rate.	INTEREST RATE. Contract Rate.	STATE.	INTEREST RATE. Legal Rate.	INTEREST RATE. Contract Rate.
	Per Ct.	*Per Ct.*		*Per Ct.*	*Per Ct.*		*Per Ct.*	*Per Ct.*		*Per Ct.*	*Per Ct.*
Ala....	8	8	Ill.....	5	7	Mont...	8	10	P. Rico.	6	12
Alaska	8	12	Ind....	6	8	Neb....	7	10	R. I....	6	See note.
Ark....	6 to 10	0 to 10	Iowa...	6	8	Nev....	7	12	S. C....	7	8
Ariz....	6	10	Kan....	6	6	N. H...	6	Any rate.	S. D....	7	12
Cal....	7	12	Ky.....	6	6	N. J....	6	6	Tenn ..	6	6
Col....	8	12	La.....	5	8	N. M...	10	12	Tex....	6	10
Conn...	6	12	Maine..	6	Any rate.	N. Y...	6	6	Utah...	8	12
Del....	6	6	Md.....	6	6	N. C...	6	6	Vt.....	6	.....
D of C	6	8	Mass...	6	Any rate.	N. D...	6	10	Va.....	6	6
Fla.....	8	10	Mich...	5	7	Ohio...	6	8	Wash .	6	12
Ga.....	7	8	Minn...	6	8	Okla...	6	10	W. Va..	6	6
Hawaii.	8	12	Miss...	6	8	Ore....	6	10	Wis....	6	10
Idaho..	7	10	Mo....	6	8	Pa.....	6	6	Wyo. ..	7	10

USURY AND ITS PENALTIES.

By charging a bonus for a loan and then putting on record the loan minus the bonus, many professional money lenders avoid the usury laws. They take advantage, also, of the pawnbroking interest rates by requiring a pledge from the borrower.

In Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Utah, Wisconsin, and several other States, usury is classed as a misdemeanor and carries a fine of $500 or less and (or) a short term in prison, usually not over 6 months.

The general penalty for usury in most of the States is forfeiture of the excess interest.

In Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas, the penalty is double the interest charge.

In Arkansas, and North Dakota, principal and interest may be forfeited.

In Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Virginia, all interest is forfeited.

In Iowa, the penalty for usury is a forfeiture of eight per cent. on the hundred by the year upon the amount of the principal remaining unpaid on the contract at the time judgment is rendered, also judgment in favor of the State for the use of the school funds for this amount against the defendant.

In New Mexico, the penalty for usury is as follows: The contract shall not be void, but in any action on such contract, proof may be made that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly contracted for or taken or reserved, and the plaintiff shall recover only the principal less the amount of interest accruing thereon at the rate contracted for, and the defendant shall recover costs; and if interest shall have been paid, judgment shall be for the principal less twice the amount of interest paid and less the amount of all accrued and unpaid interest.

In Oregon the charging of usurious interest constitutes a forfeiture of the entire debt so contracted to the school fund of the county where such suit is brought, the court rendering judgment for the amount of the original sum loaned or of the debt contracted, without interest.

In Rhode Island, interest on a loan of more than $50 may be fixed by agreement at up to 30 per cent.; on a loan of less than $50, five per cent. a month for the first 6 months and 2½ per cent. a month thereafter, on the sum actually loaned.

In Wisconsin the usurer is liable to pay back twice the amount of the excess interest he got.

STATUTES OF LIMITATION IN CIVIL SUITS.

The statutes of limitation of action for recovery or enforcement in civil actions on debts vary from 1 to 20 years in the different States, according to the kind of case.

The prevailing limit is 6 years on notes and open accounts.

In New York State the limitations are—on judgments, 6 years when not of record, 20 years, when of record; on notes, 6 years; on open accounts 6 years from last item on either side. A judgment ceases after 10 years to be a lien on real estate.

In New Jersey and Connecticut the statute in debt matters is 6 years.

In the District of Columbia, the statute of limitations for the recovery of real estate is 15 years; on executors' and administrators' bonds 5 years.

In Illinois the statute on unwritten agreements is 5 years; on written agreements, 10 years.

PAWNBROKING RATES ALLOWED BY LAW.

New York: 3 per cent. per month for six months, less than $100; 2 per cent. per month thereafter; 2 per cent. per month first six months, over $100, or 1 per cent. per month thereafter. All interest must be paid in full at the expiration of twelve months or new ticket issued, starting the transaction over again.

Massachusetts: On loans of $1 or less, 5 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of from $1 to $3, 4 per cent. for the first week, 2½ per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of $3 to $10, 3 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of over $10 to $25, 1 per cent. a week; on loans over $25 to $100, 3 per cent. a month and each fraction thereof; on loans of over $100, 2 per cent. a month and each fraction thereof.

New Hampshire (Concord): On loans of $1 or less, 5 cents for the first week, 2 cents for each week thereafter; over $1 to $3, 4 per cent. for the first week and 2½ per cent. each week thereafter; over $3 to $10, 3 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. each week thereafter; over $10 to $25, 2½ per cent. for the first week, 2 per cent. each week thereafter; over $25 to $50, 2 per cent. for the first week and 1 per cent. each week thereafter; over $50 to $100, 1½ per cent. for the first week, 1 per cent. each week thereafter; over $100, 1 per cent. per week.

Virginia: 10 per cent. per month on loans of $25 or less; 5 per cent. per month on loans of over $25 and not more than $100; 3 per cent. per month on loans over $100.

Rhode Island: 5 per cent. per month on loans of $50 or less first six months; 2½ per cent. per month on loans of $50 thereafter; 2½ per cent. per month on loans of more than $50.

Connecticut: 5 per cent. per month on loans up to $15; 3 per cent. per month on loans up to $50; 2 per cent. per month on loans over $50.

Vermont: 5 per cent. per month up to $50; 3 per cent. per month over $50. Law also allows a storage charge, agreement to be made by both parties.

New Mexico: 10 per cent. per month.

Ohio (Cincinnati): 10 per cent. per month on small loans. This State, in an act, section 6339-3, passed in the General Assembly May 14, 1921, and approved June 7, 1921, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, June 8, 1921, provides: "No licensee shall charge, receive, or demand in excess of 5 per cent. per month interest on any loans, or discount on any conditional purchase, up to and including the sum of $25, or in excess of 3 per cent. per month on loans or discounts above $25."

Texas (El Paso): 10 per cent. per month.

Indiana: 3½ per cent. per month.

Maine: 3½ per cent. per month.

Arizona: 4 per cent. per month.

Colorado: 3 per cent. per month.

Illinois: 3 per cent. per month.

Montana: 3 per cent. per month.

Oregon: 3 per cent. per month, with no charge less than $1.

Michigan: 3 per cent. per month, with no charge less than 50 cents.

Delaware: 8 per cent. per month and 3 per cent. per month extra. storage.

Pennsylvania: 5 per cent. per month storage, one-half per cent. interest per month.

Maryland: 2½ per cent. per month.

Georgia: 5 per cent. per month, and 25 cents for storage.

Wisconsin (Racine): General practice is to charge 10 per cent. per month. No law as to what shall be charged.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Secretary of State of the United States, Charles E. Hughes, in an address delivered before the American Bar Association at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 30, 1923, restated the genesis and scope of the Monroe Doctrine as it stands to-day, one hundred years after its promulgation. The Secretary's main points were:

The Monroe Doctrine had its dramatic setting as a striking and carefully formulated announcement, but it was in no sense a departure or something novel or strange engrafted upon American policy. The people of the United States had watched with deep sympathy the long struggle of our Southern neighbors for independence. The Republic of Colombia was recognized in 1822, the Government of Buenos Ayres and the States of Mexico and Chili, early in 1823. Deeply interested as we were in the development of republican institutions, the United States did not hesitate because of the political form of government and was the first to recognize the independent Empire of Brazil in May, 1824, and this was followed by the recognition of the Federation of Central American States in August of the same year.

Meanwhile, the Holy Alliance formed by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia had sought to enforce the divine right of kings against the progress of liberal principles. Joined by France, they undertook "to put an end to the system of representative government" and after France had proceeded accordingly to restore the rule of Ferdinand VII. in Spain, it was proposed to direct their efforts to the overthrowing of the new governments erected out of the old colonies of Spain in the Western Hemisphere. This was the situation 100 years ago—in August, 1823—when George Canning, British Foreign Secretary, wrote his celebrated letter to Richard Rush, American Minister in London, suggesting a joint declaration, in substance, that the recovery of the colonies by Spain was hopeless; that neither Great Britain nor the United States was aiming at the possession of any portion of these colonies; and that they could not see with indifference any portion of them transferred to any other power. Great Britain, however, had not at that time recognized the new States in Spanish America, and this made a point of distinction. Correspondence followed between Presidents Monroe and Jefferson and Madison, whose advice he sought. It was after mature deliberation by the President and his Cabinet, which contained not only John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, but John C. Calhoun and William Wirt, that the American position was formally stated. It was deemed advisable to make a separate declaration of policy and this was formulated in President Monroe's message of December 2, 1823.

The doctrine is set forth in two paragraphs of this message. The first of these had a genesis distinct from the situation of the former colonies of Spain. It grew out of the question of Russian claims on the northwest coast of North America. The Russian Emperor had issued a ukase in 1821 prohibiting citizens of other nations from navigating and fishing within 100 Italian miles of the northwest coast of North America from Bering Straits to the fifty-first parallel of north latitude. Protests had followed. In July, 1823, Secretary Adams informed the Russian Minister that the United States "should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishments." It was in connection with this pretension of Russia that President Monroe, after adverting to the proposal of arranging the respective rights and interests on the northwest coast by amicable negotiations, declared in his message:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

The other paragraph of President Monroe's message bore upon the situation of our neighbors to the south, as follows:

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are involved or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more intimately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. * * *

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and have maintained it and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Properly understood, it is opposed (1) to any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American States under any guise and (2) to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a legislative pronouncement; it has been approved by action of Congress, but it does not rest upon any Congressional sanction. It has had the implied indorsement of the treaty-making power in the reservations to the two Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907, but it is not defined by treaty and does not draw its force from any international agreement. It is not like a constitutional provision deriving its authority from the fact that it is a part of the organic law transcending and limiting executive and legislative power. It is not a part of international law, maintained by the consent of the civilized powers and alterable only at their will. It is a policy declared by the Executive of the United States and repeated in one form or another by Presidents and Secretaries of State in the conduct of our foreign relations. Its significance lies in the fact that in its essentials, as set forth by President Monroe and as forcibly and repeatedly, asserted by our responsible statesmen, it has been for 100 years, and continues to be, an integral part of our national thought and purpose, expressing a profound conviction which even the upheaval caused by the Great War, and our participation in that struggle upon European soil, has not uprooted or fundamentally changed.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a policy of aggression; it is a policy of self-defense. It was asserted at a time when the danger of foreign aggression in this hemisphere was very real, when the new American States had not yet established a firm basis of independent national life, and we were menaced by threats of old world powers directed against republican institutions. It still remains an assertion of the principle of national security.

As the policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine is distinctively the policy of the United States, the Government of the United States reserves to itself its definition, interpretation and application. This Government has welcomed the recognition by other Governments of the fact and soundness of this policy and of the appropriateness of its application from time to time.

But the United States has not been disposed to enter into engagements which would have the effect of submitting to any other power or to any concert of powers the determination either of the occasions upon which the principles of the Monroe Doctrine shall be invoked or of the measures that shall be taken in giving it effect. As President Wilson observed: "The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained and always will be maintained upon her own responsibility."

This implies neither suspicion nor estrangement. It simply means that the United States is asserting a separate national right of self-defense, and that in the exercise of this right it must have an unhampered discretion.

The policy of the Monroe Doctrine does not infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of other American States. Misconception upon this point is the only disturbing influence in our relations with Latin American States. The declaration of our purpose to oppose what is inimical to our safety does not imply an attempt to establish a protectorate any more than a similar assertion by any one of the great southern republics of opposition to conduct on the part of any of the others endangering its security would aim at the establishment of a protectorate.

We utterly disclaim as unwarranted the observations which occasionally have been made implying a claim on our part to superintend the affairs of our sister republics, to assert an overlordship, to consider the spread of our authority beyond our own domain as the aim of our policy and to make our power the test of right in this hemisphere.

Such assertions do not express our national pur-

pose; they belie our sincere friendship; they are false to the fundamental principles of our institutions and of our foreign policy which has sought to reflect with rare exceptions, the ideals of liberty; they menace us by stimulating a distrust which has no real foundation. They find no sanction whatever in the Monroe Doctrine. There is room in this hemisphere, without danger of collision, for the complete recognition of that doctrine and the independent sovereignty of the Latin-American republics.

We have grown rich and powerful, but we have not outgrown the necessity, in justice to ourselves and without injustice to others, of safeguarding our future peace and security. By building the Panama Canal we have not only established a new and convenient highway of commerce but we have created exigencies and new conditions of strategy and defense. It is for us to protect that highway.

It may also be necessary for us at some time to build another canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and to protect that. I believe that the sentiment of the American people is practically unanimous that in the interest of our national safety we could not yield to any foreign power the control of the Panama Canal or the approaches to it, or the obtaining of any position which would interfere with our right of protection or would menace the freedom of our communications.

So far as the region of the Caribbean Sea is concerned it may be said that if we had no Monroe Doctrine we should have to create one. * * * The United States has rights and obligations which that doctrine does not define. And in the unsettled condition of certain countries in the region of the Caribbean it has been necessary to assert these rights and obligations as well as the limited principles of the Monroe Doctrine. * * *

The disturbed conditions and revolutionary tendencies in some of the Central American republics have given great solicitude to the Government of the United States, and its efforts have been directed to the promotion of tranquillity and stability. This is in the interest of the maintenance of the unimpaired integrity and sovereignty of these republics.

It is apparent that the Monroe Doctrine does not stand in the way of Pan-American co-operation; rather it affords the necessary foundation for that co-operation in the independence and security of American States. * * *

With the passing of 100 years it remains a cherished policy, inimical to no just interest and deemed to be vitally related to our own safety and to the peaceful progress of the peoples of this hemisphere.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(Compiled by Simon Newton, Detroit.)

Name.	Delegate From.	Occupation.	Birthplace.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.
Adams, John	Mass	Lawyer	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 31, 1735	July 4, 1826
Adams, Samuel	Mass	Merchant	Boston, Mass	Sept. 27, 1722	Oct. 2, 1803
Bartlett, Josiah	N. H	Physician	Amesbury, Mass	Nov. 21, 1729	May 19, 1795
Braxton, Carter	Va	Planter	Newington, Va	Sept. 10, 1736	Oct. 10, 1797
Carroll, Charles	Md	Lawyer	Annapolis, Md	Sept. 20, 1737	Nov. 14, 1832
Chase, Samuel	Md	Lawyer	Somerset County, Md	April 17, 1741	June 19, 1811
Clark, Abraham	N. J	Lawyer	Elizabethtown, N. J	Feb. 15, 1726	Sept. 15, 1794
Clymer, George	Pa	Merchant	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 24, 1739	Jan. 23, 1813
Ellery, William	R. I	Lawyer	Newport, R. I	Dec. 22, 1727	Feb. 15, 1820
Floyd, William	N. Y	Farmer	Brookhaven, N. Y	Dec. 17, 1734	Aug. 4, 1821
Franklin, Benjamin	Pa	Printer	Boston, Mass	Jan. 17, 1706	April 17, 1790
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass	Merchant	Marblehead, Mass	July 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814
Gwinnett, Button	Ga	Merchant	....., England	(About) 1732	May 27, 1777
Hall, Lyman	Ga	Physician	Wallingford, Conn	April 12, 1724	Oct. 19, 1790
Hancock, John	Mass	Merchant	Quincy, Mass	Jan. 12, 1737	Oct. 8, 1793
Harrison, Benjamin	Va	Farmer	Berkeley, Va	(About) 1740	April .., 1791
Hart, John	N J	Farmer	Hopewell, N. J	 1708	 1780
Hewes, Joseph	N. C	Lawyer	Kingston, N. J	 1730	Nov. 10, 1779
Heyward, Thomas, jr	S. C	Lawyer	St. Luke's Parish, S. C	 1746	March 6, 1809
Hooper, William	N. C	Lawyer	Boston, Mass	June 17, 1742	Oct. .., 1790
Hopkins, Stephen	R. I	Farmer	Scituate, R. I	March 7, 1707	July 13, 1785
Hopkinson, Francis	N. J	Lawyer	Philadelphia, Pa	Sept. 21, 1737	May 9, 1791
Huntington, Samuel	Conn	Lawyer	Windham, Conn	July 3, 1731	Jan. 5, 1796
Jefferson, Thomas	Va	Lawyer	Shadwell, Va	April 2, 1743	July 4, 1826
Lee, Richard Henry	Va	Soldier	Stratford, Va	Jan. 20, 1732	June 19, 1794
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Va	Farmer	Stratford, Va	Oct. 14, 1734	April 3, 1797
Lewis, Francis	N. Y	Merchant	Llandaff, Wales	March ., 1713	Dec. 19, 1803
Livingston, Philip	N. Y	Merchant	Albany, N. Y	Jan. 15, 1716	June 12, 1778
Lynch, Thomas, jr	S. C	Lawyer	Prince George Parish, S. C	Aug. 5, 1749	 1779
McKean, Thomas	Del	Lawyer	New London, Pa	Mar. 19, 1734	June 24, 1817
Middleton, Arthur	S. C	Lawyer	Middleton Place, S. C	June 26, 1742	Jan. 1, 1787
Morris, Lewis	N. Y	Farmer	Morrisania, N. Y	 1726	Jan. 22, 1798
Morris, Robert	Pa	Merchant	Liverpool, England	Jan. 20, 1734	May 8, 1806
Morton, John	Pa	Surveyor	Ridley, Pa	 1724	April .., 1777
Nelson, Thomas, jr	Va	Statesman	Yorktown, Va	Dec. 26, 1738	Jan. 4, 1789
Paca, William	Md	Lawyer	Wyehall, Md	Oct. 31, 1740	 1799
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass	Lawyer	Boston, Mass	Mar. 11, 1731	May 11, 1814
Penn, John	N. C	Lawyer	Caroline County, Va	May 17, 1741	Sept. .., 1788
Read, George	Del	Lawyer	Cecil County, Md	Sept. 17, 1733	Sept. 21, 1798
Rodney, Caesar	Del	General	Dover, Del	Oct. 7, 1728	June 29, 1784
Ross, George	Pa	Lawyer	Newcastle, Del	 1730	July .., 1779
Rush, Benjamin	Pa	Physician	Byberry Township, Pa	Dec. 24, 1745	April 19, 1813
Rutledge, Edward	S. C	Lawyer	Charleston, S. C	Nov. 23, 1749	Jan. 23, 1800
Sherman, Roger	Conn	Shoemaker	Newton, Mass	April 19, 1721	July 23, 1793
Smith, James	Pa	Lawyer	....., Ireland	(About) 1720	July 11, 1806
Stockton, Richard	N J	Lawyer	Near Princeton, N. J	Oct. 1, 1730	Feb. 28, 1781
Stone, Thomas	Md	Lawyer	Charles County, Md	 1743	Oct. 5, 1787
Taylor, George	Pa	Physician	....., Ireland	 1716	Feb. 23, 1781
Thornton, Matthew	N. H	Physician	....., Ireland	(About) 1714	June 24, 1803
Walton, George	Ga	Lawyer	Frederick County, Va	 1740	Feb. 2, 1804
Whipple, William	N. H	Sailor	Kittery, Me	Jan. 14, 1730	Nov. 28, 1785
Williams, William	Conn	Statesman	Lebanon, Conn	April 18, 1731	Aug. 2, 1811
Wilson, James	Pa	Lawyer	Near St. Andrews, Scotland	Sept. 14, 1742	Aug. 28, 1798
Witherspoon, John	N. J	Minister	Gifford, Scotland	Feb. 5, 1722	Sept. 15, 1794
Wolcott, Oliver	Conn	Physician	Windsor, Conn	Nov. 26, 1726	Dec. 1, 1797
Wythe, George	Va	Lawyer	Elizabeth City, Va	 1726	June 8, 1806

NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

The oldest signer when the signatures were affixed was Benjamin Franklin; the next oldest was Stephen Hopkins.

The first of the signers to die was John Morton; the second was Button Gwinnett.

The earliest known attempt in the American colonies of a declaration of independence was at a town meeting at Mendon, Worcester County, Mass., in 1773.

There was also the Mecklenburg, N. C., declaration for independence, May 31, 1775.

Declaration of Independence.

(Unanimously adopted, July 4, 1776; signed by 54 delegates, Aug. 2, 1776.)

WHEN, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the pre ent King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution originally consisted of a Preamble and seven Articles, and in that form was ratified by a convention of the States, Sept. 17, 1787. The Government under the Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. The signers of the original Constitution, by virtue of their membership in Congress, were:

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President and deputy from Virginia.* NEW HAMPSHIRE — John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. CONNECTICUT—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. NEW YORK—Alexander Hamilton. NEW JERSEY—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton. PENNSYLVANIA—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv. Morris. DELAWARE—Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford jun, Richard Basset. MARYLAND—James McHenry, Danl. Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer. VIRGINIA—John Blair, James Madison, Jr. NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight. SOUTH CAROLINA—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. GEORGIA—William Few, Abr. Baldwin. Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787 (yeas, 30), unanimous.

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 43 to 23.

New Jersey, December 18, 1787 (yeas, 38), unanimous.

Georgia, January 2, 1788 (yeas, 26), unanimous.

Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.

Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 11.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.

Virginia, June 26, 1788, vote 89 to 79.

New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 27.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 194 to 77.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

(Vermont, by convention, ratified Jan. 10, 1791; and Congress, Feb. 18, 1791, admitted that State into the Union.)

THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers; in whom vested:)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who s all not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. One session in each year.)

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership, Quorum, Adjournments. Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges. Disqualification in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each House, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from Treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President; his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors

equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies they may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive Ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of. Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution; how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Opposition in and out of Congress to the Constitution, in that it was not sufficiently explicit as to individual and State rights, led to an agreement to submit to the people immediately after the adoption of the Constitution a number of safeguarding amendments.

And so it was that the First Congress, at its first session, at the City of New York, Sept. 25, 1789, adopted and submitted to the States twelve proposed amendments—A Bill of Rights, as it was then and ever since has been popularly called. Ten of these amendments (now commonly known as one to ten inclusive, but in reality three to twelve inclusive) were ratified by the States as follows—New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1789; Maryland, Dec. 19, 1789; North Carolina, Dec. 22, 1789; South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1790; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1790; Delaware, Jan. 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, Nov. 3, 1791; Virginia, Dec. 15, 1791. No ratification by Connecticut, Georgia or Massachusetts is on record. These original ten ratified amendments appear in order below as Articles I. to X. inclusive.

The two of the original proposed amendments which were not ratified by the necessary number of States related, the first to apportionment of Representatives; the second, to compensation of members of Congress.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

Congress, May 1, 1810, proposed to the States the following Amendment to the Constitution:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

It was ratified by Maryland, Dec. 25, 1810; Kentucky, Jan. 31, 1811; Ohio, Jan. 31, 1811; Delaware, Feb. 2, 1811; Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811; New Jersey, Feb. 13, 1811; Vermont, Oct. 24, 1811; Tennessee, Nov. 21, 1811; Georgia, Dec. 13, 1811; North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1811; Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1812; New Hampshire, Dec. 10, 1812.

Rejected by New York (Senate), March 12, 1811; Connecticut, May session, 1813; South Carolina, approved by Senate Nov. 28, 1811, reported unfavorably in House and not further considered Dec. 7, 1813; Rhode Island, Sept. 15, 1814.

The amendment failed, not having sufficient ratifications.

AMENDMENT TO PROHIBIT THE CONSTITUTION FROM ABOLISHING OR INTERFERING WITH SLAVERY.

(The Corwin Amendment.)

Congress, March 2, 1861, proposed to the States the following Amendment to the Constitution:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

Ratified by Ohio, March 13, 1861; Maryland, Jan. 10, 1862; Illinois (convention), Feb. 14, 1862. The amendment failed, for lack of a sufficient number of ratifications.

THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS.

(They were declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE I.

Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, Etc.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.
Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment.—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use, Without Compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.
Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, Etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.
Right of Trial by Jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.
Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishment Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.
Rule of Construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.
Rights of States Under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.
Judicial Powers Construed.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated Jan. 8, 1798.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.
Manner of Choosing President and Vice-President.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct list of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.
Slavery Abolished.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865. It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky: was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; and Texas took no action.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.
Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.

The following, popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th of June, 1866, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated July 23, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States: it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Subsequently it was ratified by the 10 Southern States.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities of United States Officials for Rebellion.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Public Debts Are Valid.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or eman-

cipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.
Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee: it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon: ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.
Income Taxes Authorized.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.
United States Senators to Be Elected by Direct Popular Vote.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913. It got the vote of all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Vacancies in Senatorships, When Governor May Fill by Appointment.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.
Liquor Prohibition Amendment.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917: and on January 29, 1919, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect on January 16, 1920.

Enforcement of the National Prohibition Act was in effect at 12 P. M., January 16, 1920, except as to certain sections of Title II. wherein other dates were specified.

Early in 1920, the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, in suits to void, brought by the States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, and by various brewers and distillers.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX.
Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, having been adopted by the House of Representatives, May 21, 1919, and by the Senate, June 4, 1919. On August 26, 1920, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919-August 18, 1920) by three-quarters of the States. The Tennessee House, August 31, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

THE PROPOSED ARTICLE XX.
Federal Regulation of Child Labor.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-eighth Congress, having been adopted as a joint resolution by the House of Representatives (297 to 69) on April 26, 1924, and by the Senate (61 to 25) on June 2, 1924.

Section 1—The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2—The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Up to the close of 1925 the above Federal amendment had been adopted by the Legislatures of only four States—Arizona, Arkansas, California, and Wisconsin.

No action has been taken by the Legislatures of four States—Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, and Virginia.

The amendment upon submission has failed of ratification in the Legislatures of the following States: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Massachusetts voters in a referendum in 1924 rejected the proposed amendment by a vote of 697,563 to 241,461, after which the State Legislature formally voted it down.

LAW AGAINST THREATENING THE PRESIDENT.

The following federal law, inspired by the assassination of President McKinley, makes it specifically a crime to threaten to kill or harm the Chief Executive of the Nation.

Chap. 64—U. S. Statutes—An act to punish persons who make threats against the President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that any person who knowingly or willfully deposits or causes to be deposited for conveyance in the mail or for delivery from any post office or by any letter carrier any letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life or to inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States, or who knowingly or willfully otherwise makes any such threat against the President, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding $1,000 or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both.

Approved, February 14, 1917. (39 Stat. 919.)

LAW AGAINST OBSTRUCTING FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Sec. 140. Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any officer of the United States, or any other person duly authorized, in serving, or attempting to serve or execute, any mesne process or warrant, or any rule or order, or any other legal or judicial writ or process of any court of the United States, or United States commissioner, or shall assault, beat, or wound any officer or other person duly authorized, knowing him to be such officer, or other person so duly authorized, in serving or executing any such writ, rule, order, process, warrant, or other legal or judicial writ or process, shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than one year. (35 Stat. 1114.)

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

No.	Name.	Politics.	Native State.	Born.	Inaug.	Age at Inaug.	Time of Death.	Age at Death.
1..	George Washington	Fed....	Va....	1732, Feb. 22	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2..	John Adams	Fed....	Mass..	1735, Oct. 30	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3..	Thomas Jefferson	Rep....	Va....	1743, April 13	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4..	James Madison	Rep....	Va....	1751, March 16	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5..	James Monroe	Rep....	Va....	1758, April 28	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6..	John Quincy Adams	Rep....	Mass..	1767, July 11	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7..	Andrew Jackson	Dem...	N. C..	1767, March 15	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8..	Martin Van Buren	Dem...	N. Y..	1782, Dec. 5	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9..	William Henry Harrison	Whig..	Va....	1773, Feb. 9	1841	68	1841, April 4	68
10..	John Tyler	Dem...	Va....	1790, March 29	1841	51	1862, Jan. 17	71
11..	James Knox Polk	Dem...	N. C..	1795, Nov. 2	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12..	Zachary Taylor	Whig..	Va....	1784, Nov. 24	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
13..	Millard Fillmore	Whig..	N. Y..	1800, Jan. 7	1850	50	1874, March 8	74
14..	Franklin Pierce	Dem...	N. H..	1804, Nov. 23	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15..	James Buchanan	Dem...	Pa....	1791, April 23	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16..	Abraham Lincoln	Rep....	Ky....	1809, Feb. 12	1861	52	1865, April 15	56
17..	Andrew Johnson	Rep....	N. C..	1808, Dec. 29	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18..	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Rep....	Ohio..	1822, April 27	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19..	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep....	Ohio..	1822, Oct. 4	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
20..	James Abram Garfield	Rep...	Ohio..	1831, Nov. 19	1881	49	1881, Sept. 10	49
21..	Chester Alan Arthur	Rep....	Vt....	1830, Oct. 5	1881	50	1886, Nov. 18	56
22..	Grover Cleveland	Dem...	N. J..	1837, March 18	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23..	Benjamin Harrison	Rep....	Ohio..	1833, Aug. 20	1889	55	1901, March 13	67
24..	Grover Cleveland	Dem...	N. J..	1837, March 18	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
25..	William McKinley	Rep....	Ohio..	1843, Jan. 29	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
26..	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep....	N. Y..	1858, Oct. 27	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	61
27..	William Howard Taft	Rep....	Ohio..	1857, Sept. 15	1909	51	.....	..
28..	Woodrow Wilson	Dem...	Va....	1856, Dec. 28	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29..	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep....	Ohio..	1865, Nov. 2	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	58
30..	Calvin Coolidge	Rep....	Vt....	1872, July 4	1923	51	.....	..

Grant's baptismal Christian name was Hiram Ulysses; Cleveland's was Stephen Grover; Wilson's was Thomas Woodrow; Coolidge's was John Calvin.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS.

Episcopalians—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Gen. W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Arthur.
Presbyterians—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, Cleveland, Benj. Harrison, Wilson.
Methodists—Johnson, Grant, Hayes, McKinley.
Unitarian—John Adams, J. Q. Adams, Fillmore, Taft.
Reformed Dutch—Van Buren, Roosevelt.
Baptist—Harding. *Congregationalist*—Coolidge.
Disciples—Garfield.
Jefferson did not claim membership in any denomination.

ANCESTRY.

English—Washington, J. Adams, Madison, J. Q. Adams, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, B. Harrison, Taft, Coolidge.
Welsh—Jefferson.
Scotch—Monroe, Hayes. *Scotch-Irish*—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson. *Scotch-Dutch*—Harding.
Dutch—Van Buren, Roosevelt.
The following Presidents were lawyers—J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge.
Washington was a farmer and surveyor; Fillmore and Johnson were tailors.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Continental Congress was in session at intervals from Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 21, 1788, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Pa., York, Pa., Princeton, N. J., Annapolis, Md., Trenton, N. J., and New York City.
The Presidents of that Congress, with the dates of their election, were—(1) Peyton Randolph, Va., Sept. 5, 1774; (2) Henry Middleton, S. C., Oct. 22, 1774; (3) Peyton Randolph, Va., May 10, 1775; (4) John Hancock, Mass., May 24, 1775; (5) Henry Laurens, S. C., Nov. 1, 1777; (6) John Jay, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1778; (7) Samuel Huntington, Conn., Sept. 28, 1779; (8) Thomas McKean, Del., July 10, 1781; (9) John Hanson, Md., Nov. 5, 1781; (10) Elias Boudinot, N. J., Nov. 4, 1782; (11) Thomas Mifflin, Nov. 3, 1783; (12) R. H. Lee, Va., Nov. 30, 1784; (13) John Hancock, Mass., Nov. 23, 1785 (sick and did not serve); (14) Nathaniel Gorham, Mass., June 6, 1786; (15) Arthur St. Clair, Pa., Feb. 2, 1787; (16) Cyrus Griffin, Va., Jan. 22, 1788.

THE WIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

President.	Wife's Name.	Native State.	Born.	Married.	Died.	Sons.	Daughters.
Washington	Martha (Dandridge) Custis	Va....	1732	1759	1802	.....	.....
J. Adams	Abigail Smith	Mass...	1744	1764	1818	3	2
Jefferson	Martha (Wayles) Skelton	Va....	1748	1772	1782	1	5
Madison	Dolly (Payne) Todd	N. Car.	1772	1794	1849	.....	.....
Monroe	Eliza Kortwright	N. Y....	1768	1786	1830	.....	2
J. Q. Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson	England.	1775	1797	1852	3	1
Jackson	Rachel (Donelson) Robards	N. Car.	1767	1791	1828	.....	.....
Van Buren	Hannah Hoes	N. Y....	1783	1807	1819	4	.....
Harrison	Anna Symmes	N. J....	1775	1795	1864	6	4
Tyler	Letitia Christian	Va....	1790	1813	1842	3	4
	Julia Gardiner	N. Y....	1820	1844	1889	5	2
Polk	Sarah Childress	Tenn....	1803	1824	1891	.....	.....
Taylor	Margaret Smith	Md....	1788	1810	1852	1	5
Fillmore	Abigail Powers	N. Y....	1798	1826	1853	1	1
	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh	N. J....	1813	1858	1881	.....	.....
Pierce	Jane Means Appleton	N. H....	1806	1834	1863	3	.....
Buchanan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	Mary Todd	Ky....	1818	1842	1882	4	.....
Johnson	Eliza McCardle	Tenn....	1810	1827	1876	3	2
Grant	Julia Dent	Mo....	1826	1848	1902	3	1
Hayes	Lucy Ware Webb	Ohio....	1831	1852	1889	7	1
Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph	Ohio....	1833	1858	1918	4	1
Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon	Va....	1837	1859	1880	2	1
Cleveland	Frances Folsom	N. Y....	1864	1886	.....	2	3
B. Harrison	Caroline Lavinia Scott	Ohio....	1832	1853	1892	1	1
	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick	Ohio....	1858	1896	.....	.....	1
McKinley	Ida Saxton	Ohio....	1844	1871	1907	.....	2
Roosevelt	Alice Lee	Mass....	.....	1883	1884	.....	1
	Edith Kermit Carow	N. Y....	1861	1886	.....	4	1
Taft	Helen Herron	Ohio....	1861	1886	.....	2	1
Wilson	Ellen Louise Axson	Ga....	1860	1885	1914	.....	3
	Edith (Bolling) Galt	Va....	1872	1915	.....	.....	.....
Harding	Florence Kling	Ohio....	1860	1891	.....	.....	.....
Coolidge	Grace A. Goodhue	Vt....	1879	1905	.....	2	.....

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR WIVES.

The following brief biographical notes of the Presidents and their wives are supplemental to the convenient tables which precede them and of which they form a part.

George Washington, Federalist, born on a Friday, was the great-grandson of John Washington, who came from Yorkshire, England, with his brother, Andrew, and settled in 1657 on a large tract he bought in Westmoreland County, Virginia, bordering the west shore of the Potomac River near its mouth. John Washington, the pioneer settler, led troops against the Seneca Indians. He had a son, Lawrence Washington, whose second son was Augustine Washington, born in 1694. Augustine was twice married. By his first wife, who died in 1728, he had four children. His second wife, Mary Ball, whom he married March 6, 1730, bore, as her first child, George Washington. The Washingtons by that time owned much of the land in the fertile peninsula between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers.

George's parents moved in 1735 further up the Rappahannock to a point opposite Fredericksburg, where they settled on a large plantation. On the death of his father in 1743 George returned to his birthplace, and that of his father and grandfather, in Westmoreland County (then known as Pope Creek, now called Wakefield, on Bridge's Creek) to live with his half-brother, Augustine. When 16, George went to live with his half-brother Lawrence at Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac. There he studied mathematics and became a surveyor in the employ of William Fairfax, father of Lawrence's wife and manager of the great Virginia estate of his cousin, Lord Fairfax. George accompanied Lawrence to the West Indies and got smallpox. After his return, he entered the military service of Virginia. He later served under Gen. Braddock in the war between the English and the French.

Washington took command of the Continental Army, at Cambridge, Mass., July 3, 1775, under a commission issued by Congress on June 17, that year; after winning the Revolutionary War, he took leave of the officers of his force, Dec. 4, 1783, at Fraunces's Tavern, New York City, and formally resigned to Congress, Dec. 23, that year, his commission as Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief.

He was President of the Convention that drafted the Constitution in 1787.

The estate at Mt. Vernon, which George Washington inherited from his half-brother Lawrence, had been named by Lawrence in honor of the British Admiral, Lord Vernon, under whom Lawrence had served at the siege of Carthagena.

Congress, on July 3, 1798, when war with France was imminent, again commissioned Washington as Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief, but hostilities were averted.

Washington's death was due to exposure in a storm while riding over his estate with his managers. He went to bed with a sore throat, followed by an ague, and made his will. The end came between 10 and 11 o'clock on a Saturday night. A vault was made for Washington's body under the dome of the Capitol at Washington, but the remains were interred at Mt. Vernon.

He was one of the wealthiest men in the country, owning 70,000 acres of land in Virginia and 40,000 acres in the near-west, which latter Congress gave him for his military service.

Washington was a slave owner. He was a man of powerful physique, over 6 feet in height, with sandy hair, blue eyes, big hands and feet. He was not a prohibitionist, and was a horseback rider, hunter and fisherman. He and all his family were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Washington's first inauguration was at New York, his second at Philadelphia.

A granite monument, bearing the inscription "George Washington's Birthplace," marks the site of the house where Washington was born. The spot remained unmarked for many years after the first stone on the site had been chipped into fragments and carried off by relic hunters.

The last fragment disappeared during the Civil War and it was not until 1896 that the Government erected the present monument.

The farm extends to the west bank of the Potomac River, below the little settlement of Oak Grove, about 97 miles from the City of Washington by automobile and perhaps 75 miles by boat.

Mrs. Washington was a daughter of Col. John Dandridge, planter, of New Kent County, Va., and widow of Daniel Parke Custis, also a rich farmer of that country. She was an Episcopalian.

Gen. Washington had no children of his own. His wife, who was small and plump, with dark hair and hazel eyes, had become the mother of four children, Martha Parke Custis, and Col. John Parke Custis, and two who died in infancy. Col. John Parke Custis, who inherited from his father an estate of 1,000 acres at Arlington, Va., near Washington, where now the National Cemetery is located, had two children—George Washington Parke Custis, who married Mary Lee Fitzhugh of Va., and whose daughter became the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Confederate General; and Eleanor Parke Custis, who became the wife of Major Lawrence Lewis, son of Fielding Lewis, whose father, Fielding Lewis, 1726-1781, had married George Washington's sister, Elizabeth, and was a rich Virginia planter, owning half of the town of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River.

At White House receptions the visitors were seated while the President and wife passed among them.

John Adams, Federalist, who was born in the town of Quincy, Mass., and died there, was a great-grandson of Henry Adams, who came with his eight sons from Devonshire, England, in 1636, and settled on a grant of 40 acres. John was the eldest son of John Adams, farmer, and of Susanna Boylston daughter of Peter Boylston, of Brookline, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1755; taught school at Worcester; practiced law at Boston; served in the State Legislature, in the Revolutionary Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and in the Continental Congress; he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Commissioner to France, 1778, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, Minister to Holland; helped negotiate treaties in Europe; Minister to England 1785-1788; elected Vice President in 1788, and again in 1792; chosen President in 1796. He was inaugurated at Philadelphia.

Enraged at his failure of re-election in 1800 he started in his coach for Massachusetts early on March 4, 1801, refusing to attend the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson.

John Adams was a Unitarian and was a cousin of Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, who also was a signer of the Declaration. He was an orator and a pamphleteer; a man of medium height, active, florid, and corpulent. He died of debility, due to old age, on the same day as Jefferson.

Mrs. Adams was a daughter of the Rev. William Smith, a Congregational minister of Weymouth, Mass. Her mother, Elizabeth Quincy, was a great-great-granddaughter of the Puritan divine, Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, Mass., and great-grand-niece of the Rev. John Morton of Boston. Mrs. Adams's older sister, Mary, was the wife of Judge Richard Cranch of Boston.

Adams's oldest son, John Quincy Adams, became sixth President in 1825. A daughter, Abigail, married Col. William S. Smith.

Thomas Jefferson was of Welsh descent and was a Republican, that is, an anti-Federalist, and is called the founder of what is now known as the Democratic Party. He was born at Shadwell, in Albemarle County, Va., the third of ten children. His mother was a daughter of Isham Harris, a rich Virginian. His father, Peter Jefferson, with the aid of thirty slaves, tilled a 1,900-acre tobacco and wheat plantation. The President died of old age and chronic diarrhea, in Albemarle County, at Monticello, which he had built from his own design and which creditors would have taken but for the financial aid of friends.

Jefferson was a lawyer. He was a writer, not an orator. He served in the Virginia House of Burgesses with Washington, and in the Continental Congress; helped draft and signed the Declaration of Independence; succeeded Patrick Henry, in 1779, as Governor of Virginia; served in the Virginia militia in the Revolution; negotiated, in Europe, treaties with various countries; Secretary of State under Washington; elected Vice President under John Adams; elected President in 1800, with Aaron Burr, his rival for the Presidency, as Vice President; re-elected in 1804.

Jefferson was tall, raw-boned, freckled and sandy. He played the violin, and was a voluminous writer. He had no religious affiliations.

Jefferson was the first of the Presidents inaugurated at Washington.

Mrs. Jefferson, who was tall, slim, vivacious, with brown eyes, was a daughter of John Wayles, a wealthy lawyer of Charles City County, Va. Her first husband was Bathwest Skelton, who died before she was twenty years old.

Two of the children of the Jeffersons died in infancy. Of those who grew up, Martha, 1772-1836, became, in 1789, the wife of her cousin, Thomas M. Randolph, afterward Governor of Virginia, left a large family of sons and daughters and was the companion of her father in his declining years; Mary, 1778-1804, married her cousin, John Wayles

Eppes, and had two children, one of whom, Mrs. S. R. Meikleham, died at Washington in 1897. Mrs. Jefferson's daughters were educated at Roman Catholic convent schools.

Mrs. Jefferson died nineteen years before her husband became President, and Mrs. Madison for a time acted as mistress of the White House. Later he abolished levees.

Jefferson inherited through his wife from her father 40,000 acres of land and 135 slaves.

James Madison, Republican, was born at Port Conway, King George County, Va., and died of old age at Montpelier, Orange County, Va. He was a son of James Madison, descendant of John Madison, of England, who in 1653 took out a patent for land on Chesapeake Bay between the York and North Rivers. James Madison's paternal grandmother, Frances Taylor, of Orange County, had four brothers, one of whom was grandfather of President Zachary Taylor. Madison's mother was Nelly Conway, and he was the first of twelve children.

Madison graduated at Princeton; helped draft the Virginia State Constitution, and was a member of the first State Legislature; a delegate to the Continental Congress; again a member of the Virginia Legislature; once more a delegate to the Continental Congress; served in the Federal Convention and helped draw up and signed the Federal Constitution; drew up the Virginia Resolution against the alien and sedition laws; Secretary of State under Jefferson; President for two terms.

Madison was small in stature, neat in attire, quiet, polite, and scholarly. He spent the latter part of his life on his estate at Montpelier. There he was buried. He was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Madison, who was raised as a Quaker, was a daughter of John Payne of North Carolina. Her mother, Mary Coles, was a cousin of Patrick Henry. Her grandfather, John Payne, an English gentleman, settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Her first husband, whom she married when nineteen, was John Todd, a Pennsylvania lawyer and Quaker, who died in 1793 at Philadelphia in a yellow fever epidemic. He left her one son, Payne Todd.

Madison married Mrs. Todd at Harewood, Jefferson County, Va., the home of her younger sister, Mrs. George Steptoe Washington. Mrs. Madison and her husband fled from Washington to Virginia by night in 1814, when British troops set fire to the Capitol and other buildings.

The first marriage in the White House was in 1811 and united Congressman John G. Jackson of Virginia and Miss Todd, a relative of Mrs. Madison by her first husband.

James Monroe, Republican, was born on a Friday in Westmoreland County, Va., and died of old age at New York City. His ancestry was Scotch. The first Monroe in Virginia settled there prior to 1650. James was a son of Spence Monroe and Eliza Jones, sister of Judge Joseph Jones, a Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress. He attended William and Mary College, but soon, with teachers and students, left and joined the Revolutionary Army under Gen. Washington and was wounded in action.

He served in the Virginia Legislature and in the Continental Congress; helped draw up the Federal Constitution; served as United States Senator; Envoy to France, 1794; Governor of Virginia twice; Plenipotentiary to France, and in 1803 took part in the Louisiana Purchase; Minister to England; Secretary of State under Madison, and in 1814-15 also Secretary of War; President for two terms. As President in 1823 he formulated the "Monroe Doctrine," which declares against European aggrandizement in the three Americas.

He died of old age. His body was buried in the Marble Cemetery, Second Street, New York City, but in 1858 was interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

Except when in New York City, Monroe lived on his estate at Oak Hill, Loudon County, Va. He was a lawyer but seldom had practiced. He was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Monroe, Eliza or Elizabeth, was born at New York City and was a daughter of former Capt. Lawrence Kortright of the British Army. While in France Mr. Monroe, then being the American Minister, secured the release from the prison, La Force, of Mme. de Lafayette, who hourly expected to be executed. One of Mrs. Monroe's sisters was the wife of M. Heyliger, Grand Chamberlain to the King of Denmark; another sister married Nicholas Gouverneur of New York City.

One of the daughters of the Monroes married Judge George Hay of Richmond, Va.; the younger, Maria, became in 1820 the wife of a cousin, Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York City. The marriage took place at the White House. She died in 1850. Mrs. Hay died at Paris and was buried there in Pere la Chaise.

John Quincy Adams, a son of President John Adams, and likewise a Unitarian, was born at Quincy, Mass., and died following a stroke of paralysis while in Congress at Washington. His mother's grandfather was John Quincy.

J. Q. Adams was educated in Europe, graduated at Harvard, and practiced law; was Minister to Holland, and to Portugal, under Washington; in his father's Administration was Minister to Prussia; served in the Massachusetts Senate; in 1803 entered the United States Senate, where he quit the Federalist Party and became a Republican and later a Whig.

Resigning from the Senate, he taught rhetoric at Harvard; Minister to Russia under Madison; took part in the peace treaty at Ghent; Minister to England; Secretary of State under Monroe and negotiated the Florida Purchase, and took part in formulating the Monroe Doctrine; chosen President by the House of Representatives, though Gen. Jackson had got the highest number of electoral votes at the election—Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37.

Soon after his Presidential term ended he was elected to the House of Representatives from Massachusetts and fought the slave power aggressively. He was a skilful and fiery debater, insensible to fear. He was buried at Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams was born at London and was a niece of Thomas Johnson of Maryland. Her father had lived abroad for years and by direction of Congress acted as American fiscal agent in France and later in England. Miss Johnson became the wife of Adams at London and was his companion during his long diplomatic career in Europe.

Their children were: George Washington Adams, born at Berlin in 1801; John Q. Adams jr., born at Boston, July 4, 1803; Charles Francis Adams, born at Boston in 1807; and Louisa Catherine Adams, born at St. Petersburg in 1811 and died there in 1812. Their son, C. F. Adams, lawyer, served in the Massachusetts Legislature; was Free Soil candidate for Vice President in 1848; served in Congress; was Minister to England during the Civil War; was President of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. His four sons were all prominent.

Cake and wine were passed to guests at White House receptions in Adams's time.

J. Q. Adams jr. married his cousin, Miss Johnson, in 1826, at the White House.

Andrew Jackson, Democrat, was born in the Waxhaw settlement on the North Carolina-South Carolina border, and died of tuberculosis at his home, the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn. He was a son of Andrew Jackson, who came over from North Ireland in 1765, and his mother was Elizabeth Hutchinson, also from Ireland. He studied law at Salisbury, N. C., practiced at Nashville; he helped draw, in 1796, the Constitution of Tennessee; served in Congress, and in the U. S. Senate; resigned in 1798 to become a Tennessee Supreme Court Judge; fought several duels, in one of which he killed Charles Dickinson and was himself severely wounded.

In 1812 Jackson, "Old Hickory," headed 2,000 troops against the British; in 1813 he defeated the Creek Indians on the Tallapoosa River; in 1814 he became a Major General in the army, and he defeated the British at Mobile, at Pensacola, and at New Orleans; he seized Florida temporarily from the Spanish, and quelled Negro and Indian disorders there. In 1821, after the puchase of Florida, he was appointed Governor; in 1823 he entered the U. S. Senate. In 1824 he got more electoral votes for President than J. Q. Adams, but election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where Adams was elected President by the vote of 13 States, 7 voting for Jackson and 4 for Crawford. In 1828 Jackson was elected President, and reelected in 1832.

He was shot at, in the Capitol at Washington, Jan. 29, 1835, by Richard Lawrence, a house painter. The weapon missed fire. He was a Presbyterian.

Mrs. Jackson, born in North Carolina, was the daughter of Col. John Donelson, a surveyor who, in 1779, sold his ironworks in Pittsylvania County, Va., and, after a 2,000-mile journey by rivers, settled near Nashville, Tenn. His daughter was the best horsewoman and dancer in that part of the country. Her first husband, Capt. Lewis Robards, divorced her, after accusing Jackson, who married her, first, at Natchez in 1791, before the divorce actually was granted, and again in 1794, after the decree.

Mrs. Jackson died before her husband went into the White House. She had no children, but Gen. Jackson adopted one of her sister's children, a boy, who was named Andrew Jackson jr. and who inherited the General's large estate.

The mistress of the White House in the Jackson Administration was his wife's sister, Emily, a slender brunette, who had married her cousin, Major A. J. Donelson. The latter served as private secretary to President Jackson. Emily's four children were born at the White House. She was assisted as mistress by Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson of Philadelphia, wife of the President's adopted son.

Gen. Jackson passed cheese to guests at White House levees.

There were two White House weddings in Jackson's Administration, that of M. Pageot of Martinique, later French Minister to the U. S., and Miss Lewis, daughter of Major Lewis of Nashville; and that of a niece of Jackson and Mr. Polk of Tennessee.

Martin Van Buren, Democrat, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., and died there of asthma. He was the son of Abraham Van Buren and Mary Hoes (originally spelled Goes), widow of a man named Van Alen. James J. Van Alen was his half-brother. The whole family was of Dutch origin.

Van Buren practiced law; was Surrogate of Columbia County; a State Senator; Attorney General of the State; re-entered the State Senate; became U. S. Senator in 1821, and resigned to become Governor of New York; was Secretary of State under President Jackson; resigned in 1831 to be Minister to England but was not confirmed; was elected Vice President in 1832, in 1836 was elected President; was Free Soil candidate for President in 1848, but was defeated.

He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Mrs. Van Buren, like her husband, was of British descent and was a blood relative of his mother, Mary Hoes (originally spelled Goes) and was his classmate at the public school at Kinderhook, N. Y.

Of the Van Buren children, Abraham, 1807-1873, was a West Point graduate, an army officer on the western frontier, secretary to his father as President, an army officer in the Mexican War, and in his later years a man of leisure at New York City. Another son "Prince" John, 1810-1866, a lawyer, was elected Attorney General of New York State in 1845. He died at sea.

Abraham's wife, Angelica Singleton, born in South Carolina in 1820, daughter of a planter, was a cousin of William C. Preston and of President Madison's wife. She was mistress of the White House during most of Van Buren's term. Mrs. Van Buren was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

W. H. Harrison, a Whig, of English descent, was born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Va., and died of pneumonia at Washington. He was the third son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Hampden Sidney College and studied medicine. Against the advice of his guardian, Robert Morris, he joined the army and went west and fought the Indians.

Harrison was Secretary of the Northwest Territory; a delegate in Congress; Governor of the Indian Territory; defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe, on the Wabash River; in 1812 took command of all United States troops in the northwest; in 1813 defeated the British in Canada. In 1816 he entered Congress; in 1819 he was in the Ohio Senate; in 1824 he entered the United States Senate, resigning to be Minister to Colombia; in 1836 he was defeated for President; in 1840 he was elected, and a month after his inauguration he died of pneumonia.

Harrison was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Harrison was a daughter of Col. John Cleves Symmes, a delegate to the Continental Congress, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. She was born in Morristown, N. J.

Of President Harrison's sons, the third, John Scott Harrison of Indiana, 1804-1878, was a Whig in Congress and was the father of Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President. His daughter, Lucy, 1798-1826, born at Richmond, Va., became the wife of D. K. Este, a lawyer and judge of Cincinnati.

Gen. Harrison died a month after his inauguration. His wife, who at that time was an invalid, did not go to the White House with him, but remained at her home, North Bend, O. Mrs. Harrison was brought up a Methodist. She outlived her husband a quarter of a century. The mistress of the Executive Mansion during Gen. Harrison's occupancy was Mrs. Jane Findlay Irwin Harrison, wife of the President's second son, Col. W. H. Harrison jr., Her sister, Elizabeth Irwin, was the wife of John Scott Harrison.

John Tyler, a Democrat, second son of Judge John Tyler and Mary Armistead, both of English ancestry, was born at Greenway, Charles City County, Va., and died Jan. 17, 1862, of liver trouble at Richmond, Va. He graduated at William and Mary College; practiced law; served in the Virginia Legislature; fought in 1813 in the defense of Richmond against the British; re-elected to the Legislature; entered the House of Representatives in 1816, retiring in 1821 because of his health; entered the Legislature; became rector and chancellor of William and Mary College; in 1825 was elected Governor of Virginia, and was re-elected; in 1826 w s elected to the U. S. Senate; was defeated, in 1836, for Vice President on the State-Rights Whig ticket; resigned from the Senate after refusing to obey a resolution o the Virginia Legislature demanding he vote for the Benton resolution; in 1838 re-entered the Virginia Legislature; in 1840 was chosen Vice President, and became President on Gen. Harrison's death.

In 1861 Tyler was a delegate from Virginia to the Peace Convention of 13 northern and 7 border States, at Washington, called after the secession of South Carolina, to adopt a place for settling the controversy between the North and the South. He was President of the gathering. The U. S. Senate rejected the convention's proposals. Tyler was elected by Virginia to the Confederate Congress, but died before it assembled.

Tyler was an Episcopalian, tall, thin, clean-shaven, with a Roman nose and a high receding forehead. His eyes were blue, his voice shrill. He was playing "knuckles" with his children at Williamsburg, Va., when notified, by a messenger who had come from Washington by sail boat, of President Harrison's sudden death, and he had to borrow money to get to the national capital. He was a violin player.

The first **Mrs. Tyler** was a daughter of Robert Christian, a planter of New Kent County, Va. She was delicate and died in the White House. She was an Episcopalian.

Of her children, Robert Tyler, 1818-1877, lawyer, editor, poet, married Priscilla, a daughter of T. A. Cooper, the tragedian, and she and her daughter, Mrs. Letitia Semple, were the mistresses of the White House. The latter was the wife of the nephew and adopted son of Judge Semple of Williamsburg, Va. One daughter, Elizabeth, married at the White House, William Waller of Williamsburg, Va.; another, Alice, married the Rev. H. M. Denison of Wyoming, Pa.

The second **Mrs. Tyler,** whom he married at New York City, was born on Gardiner's Island, near Easthampton, N. Y., and was a member of the family that held manorial rights on that island. Of her children, Lyon Gardiner Tyler, lawyer, legislator, became, in 1888, President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Mrs. Tyler was a Roman Catholic. Her father was killed by a cannon explosion on a warship on the Potomac, and his body and that of other victims—the whole party having been the President's guests on a pleasure cruise—were removed to the White House. There Miss Gardiner met the President and aroused his affection.

James K. Polk, a Democrat, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and died of diarrhea at Nashville, Tenn. The name originally was Pollock, and the family came from Ireland. His father was Samuel Polk, a farmer and surveyor, and his mother, Jane Knox, of Tredell County, N. C.

He graduated at the University of North Carolina; practiced law; served in the Legislature and in Congress; was elected Governor of North Carolina in 1839. He was called the "Napoleon of the Stump." He was, 1835-1839, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives; chosen President in 1844. He was a Presbyterian, wore his hair long, and was democratic and affable.

Mrs. Polk was a daughter of Joel Childress, a wealthy planter near Murfreesboro, Tenn. She was educated in a Moravian school. She abolished drink and dancing from White House receptions. She was a handsome woman of the Spanish type. Having no children, Mrs. Polk, after her husband's death, adopted a niece.

Zachary Taylor, a Whig, fifth in descent from an English immigrant of 1658, was born in Orange County, Va., and died of indigestion at the White House. His father, Col. Richard Taylor, was an American officer in the Revolution.

Zachary Taylor at 23 entered the army, fought the Indians along the Wabash and in Florida, in the Black Hawk and Seminole Wars; he defeated the Mexicans at the Rio Grande border of Texas, and, with Gen. Winfield Scott, was a hero of the Mexican War; was elected President in 1848. He was a cotton planter and had a large landed estate in Louisiana. He was buried at Springfield, near Louisville, Ky. He was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Taylor was a daughter of Walter Smith, a planter of Calvert County, Md. Her younger daughter, Elizabeth ("Betty") Taylor, wife of Major W. W. S. Bliss, was mistress of the White House. "Betty," when a widow, married P. P. Sandridge of Winchester, Pa.

The Taylors' older daughter, Ann, became the wife of Dr. Robert Wood. Assistant Surgeon General of the army. Another, Sarah Knox Taylor, became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

Taylor's son, Richard, 1826-1879, born in Kentucky, served in the Confederate Army under "Stonewall" Jackson, and rose to be a Lieutenant General. He died at New York City.

Millard Fillmore, a Whig, was of English descent, the first of the name in the United States having been John, a mariner, of Ipswich, Mass. Millard's father, Nathaniel, was a pioneer log-cabin settler in Cayuga County, N. Y. Millard served apprenticeship as a wool carder, and then became a lawyer, at Buffalo. He served in the Legislature and in Congress, was State Comptroller, and in 1848 was elected Vice President and succeeded to the Presidency on Gen. Taylor's death, July 9, 1850.

All of his papers and documents were destroyed in 1891 under a clause in the will of his son, Millard Powers Fillmore, a Buffalo lawyer. Ex-President Fillmore passed his last years at Buffalo, dying there of old age, and was buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo. He was a Unitarian.

The first **Mrs. Fillmore** was the daughter of a Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Lemuel Powers of Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y. She taught school in Cayuga County, N. Y., in a backwoods district, and continued to teach after Fillmore married her. Owing to Mrs. Fillmore's health, her daughter, Miss Mary Abigail, was the White House mistress.

The second **Mrs. Fillmore**, whom he married at Albany, N. Y., at the Schuyler mansion, was Caroline Carmichael, a daughter of Charles Carmichael and Temperance Blachley of Morristown, N. J., and widow of Ezekiel C. McIntosh, a prominent merchant of Albany.

Franklin Pierce, a Democrat, born on Friday, inaugurated on Friday, died on Friday, first saw the light at Hillsborough, N. H., and died of stomach trouble at Concord, N. H. He was a son of Benjamin Pierce, farmer and officer in the Revolutionary Army. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824; practiced law; served in the New Hampshire Legislature, in the United States House of Representatives, and in the U. S. Senate, resigning in 1842 to resume his profession; was an officer, in 1847, in the war in Mexico; was elected President in 1852. After his term, he made a tour of Europe.

Pierce was handsome, graceful, well-dressed; and was a notable orator. He was an Episcopalian. He left an estate valued at $72,000.

Mrs. Pierce was born at Hampton, N. H., was a daughter of the Rev. Jesse Appleton, President of Bowdoin College. Of the children of the Pierces, two sons died in early youth and the youngest, Benjamin, thirteen years old, was killed, Jan. 6, 1853, in a railroad accident near Lawrence, Mass., in the presence of his parents. This was two months before Mr. Pierce's inauguration.

James Buchanan, a Federalist, later a Democrat, of Scotch descent, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., and died of rheumatic gout, at Lancaster, Pa. He served as a volunteer in the defense of Baltimore, in the war of 1812; graduated at Dickinson College; practiced law; served in the Pennsylvania Legislature; was elected in 1820 to the House of Representatives, from which he resigned in 1831, when President Jackson appointed him Minister to Russia; was elected in 1824 to the U. S. Senate, where he stayed till 1845 when he became Secretary of State under President Polk. In 1849 he retired to Wheatland, his 22-acre estate near Lancaster; in 1853 was Minister to England; in 1856 he was elected President. He was a Presbyterian.

President Buchanan was a bachelor. The mistress of the White House in his Administration was his sister Jane's daughter, Harriet Lane, whose father, Elliott T. Lane, came from an old Virginia family and had grown wealthy as a transcontinental trader. He lived at Mercersburg, Pa.

Miss Lane tall and blonde, with violet eyes, had been educated at a Roman Catholic school at Georgetown; later in life she became an Episcopalian. Her mother died when she was seven, her father when she was nine, thereafter she made her home with her uncle. She was with him in his diplomatic career abroad.

The Prince of Wales (later King Edward) was a guest at the White House in the Buchanan Administration.

In January, 1866, Miss Lane married Henry Elliott Johnston of Baltimore. Her son, James Buchanan Johnston, died in 1881.

Abraham Lincoln, a Whig, later a Republican, 6 ft. 4 in. in height, was born in Hardin County, Ky., and was a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, who came over from Norwich, England, and settled at Hingham, Mass. The Lincolns in successive generations lived in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. Abraham's father Thomas, was a carpenter, his mother, Nancy Hanks, was the niece of a carpenter. Abraham had a sister and a brother. The sister married but had no children. The brother died in infancy. In 1816 Abraham's parents moved across the Ohio River into Indiana, where his mother died in 1818. His father then married a widow, Sarah Bush Johnston. In 1830 the family moved to Macon County, Ill.

Abraham cleared the forest and helped build their cabin home; with Denton Offutt he carried farm produce by water to New Orleans and sold it; he kept a general store at New Salem, Ill., he served as an officer of volunteers in the Black Hawk Indian War; was Postmaster at New Salem; he served in the Illinois Legislature 1834-1840; practiced law at Springfield, Ill.; in 1846 was elected to House of Representatives and served one term; in 1858 debated slavery with Stephen A. Douglas in the latter's successful campaign for re-election to the U. S Senate; in 1860 was elected President; re-elected in 1864; was shot Friday, April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, and died the next day. The assassin was shot to death April 26, by Sergt. Boston Corbett. U. S. Army, near Fredericksburg, Va. Lincoln was buried at Springfield, Ill.

Lincoln's estate, as administered by U. S. Supreme Court Justice David Davis, amounted to $110,295. mostly saved from his salary of $25,000 a year and invested in Government securities. The property was equally divided among the widow and the two sons, Robert T., and Thomas ("Tad").

There were coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1808, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective Governments the same year and within a few days, Davis, Feb. 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Mrs. Lincoln was born at Lexington, Ky., was a daughter of Robert S. Todd, a pioneer settler, and a sister of the son of Gov. Ninian Edwards of Illinois.

Of the Lincoln children, William Wallace died in 1862, and Thomas ("Tad") in 1871. Another son, Robert Todd Lincoln, born at Springfield in 1843, studied law at Harvard, served in the Civil War, was Secretary of War in the Garfield Cabinet, then Minister to Great Britain, and later counsel to and President of the Pullman Palace Car Co.

It is said of Mrs. Lincoln that she had from girlhood the ambition to be a President's wife. She refused an offer of marriage from Senator Stephen A. Douglas. As mistress of the White House there was little opportunity for formal receptions or for indulgence in her fondness of society, owing to the Civil War. The Executive Mansion was almost constantly the scene of war councils.

Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, whose father perished in rescuing a man from drowning, was born at Raleigh, N. C., and died of paralysis near Carter's Station, Tenn., and was buried at Greenville, Tenn. He was apprenticed, at 10 years, to a tailor, and worked as a journeyman tailor. He married Eliza McArdle, who taught him to write; was elected an Alderman and in 1830 Mayor of Greenville, Tenn.; in 1855 entered the Legislature; in 1843 was elected to the House of Representatives as an anti-U. S. Bank Democrat, and served till 1853, when he was elected Governor of Tennessee; in 1857 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he was a Union man; was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862 Military Governor of Tennessee; in 1864 was elected Vice President when Lincoln was re-elected; was impeached by the House of Representatives for having removed without the Senate's consent E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and on other charges. Johnson was tried by the U. S. Senate, which voted 35 for conviction, 19 for acquittal; but as two-thirds vote was necessary for conviction, the impeachment failed.

In 1875 he was again elected to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee. Johnson, bitter at his failure of renomination, refused to ride with Gen. Grant to the latter's inauguration and remained at the White House. He was a stocky man of medium height.

Mrs. Johnson, born at Leesburg, Tenn., died at Howe, Tenn., was the only daughter of a widow in a mountain hamlet when Johnson married her. Their daughter, Martha, born in 1828, was

educated at Georgetown, D. C., was often a guest at the White House in Polk's Administration. In 1857 she married Judge D. T. Patterson and was mistress of the White House in place of her invalid mother. Another daughter, Mary, 1832-1883, was the wife, first of Daniel Stover of Carter County, Tenn., and, after his death, of W. R. Bacon of Greeneville, Tenn. By Stover she had three children.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Scotch descent, the pioneer in America being Matthew Grant, who settled in 1630 at Dorchester, Mass., was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, and died of cancer on Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y. Grant's Tomb overlooks the Hudson at New York City.

He was the oldest of the six children of Jesse R. Grant, a tanner, and Hannah Simpson, and was baptized as Hiram Ulysses Grant. He worked as a boy on his father's farm; graduated in 1843 at the U. S. Military Academy; served as an officer under Gen. Zachary Taylor, 1845-48 in the war with Mexico; resigned in 1854, after service in the West, from the army, and was a farmer and real estate dealer at St. Louis; in 1860 clerked in his father's hardware and leather store at Galena, Ill.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he drilled volunteers, and was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Illinois Regiment by Gov. Yates. In 1862, after his capture of Ft. Donelson, he was made a Major General; captured Vicksburg July 4, 1863; won the battle of Chattanooga Nov. 24-25, 1863; in 1864 he was made Lieutenant-General; forced Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865; in 1866 Congress commissioned him General of the Army.

Gen. Grant was elected President in 1868, by the Republican party. Early in life he was a Whig, but in 1856 he voted for Buchanan. In 1872 he was re-elected President on the Republican ticket; in 1877-1879 made a tour of the world and in 1880 visited the South, Cuba, and Mexico; in 1880 his Republican friends failed to renominate him for the Presidency, after 36 ballots; in 1884 he lost his fortune in the failure of Grant & Ward, New York, bankers, but recouped it by writing his memoirs. He was a Methodist.

Mrs. Grant was a daughter of Judge Frederick Dent of St. Louis, a son of a Revolutionary officer. The Grants had four children—Frederick Dent, Ulysses jr., Jesse and Nellie. The last named became the wife of Algernon Sartoris of London.

Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, West Point graduate and soldier, was Minister to Austria in the Benj. Harrison Administration, a New York City Police Commissioner, a general officer in the war with Spain.

Nellie Grant and Capt. Sartoris were married at the White House in 1874. Sartoris's mother was a sister of the actress Fannie Kemble. In 1912 Mrs. Sartoris, then a widow, became the wife of Frank H. Jones, a lawyer, who was First Assistant Postmaster General in Cleveland's Administration.

Rutherford B. Hayes, a Whig and then a Republican, was born, a posthumous child, on a Friday at Delaware, O., and died of heart disease at Fremont, O. His mother was Sophia Birchard, of Suffield, Conn. He graduated at Kenyon College, studied law at Harvard, and began to practice at Fremont; was City Solicitor of Cincinnati; served as a Union General in the Civil War; served in the House of Representatives, 1865-1867; was elected Governor of Ohio, in 1867 and was re-elected; defeated for Congress in 1872; re-elected Governor in 1875; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for President. The votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida being in dispute, Congress appointed an Electoral Commission of 5 Senators, 5 Representatives and 5 Justices of the United States Supreme Court, who, by vote of 8 to 7, decided the votes of these States in favor of Gen. Hayes and he was seated.

He was a Methodist, and was a descendant of George Hayes, a Scotchman, who settled in 1680 at Windsor, Conn.

Mrs. Hayes was a daughter of Dr. James Webb of Chillicothe, O., and a granddaughter of Dr. Isaac Cook. The Webbs had come from North Carolina. She refused to let wine be served in the White House. She was a Methodist and was a college graduate.

President Hayes and his wife had eight children: Birchard A. (1853); Webb C. (1856); Rutherford P. (1858); Joseph T. (1861-1863); George C. (1864-1866); Fanny (1867); Scott R. (1871); Manning F. 1873-1874).

In June, 1878, a White House wedding united Gen. Russell Hastings to his second wife, Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes and daughter of William A. Platt of Columbus, O. Gen. Hastings was a Civil War soldier born in Massachusetts in 1835. His first wife was Adele Humphreys of Michigan, by whom he had a son, Clive Hastings. By the White House bride he had three children. Russell Platt Hastings, Lucy Webb Hastings, and Fannie Hastings.

James A. Garfield, a Republican, born at Orange, O., died at Elberon, N. J. from assassin Guiteau's bullet, was a descendant of Edwin Garfield, an English Puritan, who, in 1630, was one of the founders of Watertown, Mass. His mother was Eliza Ballou, a New England descendant of a French Huguenot. His father, Abraham Garfield, was a native of New York who pioneered in 1830 to the Ohio wilderness.

Garfield worked on a boat on the Ohio canals; did carpentry; was baptized in youth a Campbellite into the fold of "The Disciples;" graduated at Williams College; taught school at Hiram, O.; was admitted to the bar; in 1859 was elected to the State Senate; served as a Union General in the Civil War; resigned from the army in 1863 to take a seat in the United States House of Representatives, and served until 1880 when he was elected to the United States Senate. While in the House he was charged with having owned stock in the Credit Mobilier, a dummy scheme to aid the Union Pacific Railroad in Congress. This he denied.

In 1880 Garfield was elected President, and was inaugurated on a Friday; on July 2, 1881, he was fatally shot at the Baltimore and Potomac railway depot, Washington, by Charles Jules Guiteau. Garfield was buried at Cleveland, O. Guiteau was convicted of murder and was hanged at the jail at Washington, June 30, 1882.

Garfield was burly and strong. He was remarked for his bright green "gander" eyes.

Mrs. Garfield's father was Zeb Rudolph, a farmer at Garrettsville, O. She and Garfield were schoolmates, and when she became his wife he was President of the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, O. Her mother was a daughter of Elijah Mason of Lebanon, Conn., and a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Of the Garfield children, Harry A., lawyer, became President of Williams College; James R., lawyer, was Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt; Abram became an architect; Irvin McDowell; Mary married J. Stanley Brown.

Chester A. Arthur, a Whig, then a Republican, who became President when Garfield died, was born at Fairfield, Vt., and died at New York City. He was a son of the Rev. William Arthur and Malvina Stone, of an old New Hampshire family.

He graduated at Union College; taught school at Pownall, Vt.; studied law in New York City, helped organize in 1861 the New York State Militia, and when the Civil War began he was appointed Quartermaster General and equipped State troops for service at the front; in 1871 was appointed Collector of the Port of New York and served until 1878, when President Hayes removed him for political reasons. In 1880 as delegate at large from New York State he was a leader in the fight at the Republican National Convention to name Gen. Grant for a third term, and in the interests of harmony was put on the ticket for Vice President.

Arthur was tall, portly, dark, handsome, courtly. His death was due to apoplexy. He was buried at Albany, N. Y. He was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Arthur, who died before her husband became President, was a Virginian from Fredericksburg, and was a daughter of Commander William Lewis Herndon of the Navy, who, in 1851, explored the Amazon River. The Arthurs had three children, W. L. H. Arthur, who died in infancy, Chester Alan Arthur Jr., born 1865, and Ellen Herndon Arthur, born 1871, who became the wife of Charles Pinkerton.

The mistress of the White House in Arthur's Administration was his sister Mary, wife of John E. McElroy of Albany, N. Y.

Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, born at Caldwell, N. J., died of debility at Princeton, N. J., was descended from Moses Cleveland, of England, who settled near Woburn, Mass., in 1635. Grover's father, Richard Falley Cleveland, was a son of a watchmaker, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Caldwell. His mother was Anne Nealy, of Baltimore, daughter of a merchant, of Irish birth, and was tall, dark and slim. Grover was named after the Rev. Stephen Grover, his father's predecessor at Caldwell. He dropped the "Stephen" while a lad at Fayetteville, N. Y., whither his family had moved.

Cleveland clerked in a store at Clinton, N. Y.; his father dying when 16; he taught, with an older brother at the New York City Institution for the Blind; he made up a herd book for his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a stock breeder at Black Rock, near Buffalo; studied law at Buffalo and was admitted to the bar in 1859; in 1863 became Assistant District Attorney of Erie County; defeated for District Attorney in 1865, but was elected Sheriff in 1870; in 1881 was elected Mayor of Buffalo; in 1882 was elected Gover-

nor of New York; in 1884 he was elected President; defeated in 1888; re-elected President in 1892.

After leaving the White House he settled at Princeton, N. J. On the change of control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York he was made a trustee. He was fond of hunting and fishing.

Mrs. Cleveland's father, Oscar Folsom, was a law partner of Cleveland at Buffalo. Her mother was Emma C. Harmon. She married the President at the White House and their second daughter was born there in 1893. Before the marriage, the mistress of the Executive Mansion was the President's youngest sister, Rose Elizabeth Cleveland.

President Cleveland had five children, Ruth, Esther, Marion, Richard Folsom, and Francis Grover. Cleveland's widow married, Feb. 10, 1913, Thomas Jex Preston jr., Professor of Archaeology at Princeton University.

Benjamin Harrison, a Republican, was born at North Bend, O., and died of pneumonia, at Indianapolis. He was descended from the Virginia Harrisons. He was the third son of John Scott Harrison, a son of President William Henry Harrison. By some, the Harrison lineage is traced to Pocahontas. Benjamin's mother was Elizabeth F. Irwin.

He worked on his father's 400-acre farm; graduated at Miami University; was admitted to practice law in 1853 at Cincinnati; elected in 1860 as reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court; raised volunteers and served as a Union General in the Civil War; defeated for Governor in 1876; in 1879 a member of the Mississippi River Commission; in 1881 elected from Indiana to the United States Senate; in 1888 was elected President; in 1892 was renominated but was defeated.

Harrison was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis. He was short, sandy, astute, unsociable, with small, bright, sharp eyes. His estate was estimated at $375,000.

The first **Mrs. Harrison**, who was born at Oxford, O., and died in the White House, was a daughter of Prof. John W. Scott of Miami University, later President of Oxford Seminary. She was a musician and painter, a Presbyterian Sunday school teacher, and was the first President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Harrison's son, Russell B., mining engineer and journalist, is a Lafayette graduate. Her daughter, Mary, married James R. McKee an Indianapolis merchant.

The second **Mrs. Harrison** was Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick, niece of the first Mrs. Harrison, and widow of Walter Erskine Dimmick, a lawyer, who died at sea. She had spent two years at the White House during her aunt's life. The ex-President married her at New York City. By the second wife Mr. Harrison had one child, Elizabeth Harrison, born in 1897. In 1921, when she was a lawyer, she married James Blaine Walker jr., a great-nephew of James G. Blaine. The children of the first wife fought the second wife in court over a division of the Harrison estate.

William McKinley, a Republican, was born at Niles, O. and died at Buffalo, N. Y. He was of Highland Scotch descent, his ancestors having lived long in Ireland though before settling in York County, Pa. His father was William McKinley, operator of charcoal furnaces at Niles, O., his mother was Nancy Allison, of Scotch lineage, whose family had settled in Westmoreland County, Pa.

McKinley was the seventh of nine children. He quit Allegheny College to make a living, and taught school; enlisted as a private and served in the Civil War, and came out a Major; studied law and practiced at Canton, O.; elected, 1869, Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County; in 1876 was elected to the House of Representatives and served until 1891, except for a short time in 1884 when a contest unseated him; elected Governor, 1891 and re-elected in 1893; elected President in 1896 and re-elected in 1900; assassinated by an anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, who shot him twice, with a pistol hidden in a handkerchief, Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. The President died Sept. 14, at the home of John G. Milburn, at Buffalo. Czolgosz was convicted and was electrocuted Oct. 29, 1901, at Auburn State Prison.

McKinley was a Methodist. He was buried at Canton, O.

Mrs. McKinley was a daughter of James Asbury Saxton and Catherine DeWalt. She was educated in private schools, spent some time in Europe and was cashier in her father's bank at Canton, Ohio, when she married. Her two children, Katie and Ida, died in early childhood. A nervous ailment then made her an invalid for the rest of her life. She was, nevertheless, the mistress of the White House, accompanied her husband everywhere, and was with him at Buffalo when he was assassinated.

Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, of Holland descent, was born at New York City and died in sleep of heart trouble at Oyster Bay, N. Y. He was a son of Theodore Roosevelt. His grandfather explored the Ohio and Mississippi on the first steamboat that navigated them. Theodore's mother, Martha Bullock, of Roswell, Ga., was descended from Georgia's first Governor, Archibald Bullock.

Roosevelt graduated at Harvard, traveled in Europe; served 1882-1884 in the New York State Assembly; lived 1884-1886 on a North Dakota ranch; was an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of New York City in 1886; was Police Commissioner; was a member of the National Civil Service Commission; 1897-1898 Assistant Secretary of the Navy, resigning to organize, with Surgeon Leonard Wood, 1st U. S. Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders), which served in Cuba in the Spanish American War, and of which he became Colonel; elected Governor of New York 1898; elected Vice President in 1900 and became President in 1901 on McKinley's assassination; elected President in 1904; hunted in East Africa in 1909-1910; defeated for President on the Progressive (Bull Moose) ticket in 1912; visited and explored South America, 1913-1914.

Roosevelt was a voluminous author, and fond of athletics. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.

He was shot and wounded at Milwaukee, Oct. 14, 1912, by a crank. He belonged to the Reformed Dutch Church. He was buried at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

The first **Mrs. Roosevelt** was Alice Hathaway Lee, daughter of George Cabot Lee of Boston; she died in 1884. Her only child was Alice Lee Roosevelt, who, in 1906, at the White House, married Nicholas Longworth, a Cincinnati lawyer and landowner and a Republican Representative in Congress.

The second **Mrs. Roosevelt**, whom he married in 1886 at London, was Edith Kermit Carow, daughter of Charles Carow of New York City. By this union there were five children—Theodore jr., Kermit, Ethel Carow (Mrs. Richard Derby), Archibald Bullock, and Quentin. The last, an aviator in Europe in the World War, was killed in action and was buried where he fell. Theodore, who served as Lieutenant Colonel in the World War, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Harding and held over under Coolidge. Kermit and Archie also served in the war.

William H. Taft was born at Cincinnati, the son of Alphonso Taft and the latter's second wife, Louisa Maria Torrey, and he is a brother of Henry W. and Horace D. Taft, and a half-brother of Charles P. Taft, the latter's mother being Fannie Phelps, of Vermont. Alphonso Taft was Attorney General in Hayes Cabinet.

W. H. Taft graduated in 1878 at Yale, and in 1880 at the Cincinnati Law School; admitted to the Bar in 1880; was a law reporter on Cincinnati dailies; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney 1881-1883; Assistant City Solicitor, 1887; Judge Cincinnati Superior Court, 1887-1890; United States Solicitor General, 1890-1892; United States Circuit Judge, 1892-1900; professor at the University of Cincinnati, 1896-1900; President of the United States Philippine Commission, 1900-1901; Civil Governor of the Philippines, 1901-1904; in 1902 arranged at Rome with Pope Leo XIII. the question of purchase of Roman Catholic lands in the Philippines; Secretary of War under Roosevelt, 1904-1908; Provisional Governor of Cuba for a while in 1907; on Government mission in 1907 to Cuba, Panama and the Philippines.

He was elected President in 1908; defeated for re-election in 1912; professor of law at Yale University, 1913-1921; appointed Chief Justice United States Supreme Court, June 30, 1921.

He is a Unitarian. Taft is tall, portly and suave.

Mrs. Taft was Helen Herron of Cincinnati, a daughter of Judge John W. Herron and Harriet Collins. She is one of eight children, a musician and a founder of the Cincinnati Orchestra. Her father was a law partner of Rutherford B. Hayes before the latter became President. She comes from an old New England family. Her only daughter is Helen Herron Taft, wife of Frederick J. Manning, an instructor in history at Yale University; her sons are Robert Alphonso Taft and Charles Phelps Taft 2d, both of whom are married.

Mrs. Taft had a nervous breakdown in 1909 and the mistress of the White House for a time was her sister, Mrs. Louis More, wife of a professor at the University of Cincinnati. She is an Episcopalian. She instituted 5 o'clock teas at the White House. She has blue-gray eyes and a contralto voice, a broad forehead and brown hair.

Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, was born at Staunton, Va., and died of heart disease, at Washington. He was a son of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, and Janet Woodrow, daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian Minister; and a

grandson of James Wilson, a Presbyterian, of Ulster, Ireland, who settled at Philadelphia in 1807 and became a printer, marrying, in 1808, a girl, also an Ulster Presbyterian, who had come across the Atlantic in the same ship with him. The Wilson ancestry was Scotch-Irish on both sides.

Wilson graduated at Princeton University, 1879; graduated in law at the University of Virginia in 1881; and took his Ph.D. degree at Johns Hopkins in 1886. He practiced law at Atlanta, Ga., 1882-1883; taught history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College, 1885-1888 and at Wesleyan University, 1888-1890; professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton University, 1890-1902.

In 1902 he was chosen President of Princeton University and served until Oct. 1910; Governor of New Jersey, 1911-1913; elected President in 1912; re-elected in 1916. He helped draft a treaty of peace with Germany, at Paris, in 1919, welding in it the covenant of the League of Nations. The treaty was accepted by Japan and the Allies in Europe, but was rejected by the United States Senate. In campaigning in the West to arouse public sentiment for the treaty, the President became partly paralyzed by apoplexy and thereafter was an invalid. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919. Wilson was a Presbyterian. He was entombed at the P. E. Cathedral, Washington.

By his will, his daughter, Miss Margaret, inherited an annuity of $2,500, and the rest of the estate went to his widow. Its total value was estimated to be over $600,000.

The first **Mrs. Wilson,** Ellen Louise Axson of Rome, Ga., was a sister of Prof. Stockton Axson of Princeton University and a daughter of the Rev. S. E. Axson and Margaret Hoyt. She was aided, as mistress of the White House, by her three children, Margaret W., Eleanor R., who there became the second wife of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson; and Jessie W., who also there married Francis B. Sayre, professor of law, Harvard. He is a member of the Pennsylvania family that has large coal and railroad properties. The first Mrs. Wilson died at the White House.

The second **Mrs. Wilson** was Edith Bolling of Wytheville, Va., widow of Norman Galt, a Washington jeweler. She is one of three sisters, inherited a fortune from her first husband and was mistress of the White House during the last of the first and all of the second Wilson Administration, accompanied him to the Versailles Peace Conference and was his companion in all of his travels in Europe and the United States. She was with him when he was stricken in the West.

Warren G. Harding was born at Corsica, O., and died of heart trouble, following pneumonia, at San Francisco. He was the son of Dr. George Tryon Harding and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson. He studied, 1879-1882, at Ohio Central College; in 1884 became connected with the Daily Star, at Marion, O., and later owned and edited the paper, selling it shortly before his death.

He served in the State Senate, 1900-1904; was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, 1904-1906; defeated for Governor in 1910; entered the United States Senate in 1915; elected United States President in 1920.

The Limitation of Armament Conference was held under his invitation, at Washington, beginning on Nov. 11, 1921.

Harding was tall and leisurely in movement, genial, and a pacifier. He was a Baptist. He was buried at Marion, O.

His estate, exclusive of his newspaper, was officially appraised at $486,566. Personal property and chattels were appraised at $4,154.83, money $34,895.90, securities $400,794.91, and real estate at $46,720.

Securities listed in the report were three blocks of United States gold bonds of $64,000, $30,000 and $6,000. United States Liberty bonds, two blocks of $42,000 and $40,250; Federal Land Bank bonds to the value of $10,000; United States Treasury certificates of $92,250, and United States Treasury notes, three blocks, $15,000, $52,000 and $5,000.

Life insurance carried by the late President totaled $34,422.41.

Mrs. Harding, Florence Kling, is a daughter of Amos O. Kling, a Marion, Ohio, hardware merchant and later a banker. Her family are Mennonites. Mrs. Harding's first husband was Henry De Wolfe, by whom she had a son, Marshall Eugene De Wolfe. The couple were separated by a divorce decree and the Ohio Court restored her maiden name. De Wolfe died in Colorado of tuberculosis after having been aided by Harding in establishing himself in the newspaper business. De Wolfe's children were given legacies in the Harding will.

Work is to begin actively this year on a circular granite mausoleum at Marion, which, with the 10-acre park, will be known as the Harding Memorial.

Calvin Coolidge, a Republican, was born in Plymouth, Vt., son of Col. John Calvin Coolidge, farmer and storekeeper, and Victoria J. Moor. His ancestor, John Coolidge, came with his wife, Mary, from England and settled at Cambridge (then Watertown) in the Puritan Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1630.

Calvin Coolidge graduated at Amherst College, 1895; admitted to practice law, 1897, at Northampton, Mass.; City Councilman, 1899; City Solicitor, 1900-1901; clerk of the Courts, 1904; member of the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, 1907-1908; Mayor of Northampton, 1910-1911; member of the State Senate, 1912-1915, and President of that body, 1914-1915; Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, 1916-1918; Governor, 1919-1920. elected Vice President in 1920, and became President on Harding's death, Aug. 2, 1923.

Coolidge is a Congregationalist.

Mrs. Coolidge is the daughter of Capt. Andrew I. Goodhue and Almira Barret, of Burlington, Vt. The Captain was a Democrat and was a steamboat inspector while Grover Cleveland was President; The President's wife was born at Burlington, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1902 and then taught at the Clarke Institute for the Deaft Northampton, Mass. They had two children, John B. Coolidge, born in 1906, now in Amhers, College, and Calvin Coolidge jr., born in 1908, who died in Washington, July 7, 1924. Mrs. Coolidge is a brunette, active in social work, skilled in cooking and needlework. She is a Congregationalist.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President was the cause of discussion in the First Congress.

The salary was finally placed at $25,000, and so remained until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000.

Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for traveling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000."

In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the President's salary was fixed at $75,000 a year.

The appropriation in 1907 of $25,000 for the President's traveling expenses covered only that one fiscal year. Annually since then Congress has made the same allowance, which now covers also "official entertainment" expenses.

The unexpended balance of an annual appropriation for one fiscal year may not be obligated in a succeeding fiscal year without legislative authority such as was given in the deficiency act of March 4, 1923.

The funds thus advanced are accounted for the same as funds advanced to other disbursing agents of the Government, all payments being supported by vouchers etc., approved and certified by the President.

The unexpended balances of the amounts thus advanced for disbursements are deposited in the Treasury and credited under the appropriation from which drawn, the unexpended balance of the appropriation from which the advances were made, being carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury after remaining on the books for two full fiscal years after the fiscal year for which the appropriation is available.

The President's use of the U. S. S. Mayflower, or any other vessel of the Navy, is pursuant to and by virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

The expenses of operating the Mayflower are paid frem the appropriations for the Navy.

The President's personal expenses of subsistence and entertainment while on the Mayflower are authorized to be charged under the appropriation for "traveling expenses of the President."

Fiscal Year.	Approp.	Appropriation Act.	To Surplus.	Expended.	Fiscal Year.	Approp.	Appropriation Act.	To Surplus.	Expended.
	Dolls.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dolls.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1915....	25,000	Aug. 1, 1914	12,645.85	12,354.15	1921....	25,000	June 5, 1920	22,150.39	2,849.61
1916....	25,000	March 3, 1915	6,950.00	18,050.00	1922....	25,000	March 4, 1921	12,512.11	12,487.89
1917....	25,000	July 1, 1916	6,874.56	18,125.44	1923....	25,000	June 12, 1922	1,099.76	23,900.24
1918....	25,000	June 12, 1917	20,194.83	4,805.17	1924....	25,000	Feb. 13, 1923	.....	.....
1919....	25,000	July 1, 1918	8,606.87	16,393.13	1925....	25,000	June 7, 1924	.....	.....
1920....	25,000	July 19, 1919	3,065.18	21,934.82	1926....	.....	March 3, 1925	.....	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Name.	Birthplace.	Yr.	Residence.	Qualified	Politics.	Place of Death.	Yr.	Age at D'th
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass	1735	Mass.	1789	Fed	Quincy, Mass	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	1743	Va	1797	Rep	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J	1756	N. Y.	1801	Rep	Staten Island, N. Y	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y	1739	N. Y.	1805	Rep	Washington, D. C	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass	1744	Mass.	1813	Rep	Washington, D. C	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y	1774	N. Y.	1817	Rep	Staten Island, N. Y	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C	1782	S. C.	1825	Rep	Washington, D. C	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y	1782	N. Y.	1833	Dem	Kinderhook, N. Y	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky	1780	Ky	1837	Dem	Frankfort, Ky	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va	1790	Va	1841	Dem	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa	1792	Pa	1845	Dem	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y	1800	N. Y.	1849	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C	1786	Ala	1853	Dem	Dallas Co., Ala	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky	1821	Ky	1857	Dem	Lexington, Ky	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me	1809	Me	1861	Rep	Bangor, Me	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C	1808	Tenn	1865	Rep	Carter Co., Tenn	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y	1823	Ind	1869	Rep	Mankato, Minn	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H	1812	Mass.	1873	Rep	Washington, D. C	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y	1819	N. Y.	1877	Rep	Malone, N. Y	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt	1830	N. Y.	1881	Rep	New York City, N. Y	1886	56
21	Thos. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1819	Ind	1885	Dem	Indianapolis, Ind	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt	1824	N. Y.	1889	Rep	Rhinebeck, N. Y	1920	96
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky	1835	Ill	1893	Dem	Chicago, Ill	1914	78
24	Garrett A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J	1844	N. J.	1897	Rep	Paterson, N. J	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y	1858	N. Y.	1901	Rep	Oyster Bay, N. Y	1919	61
26	Chas. W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, Ohio	1852	Ind	1905	Rep	Indianapolis, Ind	1918	66
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y	1855	N. Y.	1909	Rep	Utica, N. Y	1912	57
28	Thos. R. Marshall	No. Manchester, Ind	1854	Ind	1913	Dem	Washington, D. C	1925	71
29	Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth, Vt	1872	Mass.	1921	Rep			
30	Charles G. Dawes	Marietta, Ohio	1865	Ill	1925	Rep			

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.	State.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.
Ala	W. W. Brandon, D	4	Jan., 1927	N. H	John G. Winant, R	2	Jan., 1927
Ariz	G. W. P. Hunt, D	2	Jan., 1927	N. J	A. Harry Moore, D	3	Jan., 1929
Ark	Tom J. Tarrall, D	2	Jan., 1927	N. M	A. T. Hannett, D	2	Jan., 1927
Cal	F. W. Richardson, R	4	Jan., 1927	N. Y	Alfred E. Smith, D	2	Jan., 1927
Col	C. J. Morely, R	2	Jan., 1927	N. C	A. W. McLean, D	4	Jan., 1929
Conn	John H. Trumbull, R	2	Jan., 1927	N. D	Arthur G. Sorlie, R	2	Jan., 1927
Del	Robt. P. Robinson, R	4	Jan., 1929	Ohio	Vic. Donahey, D	2	Jan., 1927
Fla	John W. Martin, D	4	Jan., 1929	Okla	M. E. Trapp, D	4	Jan., 1927
Ga	Cliff M. Walker, D	2	June, 1927	Ore	Walter M. Pierce, D	4	Jan., 1927
Idaho	Chas. C. Moore, R	2	Jan., 1927	Pa	Gifford Pinchot, R	4	Jan., 1927
Ill	Len Small, R	4	Jan., 1929	R. I	Aram J. Pothier, R	2	Jan., 1927
Ind	Ed. Jackson, R	4	Jan., 1929	S. C	Thos. G. McLeod, D	2	Jan., 1927
Iowa	John Hammill, R	2	Jan., 1927	S. D	Carl Gunderson, R	2	Jan., 1927
Kan	Ben S. Paulen, R	2	Jan., 1927	Tenn	Austin Peay, D	2	Jan., 1927
Ky	Wm. J. Fields, D	4	Jan., 1928	Tex	Mrs. M. A. Ferguson, D	2	Jan., 1927
La	Henry J. Fuqua, D	4	May, 1928	Utah	George H. Dern, D	4	Jan., 1929
Me	Ralph O. Brewster, R	2	Jan., 1927	Vt	Franklin S. Billings, R	2	Jan., 1927
Md	Albert C. Ritchie, D	4	Jan., 1928	Va	Harry Flood Byrd, D	4	Jan., 1930
Mass	Alvan T. Fuller, R	2	Jan., 1927	Wash	Roland H. Hartley, R	4	Jan., 1929
Mich	Alex. J. Groesbeck, R	2	Jan., 1927	W. Va	Howard M. Gore, R	4	Mar., 1929
Minn	Th. Christianson, R	2	Jan., 1927	Wis	John J. Blaine, R	2	Jan., 1927
Miss	Harry L. Whitfield, D	4	Jan., 1928	Wyo	Mrs. Nellie T. Ross, D	4	Jan., 1927
Mo	Sam A. Baker, R	4	Jan., 1929	Alaska	Geo. Alexander Parks, R	4	June, 1929
Mont	J. E. Erickson, D	4	Jan., 1929	Hawaii	W. R. Farrington, R	4	June, 1929
Neb	Adam McMullen, R	2	Jan., 1927	Philip's	Gen. Leonard Wood, R	indef.	.....
Nev	J. C. Scrugham, D	4	Jan., 1927	P. R.	H. M. Towner, R	indef.	.....

Hiram Bingham, Rep., elected in 1924 Governor of Connecticut, was elected U. S. Senator, Dec. 16, 1924, to succeed Brandegee, Rep., deceased. Lt.-Gov. John H. Trumbull succeeded him as Governor. The elected Governor of Wyoming, W. B. Ross, D., died in office, Oct. 2, and his wife was elected to serve out his term.

Gov. W. R. Farrington of Hawaii Territory was reappointed by President Coolidge for a four-year term in June, 1925.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL U. S. CITIES, AS OF NOV. 1, 1925.

Post Office.	Postmaster.	Date of Appointment.	Post Office.	Postmaster.	Date of Appointment.
Akron, Ohio	Chas. N. Sparks	Oct. 20, 1921	Minneapolis, Minn	Arch. Coleman	Aug. 24, 1922
Albany, N. Y	P. S. Kling	July 19, 1922	Nashville, Tenn	W.J.O'Callaghan	April 22, 1924
Atlanta, Ga	Edwin K. Large	June 26, 1922	Newark, N. J	Frank J. Bock	May 12, 1921
Baltimore, Md	B. Woelper jr	Jan. 25, 1922	New Haven, Conn	C. W. Birely	June 30, 1922
Boston, Mass	R. M. Baker	April 28, 1924	New Orleans, La	W. L. S. Gordon	Jan. 22, 1925
Brooklyn, N. Y	A. B. W. Firmin	Feb. 15, 1924	New York, N. Y	John J. Kiely	Jan. 22, 1925
Buffalo, N. Y	R. W. Gallagher	Nov. 18, 1921	Omaha, Neb	C. E. Black	Nov. 23, 1921
Camden, N. J	Chas. H. Ellis	Mar. 18, 1922	Philadelphia, Pa	Geo. E. Kemp	Feb. 2, 1922
Charleston, S. C	E. H. Jennings	July 24, 1922	Pittsburgh, Pa	G. A. Gosser	Aug. 24, 1921
Chicago, Ill	A. C. Lueder	Feb. 1, 1924	Portland, Ore	John M. Jones	Dec. 22, 1921
Cincinnati, Ohio	A. L. Behymer	June 13, 1922	Reading, Pa	H. H. Hammer	Sept. 11, 1922
Cleveland, Ohio	H. A. Taylor	Feb. 9, 1923	Richmond, Va	J. W. Stewart	Dec. 19, 1922
Columbus, Ohio	F. H. Tibbetts	Mar. 3, 1923	Rochester, N. Y	John B. Mullan	Mar. 7, 1922
Dayton, Ohio	L. C. Weimer	Mar. 3, 1923	St. Louis, Mo	Louis Alt	Mar. 8, 1922
Denver, Col	Frank L. Dodge	Mar. 18, 1922	St. Paul, Minn	Charles J. Moos	Aug. 20, 1921
Detroit, Mich	Chas. C. Kellogg	Feb. 28, 1925	San Francisco, Cal	J. E. Power	May 29, 1922
Fall River, Mass	G. deTonnancour	Mar 3, 1923	Scranton, Pa	M. W. Lowry	Aug. 23, 1922
Grand Rapids, Mich	Robert G. Hill	Jan. 3, 1924	Seattle, Wash	C. M. Perkins	Jan. 7, 1924
Indianapolis, Ind	Robt. H. Bryson	Jan. 18, 1922	Syracuse, N. Y	James McLusky	April 18, 1922
Jersey City, N. J	J. Rotherham	Mar. 2, 1923	Toledo, Ohio	W. T. Huntsman	Dec. 20, 1924
Kansas City, Mo	Wm. E. Morton	Jan. 17, 1925	Trenton, N. J	Chas. H. Updike	Aug. 12, 1922
Louisville, Ky	L. F. Petty	Mar. 14, 1922	Troy, N. Y	C. V. Collins	Mar. 3, 1923
Lynn, Mass	H. S. Cummings	Mar. 12, 1922	Washington, D. C	W. M. Mooney	Jan. 7, 1924
Memphis, Tenn	Solomon Seches	Mar. 29, 1922	Wilmington, Del	L. W. Hickman	Jan. 30, 1923
Milwaukee, Wis	P. F. Piasecki	Feb. 13, 1923	Worcester, Mass	J. F. Healy	Feb. 14, 1923

JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(Chief Justices are in italics.)

Name.	Service. Term.	Yrs	Born.	Died.	Name.	Service. Term.	Yrs	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789–1795	6	1745	1829	David Davis, Ill.	1862–1877	15	1815	1886
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789–1791	2	1739	1800	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863–1897	34	1816	1899
William Cushing, Mass.	1789–1810	21	1733	1810	*Salmon P. Chase*, Ohio	1864–1873	9	1808	1873
James Wilson, Pa.	1789–1798	9	1742	1798	William Strong, Pa.	1870–1880	10	1808	1895
John Blair, Va.	1789–1796	7	1732	1800	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870–1892	22	1813	1892
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789–1790	1	1745	1790	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872–1882	10	1811	1886
James Iredell, N. C.	1790–1799	9	1751	1799	*Morrison R. Waite*, Ohio	1874–1888	14	1816	1888
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791–1793	2	1732	1819	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877–1911	34	1833	1911
William Paterson, N. J.	1793–1806	13	1745	1806	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880–1887	7	1824	1887
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795–1795	..	1739	1800	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881–1889	8	1824	1889
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796–1811	15	1741	1811	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881–1902	21	1828	1902
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.	1796–1800	4	1745	1807	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882–1893	11	1820	1893
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798–1829	31	1762	1829	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888–1893	5	1825	1893
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799–1804	5	1755	1810	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill.	1888–1910	22	1833	1910
John Marshall, Va.	1801–1835	34	1755	1835	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889–1910	21	1837	1910
William Johnson, S. C.	1804–1834	30	1771	1834	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890–1906	16	1836	1913
Brock. Livingston, N. Y.	1806–1823	17	1757	1823	George Shiras jr., Pa.	1892–1903	11	1832	1924
Thomas Dodd, Ky.	1807–1826	19	1765	1826	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893–1895	2	1832	1895
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811–1845	34	1779	1845	Edward D. White, La.	1894–1910	16	1845	1921
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811–1836	25	1752	1844	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895–1909	14	1838	1909
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823–1843	20	1767	1843	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898–....	...	1843	....
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826–1828	2	1777	1828	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902–....	...	1841	....
John McLean, Ohio	1829–1861	32	1785	1861	William R. Day, Ohio	1903–1922	19	1849	1923
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830–1844	14	1779	1844	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906–1910	4	1853	1917
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835–1867	32	1790	1867	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1909–1914	5	1844	1914
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836–1864	28	1777	1864	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910–1916	6	1862	....
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836–1841	5	1783	1841	Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1910–....	...	1859	....
John Catron, Tenn.	1837–1865	28	1783	1865	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1910–1916	6	1857	1916
John McKinley, Ala.	1837–1852	15	1780	1852	*Edward D. White*, La.	1910–1921	11	1845	1921
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841–1860	19	1785	1860	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912–1922	12	1858	1924
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845–1872	27	1792	1873	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914–....	...	1862	....
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845–1851	6	1789	1851	Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916–....	...	1856	....
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846–1870	24	1794	1870	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1916–1922	6	1857	....
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851–1857	6	1809	1874	*William H. Taft*, Conn.	1921–....	...	1857	....
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853–1861	8	1811	1889	George Sutherland, Utah	1922–....	...	1862	....
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858–1881	23	1803	1881	Pierce Butler, Minn.	1922–....	...	1866	....
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861–1881	20	1804	1884	Edward T. Sanford, Tenn.	1923–....	...	1865	....
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862–1890	28	1816	1890	Harlan F. Stone, N. Y.	1925–....	...	1872	....

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name.	State.	Time.	Name.	State.	Time.	Name.	State.	Time.
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1789-1791	And. Stephenson.	Va.	1827-1834	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1863-1869
J. Trumbell	Ct.	1791-1793	John Bell	Tenn.	1834-1835	James G. Blaine	Me.	1869-1875
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1793-1795	James K. Polk	Tenn.	1835-1839	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1875-1876
Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1795-1799	R. M. T. Hunter.	Va.	1839-1841	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1876-1881
Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1799-1801	John White	Ky.	1841-1843	Joseph W. Keifer.	Ohio	1881-1883
Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1801-1807	John W. Jones	Va.	1843-1845	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1883-1889
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1807-1811	John W. Davis	Ind.	1845-1847	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1889-1891
Henry Clay	Ky.	1811-1814	R. C. Winthrop	Mass.	1847-1849	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1891-1895
Langdon Cheves.	S. C.	1814-1815	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1849-1851	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1895-1899
Henry Clay	Ky.	1815-1820	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1851-1855	D. B. Henderson.	Ia.	1899-1903
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1820-1821	N. P. Banks	Mass.	1856-1857	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill.	1903-1910.
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1821-1823	James L. Orr	S. C.	1857-1859	Champ Clark	Mo.	1911-1919
Henry Clay	Ky.	1823-1825	Wm. Pennington.	N. J.	1860-1861	Fred'k H. Gillett.	Mass.	1919-1925
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1825-1827	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1861-1863	Nich. Longworth	Ohio.	1925-....

Dayton of New Jersey presided over the 4th and 5th Congresses, Macon of North Carolina, the 7th, 8th and 9th; Varnum of Massachusetts, 10th and 11th; Henry Clay of Kentucky, 12th-16th and 18th; Taylor of New York, 16th and 19th; Stephenson of Virginia, 20th-23d; Polk of Tennessee, 24th and 25th; Reed of Maine, 51st, 54th and 55th; Henderson of Iowa, 56th and 57th; Cannon of Illinois, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st, and Champ Clark of Missouri, 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appointed.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appointed.
Washington.	John Jay	N. Y.	....	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
"	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
Adams	"	"	1797	Hayes	William M. Ewarts	"	1877
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	Arthur	"	"	1881
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809	"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
"	James Monroe	Va.	1811	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817	B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831	"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833	McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834	"	William R. Day	"	1898
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	John Hay	"	1898
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Tyler	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843	"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844	Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1909
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845	Wilson	William J. Bryan	Neb.	1913
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849	"	Robert Lansing	N. Y.	1915
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850	"	Bainbridge Colby	"	1920
"	Edward Everett	"	1852	Harding	Charles E. Hughes	"	1921
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853	Coolidge	"	"	1923
Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857	"	Frank B. Kellogg	Minn.	1925
"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860				

NOTE—John Jay was Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and continued to act at the request of Washington, until Jefferson's arrival, March 21, 1790.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington.	Alexander Hamilton...	N. Y..	1789	Lincoln.....	Salmon P. Chase.....	Ohio..	1861
"	Oliver Wolcott jr.....	Ct....	1795	"	William P Fessenden .	Me...	1864
Adams.....	"	"	1797	"	Hugh McCulloch.....	Ind...	1865
"	Samuel Dexter.....	Mass.	1801	Johnson....	"	" ..	1865
Jefferson....	"	" ..	1801	Grant.....	George S. Boutwell....	Mass..	1869
"	Albert Gallatin.....	Pa....	1801	"	Wm. A. Richardson...	" ..	1873
Madison....	"	"	1809	"	Benjamin H. Bristow..	Ky...	1874
" ..	George W. Campbell...	Tenn..	1814	"	Lot M. Morrill.....	Me...	1876
"	Alexander J. Dallas...	Pa....	1814	Hayes.....	John Sherman.....	Ohio..	1877
"	William H. Crawford..	Ga....	1816	Garfield....	William Windom.....	Minn..	1881
Monroe....	" ..	"	1817	Arthur.....	"	" ..	1881
J. Q. Adams.	Richard Rush.....	Pa....	1825	"	Charles J. Folger.....	N. Y..	1881
Jackson....	Samuel D. Ingham....	"	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham....	Ind...	1884
"	Louis McLane.....	Del...	1831	"	Hugh McCulloch.....	" ..	1884
"	William J. Duane.....	Pa....	1833	Cleveland...	Daniel Manning.....	N. Y..	1885
"	Roger B. Taney.....	Md...	1833	" ..	Charles S. Fairchild...	" ..	1887
"	Levi Woodbury.....	N. H..	1834	B. Harrison.	William Windom.....	Minn..	1889
Van Buren..	"	" ..	1837	"	Charles Foster.....	Ohio..	1891
Harrison...	Thomas Ewing.....	Ohio..	1841	Cleveland...	John G. Carlisle.....	Ky...	1893
Tyler.....	"	" ..	1841	McKinley..	Lyman J. Gage.....	Ill....	1897
"	Walter Forward.....	Pa....	1841	Roosevelt...	"	" ..	1901
"	John C. Spencer.....	N. Y..	1843	" ...	Leslie M. Shaw.....	Ia....	1902
"	George M. Bibb.....	Ky...	1844	" ..	George B. Cortelyou...	N. Y..	1907
Polk.....	Robert J. Walker.....	Miss..	1845	Taft.....	Franklin MacVeagh...	Ill....	1909
Taylor.....	William M. Meredith..	Pa....	1849	Wilson.....	William G. McAdoo...	N. Y..	1913
Fillmore....	Thomas Corwin.....	Ohio..	1850	"	Carter Glass.....	Va....	1919
Pierce.....	James Guthrie.....	Ky...	1853	"	David F. Houston.....	Mo...	1920
Buchanan..	Howell Cobb.....	Ga....	1857	Harding....	Andrew W. Mellon.....	Pa....	1921
" ..	Philip F. Thomas.....	Md...	1860	Coolidge....	"	" ...	1923
" ..	John A. Dix.....	N. Y..	1861				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington.	Henry Knox.....	Mass..	1789	Lincoln....	Edwin M. Stanton.....	Pa....	1862
"	Timothy Pickering....	" ..	1795	Johnson....	U. S. Grant (*ad. in*)...	Ill....	1867
"	James McHenry.....	Md...	1796	"	John M. Schofield.....	"	1868
Adams.....	"	"	1797	Grant.....	John A. Rawlins.....	"	1869
"	Samuel Dexter.....	Mass..	1800	"	William T. Sherman...	Ohio..	1869
Jefferson....	Henry Dearborn.....	" ..	1801	"	William W. Belknap...	Ia....	1869
Madison....	William Eustis.....	" ..	1809	"	Alphonso Taft.....	Ohio..	1876
"	John Armstrong.....	N. Y..	1813	"	James Don. Cameron...	Pa....	1876
"	James Monroe.....	Va....	1814	Hayes.....	George W. McCrary...	Ia....	1877
"	William H. Crawford..	Ga....	1815	"	Alexander Ramsey....	Minn..	1879
Monroe....	Geo. Graham (*ad. in*)..	Va....	1817	Garfield....	Robert T. Lincoln.....	Ill....	1881
"	John C. Calhoun.....	S. C...	1817	Arthur.....	"	"	1881
J. Q. Adams.	James Barbour.....	Va....	1825	Cleveland...	William C. Endicott...	Mass..	1885
"	Peter B. Porter.....	N. Y..	1828	B. Harrison.	Redfield Proctor.....	Vt....	1889
Jackson....	John H. Eaton.....	Tenn..	1829	"	Stephen B. Elkins.....	W. Va.	1891
"	Lewis Cass.....	Ohio..	1831	Cleveland...	Daniel S. Lamont.....	N. Y..	1893
"	Benjamin F. Butler...	N. Y..	1837	McKinley..	Russell A. Alger.....	Mich..	1897
Van Buren..	Joel R. Poinsett.....	S. C..	1837	" ..	Elihu Root.....	N. Y..	1899
Harrison....	John Bell.....	Tenn..	1841	Roosevelt...	"	" ..	1901
Tyler.....	John C. Spencer.....	N. Y..	1841	" ...	William H. Taft.....	Ohio..	1904
"	James M. Porter.....	Pa....	1843	" ...	Luke E. Wright.....	Tenn..	1908
"	William Wilkins.....	"	1844	Taft.....	Jacob M. Dickinson...	" ..	1909
Polk.....	William L. Marcy.....	N. Y..	1845	"	Henry L. Stimson.....	N. Y..	1911
Taylor.....	George W. Crawford...	Ga....	1849	Wilson.....	Lindley M. Garrison...	N. J...	1913
Fillmore ...	Charles M. Conrad....	La....	1850	"	Newton D. Baker.....	Ohio..	1916
Pierce.....	Jefferson Davis.....	Miss..	1853	Harding....	John W. Weeks.....	Mass..	1921
Buchanan..	John B. Floyd.....	Va....	1857	Coolidge....	"	" ..	1923
"	Joseph Holt.....	Ky...	1861	"	Dwight F. Davis.....	Mo...	1925
Lincoln.....	Simon Cameron.....	Pa....	1861				

Stanton continued also in Johnson's Cabinet.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington.	Edmund Randolph....	Va....	1789	Lincoln.....	James Speed.....	Ky..	1864
"	William Bradford.....	Pa....	1794	Johnson...	"	" ..	1865
"	Charles Lee.....	Va....	1795	" ...	Henry Stanbery.....	Ohio..	1866
Adams.....	"	"	1797	" ...	William M. Evarts.....	N. Y..	1868
Jefferson....	Levi Lincoln.....	Mass..	1801	Grant.....	Ebenezer R. Hoar....	Mass..	1869
"	John Breckinridge....	Ky...	1805	"	Amos T. Akerman.....	Ga....	1870
"	Cæsar A. Rodney.....	Del...	1807	"	George H. Williams...	Ore...	1871
Madison....	"	"	1809	"	Edwards Pierrepont...	N. Y..	1875
"	William Pinkney.....	Md...	1811	"	Alphonso Taft.....	Ohio..	1876
"	Richard Rush.....	Pa....	1814	Hayes.....	Charles Devens.....	Mass..	1877
Monroe....	"	"	1817	Garfield....	Wayne MacVeagh.....	Pa....	1881
"	William Wirt.....	Va....	1817	Arthur.....	"	"	1881
J. Q. Adams.	" "	" ..	1825	"	Benjamin H. Brewster.	"	1881
Jackson....	John McP. Berrien....	Ga....	1829	Cleveland...	Augustus H. Garland..	Ark...	1885
"	Roger B. Taney.....	Md...	1831	B. Harrison.	William H. H. Miller..	Ind...	1889
"	Benjamin F. Butler....	N. Y..	1833	Cleveland...	Richard Olney.....	Mass..	1893
Van Buren..	"	" ..	1837	" ...	Judson Harmon.....	Ohio..	1895
" ..	Felix Grundy.....	Tenn..	1838	McKinley..	Joseph McKenna.....	Cal...	1897
" ..	Henry D. Gilpin.....	Pa....	1840	" ..	John W. Griggs.....	N.J...	1898
Harrison....	John J. Crittenden....	Ky...	1841	" ...	Philander C. Knox....	Pa....	1901
Tyler.....	"	" ..	1841	Roosevelt...	"	"	1901
"	Hugh S. Legare.....	S. C..	1841	" ...	William H. Moody....	Mass..	1904
"	John Nelson.....	Md...	1843	" ...	Charles J. Bonaparte..	Md...	1906
Polk.....	John Y. Mason.....	Va....	1845	Taft.....	Geo. W. Wickersham..	N. Y..	1909
"	Nathan Clifford.....	Me...	1846	Wilson.....	James C. McReynolds.	Tenn..	1913
"	Isaac Toucey.....	Ct...	1848	"	Thomas W. Gregory...	Texas.	1914
Taylor.....	Reverdy Johnson.....	Md...	1849	"	A. M. Palmer.....	Penn..	1919
Fillmore....	John J. Crittenden....	Ky...	1850	Harding....	Harry M. Daugherty..	Ohio..	1921
Pierce.....	Caleb Cushing.....	Mass..	1853	Coolidge....	"	" ..	1923
Buchanan..	Jeremiah S. Black.....	Pa....	1857	"	Harlan F. Stone.....	N. Y..	1924
" ..	Edwin M. Stanton....	"	1860	"	John G. Sargent.....	Vt....	1925
Lincoln.....	Edward Bates.....	Mo...	1861				

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789	Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md.	1869
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	"	James W. Marshall	Va.	1874
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1874
Adams	"	"	1797	"	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1876
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn.	1877
"	Gideon Grander	Ct.	1801	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
Madison	"	"	1809	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y.	1881
"	Return J. Meigs jr.	Ohio	1814	Arthur	"	"	1881
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881
"	John McLean	"	1823	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1883
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	"	Frank Hatton	Ia.	1884
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky.	1829	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich.	1888
Van Buren	"	"	1837	B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889
"	John M. Niles	Ct.	1840	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissel	N. Y.	1893
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841	"	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895
Tyler	"	"	1841	McKinley	James A. Gary	Md.	1897
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa.	1898
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa.	1904
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct.	1852	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1905
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa.	1853	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1907
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857	Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1859	Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Tex.	1913
"	Horatio King	Me.	1861	Harding	Will H. Hays	Ind.	1921
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861	"	Hubert Work	Col.	1922
"	William Dennison	Ohio	1864	"	Harry S. New	Ind.	1923
Johnson	William Dennison	Ohio	1865	Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis.	1866				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1857
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	William Jones	Pa.	1813	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass.	1814	"	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
Monroe	"	"	1817	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1877
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818	"	Nathan Goff jr.	W. Va.	1881
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La.	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Arthur	"	"	1881
Jackson	John Branch	N. C.	1829	"	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834	B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1893
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838	McKinley	John D. Long	Mass.	1897
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C.	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841	"	Paul Morton	Ill.	1904
"	David Henshaw	Mass.	1843	"	Charles J Bonaparte	Md.	1905
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1906
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich.	1908
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass.	1845	Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1909
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1846	Wilson	Josephus Daniels	N. C.	1913
Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849	Harding	Edwin Denby	Mich.	1921
Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850	Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852	"	Curtis D. Wilbur	Cal.	1924

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1885
Fillmore	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa.	1850	"	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1888
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850	B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo.	1889
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga.	1893
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857	"	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861	McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1898
Johnson	"	"	1865	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill.	1866	Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill.	1911
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich.	1875	"	John B. Payne	Va.	1920
Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo.	1877	Harding	Albert B. Fall	N. M.	1921
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881	"	Hubert Work	Col.	1923
Arthur	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881	Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	Henry M. Teller	Col.	1882				

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889	Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889	"	Edw. T. Meredith	Ia.	1920
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893	Harding	Henry C. Wallace	"	1921
McKinley	James Wilson	Ia.	1897	Coolidge	Howard M. Gore	W. Va.	1924
Roosevelt	James Wilson	Ia.	1901	"	W. M. Jardine	Kan.	1925
Taft	James Wilson	Ia.	1909				

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903	Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904	Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909

Above department divided in 1913 into Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as follows;

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE.

Wilson	William C. Redfield	N. Y.	1913
"	Josh. W. Alexander	Mo.	1919
Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	Cal.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923

SECRETARIES OF LABOR.

Wilson	William B. Wilson	Pa.	1913
Harding	James J. Davis	"	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923

HIGHEST RANKING OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(The list is as of Nov. 1, 1925, and includes both staff and line. Retirement age is sixty-four years.)

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Gen. John L. Hines, 1868, 1887, 1921.

MAJOR GENERALS.

	Born	Appt.	R'k.		Born	Appt.	R'k.		Born	Appt.	R'k.
Chas.P.Summerall,	1867,	1888,	1920	Chas. H. Martin,	1863,	1882,	1925	KenzieW.Walker,	1870,	1888,	1925
John L. Hines.	1868,	1887,	1921	Doug. MacArthur,	1880,	1899,	1925	M. W. Ireland,	1867,	1891,	1918
Chas. T. Menoher,	1862,	1882,	1921	Dennis E. Nolan,	1872,	1892,	1925	Harry Taylor,	1862,	1880,	1924
Jas. H. McRae,	1863,	1882,	1922	Wm. S. Graves,	1865,	1884,	1925	Clar. C. Williams,	1869,	1890,	1918
AndreW.Brewster,	1862,	1885,	1922	Johnson Hagood,	1873,	1892,	1925	C.McK.Saltzman,	1871,	1892,	1924
Edward M. Lewis,	1863,	1881,	1922	Wm. D. Connor,	1874,	1893.	1925	Amos A. Fries,	1873,	1894,	1925
Ernest Hinds,	1864,	1883,	1922	Benjamin A.Poore,	1863,	1882.	1925	Frank McIntyre,	1865,	1882,	1917
Robert L. Howze,	1864,	1883,	1922	Fox Conner,	1874,	1894,	1925	Malin Craig,	1875,	1894,	1924
William Lassiter,	1867,	1885,	1922	Robert C. Davis,	1876,	1894,	1922	William J. Snow,	1868,	1886,	1920
Hanson E. Ely,	1867,	1887,	1923	Eli A. Helmick,	1863,	1884,	1921	Frank W. Coe,	1870,	1888,	1918
Fred W. Sladen,	1867,	1885,	1924	John A. Hull,	1874,	1901,	1924	Robert H. Allen,	1870,	1895,	1925
Wm. R. Smith,	1868,	1888,	1924	Wm. H. Hart,	1864,	1884,	1922	MasonM.Patrick,	1863,	1882,	1921
William Weigel,	1863,	1883,	1924								

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

	Born	Appt.	R'k.		Born	Appt.	R'k.		Born	Appt.	R'k.
John D. Barrette,	1862,	1881,	1918	Hugh A. Drum,	1879,	1898,	1922	Alf. W. Bjornstad,	1874,	1901,	1925
DwightE.Aultman,	1872,	1890,	1921	S. Heintzelman,	1876,	1895,	1922	F. M. Caldwell,	1866,	1886,	1925
Preston Brown,	1872,	1894,	1921	EdwardB.Winans,	1869,	1887,	1922	Henry C. Smither,	1873,	1893,	1925
Henry D.Todd jr.,	1866,	1886,	1921	M. H. Barnum,	1863,	1882,	1923	Paul W. Wolf,	1868,	1886,	1925
Albert J. Bowley,	1875,	1893,	1921	George L. Irwin,	1868,	1885,	1923	Chas. D. Rhodes,	1865,	1885,	1925
Robert Alexander,	1863,	1886,	1921	John M. Jenkins,	1863,	1883,	1923	W.M.Cruikshank,	1870,	1889,	1925
Robert E. Callan,	1874,	1892,	1921	Thos. H. Slavens,	1863,	1883,	1923	M. J. Lenihan,	1865,	1883,	1925
Jos. C. Castner,	1869,	1891,	1921	C. J. Symmonds,	1866,	1886,	1923	L. R. Holbrook,	1875,	1892,	1925
G. V. H. Moseley,	1874,	1895,	1921	La Roy S. Upton,	1869,	1887,	1923	Lutz Wahl,	1869,	1887,	1924
Paul B. Malone,	1872,	1890,	1922	S. D. Rockenbach,	1869,	1891,	1924	John B. Bellinger,	1862,	1880,	1922
Harry A. Smith,	1866,	1886,	1922	Frank Parker,	1872,	1890,	1924	Albert C. Dalton,	1867,	1891,	1922
RichmondP.Davis,	1866,	1883,	1922	La Roy Eltinge,	1872,	1891,	1924	Moses G. Zalinski,	1863,	1889,	1925
John M. Palmer,	1870,	1888,	1922	Ewing E. Booth,	1870,	1901,	1924	Walter D. McCaw,	1863,	1884,	1919
Briant H. Wells,	1871,	1890,	1922	Campbell King,	1871,	1898,	1924	Jas. D. Glennan,	1862,	1888,	1925
Edward L. King,	1873,	1892.	1922	William W. Harts,	1866,	1885,	1924	Edgar Jadwin,	1865,	1886,	1924
Harold B. Fiske,	1871,	1893,	1922	Edgar T. Collins,	1873,	1893,	1924	C. L. H. Ruggles,	1869,	1886,	1923
Frank R. McCoy,	1874,	1893,	1922	Geo. S. Simonds,	1874,	1895,	1924	John W. Joyes,	1870,	1890,	1923
Halstead Dorey,	1874,	1893,	1922	T. Q. Donaldson,	1864,	1883,	1925	James E. Fechet,	1877,	1900,	1925

PAY IN THE ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.

Base pay of enlisted men ranges from $21 to $126 a month.

Base pay of warrant officers varies from $148 to $185 a month, according to grade and service.

Base pay of commissioned officers below the grade of Brigadier General ranges from $1,500 to $4,000.

Base yearly pay of a Brigadier General is $6,000; of a Major General, $8,000.

REAR ADMIRALS IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

(In the order of seniority, as of Nov. 1, 1925. First year is that of birth, second, that of appointment to the navy. The retirement age is sixty-four years.)

Charles W. Dyson, 1861-1879; Clarence S. Williams, 1863-1880; John D. McDonald, 1863-1880; Hilary P. Jones, 1863-1880; Charles P. Plunkett, 1864-1879; Joseph Strauss, 1861-1881; Roger Welles, 1862-1880; William R. Shoemaker, 1863-1880; Edward W. Eberle, 1864-1881; Robert E. Coontz, 1864-1881; Philip Andrews, 1866-1882; Josiah S. McKean, 1864-1889; Newton A. McCully, 1867-1883; Andrew T. Long, 1866-1883; Thomas Washington, 1865-1883; Guy H. Burrage, 1867-1883; Ashley H. Robertson, 1867-1884; Samuel S. Robison, 1867-1884; Charles F. Hughes, 1866-1884; Henry A. Wiley, 1867-1885; Mark L. Bristol, 1868-1883; Archibald H. Scales, 1868-1883; Richard H. Jackson, 1866-1890; Benjamin F. Hutchison, 1868-1885; Thomas P. Magruder, 1867-1885; Sumner E. W. Kittelle, 1867-1885; William V. Pratt, 1869-1885; Louis McC. Nulton, 1869-1885; Louis R. de Steiguer, 1867-1885; William W. Phelps, 1869-1885; William C. Cole, 1868-1885; Jehu V. Chase, 1869-1886; George R. Marvell, 1869-1885; Henry J. Zeigemeier, 1869-1886; Montgomery M. Taylor, 1869-1886; Carl T. Vogelgesang, 1869-1886; Charles B. McVay, 1868-1886; John H. Dayton, 1869-1886; William D. MacDougall, 1868-1885; Lucius A. Bostwick, 1869-1886; William A. Moffett, 1869-1886; Julian S. Latimer, 1868-1886; Frank H. Schofield, 1869-1886; Arthur L. Willard, 1870-1887; Henry H. Hough, 1871-1887; Hailey H. Christy, 1870-1887; Noble E. Irwin, 1869-1887; Thomas J. Senn, 1871-1887; Richard H. Leigh, 1870-1887; George W. Laws, 1870-1887; George C. Day, 1871-1888; John Halligan jr., 1876-1894; Claude C. Bloch, 1878-1895.

REAR ADMIRALS (Staff).

Medical Corps.

Cary T. Grayson, 1878-1904; Edward R. Stitt, 1867-1889; George H. Barber, 1864-1889; Albert McD. McCormick, 1866-1888.

Supply Corps.

Charles J. Peoples, 1876-1900; Thomas S. Jewett, 1866-1892; Thomas H. Hicks, 1869-1892; Charles Morris, 1874-1898.

Construction Corps.

Washington L. Capps, 1864-1888; John G. Tawresey, 1862-1889; John D. Beuret, 1871-1894.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Harry H. Rousseau, 1870-1898; Frederick R. Harris, 1875-1903; Luther E. Gregory, 1879-1898.

PAY IN THE NAVY.

Base pay of enlisted men ranges from $21 to $157.50 a month, according to grade and length of service.

Base sea pay of warrant officers varies from $153 to $189 a month, according to length in service.

Base pay of commissioned officers below the grade of Rear Admiral ranges from $1,500 to $6,000, according to length of service.

Base yearly pay of a Rear Admiral is $6,000.

JOINT BOARD OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Members of the Board (all ex-officio)—*The Chief of Naval Operations*, Admiral E. W. Eberle; *The Assistant Chief of Naval Operations*, Rear Admiral Thomas J. Senn; *The Director, War Plans Division, Office of Naval Operations*, Capt. William H. Standley; *The Chief of Staff, Army*, Major Gen. John L. Hines; *The Deputy Chief of Staff, Army*, Major Gen. Dennis E. Nolan; *The Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division, Army*, Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith; *Secretary*, Mr. Jarvis Butler.

THE AERONAUTICAL BOARD.

Members of the Board (all ex-officio.)

The Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy—Rear Admiral William A. Moffett.

The Chief of Planning Division, Bureau of Aeronautics—Lieut. Commander M. A. Mitscher.

Representative of War Plans Division, Office of Naval Operations—Commander John H. Newton.

The Chief of Air Service, Army—Major General Mason M. Patrick.

The Chief of Training and War Plans Division, Office of the Chief of Air Service, Army—Major H. C. Pratt.

Representative of War Plans Division, General Staff, Army—Col. E. M. Stone.

Secretary—Mr. Jarvis Butler.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The Regular Army consists of the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Air Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, which are designated the combatant arms or the line of the army; the General Staff Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the Signal Corps, which are designated the combatant arms or the line of the army; the General Staff Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department, the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, the Chemical Warfare Service, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the officers and enlisted men under the jurisdiction of the Militia Bureau, the chaplains, the professors and cadets of the United States Military Academy, the present military storekeeper, detached officers, detached enlisted men, unassigned recruits, the officers and enlisted men of the retired list, and such other officers and enlisted men as are now or may hereafter be provided for. Except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it, the number of enlisted men of the Regular Army shall not exceed 280,000, including the Philippine Scouts; however, the Army Appropriation Act, approved February 12, 1925, for the fiscal year of 1926, provides for only 125,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army and 7,953 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts.

The National Guard consists of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of 18 and 45 years and of commissioned officers between the ages of 21 and 64 years, of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia. The organization thereof in general is the same as that prescribed for the Regular Army. The National Guard may be called as such into the service of the United States, and when so called is subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army as far as applicable. When Congress has authorized the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the members of the National Guard may be drafted into the militia service to serve therein for the period of the war or emergency, unless sooner discharged. The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1925, was 177,525.

The Organized Reserves constitute a war force to meet any major emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army and the National Guard.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND CORPS AREAS, U. S. ARMY.

Department or Corps Areas.	Headquarters.	Jurisdiction.
First Corps Area	Boston	Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., part of Long Island.
Second Corps Area	N. Y. (Gov. Island)	N. Y., N. J., Del., Porto Rico.
Third Corps Area	Baltimore, Md	Pa., Md., Va., D. C.
Fourth Corps Area	Atlanta, Ga	N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La.
Fifth Corps Area	Ft. Hayes, Ohio	Ohio, W. Va., Ind., Ky.
Sixth Corps Area	Chicago, Ill	Ill., Mich., Wis., The post of Jefferson Bks., Mo., and Arcadia Target Range, near Arcadia, Mo.
Seventh Corps Area	Omaha, Neb	Ark., Mo., except the post of Jefferson Bks., Mo., and Arcadia Target Range, near Arcadia, Mo.; Kan., Iowa, Neb., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.
Eighth Corps Area	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Tex., Okla., Col., N. Mex., Ariz.
Ninth Corps Area	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	Wash., Ore., Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Utah., Nev., Cal., Alask.
Hawaiian Dept	Honolulu	Hawaiian Islands and dependencies.
Philippine Dept	Manila	Philippine Islands.
Pan. Canal Dept	Quarry H'ts, Balboa H'ts	Canal Zone.
U. S. Army forces in China	Tientsin, China	U. S. troops in China.

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.

First	Boston	Harbor defenses of Boston, L. I. Sound, Narragansett Bay, New Bedford, Portland and Portsmouth.
Second	Ft. Totten, N. Y.	Harbor defenses of the Delaware, Eastern N. Y., Sandy Hook, and Southern N. Y.
Third	Ft. Monroe, Va	Harbor defenses of Baltimore, Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac.
Fourth	Ft. McPherson, Ga	Harbor defenses of Charleston, Key West and Pensacola.
Ninth	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	Harbor defenses of the Columbia, Los Angeles, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco.
Panama	Ft. Amador, Canal Zone	Harbor defenses of Balboa and Cristobal.
Hawaiian	Honolulu	Harbor defenses of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.

Effective Sept. 1, 1920, the six military departments within the continental limits of the United States were discontinued and the continental area divided into nine corps areas. The military departments and corps areas include the coast artillery districts, coast defenses, forts and camps within their limits. In October, 1920, there was attached to the First Corps Area such part of the State of New York as lies east of west longitude 72° 30'; Sept. 1, 1920, the island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent, was attached to the Second Corps Area, and the Territory of Alaska to the Ninth Corps Area. Sept. 1, 1920, there was attached to the Ninth Corps Area that part of the State of Arizona west of the 114th meridian and south of the 33d parallel. Aug. 1, 1922, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was attached to the Sixth Corps Area. The territorial limits of the coast artillery districts within the continental limits of the United States are those of the corps areas bearing the same numerical designations.

TACTICAL DIVISIONS.

The active tactical divisions, with their headquarters, are as follows: *First*, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; *Second*, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; *Third*, Camp Lewis, Wash.; *Hawaiian Division*, Schofield Barracks, H. T.; *Panama Canal Division*, Ft. Amador, C. Z.; *Philippine Division*, Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.; *First Cavalry Division*, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

GENERAL ARMY HOSPITALS.

The General Hospitals of the army are located at Hot Springs, Ark. (also navy); Denver; San Francisco; Manila; Honolulu; Takoma Park at Washington, D. C., and El Paso, Tex.

ENLISTED STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE ARMY—BY BRANCH.

Branch.	Strength, June 30, 24. Excl. of Philip. Scouts.	Philippine Scouts.	Total.	Auth'rized Act of June 30, 1925.	Branch.	Strength, June 30, 25. Excl. of Philip. Scouts.	Philippine Scouts.	Total.	Auth'rized Act of June 7, 1925.
Infantry	40,859	2,220	43,079	48,849	Finance	401	7	408	401
Cavalry	8,730	649	9,384	10,580	Chemical War. Serv.	424	.....	424	445
Field Artillery	14,972	887	15,859	17,736	Medical Dept	6,582	362	6,944	7,235
Coast Artillery Corps	11,688	1,512	13,200	14,420	Det. Enl. Men's List	5,543	.....	5,543	5,816
Corps of Engineers	4,713	312	5,025	5,348	Unallotted	.....	.....	.....	24
Air Service	8,825	.....	8,825	8,760	Retired on active duty	45	.....	45	.....
Signal Corps	2,279	134	2,413	2,431					
Quartermaster Corps	7,840	454	8,294	8,475					
Ordnance Dept	2,271	48	2,319	2,433	Total	115,177	6,585	121,762	132,953

REGULAR ARMY COMMISSIONED STRENGTH—BY BRANCH.

Branch.	Actual Strength June 30, 1925.	Authorized Act of Feb. 12, 1925.	Branch.	Actual Strength June 30, 1925.	Authorized Act of Feb. 12, 1925.
General Officers	67	67	Ordnance Department	251	249
General Staff Corps	218	229	Finance Dept.	113	112
Infantry	2,451	2,416	Chemical Warfare Service	76	71
Cavalry	622	614	Bureau of Insular Affairs	3	3
Field Artillery	961	964	Medical Department	1,182	1,163
Coast Artillery Corps	720	702	Chaplains	123	125
Corps of Engineers	385	358	Military Storekeeper	1	1
Signal Corps	201	198	Professors, U. S. M. A.	7	7
Air Service	883	1,056	Detached Officers' List	2,572	2,743
Adjutant General's Dept.	94	95	Philippine Scouts	99	
Inspector General's Dept.	39	39			
Judge Advocate Gen'l Dept.	82	83	Total	11,880	11,999
Quartermaster Corps	724	704			

In addition to the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army there were 1,030 warrant officers on active duty on June 30, 1925.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES.

Regular Army—Throughout the year all units of the Regular Army receive peace-time training at their home stations or in summer training camps. In addition to its self-training one of the principal missions of the Regular Army now consists in training civilian components of the Army of the United States.

National Guard—The National Guard is trained throughout the year. In addition to the regular armory drills at their home stations by all units of the Guard, practically all organizations attend summer training camps for a period of two weeks. 10,880 officers and 141,452 enlisted men of the National Guard attended eighty-one such training camps during the summer of 1925.

Organized Reserves—Active duty training for officers of the Organized Reserves is usually conducted at Regular Army garrisons, the officers of a regiment, or other appropriate unit, being trained together for a period of fifteen days. During the past year 10,390 reserve officers were so trained during the summer training camp season and 2,072 reserve officers were trained at other periods of the year by attachment to Regular regiments.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps—Young men attending certain schools and colleges receive military training during a considerable portion of their academic courses. At least once during his course in college each young man who is a member of the R. O. T. C. is given six weeks' training at a summer training camp. During the last year approximately 120,000 were trained in schools and colleges and 7,678 received their six weeks' training at summer training camps.

Citizens' Military Training Camps—During the summer of 1925 there were established throughout the United States forty camps for the training of the youth of the Nation. Young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two attended these camps and there received the rudiments of military training, a course of physical development and instruction in citizenship.

The complete course in these camps extends over a period of four years, occupying one month per year. Graduation from four of these camps is a material step toward a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In the summer of 1925, 33,681 young men were trained in forty camps.

DEFENSE DAY MUSTER, 1925.

Reports to the War Department covering Defense Day Muster, July 4, 1925, showed that the total number of Regular Army troops mustered for the day was 69,219; National Guard, 131,759, and Organized Reserves, 49,875.

The War Department officials said that the final check-up showed that in addition to the above troops there were 632,295 One-Day Volunteers who mustered during the day.

A grand total of 5,815,010 citizens participated in patriotic demonstrations.

At the close of the war reserve stocks sufficient to furnish initial equipment for 1,000,000 men were set aside and all in excess of that amount was disposed of as surplus. Against the total amount of reserve supplies on hand, the total muster on July 4, 1925, was 883,148.

In its recapitulation of the defense test the War Department said: "As a test of the adaptability of the plans prepared by the General Staff for the initial assembly of 'those divisions and other military organizations necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress' it has been effectively demonstrated that these plans * * * are sound and well adapted to the psychology and temperament of our people and to our form of government."

General Staff officers who assisted in perfecting plans for Defense Test Day said that it is a notable fact that in all analyses received in connection with the test these reports indorse the defense test as an institution and urge its perpetuation as being essential to the plans for the national security.

Opinions vary only as to the frequency with which the tests should be conducted; the date upon which they shall be held, and the general nature of the test to be made.

THE AIR SERVICE.

ARMY FLYING FIELDS.

Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Md.
Akron (balloon), Akron, O.
Bliss, El Paso, Tex.
Bolling, Anacostia, D. C.
Bowman, Louisville, Ky.
Brooks, San Antonio, Tex.
Chanute, Rantoul, Ill.
Clark, Pampanga, Philippines.
Clover, Santa Monica, Cal.
Crissy, Presidio, San Fran.
Douglas, Ft. Douglas, Utah
Duncan, San Antonio, A. I. D., Texas.
France, Panama, Canal Z.
Grissard, Cincinnati, Ohio
Kelly, Kelly Field, Tex.
Kindley, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P. I.
Langin, M'dsv'le, W Va.
Langley, Hampton, Va.
Laredo, Laredo, Texas.
Logan, Dundalk, Md.
Luke, Luke Field, Hawaii.
McCook, Dayton, O.
Marshall, Fort Riley, Kan.
Maxwell, Montgom'y, Ala.
Mitchel, Nr. Mineola, N. Y.
Nichols, Camp Nichols, Philippines.
Norton, Columbus, Ohio.
Offutt, Ft. Crook, Nebr.
Phillips, Aberdeen, Md.
Pittsburgh, Pittsb'gh, Pa.
Pope, Fayetteville, N. C.
Post, Fort Sill, Okla.
Richards, Kan. City, Mo.
Rockwell, Coronado, Cal.
Sand Point, Seattle, Wash.
Schoen, Ft. Benj Harrison, Ind.
Scott, Scott Field, Ill.
Selfridge, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Stinson, San Antonio, Tex.
Tucson, Tucson, Ariz.
Vancouver Bks, Vancouver, Wash.
Wheeler, Hon'lulu, Hawaii.
Wilb'r Wright, Fairfield, O.
Woodward, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ARMY AVIATION APPROPRIATIONS.

The amounts of the Army Aviation appropriations for years ended June 30, are: (1921) $33,000,000; (1922) $19,200,000; (1923) $12,700,000; (1924) $12,426,000; (1925) $13,435,000; (1926) $14,700,000.

NAVAL AIR STATIONS.

The U. S. Naval Air Stations are at Pensacola, Fla.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Anacostia, Washington, D. C.; San Diego, Cal.; Lakehurst, N. J.; Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone; Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Marine Corps Flying Fields are at Quantico, Va.; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Guam, Pacific Ocean.

NAVAL AVIATION APPROPRIATIONS.

The amounts of the Naval Aviation appropriations for the fiscal years since 1916 are: (1917) $3,500,000; (1918) $61,133,000; (1919) $220,383,119; (1920) $25,000,000; (1921) $20,000,000; (1922) $13,413,431; (1923) $14,683,950; (1924) $14,647,174; (1925) $15,150,000; (1926) $14,790,000 for aviation navy, and $3,000,000 for aircraft for carriers.

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH.

(Revised by the Militia Bureau of U. S. War Dept., June 30, 1925.)

States.	Infantry Divis.	Corps Troops.	Army Troops Cav'lry.	Special Allot. Infantr.	Other and Total.	States.	Infantry Divis.	Corps Troops.	Army Troops Cav'lry.	Special Allot. Infantr.	Other and Total.
1. Ala..	2,154	134	368	.....	2,671	28. Nev..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Ariz..	798	.....	.....	.....	800	29. N.H..	.....	893	.....	.....	897
3. Ark.	.....	.....	.....	1,267	2,260	30. N. J..	4,057	.....	620	.....	4,685
4. Cal..	3,728	.....	.....	.....	4,830	31. N. M	391	.....	643	.....	1,062
5. Col..	1,473	.....	.....	.....	1,702	32. N. Y.	11,752	1,676	1,148	4,692	22,249
6. Conn.	2,834	789	.....	.....	4,107	33. N. C.	1,767	807	248	.....	3,346
7. Del..	.....	663	.....	.....	741	34. N. D.	1,373	.....	.....	.....	1,394
8. D.C..	481	.....	.....	78	709	35. Ohio.	7,169	.....	690	287	8,158
9. Fla..	1,981	41	.....	.....	2,173	36. Okla.	4,431	739	.....	.....	5,304
10. Ga...	2,222	58	214	1,237	3,739	37. Ore..	2,670	.....	.....	.....	3,072
11. Hai.I.	.....	.....	.....	1,433	1,466	38. Pa...	7,828	1,361	1,584	.....	11,594
12. Idaho	135	.....	427	330	898	39. P. R..	.....	.....	.....	1,877	1,905
13. Ill...	6,476	917	245	1,161	8,805	40. R. I..	507	.....	.....	.....	1,356
14. Ind..	3,999	769	.....	.....	4,775	41. S. C..	1,729	49	.....	.....	2,064
15. Iowa.	2,358	413	611	.....	3,409	42. S. D..	584	.....	.....	.....	1,279
16. Kan..	2,551	.....	511	.....	3,096	43. Tenn.	1,855	215	318	.....	2,501
17. Ky...	2,158	.....	505	.....	2,674	44. Texas	6,912	.....	975	.....	7,936
18. La...	1,523	.....	398	.....	1,950	45. Utah.	728	.....	.....	.....	945
19. Me..	1,446	.....	.....	.....	2,000	46. Vt...	1,099	44	.....	.....	1,150
20. Md..	2,951	.....	.....	89	3,055	47. Va...	3,155	.....	.....	.....	3,910
21. Mass	7,950	.....	365	278	9,813	48. Wash	2,242	.....	67	.....	2,576
22. Mich	3,429	549	245	.....	4,245	49. W.Va.	1,000	.....	.....	72	1,077
23. Minn	2,490	.....	.....	2,187	4,714	50. Wis..	3,729	427	724	.....	4,893
24. Miss.	1,461	74	.....	.....	1,544	51. Wyo..	.....	.....	629	.....	658
25. Mo..	3,001	847	.....	.....	4,576						
26. Mont	1,129	.....	.....	.....	1,133	Totals..	125,414	11,465	11,535	14,988	177,525
27. Neb..	1,708	.....	.....	.....	1,729						

There is no National Guard in Nevada.

In addition to the classified troops shown in the table, the total includes "other army troops," 3,787; General Headquarters Reserves, 1,616; Coast Defense, 7,782; and State Staffs, 938.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

The United States Military Academy is situated on the Hudson River, at West Point, N. Y., a place rich in historical interest and made memorable by the treason of Benedict Arnold. The massive stone buildings rising grandly above the broad, winding river harmonize beautifully with the background of blue hills to form an ideal location for this, the greatest military school in the world. The buildings and grounds represent a money value of approximately $25,000,000.

The maximum authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 1,338, selected from candidates between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, nominated as follows: two by each United States Senator, two by each Representative in Congress and Territorial Delegate, two by the Vice President, sixty by the President, twenty selected from among honor graduates of "honor military schools," two from natives of Porto Rico, four from natives of the Philippine Islands, four from the District of Columbia, and one hundred and eighty from among enlisted men of the Regular Army and National Guard. Those from the last mentioned class are required to be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years and must have served in their respective organizations for at least one year.

Appointments to the Academy are made only to fill vacancies as they may occur, and candidates may be designated one year in advance of admission. For each vacancy from a State or Congressional district three candidates may be nominated, a principal, a first alternate, who is entitled to admission only in the event of the failure of the principal, and a second alternate, who is entitled to admission only in the event of the failure of both the principal and the first alternate. The selection of these candidates is left entirely with the Senator or Representative who has the vacancy at his disposal and may be either by competitive examination or direct choice at the option of the Congressman.

Each candidate must pass a rigid physical examination and none is accepted who has any defect or infirmity which renders him unfit for military service. In addition each candidate must pass an examination in the subjects of Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, and History. However, graduates of first class high schools and students at universities and colleges of recognized standing may submit educational certificates which will be considered by the Academic Board, and if satisfactory may be accepted in lieu of the mental examination.

The course of study is four years, during which time the cadets are under strict military discipline. The summers are spent in camp. Academic work begins in September of each year and ends the following June. Cadets of the first, second and third classes not undergoing examinations are allowed short leaves of absence at Christmas, and those who have successfully completed the third class course are allowed leaves of absence from about the middle of June to August 28. The course is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, Drawing, Drill Regulations of all arms of the service, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Electricity, History, International, Constitutional and Military Law, Civil and Military Engineering, Art and Science of War, Economics and Government, and Ordnance and Gunnery.

The pay of a cadet is $780 per year and commutation of rations, at present fixed at 80 cents per day. The total is $1,072, which, with proper economy, is sufficient to meet his actual needs at the Academy.

Each cadet when admitted to the Academy signs an agreement to serve for a period of eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority. Upon graduation cadets are commissioned second lieutenants in the United States Army, with the exception of the Filipino cadets, who are eligible for commission only in the Philippine Scouts.

The total number of graduates, including foreigners receiving instruction under special Acts of Congress, from 1802 to June 12, 1925, inclusive, is 7,870. The number of cadets in the Corps on July 31, 1925, was 1,102. The Superintendent is Major General Fred W. Sladen, U. S. A., and there are 201 officers and instructors at the Academy.

Detailed information as to the appointment and admission of cadets is contained in an attractively illustrated pamphlet, a copy of which will be furnished, without cost, upon application to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

John A. Lejeune, Major General Commandant. Headquarters, Navy Building, 18th and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The authorized strength of the corps is (Oct. 19, 1925): 1,095 officers, 113 warrant officers, 42 pay clerks and 27,400 enlisted men.

The losses due to the World War were: Killed in action, 1,450; died of wounds, 1,007; died of disease, 304; accidentally killed, 28; died of other causes, 18; total, 2,807. Wounded, 7,714. Total casualties, 10,521.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and from civil life.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained from the U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Enlistments are made at all marine barracks, posts and recruiting stations.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE WORLD WAR, BY STATES.

(Figures, which are official, cover the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.)

State.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.	State.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.	State.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.
Alabama	84,109	1.78	Louisiana	76,581	1.61	Pennsylvania	359,817	7.63
Alaska	2,096	.05	Maine	33,032	.69	Philippine Isl.	26,265	.56
Arizona	12,470	.27	Maryland	62,034	1.32	Porto Rico	18,073	.39
Arkansas	70,314	1.49	Massachusetts	198,692	4.22	Rhode Island	27,809	.59
California	161,367	3.42	Michigan	164,075	3.48	Samoa	90	.002
Canal Zone	337	.007	Minnesota	118,410	2.55	South Carolina	63,109	1.34
Colorado	42,898	1.00	Mississippi	62,345	1.32	South Dakota	32,038	.68
Connecticut	67,709	1.44	Missouri	161,805	3.43	Tennessee	89,618	1.90
Delaware	9,191	.20	Montana	39,663	.84	Texas	191,656	4.05
Dist. of Col.	27,318	.61	Nebraska	57,094	1.21	Utah	21,275	.45
Florida	42,217	.90	Nevada	5,412	.12	Vermont	13,910	.30
Georgia	103,288	2.19	New Hampshire	18,918	.41	Virginia	91,623	1.94
Guam	248	.005	New Jersey	144,156	2.84	Virgin Islands	59	.001
Hawaii	9,536	.21	New Mexico	14,304	.31	Washington	66,541	1.41
Idaho	22,071	.47	New York	489,608	10.16	West Virginia	57,856	1.23
Illinois	322,731	6.84	North Carolina	86,550	1.83	Wisconsin	120,483	2.55
Indiana	133,121	2.82	North Dakota	27,333	.58	Wyoming	12,258	.26
Iowa	113,719	2.41	Ohio	239,609	5.08	No residence	2,422	.055
Kansas	81,265	1.72	Oklahoma	90,378	1.92			
Kentucky	93,944	1.99	Oregon	43,138	.92	Total U. S.	4,727,988	100.00

AMERICAN ARMY CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

(Official data, as of Dec. 31, 1923.)

Cause of Death.	Overseas.			Domestic.			Grand Total.		
	Officers, Field Clerks & Army Nurses.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers, Field Clerks & Army Nurses.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers, Field Clerks & Army Nurses.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Killed in action	1,600	35,326	36,926	0	5	5	1,600	35,331	36,931
Died of wounds received in action	593	13,035	13,628	0	45	45	593	13,080	13,673
Died of disease	754	23,099	23,853	*a* 1,224	37,591	*a* 38,815	*a* 1,978	60,690	*a* 62,668
Died of accident	342	2,215	2,557	385	1,561	1,946	727	3,776	4,503
Drowned	18	310	328	21	378	399	39	688	727
Suicide	58	238	296	*b* 71	600	*b* 671	*b* 129	838	*b* 967
Murder or homicide	4	155	159	8	151	159	12	306	318
Executed	0	11	11	0	25	25	0	36	36
Other causes	10	121	131	26	164	190	36	285	321
Total	3,379	74,510	77,889	1,735	40,520	42,255	5,114	115,030	120,144
Total wounded	6,681	191,378	198,059				6,681	191,378	198,059
Grand total died and wounded	10,060	265,888	275,948	1,735	40,520	42,255	11,795	306,408	318,203

a and *b* include, respectively, six and two cadets, United States Military Academy. The foregoing figures do not include navy casualties, nor do they include members of the Marine Corps who served with the Army in France. The total casualties of the Marine Corps were—Killed, 2,807; wounded, 7,714.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

Year (Fisc'l)	Soldiers on Roll.	Widows on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.	Year (Fisc'l)	Soldiers on Roll.	Widows on Pen. Roll	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.
1878	131,649	92,349	223,998	$26,786,009.44	1902	739,443	260,003	999,446	$137,504,267.99
1879	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92	1903	729,356	267,189	996,545	137,759,653.71
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08	1904	720,921	273,841	994,762	141,093,571.49
1881	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405.35	1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861.33
1882	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172.05	1906	701,483	284,488	985,971	139,000,288.25
1883	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81	1907	679,937	287,434	967,371	138,155,412.46
1884	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387.47	1908	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1885	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12	1909	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703.77
1886	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90	1910	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056.08
1887	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08	1911	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160.35
1888	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67	1912	538,000	322,294	860,294	152,986,433.72
1889	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58	1913	503,633	316,567	820,272	174,171,660.80
1890	415,654	122,200	537,914	106,093,850.39	1914	470,331	314,908	785,239	172,417,546.26
1891	536,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50	1915	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266.14
1892	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11	1916	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,089.92
1893	759,706	206,306	966,012	156,906,637.94	1917	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,053.94
1894	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,986,720.17	1918	340,313	306,582	646,895	179,835,329.00
1895	751,456	219,068	970,524	139,812,294.30	1919	313,130	303,311	624,427	222,159,292.00
1896	748,514	222,164	970,678	138,220,704.46	1920	285,110	299,363	592,190	213,295,314.00
1897	747,492	228,522	976,014	139,949,717.35	1921	267,731	290,955	566,053	258,715,842.54
1898	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80	1922	256,828	282,965	547,016	253,807,583.37
1899	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052.95	1923	253,605	278,700	539,756	263,012,500.00
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65	1924	248,049	270,194	525,539	229,994,777.00
1901	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,531,483.84	1925	244,657	260,382	512,537	217,150,612.00

Disbursements in year ended June 30, 1925, were apportioned as follows—Civil War pensioners, $186,208,394; pensioners of war with Spain, $25,098,501; others, $5,843,717.

The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1925, was:

Civil War—Soldiers, 126,566; widows, etc., 241,193; nurses, 60.

War with Spain—Soldiers, 101,702; widows, etc., 18,363; nurses, 169.

Regular Army—Soldiers, 12,399; widows, etc., 3,762.

World War—Soldiers, 49; widows, etc., 21.

Indian War—Soldiers, 3,924; widows, 3,034.

War with Mexico—Soldiers, 17; widows, 12,257.

War of 1812—Widows, 21.

In the widows, etc., cases on the roll, June 30, 1924, there were 16,101 children under 16 years of age, and 939 helpless children.

The peak of Civil War pensions came in 1898, when there were 745,822 on the rolls.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

(Prepared by Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. Army.)

WAR.	DATES.			TROOPS ENGAGED.			
	From—	To—	Active Hostilities Ceased.	Regulars.	Volunteers.	Drafted.	Total Troops.
Revolutionary War..	April 19, 1775	Jan. 14, 1784	*a* April 19, 1783	.....	.....	.....	*b*
War of 1812.....	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	Jan. 8, 1815	56,652	471,622	.....	*c* 528,274
War with Mexico...	*d* April 24, 1846	May 30, 1848	*e* Sept. 14, 1847	34,287	73,344	.....	107,631
Civil War (Union)..	April 15, 1861	Aug. 20, 1866	*f* April 9, 1865	75,215	1,933,779	*g* 119,954	2,128,948
War with Spain....	April 21, 1898	April 11, 1899	Aug. 10, 1898	57,329	223,235	.....	280,564
World War.....	April 6, 1917	July 2, 1921	Nov. 11, 1918	544,663	616,779	2,890,164	*h* 4,051,606

a Proclamation of Congress read to Army at 12 o'clock noon on April 19, 1783.

b Estimates on total troops run from 250,000 to 395,858. Greatest strength of Continental Army was about 35,000, in November, 1778.

c Evidently represents *enlistments* and not individual soldiers, hence is considerably in excess of actual number of troops employed, as it is known that a large proportion of the men rendered more than one term of service and are counted that number of times.

d Hostilities began on this date. The Act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, declared the existence of a state of war.

e Capture of the City of Mexico.

f Date of Gen. Lee's surrender.

g Of this number only 46,347 were actually drafted, the remaining 73,607 having served as substitutes.

h Army only, does not include Marines who served with the Army in France.

The Continental Army was organized by the Continental Congress June 15, 1775, under George Washington as Major-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief. The so-called Continentals in the Revolution totaled 231,462. The War Department was established Aug. 7, 1789. The standing army organized September, 1790.

UNION ARMY LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

DATE.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863.....	Gettysburg.....	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864.....	Spottsylvania.....	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864.....	Wilderness.....	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862....	Antietam.....	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863.....	Chancellorsville.....	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863..	Chickamauga.....	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864.....	Cold Harbor.....	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862..	Fredericksburg.....	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862.....	Manassas.....	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862.....	Shiloh.....	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862.....	Stone River.....	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864.....	Petersburg (assault)....	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386
July 21, 1861.....	Bull Run (first Manassas)	470	1,071	1,793	3,334

Northern writers usually estimate the total number of Confederate troops in the Civil War at 1,400,000, based on a population of 5,000,000 whites. Southern historians estimate the total number of Confederate troops at 600,000. R. H. McKim puts the total at 621,800. On March 1, 1862, by Confederate records, the total was 340,250. Woodrow Wilson, in his "History of the American People," estimated the Confederate troops at 900,000.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971. Franklin, Nov. 3, 1864, killed, 6,252.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The Bunker Hill Monument stands in Charlestown, Mass., now a part of Boston. It marks approximately the site of the first severe engagement in the Revolution, fought June 17, 1775, with 450 American casualties in killed, wounded and taken prisoners and a British loss of 1,100. The British forces numbered 4,000; the American, 1,800.

The monument is 221 feet in height, of granite from Quincy, Mass., 30 feet square at the base, tapering to 18 feet square at the top, or where the form of the apex begins.

The foundation is composed of six courses of stone, and extends 12 feet below the surface of the ground and base of the shaft. The four sides of the foundation extend about 50 feet horizontally.

There are ninety courses of stone in the whole pile, six of them below the surface of the ground and eighty-four above.

Inside the shaft is a round hollow cone, the outside diameter of which, at the bottom, is 10 feet, and on the inside at the bottom 7 feet. At the top of the cone, its outside diameter is 6 feet 3 inches, inside, 4 feet 2 inches.

The observatory, or chamber, at the top of the monument, is 17 feet in height and 11 feet in diameter. It has four windows, one on each side. Each window is 2 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet 2 inches broad, provided with iron shutters.

The walls at the doorway or entrance of the monument, are 6 feet thick.

The ascent to the top is made by a flight of 294 steps. There are numerous little apertures in the cone and shaft, for the purpose of ventilation and light.

The cap-piece or apex of the monument is a single stone, 3 feet 6 inches in thickness, and 4 feet square at its base, weighing 2½ tons.

The cost, $150,000, was met by popular subscription. The architect was Solomon Willard of Boston; the builder, James S. Savage of Boston.

The cornerstone was laid June 17, 1825, by Gen. Lafayette, and Daniel Webster delivered the oration. Work was begun in 1827, discontinued for lack of funds, and finally finished July 23, 1842.

Inside the monument, facing the entrance, is a model of the shaft which Boston Freemasons, in 1794, erected outside the old fort to the memory of Major-Gen. Joseph Warren and his associates who were killed in the battle.

In the top of the monument are two cannon, "Hancock" and "Adams," which were used by the Americans in many Revolutionary fights.

AVAILABLE MILITARY MAN-POWER OF THE WORLD.

(Revised by the United States War Department as of Aug. 31, 1925.)

COUNTRY.	Population.	Active Army.	Organized Reserves.	Unorganized Reserves.	Total Military Man-power.
IN EUROPE.					
Albania (a)	831,877	3,000	Unknown	122,000	125,000
Austria	6,526,661	30,000	Not perm'td.	720,000	750,000
Belgium (a)	7,666,055	73,000	388,300	700,000	1,161,300
Bulgaria	5,008,000	18,500	11,500	450,000	700,000
Czechoslovakia (a)	13,613,172	150,000	1,510,000	140,000	1,800,000
Denmark (a)	3,268,897	11,581	125,000	300,000	436,500
Esthonia (a)	1,110,538	17,000	76,000	100,000	193,000
Finland (a)	3,435,249	34,500	115,000	150,000	550,000
France (a)	39,209,518	685,459	5,280,000	890,000	6,855,459
Germany	62,469,000	100,000	Not permit'd	7,900,000	8,000,000
Great Britain	47,641,530	(b) 152,626 (36,000 Air Force incl.)	207,143	99,000	5,934,000
Greece (a)	5,536,375	71,849	200,000	160,000	533,000
Hungary	7,980,144	35,000	Not permit'd	735,000	770,000
Italy (a)	39,659,944	220,898 (11,410 Air Force incl.)	3,947,912	1,500,000	5,680,220
Jugoslavia (a)	12,017,323	120,000	2,000,000	.....	2,120,000
Latvia (a)	1,900,700	17,900	100,000	225,000	342,900
Lithuania (a)	2,168,971	30,000	60,000	150,000	240,000
Netherlands (a)	7,086,913	30,000	287,000	540,000	857,000
Norway (a)	2,649,775	24,422	300,000	75,000	400,000
Poland (a)	27,192,674	211,130	450,000	475,000	4,000,000
Portugal (a)	6,032,991	23,821	430,529	455,550	910,000
Roumania (a)	17,393,149	225,000	600,000	975,000	1,800,000
Russia (a)	134,938,000	562,967	500,000	4,500,000	13,000,000
Spain (a)	21,763,147	233,200	1,186,122	500,000	1,919,322
Sweden	6,005,759	26,000	400,000	274,000	700,000
Switzerland (a)	3,880,320	170,000	135,000	297,000	602,000
IN ASIA.					
Arabia	5,000,000	Unknown	None	Unknown	502,000
China	436,000,000	1,200,000	None	.....	15,200,000
India	318,942,480	(d) 209,178	66,481	.....	2,500,000
Japan (a)	80,704,800	210,000	1,503,000	461,000	7,130,000
Siam (a)	9,618,000	25,000	85,000	.....	840,000
Turkey	8,000,000	120,000	.....	225,000	600,000
IN AFRICA.					
Abyssinia	10,000,000	51,000	None	455,000	500,000
Egypt & Sudan	19,630,657	22,535	10,000	.....	700,000
Liberia	1,500,000	650	2,500	3,500	200,000
Union of South Africa	6,928,580	3,000	168,275	.....	190,000
IN AMERICA.					
Argentina (a)	9,548,092	32,388	324,000	468,000	820,000
Bolivia (a)	2,820,119	7,300	30,000	80,000	117,300
Brazil (a)	30,635,605	39,045	233,000	800,000	1,072,000
Canada	8,788,483	3,598	122,000	.....	1,100,000
Chile (a)	3,754,723	(h) 22,945	177,000	435,000	634,950
Colombia (a)	5,847,491	6,000	24,000	270,000	300,000
Costa Rica	485,049	(i) 500	5,000	(e) 35,000	40,500
Cuba	(e) 3,368,923	(e) 11,830	None	209,000	220,830
Ecuador	2,000,000	5,420	None	(e) 90,000	95,420
Guatemala (a)	2,004,900	6,000	None	125,000	131,000
Haiti	2,045,000	(c) 3,314	None	(e) 20,000	23,314
Honduras (a)	673,408	3,000	31,100	17,354	51,454
Mexico	14,234,799	71,667	18,000	1,118,000	1,207,667
Newfoundland	262,979	None	None	None	32,000
Nicaragua	638,119	2,000	None	118,000	120,000
Paraguay (a)	1,000,000	1,900	23,000	77,000	101,900
Peru (a)	5,500,000	7,500	20,000	79,000	106,500
Salvador (a)	1,527,000	3,929	35,417	100,000	139,346
Santo Domingo	897,405	(f) 704	None	25,000	25,704
United States	112,826,000	(g) 138,236	(g) 253,821	11,607,943	12,000,000
Uruguay	1,662,116	10,000	7,200	149,500	166,700
Venezuela (a)	2,411,952	7,500	3,500	89,000	100,000
OCEANIA.					
Australia (a)	5,777,262	2,691	31,000	48,000	600,000
New Zealand	1,349,826	500	44,047	8,000	160,000

(a)—Military service compulsory. (b)—British Colonial units outside of India. (c)—Gendarmerie—no active army. (d)—Includes British troops in India. (e)—Estimated (f)—National Military Police. (g)—Figures for May 31,1925. (h)—Include 4,339 Carabineros or National Military Police (i)—There is no active army—National Police.

The population figures are those of the War Department and may not agree with those on pages 561-564.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR 1914-18.

ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES.	War Declared by Central Powers.	War Declared Against Central Powers.	Duration of War. Y.	M.	D.
Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	4
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	April 7, 1917	4	3	7
Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1916	3	11	19
Italy	.....	May 23, 1915	3	5	19
San Marino	.....	June 6, 1915	3	5	4
Roumania	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
Greece	.....	Nov. 23. 1916	1	11	18
United States	.....	April 6, 1917	1	7	5
Panama	.....	April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Cuba	.....	April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Siam	.....	July 22, 1917	1	3	20
Liberia	.....	Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
China	.....	Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
Brazil	.....	Oct. 26, 1917	1	0	16
Guatemala	.....	April 21, 1918	0	6	21
Nicaragua	.....	May 6, 1918	0	6	5
Haiti	.....	July 12, 1918	0	3	30
Honduras	.....	July 19, 1918	0	3	23

CASUALTIES IN THE WORLD WAR.

(Compiled by the United States War Department as of Dec. 10, 1922, and checked up on Feb. 25, 1924, and found not to require change.)

	Total Mobilized Forces.	Killed and Died.	Wounded Casualties.	Prisoners and Missing.	Total Casualties.	Per Cent.
ALLIES.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	73.3
British Empire	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235	35.8
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	39.1
United States	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500	350,300	8.0
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1,210	.2
Roumania	750,000	335,705	120,000	80,000	535,706	71.4
Serbia	707,343	45,000	133,148	152,958	331,106	46.8
Belgium	267,000	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061	34.9
Greece	230,000	5,000	21,000	1,000	27,000	11.7
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751	12,318	33,291	33.3
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	40.0
Total	42,188,810	5,152,115	12,831,004	4,121,090	22,089,709	52.3
CENTRAL POWERS.						
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	64.9
Austro-Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	90.0
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000	34.2
Bulgaria	1,200,000	87,500	152,390	27,029	266,919	22.2
Total	22,850,000	3,386,200	8,388,448	3,629,829	15,404,477	67.4
Grand total	65,038,810	8,538,315	21,219,452	7,750,919	37,494,186	57.6

Killed and died in the above table includes deaths from all causes. German and French figures are official. Figures for the United States include Marines serving with the army. Wounded casualties include, for the United States, those who died of wounds, numbering 14,500.

Per cent. figures show the ratio of total casualties to the total number of troops mobilized.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

The students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Three midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, one for the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, and fifteen appointed each year from the United States at large.

In addition, one Filipino is allowed for each class. The appointment from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the army, navy and marine corps, for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their duties, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residences.

The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy; and all applications for appointment or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly. Two examinations for admission are held each year, the first on the third Wednesday in February, the second on the third Wednesday in April.

The law authorizes the appointment of one hundred enlisted men each year, to be selected as a result of a competitive examination of enlisted men of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and members of the Naval Reserve Force on active duty, who must not be more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year they enter, and who will have been in the service at least one year by August 15 of that year. The mental and physical requirements, as well as the amount of money to be deposited upon admission, are the same for these candidates as for other candidates for midshipmen.

The competitive examination of these enlisted men is held on the third Wednesday in April of each year. Candidates may also be accepted on certificate. For details write Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

All candidates, except 4 Filipinos, are required to be citizens of the United States and must not be less than 16 nor more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Naval Academy.

The course for midshipmen is four years. During the summer, midshipmen of the first, second and third classes go to sea for about three months. Midshipmen after graduation are commissioned as Ensigns in the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if said recommendation is made by the fourth day of March of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory.

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches, at the age of sixteen years, with an increase of one inch for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half; and the minimum weight at sixteen years shall be one hundred and eleven pounds, with an increase of not less than three pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the height and weight relative to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married before his final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted as a midshipman, deposit the sum of $100 to cover part of the cost of his initial outfit.

After being admitted, he is credited with the sum of $250, which is needed in addition to the $100 cash deposit to complete paying for the uniforms, clothing, textbooks, etc. This amount ($250) is deducted from the midshipman's pay in monthly installments. Any midshipman may, however, immediately after entering the Academy repay this amount in full from his own funds and thus obviate the necessity of having a certain amount deducted monthly from his pay for this purpose. It is urgently recommended that all those midshipmen financially able to do so make the repayment as soon as possible after entering the Academy.

Each candidate before admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President of the United States (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy) unless sooner discharged. The pay of a midshipman is $780 a year.

The *Superintendent* is Rear Admiral L. M. Nulton, *Commandant of Midshipmen.* All communications should be addressed to the Superintendent.

NAVAL EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department.)

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department is charged with the training and education of the line officers of the Navy and of all enlisted men, except those of the Hospital Corps. Each Staff Bureau is charged with the training and education of the Staff officers, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery with the training and education of the members of the Hospital Corps.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS—REGULAR NAVY.

Midshipmen, when appointed, are given four years' instruction in general and technical subjects at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Upon graduation, midshipmen are commissioned as ensigns, or assigned by the Secretary of the Navy to fill vacancies in the lowest commissioned grades of the Marine Corps or Staff Corps of the Navy.

Schools are maintained to give special instruction in various lines or postgraduate work in particular subjects to a certain number of officers who show aptitude, have the requisite qualifications, and request the instruction. The following courses are in operation:

War College—Newport, R. I., one year; senior class for officers of command or flag rank; junior class for lieutenant-commanders and lieutenants with at least six years' commissioned service; correspondence courses for any officer ashore or afloat. A few Marine Corps officers and Army officers take this course each year for a study of problems affecting their service branches.

Army War College—Washington, D. C., one year. A few Naval officers and Marine Corps officers, who have completed the Naval War College course, attend this course each year, special attention being given to problems affecting the Army, Marine Corps and Navy.

Postgraduate Work—Postgraduate School, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and various educational institutions; two to three years. The first year of the course is given at the Postgraduate School and consists of preparation and technical groundwork.

This preliminary course merges into the specialization course continued at the institution offering the best available facilities in the given work: viz.: engineering (mechanical, electrical, electrical and gyro), communication, steam machinery, aviation, radio, internal combustion engines, aeronautical, acoustical; ordnance (design, torpedoes, ballistics, explosives, metallurgy, fire control); naval construction; civil engineering.

Special instruction is given at the following institutions: Columbia University, Harvard University, Yale University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Officers are selected for postgraduate courses in engineering and ordnance five or six years after graduation and in naval construction and civil engineering one or two years after graduation.

Officers successfully completing the latter courses are transferred to the Naval Construction Corps and the Civil Engineering Corps respectively.

Submarines—New London, Conn., three months; practical training in handling submarines and firing torpedoes from them. Officers must have had at least two years sea duty to be eligible for course.

Torpedoes—Newport, R. I.; five months; theoretical and practical instruction in the assembly, firing, care and maintenance of various types of torpedoes. Selection confined to junior officers when available for such detail.

Aviation—Pensacola, Florida; six months; training in heavier than air craft. Graduates of Naval Academy eligible for course after completing two years sea duty; other officers, after completing three years sea duty; age limit 31 years. Lakehurst, N. J.; not to exceed twelve months; training in lighter than air craft.

Optical Instruction—Navy Yards, Washington, D. C., and Mare Island, Cal.; course for range finder officers, four weeks; long courses for officers, six months. Selection confined to junior officers available for such detail.

Gyro Compass—Navy Yards, New York, N. Y., and Mare Island, Cal.; four to six months. Gunners (E) with gyro experience available for detail.

Law—Certain officers while on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General take the regular three years' course in law at Georgetown University or George Washington University.

TRAINING OF ENLISTED MEN

The Bureau of Navigation maintains the following Naval Training Stations: Hampton Roads, Va.; Newport, R. I.; San Diego, Cal.; and Great Lakes, Ill.

The course of training for all newly enlisted men covers a period of eight weeks. Especial stress during training is placed on (a) Training the recruit to properly care for his person and his outfit; (b) Infantry drill; (c) To pull an oar; (d) Swimming; and, if opportunity affords, instruction in signals, knotting and splicing, passing a stopper and small arms practice.

Upon completion of the eight weeks, course a certain number of recruits, selected by a competitive basis, are transferred to service schools for training in specialist lines.

The others are sent to general service and their training continued for an additional eight weeks, when they may be advanced from the rating of apprentice seaman to seaman, second class, or fireman, third class.

Service Schools—These schools are maintained to supplement the training carried out on board vessels and at shore stations. Some schools are maintained for the special training of petty officers in the duties of their ratings where facilities for training afloat are lacking or inadequate; other schools simply parallel the training activities afloat.

Classes are thus composed of recruits selected for specialist instruction and of men with some experience in order that they may perfect themselves in particular ratings.

Service schools are located at the Naval Training Stations and other naval establishments having special facilities for instruction.

Courses are maintained in the following subjects: Radio material, general electrical, gyro compass, machinists' mates, artificers, musicians, hospital corpsmen, aviation mechanics, aerographers, torpedomen, optical, fire control, sound, submarines, pilot training, fuel oil.

Naval Academy Preparatory Class, Naval Training Stations—Hampton Roads, Va., and San Diego, Cal. This is a special course, five months in length, affording enlisted men an opportunity to prepare themselves for the entrance examinations to the Naval Academy.

Instruction is given under the supervision of officers especially selected for the work.

The law permits the appointment of 100 enlisted men each year to the Naval Academy and through these classes, the Bureau of Navigation is enabled to practically fill the quota allowed.

NAVY EDUCATION STUDY COURSES

These courses are available to all enlisted men of the Navy and are furnished, without charge, to any ship or station upon official request. There are three kinds of courses: (a) Rating Courses, to afford men means by which they may qualify for particular ratings; (b) General Technical Courses, to increase the skill of men in Naval work; (c) Academic Courses, to further the general education of the individuals. Officers in each command are assigned to correct papers and supervise the instruction. There are 97 courses available for issue to the service, 37 rating courses, 34 general technical courses, and 26 academic courses.

NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS AND MEN

Naval Reserve Officers Training Course—A Naval course, four years, was established in September, 1924, at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., to educate and train a limited number of young men to become officers in the Naval Reserve.

Candidates are enlisted as midshipmen in the Reserve; those successfully completing the course will be commissioned as ensigns in the Reserve.

The course of instruction is under supervision of officers of the regular Navy and covers the following subjects: Naval Organization and Operation, Seamanship, Navigation, Ordnance and Gunnery, Marine Engineering, Strategy and Tactics, and International Law.

Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps—Has been authorized under Section 22 of H. R. 2688, "The Navy Omnibus Bill," approved March 4, 1925.

No funds were appropriated to establish this corps, but it is expected that Congress will make the necessary appropriation.

Instruction of Officers and Men—Study periods are assigned during each weekly drill and instruction carried on in accordance with an approved syllabus of instruction.

This syllabus covers primary courses for all enlisted men, secondary courses for non-rated men, advanced courses for petty officer ratings and courses for junior officers, and for senior officers in the subjects of navigation, seamanship, ordnance and gunnery, engineering and aviation.

Study courses issued to the regular Navy are also provided the Naval Reserve.

Correspondence Courses—Correspondence courses are issued to officers requesting same as follows: International Law and Strategy and Tactics by the War College, Newport, R. I.; Duties of Supply Officers and Pay Clerks by the Supply Corps, School of Application, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1925.

(Treaty allowance of capital ship tonnage to the United States, 525,000 tons.)

(Revised by the office of the Chief of Naval Operations.)

BATTLESHIPS.

Capital Ships, and Year Completed.	Displacement (Normal).	Length (Over All).		Breadth.		Mean Draft.		Speed.	Main Battery.			Secondary Battery.			Weight of One Main Broadside.	W'ght of One Secondary Broadside.
	Tons.	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Knots.*	*No.*	*In.*	*Cal.*	*No.*	*In.*	*Cal.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Arizona, 1916....	31,400	608	0	97	0½	28	10	21.0	12	14	45	14	5	51	16,800	882
Arkansas, 1912...	26,000	562	0	93	2½	28	6	21.05	12	12	50	16	5	51	10,440	1,008
California, 1921...	32,300	624	0	97	3½	30	3	21.46	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Colorado, 1923...	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	6	21.0	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Florida, 1911.....	21,825	521	6	88	2½	28	6	22.08	10	12	45	16	5	51	8,700	1,008
Idaho, 1919.....	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.29	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Maryland, 1921...	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	6	21.76	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Mississippi, 1917..	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Nevada, 1916.....	27,500	583	0	95	2½	28	6	20.53	10	14	45	12	5	51	14,000	756
New Mexico, 1918	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
New York, 1914..	27,000	573	0	95	2½	28	6	21.5	10	14	45	16	5	51	14,000	1,008
Oklahoma, 1916..	27,500	583	0	95	2½	28	6	20.6	10	14	45	12	5	51	14,000	756
Pennsylvania, 1916	31,400	608	0	97	0½	28	10	21.0	12	14	45	14	5	51	16,800	882
Tennessee, 1920..	32,300	624	0	97	3½	30	3	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Texas, 1914.....	27,000	573	0	95	2½	28	6	21.0	10	14	45	16	5	51	14,000	1,008
Utah, 1911.....	21,825	521	6	88	2½	28	6	21.0	10	12	45	16	5	51	8,700	1,008
West Virginia, 1924	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	6	21.0	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Wyoming, 1912...	26,000	562	0	93	2½	28	6	21.2	12	12	50	16	5	51	10,440	1,008

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF NOV. 1, 1925.

Personnel—8,353 officers, 86,643 men.

In Commission—18 battleships; 5 cruisers, 2d line; 10 light cruisers, 1st line; 3 light cruisers, 2d line; 1 aircraft carrier, 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 106 destroyers, 1st line; 6 light mine layers; 48 submarines, 1st line; 32 submarines, 2d line; 2 fleet submarines, 1st line; 22 eagles; 30 submarine chasers; 9 gunboats; 6 converted yachts; 6 destroyer tenders; 7 submarine tenders; 1 aircraft tender; 2 repair ships; 2 store ships; 2 colliers; 10 oilers; 1 ammunition ship; 4 cargo ships; 2 transports; 2 hospital ships; 28 ocean tugs; 34 mine sweepers; 6 miscellaneous; 234 airplanes.

Out of Commission—6 cruisers, 2d line; 8 light cruisers, 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 161 destroyers, 1st line; 8 destroyers, 2d line; 8 light mine layers; 1 submarine, 1st line; 33 submarines, 2d line; 3 fleet submarines, 1st line; 31 eagles; 5 submarine chasers; 2 converted yachts; 3 destroyer tenders; 1 submarine tender; 1 repair ship; 3 store ships; 3 colliers; 10 oilers; 1 ammunition ship; 4 cargo ships; 1 hospital ship; 9 ocean tugs; 10 mine sweepers.

Building—2 aircraft carriers, 1st line; 1 submarine tender; 4 fleet submarines, 1st line; one mine-laying submarine.

Navy Yards—Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Mare Island, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash.; Pearl Harbor, T. H. **Stations**—Newport, R. I.; New London, Conn. Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Guam, Samoa, Cavite, P. I.; St. Thomas, W. I.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Balboa, C. Z.

Training Stations—Hampton Roads, Va.; San Diego, Cal.; Great Lakes, Ill.; Newport, R. I.

The light cruiser Memphis, which made an average speed of 34.53 knots on a four-hour test at sea, was placed in commission Feb. 4, 1925, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Saratoga, originally intended to be the first of the six battle cruisers provided for in the naval building program of 1916, but now the largest airplane carrier in the world, was launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, April 7, 1925.

She is the fifth United States Navy vessel to bear that name, the first having been built in 1780 at Philadelphia, and served in the Revolution.

The Saratoga carries a complement of forty combat planes and thirty-two bombing planes, and together with these she will cost $45,000,000.

She is 888 feet long and has a beam of 105 feet. Over the entire hull stretches the flying deck.

The only superstructure of the ship is an abbreviated navigating bridge, a stumpy funnel at one side and a short wireless aerial. She will carry eight-inch guns, the largest permitted by the Arms treaty for airplane carriers.

The boat is propelled by electricity. Her engines are sufficient to generate 180,000 horsepower, enough to furnish lights for a city the size of Boston. Her speed was contracted for at thirty-three to thirty-four knots an hour.

The Colorado went into commission Aug. 30, 1923, at Camden, N. J. She has four electrically-driven propellers, each of 7,000 horsepower, and is an oil-burner. All the furniture is of metal. Airplanes can be catapulted from the deck. The ship was launched, March 22, 1921.

Not only has she an eighteen-inch belt of main armor and several heavy protective decks, but she is a honeycomb of watertight compartments.

For dealing with airplanes she has four three-inch anti-aircraft guns with a vertical range of two miles, and also carries several battle planes for direct action.

The latest United States anti-aircraft gun now will shoot a projectile 8,400 yards straight up in the air, and it has a horizontal range of 17,000 yards.

Each battleship has two submerged twenty-one inch torpedo tubes, with the exception of the New York and Texas, which carry four each. One or more airplanes are carried, or will be, by each battleship.

No battle cruisers have ever been completed for the United States Navy.

The West Virginia was commissioned on Dec. 1, 1923, and is the last battleship that can be built by the United States Navy until 1934, when the Florida, Utah and Wyoming may be replaced, due to their age.

The West Virginia on her speed trial, off the Maine coast, made 21.66 knots an hour and developed 35,000 horsepower.

The total tonnage of the remaining eighteen capital ships is 525,850 tons.

On Aug. 17, 1923, the Naval Limitation Pact drawn up at the Washington Conference came into effect.

Bids were immediately asked for by the Navy Department for the scrapping of the capital ships that were building, and for the completed old capital ships already out of commission. The capital ships building were:

Battleships—Washington, Indiana, South Dakota, Montana, North Carolina, Massachusetts and Iowa. (Total tonnage, 291,800.)

Battle Cruisers—Constitution, United States, Constellation, Ranger. (Total tonnage, 174,000.)

All the above ships were still on the building ways, with the exception of the Washington, which had been launched and over 75 per cent. completed.

On the following old completed capital ships the first stages of scrapping, that of rendering them unfit for further warlike service, was begun:

Battleships—Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, Connecticut, Louisiana, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware, North Dakota. (Total tonnage, 255,240.)

All of the above old battleships were of the pre-dreadnought class, with the exception of the South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware, and North Dakota.

By Feb. 17, 1924, all of the above ships were no longer capable of performing warlike service, and by Feb. 17, 1925, they were destroyed. Their tonnage was 733,540, they had cost $197,418,620, the scrapped material from them fetched $2,257,474.

The New Jersey, Washington and Virginia were bombed and sunk by flyers of the Army Air Service.

AUXILIARY TYPE UNITED STATES WARSHIPS, AS OF NOV. 1, 1925.

Types by Classes.	Displacement Per Ship.	Rated Speed.	Armament. (A. A. = Anti-Aircraft.)	Average Total Cost Including Equipage.	Years of First Commissioning.	Time to Build.
	Tons.	*Knots.*	*No. In. Cal.*	*Dollars.*		*Yrs. Mos.*
CRUISERS, 2ND LINE.						
Seattle, *Charlotte, Missoula*	14,500	22.0	4 10 40 (In turrets) 16 6 50 12 3 50 2 3 A.A.	5,570,792	1906-1908	3 1
Pueblo, Huron, Pittsburgh, *Frederick, Huntington*	13,680	22.0	4 8 45 (In turrets) 14 6 50 10 3 50 2 3 A.A.	5,486,120	1905-1908	3 7
Charleston, St. Louis	9,700	22.0	12 6 50 4 3 50 2 3 A.A.	3,469,443	1905-1906	3 11
Rochester	8,150	21.0	4 8 45 (In turrets) 8 5 50 2 3 A.A.	4,370,851	1893	2 10
LIGHT CRUISERS, 1ST LINE.						
Omaha, Richmond, Milwaukee, Detroit, Concord, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Trenton, Marblehead, Memphis.	7,500	33.7	12 6 53 4 3 A.A. 10 21 Torp.	9,425,000	1923-1924	3 6
LIGHT CRUISERS, 2ND LINE.						
Birmingham, Salem, Chester	3,750	25.0	4 5 51 2 3 50 1 3 A.A.	1,993,192	1908	2 10
Olympia	5,865	21.5	10 5 51 2 3 A.A.	2,789,973	1895	3 8
Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, *Chattanooga, Des Moines,*	3,200	16.5	8 5 50 1 3 A.A.	1,470,000	1903-1905	3 10
Albany, New Orleans	3,430	20.0	8 5 50 1 3 50	1,570,000	1898-1900	Purchased from Brazil.
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.						
Langley (formerly Collier Jupiter)	12,700	14.0	4 5 51	1,401,111	1922	2 years to convert.
Saratoga, Lexington (building)	32,500	.....	.....	.....	Indefinite	. ..
DESTROYERS. 1ST LINE.						
148 boats (*43 are out of commission*)	1,215	35.0	4 4 50 1 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	2,000,000	1918-1921	1 6
109 boats (103 out of commission)	1,150	35.0	4 4 50 2 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,800,000	1918-1920	1 6
6 boats	1,125	30.0	4 4 50 1 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,200,000	1917	1 6
6 boats	1.110	29.5	4 4 50 2 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,000,000	1917	1 6
19 boats (18 out of commission)	8–1,010 6–1,050 5–1,090	29.0	4 4 50 8 21 Torp.	900,000	1915-1917	1 6
DESTROYERS, 2ND LINE.						
8 boats	742	29.5	4 3 50 6 18 Torp.	850,000	1910-1912	1 6
FLEET SUBMARINES.						
3 "P" class boats	.....	.....	.....	1,495,000	1920-1922	3 6
6 "V" class (4 building)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1923-1924	. ..
SUBMARINES, 1ST LINE.						
15 "O" boats (*6 out of commis.*)	521 623	14.0 10.5	1 3 23 8 Torp.	670,000	1918	1 6
27 "R" boats (*7 out of commiss.*)	569 680	13.5 10.5	1 3 50 8 Torp.	950,000	1918-1919	1 6
49 "S" boats (*3 out of commis.*)	854 1,062	15.0 10.5	1 4 50 12 Torp.	1,500,000	1920-1924	2 6
SUBMARINES, 2ND LINE.						
8 "H" boats	358 434	12.75 10.25	8 Torp.	600,000	1918	2 0
8 "K" boats	392 521	14.1 10.6	8 Torp.	550,000	1914	2 0
4 "L" boats	450 527	14.0 10.5	1 3 23 8 Torp.	625,000	1916-1917	2 6
3 "N" boats	348 414	13.0 11.0	8 Torp.	535,000	1917	2 2

The *italics* signify not in commission.

The total tonnage of aircraft carriers allowed the United States by the Washington naval pact is 135,000 tons, the same as for the British Empire, and five-thirds greater than the tonnage allowed Japan.

FUTURE BUILDING PROGRAMS OF FOREIGN POWERS.

(Additional to ships building in tables, on pages, 257, 258.

British Empire (passed by House of Commons), British building five-year program—cost £58,000,000—

9 class A cruisers, 10-000 tons each; 7 class B cruisers, 8,000 tons each; 27 destroyers; 23 submarines, type 0-1; 5 gunboats; 4 mine layers; 1 submarine tender; 1 repair ship; 1 net layer; 1 floating dock.

Italy (projected but not yet authorized)—

3 light cruisers—no data; 8 destroyers to be built between 1925 and 1928.

Authorized but not appropriated for—8 submarines over 485 tons.

Japanese Empire (proposed—to be acted upon in coming Diet) forty-ship building program for fiscal years 1926-30, including—

4 10,000-ton cruisers to replace four light cruisers completed one in 1910, three in 1912, total tonnage of 18,950; 3 special service ships (presumably tenders); 20 (about) first class destroyers of approximately 1,500 tons each; 12 (about) fleet submarines of about 2,000 tons each.

France (passed Senate)—

1 10,000-ton cruiser; 3 2,500-ton destroyers; 4 1,500-ton destroyers; 8 1,500-ton submarines; 2 mine layers; 1 aviation transport.

COST OF UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS—DATE OF COMMISSION.

Ships.	Cost of Hull and Mach., Including Armor.	Cost of Equipage, Including Armament.	Total Cost.	Date of First Commission.	Time from Laying Keel to 1st Commis.	
Battleships, first line—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Yrs.*	*Mos.*
Florida	8,983,866	1,373,762	10,357,628	Sept. 15, 1911	2	6
Utah	7,002,295	1,951,781	8,954,076	Aug. 31, 1911	2	6
Wyoming	8,252,338	1,990,024	10,242,362	Sept. 25, 1912	2	7
Arkansas	8,376,927	1,830,163	10,207,090	Sept. 17, 1912	2	8
New York	9,692,582	1,673,226	11,365,808	April 15, 1914	2	7
Texas	9,373,440	1,805,755	11,179,195	Mar. 12, 1914	2	11
Nevada	9,924,556	1,630,854	11,555,410	Mar. 11, 1916	3	4
Oklahoma	10,131,607	1,639,339	11,770,946	May 2, 1916	3	6
Pennsylvania	11,736,236	2,056,773	13,793,009	June 12, 1916	2	7½
Arizona	11,079,917	1,913,662	12,993,579	Oct. 17, 1916	2	7
New Mexico	13,284,240	2,703,976	15,988,216	May 20, 1918	2	7
Mississippi	11,758,598	2,867,381	14,625,979	Dec. 18, 1917	2	8½
Idaho	11,798,355	2,645,602	14,443,957	Mar. 24, 1919	4	2
Tennessee	17,899,794	3,116,481	21,016,275	June 3, 1920	3	0½
California	19,817,672	3,480,596	23,298,268	Aug. 10, 1921	4	11
Maryland	21,668,125	3,378,232	24,990,357	July 21, 1921	4	3
Colorado	21,699,582	3,330,729	25,030,311	Aug. 30, 1923	4	3
West Virginia	19,231,601	3,666,203	22,897,804	De 1, 1923	3	7½

TOTAL COST OF THE NEW UNITED STATES NAVY SINCE 1885.

Year (Fiscal).	New Construction.	Maintenance and Operation of the Fleet.	Shore-Station Improvem'nts.	Ch'ges for Naval Estab. in Gen., Not Assign. to Specific Ships or Shore Stations.	Marine Corps.	Total Expenditures.
1885	$1,591,500	$5,561,431	$301,000	$6,216,574	$565,143	$16,021,079
1886	2,057,340	4,604,618	339,000	5,065,080	460,461	13,907,887
1887	2,595,861	4,867,868	375,595	5,354,655	486,786	15,141,126
1888	3,920,000	4,642,029	1,401,364	5,106,232	464,202	16,926,437
1889	3,807,291	6,558,144	1,176,156	7,213,959	655,814	21,378,809
1890	4,842,140	6,296,735	1,646,106	6,801,091	611,423	22,006,206
1891	8,508,624	6,967,700	1,612,111	6,236,384	694,517	26,113,896
1892	10,841,890	7,117,634	2,149,141	6,017,892	848,603	29,174,138
1893	11,164,536	7,049,792	1,411,661	6,094,001	864,532	30,136,084
1894	12,549,924	7,225,148	1,435,902	6,104,540	747,095	31,701,293
1895	10,459,211	7,681,676	964,706	5,573,467	801,873	28,797,795
1896	7,745,957	8,317,891	1,395,404	5,188,234	732,416	27,147,732
1897	10,738,549	10,012,289	1,167,470	7,908,913	832,016	34,561,546
1898	22,182,326	14,952,649	1,129,008	14,600,280	980,170	58,823,984
1899	9,964,456	20,740,784	3,132,297	21,224,900	1,443,225	63,942,104
1900	10,659,155	15,880,268	5,252,054	14,730,040	1,589,992	55,953,077
1901	10,644,217	19,287,285	7,756,334	13,797,182	2,364,903	61,721,696
1902	14,392,921	20,204,704	8,221,092	15,532,626	2,393,830	68,438,301
1903	21,807,999	24,987,293	9,230,294	16,170,897	2,552,038	82,977,641
1904	31,403,948	27,870,477	11,461,733	20,442,308	2,996,679	104,126,192
1905	36,894,266	29,378,729	13,615,147	23,016,868	3,289,515	116,655,826
1906	31,764,556	29,206,259	9,589,183	24,418,281	3,635,697	109,725,059
1907	17,553,017	34,291,094	7,459,310	22,935,618	4,240,697	98,392,144
1908	20,159,911	36,989,952	9,741,199	33,022,640	4,637,929	117,353,474
1909	20,109,957	45,271,840	8,229,274	27,587,989	5,374,005	120,421,578
1910	24,736,599	46,490,042	8,614,768	23,989,293	5,920,027	122,247,364
1911	19,532,806	48,781,692	10,504,405	13,628,994	5,270,777	111,791,979
1912	24,930,490	49,242,628	9,862,719	28,921,971	6,663,814	133,559,071
1913	24,630,999	49,154,008	7,443,132	28,724,046	5,758,531	129,787,233
1914	26,135,389	53,416,710	7,918,746	27,964,714	6,811,465	136,858,301
1915	31,990,664	55,324,768	7,191,804	24,916,324	6,417,980	142,959,092
1916	28,677,332	56,533,425	6,117,922	35,118,974	6,699,327	152,821,540
1917	44,858,781	77,024,242	8,608,971	89,720,782	14,629,787	261,403,176
1918	259,904,940	242,619,389	136,292,028	410,005,777	46,325,393	1,214,995,767
1919	366,215,760	421,909,851	116,316,452	693,666,455	75,870,495	1,915,155,835
1920	171,210,758	242,282,188	87,310,649	395,405,023	37,863,408	1,078,099,384
1921	155,896,585	222,451,492	42,571,978	119,779,179	33,885,218	697,687,633
1922	88,420,185	201,925,028	35,701,369	18,516,297	27,406,140	443,980,577
1923	38,102,059	151,557,316	19,725,519	14,037,298	25,187,998	309,242,766
1924	40,384,841	148,957,769	16,546,726	15,241,188	24,598,999	328,211,868

NAVAL EXPENDITURES BY PRINCIPAL POWERS.

Fiscal Year.	Great Britain. (Apr. to Mar.)	United States. (July to June.)	France. (Jan. to Dec.)	Italy. (July to June.)	Japan. (Apr. to Mar.)
1906-1907	$152,954,342	$98,392,144	$59,514,296	$25,865,668	$30,072,061
1907-1908	151,880,617	117,353,475	60,685,813	27,516,454	35,124,346
1908-1909	156,401,161	120,421,578	62,194,916	30,453,697	39,347,332
1909-1910	181,936,341	122,247,365	64,899,589	31,812,885	35,005,719
1910-1911	202,056,258	111,791,979	74,102,439	40,595,204	36,889,158
1911-1912	211,596,296	133,559,072	80,371,109	40,799,987	42,944,329
1912-1913	224,443,296	129,787,233	81,692,832	41,893,420	46,510,216
1913-1914	237,530,459	136,858,301	90,164,625	49,550,147	48,105,152
1914-1915	260,714,275	142,959,092	123,828,872	56,920,440	69,111,653
1915-1916	1,001,202,544	152,821,540	.....	135,736,207	63,000,000
1916-1917	1,020,003,279	261,403,176	.....	161,482,062	73,000,000
1917-1918	1,119,944,455	1,214,995,767	301,910,093	226,061,278	85,000,000
1918-1919	1,670,456,135	1,915,155,835	445,802,202	229,779,176	125,000,000
1919-1920	787,644,050	1,078,099,485	174,829,243	45,711,604	150,000,000
1920-1921	441,861,500	757,486,849	199,668,287	78,389,226	187,207,522
1921-1922	400,033,504	425,848,079	181,509,980	81,068,748	248,519,224
	Pounds Sterling.	*Dollars.*	*Francs.*	*Lire.*	*Yen.*
1922-1923	64,883,700	298,307,369	797,804,914	844,807,000	276,629,082
1923-1924	58,000,000	297,097,250	1,121,714,351	770,565,015	395,091,875
1924-1925	55,800,000	275,105,067	1,028,237,008	774,570,662	248,924,082
1925-1926	67,326,859	319,862,378	1,251,973,465	980,000,000	225,407,887

Figures for France do not include funds for new construction in progress.

The figures for 1922-1926, inclusive, are in the money units of the respective countries. They represent appropriations and budget estimates, not actual expenditures.

COMPARATIVE NAVAL DATA FOR THE TREATY POWERS, SEPT. 1, 1925

PERSONNEL (UNLIMITED).

POWER.	Regular Establishment (Including Dominions).		Regular Establishment on Basis of 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 Ratio.		Increment Necessary to Attain the 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 Ratio in Regular Establishment.		Actual Reserve Personnel.	
	Officers.	*Men.*	*Officers.*	*Men.*	*Officers.*	*Men.*	*Officers.*	*Men.*
United States	8,389	86,000	22,000	106,452	4,052	20,452	4,286	21,015
British Empire	9,347(a)	98,552(b)	12,200	106,452	2,853	7,900	2,377	44,418(d)
Japanese Empire	7,320	63,871(e)	7,320	63,871	None		2,506	35,799
France	3,496	55,000	4,075	35,555	579	None	8,375	96,700
Italy	2,188	40,591	4,075	35,555	1,887	None	4,514	60,000(c)

(a) These figures include 1,044 officers and 8,439 men of the British Royal Air Force that are performing duties similar to those performed by the personnel of the U. S. Naval Aviation. The Royal Air Force is a separate department ranking with the army and navy and has in round numbers 3,365 officers and 28,880 airmen and 7,815 civilians.

(b) Includes 4,113 civilians manning auxiliaries and yard craft for which regularly enlisted personnel are required in cases of other powers.

(c) There is no organized naval reserve of men in Italy, but men who have served in navy may be called to colors by levy.

(d) Does not include 7,459 retired officers of all ages nor 18,405 pensioners under fifty-five years of age, who form an additional reserve.

(e) An increase in round numbers of about 1,000 enlisted men over May, 1924.

Actual ratios—	U.S.	Brit. Emp.	Jap. Emp.	France	Italy
Officers, reg. estab.	3.34	3.81	3.00	1.43	0.89
Enlisted men	4.04	4.63	3.00	2.59	1.91
Ratio applied to capital ships by treaty	5.00	5.00	3.00	1.67	1.67

CAPITAL SHIPS (LIMITED).

POWER.	SCRAPPED UNDER TREATY TERMS.						Retained.		Tonnage to Be Arrived at in 1941.	True Ratio.
	Old Ships.		New Ships.		Total.					
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		
United States	17	267,740	11	465,800	28	733,540	18	525,850	525,000	5.00
British Empire	24(a)	500,000	None		24(a)	500,000	20(b)	558,950	525,000	5.00
Japanese Empire	10	163,312	2	80,979	12	244,290	10	301,320	315,000	3.00
France	None		None		None		9(c)	197,670	175,000	1.67
Italy	None		None		None		7(d)	135,100	175,000	1.67

(a) Includes the *King George V.*, *Ajax*, *Centurion* and *Thunderer* to be scrapped early in 1926.

(b) Includes the *Nelson* and *Rodney* now building, will probably be completed early in 1926.

(c) The battleship *France*, 23,500 tons, foundered in Quiberon Bay in August, 1922, thus decreasing the actual number of capital ships retained by the Republic of France as per treaty from ten to nine.

(d) The battleships *Leonardo da Vinci*, *V. Emanuele*, and *Regina Elena*, were voluntarily scrapped in 1922-23, thereby reducing the actual number of ships retained by Italy as per treaty from ten to seven.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS (LIMITED).

POWER.	Built.		Building.		Total.		Total Tonnage Allowed Treaty.	Increment Necessary to Attain Allowance (a).	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	1	12,700	2	66,000	3	78,700	135,000	2	56,300
British Empire	3	48,190	3	56,300(b)	6	104,490	135,000	1	30,510
Japanese Empire	1	9,500	2	53,800	3	63,300	81,000	1	17,700
France	None		1	24,000	1	24,000	60,000	1	36,000
Italy	None		1	5,000	1	5,000	60,000	2	55,000

(a) Number arrived at by dividing by 27,000—the maximum tonnage allowed for aircraft carriers hereafter laid down.

(b) One additional aircraft carrier authorized by Australia (6,000 tons) is not included in tabulation.

	U.S.	Brit. Emp.	Jap. Emp.	France	Italy
Actual ratio, aircraft carriers (tons)	2.91	3.87	2.34	0.89	0.00
Allowed ratio, aircraft carriers (tons)	5.00	5.00	3.00	2.22	2.22

NAVAL AIR STRENGTH (UNLIMITED).

NOTE: The tables compiled herewith indicate the airplanes which may be carried with the different combatant ships of the fleets away from a coast defense area of 1,000 miles. No fairer comparison of naval air strength can be made than based on the plane-carrying capacity of the fleets at sea. In this connection, it is assumed that aircraft carriers will carry a balanced force of airplanes—such as bombing, combat, observation planes. In case aircraft carriers should carry only the smaller typs of planes (combat planes) the carrying capacities would be naturally increased.

POWER.	PLANE-CARRYING CAPACITY—BUILT.		PLANE-CARRYING CAPACITY—BUILDING.		Total.	Plane-Carrying Capacity on Basis 5-5-3-1.67-1.67.	To Attain the 5-5-3-1.67-1.67 Capacity With Japanese Empire (f).
	Aircraft Carriers.	Battleships and Cruisers.	Aircraft Carriers (a).	Battleships and Cruisers.			
United States	30	74	144	(e)	248	377	129
British Empire	90	116 (b)	216	120 (d)	542	377	None
Japanese Empire	26	38	144	18	226	226	None
France	..	26	72	14	112	112	14
Italy	..	(c)	10 (d)	4	14	126	112

(a) Total tonnage of aircraft carriers limited by treaty. (See table for Aircraft Carriers.)

(b) Does not include capacity of four battleships to be scrapped in 1926 on commissioning of *Rodney* and *Nelson*.

(c) No information available.

(d) Estimated.

(e) United States will build two cruisers, plane-carrying, details unpublished.

(f) Possible to attain capacity by (1) building aircraft carriers to total tonnage allowed by treaty and (2) building cruisers to a 5-5-3 basis.

Actual ratios—	U.S.	Brit. Emp.	Jap. Emp.	France	Italy
Naval air strength. Plane car'y'g capac.	3.29	7.20	3.00	1.49	0.33
Capital ship ratios	5.00	5.00	3.00	1.67	1.67

NAVAL VESSELS OF THREE GREAT POWERS IN COMMISSION.

	United States.		British Empire.		Japan.	
	Active.	Reserve.	Active.	Reserve.	Active.	Reserve.
Capital ships	17	1	18	4 (a)	8	2
Aircraft carriers	1	None	3	None	1	None
Cruisers (armored, 8,000 tons), old 2d line	5	None	None	None	4	2
Light cruisers { Modern, 1st line	10	None	32	5	10	4
Light cruisers { Old, 2d line	3	None	7	3	2	4
Destroyers { Flotilla leaders	None	None	11	5	None	None
Destroyers { Destroyers, 1st line	105	None	95	87	42	28
Destroyers { Destroyers, 2d line	None	None	1	5	12	None
Destroyers { Light mine layers	6	None	1	1	None	None
Submarines { Large (over 1,000 tons)	1	None	8	4	5	None
Submarines { 1st line, 700-1,000 tons	48	None	16	13	34	1
Submarines { 2d line, 700 tons minus	32	None	20	2	None	12
Miscellaneous types	178	None	240	135	68	70
	406	1	452	264	186	123
Reserve	1	.....	264	.....	123	.....
Total	407	.....	716	.....	309	.....

(a) Four ships to be replaced by *Rodney* and *Nelson*, which will be active in 1926.

LIGHT CRUISERS COMPLETED OR LAID DOWN SINCE 1912 (UNLIMITED).

Power.	Built.		Authorized and Appropriated for, or Building.		Total.		Tonnage on Basis of 5-5-3-1.67-1.67.	To Attain 5-5-3-1.67-1.67 Ratio With Gt. Britain.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	10	75,000	2(a)	20,000	12	95,000	318,370	22	233,370
British Empire	48	233,520	10	94,850	57	318,370	318,370	None	
Japanese Empire	16	82,200	9	73,995	25	156,195	191,022	4	34,827
France	4(b)	18,200	5	44,000	9	62,200	106,335	5	44,135
Italy	10(b)	38,730	2	20,000	12	58,730	106,335	5	47,605

(a) The Sixty-eighth Congress authorized eight 10,000-ton cruisers, appropriating only for two.

(b) Some of these are vessels taken over from Central Powers.

DESTROYER TYPE, FIRST LINE VESSELS (UNLIMITED).

Power.	Built.				Authorized and Appropriated for or Building.				Total.			
	Leaders.		Destroyers.		Leaders.		Destroyers.		Leaders.		Destroyers.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	None		289(a)	340,620	None		–	None	None		289(a)	340,620
British Empire	18(b)	31,310	183(c)	209,315	None		2	2,700	18	31,310	185	212,015
Japanese Empire	None		71	75,625	None		2	130,255	None		92	105,880
France	1	2,400	21	20,105	6	14,382	18	25,200	7	16,782	39	45,305
Italy	6	10,752	35	30,395	2	4,400	14	17,930	8	15,152	49	48,325

Characteristics—Destroyer leaders, 1st line, 1,500 tons plus; 27 knots plus. Destroyers, 1st line, 800-1,500 tons; 27 knots plus.

(a) Includes fourteen light mine layers of destroyer type. (b) Includes one mine layer. (c) Includes one mine layer.

FLEET SUBMARINES, FIRST LINE, OVER 1,000 TONS EACH; 20 KNOTS PLUS (UNLIMITED).

Power.	Built.		Authorized and Appropriated for, or Building.		Total.		Tonnage on Basis of 5-5-3-1.67-1.67.	To Attain 5-5-3-1.67-1.67 Ratio With Japan (c).	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	1	2,105	5	8,424(a)	6	10,530	64,065	26	53,535
British Empire	8(b)	16,460	1	1,480	9	17,940	64,065	23	46,125
Japanese Empire	2	2,800	21(d)	35,640	23	38,440	38,440	None	
France	None		None (e)		None		21,398	11	21,398
Italy	None		4	5,200	4	5,200	21,398	8	16,198

(a) Does not include tonnage of the *V*-4 fleet submarine mine laying type, details unpublished.

(b) Does not include three 1,600-ton monitor submarines, *M*-1, *M*-2, *M*-3, the first named of which sank in the Channel on Nov. 12, 1925.

(c) Number arrived at by assuming an arbitrary boat tonnage of 2,000 tons.

(d) Includes three 1,000-ton mine layers.

(e) A 3,000-ton submarine, projected to be laid down in 1925, and a similar one in 1926.

SUBMARINES, FIRST LINE, 700 TONS PLUS, 13 KNOTS PLUS (UNLIMITED).

Power.	Built.		Authorized and Appropriated for, or Building.		Total.		Tonnage on Basis of 5-5-3-1.67-1.67.	To Attain 5-5-3-1.67-1.67 Ratio With Japan (a).	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	48	41,923	1	906	49	42,829	54,355	13	11,526
British Empire	32	31,030(b)	2(c)	1,780	34	32,810	54,355	25	21,545
Japanese Empire	35(d)	28,620	4	3,992(e)	39	32,612	32,612	None	
France	18	16,148(f)	11(g)	13,323	29	29,471	18,154	None	
Italy	10	8,028	6	4,755	16	12,773	18,154	6	5,381

(a) Number arrived at by assuming an arbitrary boat tonnage of 850 tons.

(b) Includes three monitor and three mine laying submarines.

(c) Does not include two 1,000-ton submarines authorized by Australia.

(d) Does not include three 665-ton submarines completed 1923-24, or two 689-ton submarines completed 1920.

(e) Does not include one 665-ton submarine.

(f) Includes three of mine laying type.

(g) Does not include twelve 600-ton submarines now building.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Name and Location.	Area.	Interments.
	Acres.	*No.*
Alexandria (Pineville), La	8.24	4,647
Alexandria, Va	5.50	3,574
Andersonville, Ga	120.	13,737
Andrew Johnson (Greenville), Tenn.	15.	44
Annapolis, Md	4.125	2,558
Antietam (Sharpsburg), Md	11.	4,819
Arlington (Ft Myer), Va	408.03	34,487
Balls Bluff (Leesburg), Va	.006	25
Barrancas, Fla	8.56	1,706
Baton Rouge, La	7.50	3,239
Battle Ground (Takoma Park Sta.), D. C	1.033	44
Beaufort, S. C	29.	9,708
Beverly, N. J	1	259
Camp Butler (Springfield), Ill	6.02	1,612
Camp Nelson, Ky	9.50	3,669
Cave Hill (Louisville), Ky	4.29	5,136
Chalmette (Arabi), La	16.	13,264
Chattanooga, Tenn	129.53	14,193
City Point, Va	7.49	5,209
Cold Harbor (Richmond), Va	1.75	1,971
Corinth, Miss	20.	5,749
Crown Hill (Indianapolis), Ind	1.37	988
Culpeper, Va	6.	1,377
Custer Battlefield (Crow Agency), Mont	640.	1,638
Cypress Hills (Brooklyn), N. Y	18.14	9,742
Danville, Ky	.31	362
Danville, Va	8.50	1,331
Fayetteville, Ark	6.63	1,360
Finns Point (Salem), N. J	2.50	2,651
Florence, S. C	3.76	3,019
Fort Donelson (Dover), Tenn	15.34	632
Fort Gibson, Okla	6.90	2,531
Fort Harrison (Richmond), Va	1.55	820
Fort Leavenworth, Kan	15.	5,900
Fort McPherson (Brady), Neb	20.	1,090
Fort Scott, Kan	10.26	1,057
Fort Smith, Ark	14.74	2,532
Fredericksburg, Va	12.005	15,208
Gettysburg, Pa	14.87	3,739
Glendale, Va	2.12	1,200
Grafton, W. Va	3.40	1,317
Hampton, Va	19.611	12,959
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50.	13,428
Jefferson City, Mo	2.	891
Keokuk, Iowa	2.75	990
Knoxville, Tenn	9.85	3,824
Lebanon, Ky	2.50	881
Lexington, Ky	.75	1,737
Little Rock, Ark	23.12	7,234
Loudon Park (Baltimore), Md	3.69	4,563
Marietta, Ga	24.	10,554
Memphis, Tenn	43.91	14,745
Mexico City, Mexico	2.	1,563
Mill Springs (Somerset), Ky	3.50	743
Mobile, Ala	2.68	1,203
Mound City, Ill	10.50	5,519
Nashville (Madison), Tenn	65.	16,840
Natchez, Miss	11.07	3,592
New Albany, Ind	5.46	3,301
Newbern, N. C	7.69	3,439
Philadelphia (Pittsville Sta.), Pa	13.26	4,000
Poplar Grove (Petersburg), Va	8.65	6,229
Port Hudson, La	8.	3,858
Quincy, Ill	.459	321
Raleigh, N. C	7.83	1,234
Richmond, Va	9.74	6,609
Rock Island, Ill	1.	474
Salisbury, N. C	6.	12,182
San Antonio, Tex	3.63	2,717
San Francisco (Presidio Sta.), Cal	9.5	9,785
Sante Fe, N. M	9.44	1,206
Seven Pines (Richmond), Va	1.55	1,405
Shiloh (Pittsburgh Landing), Tenn	10.05	3,633
Soldiers' Home, D. C	16.	8,524
Springfield, Mo	11.	2,635
St. Augustine, Fla	1.33	1,840
Staunton, Va	1.15	773
Stone River (Murfreesboro), Tenn	20.10	6,150
Vicksburg, Miss	40.	17,263
Wilmington, N. C	5.	2,409
Winchester, Va	4.89	4,557
Woodlawn (Elmira), N. Y	2.36	3,310
Yorktown, Va	3.	2,204
Sitka, Alaska	3.98	61
Total	153.160	399,579

Of these interments about 10,700 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Arlington, Camp Butler, City Point, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks, Little Rock, Philadelphia, Springfield and Woodlawn.

U. S. WORLD WAR SOLDIERS BURIED IN EUROPE (AS OF JUNE 1, 1925).

Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France	14,031
Aisne-Marne (Belleau Wood), France	2,172
Suresnes American Cemetery (Paris), France	1,505
Somme American Cemetery (Bony), France	1,815
Brookwood American Cemetery, England	437
St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), France	4,137
Oise-Aisne (Serenges-et-Nesles), France	5,914
Flanders Field (Waereghen), Belgium	363
Total	30,374

UNITED STATES ARMY FORTS.

Adams, Newport, R. I.; Allen (Ethan), Vt.; Amador, Balboa, C. Z.; Andrews, Boston, Mass.; Armstrong, Honolulu, T. H.; Baker, Sansalito, Cal.; Baldwin, Popham Beach, Me.; Banks, Winthrop, Mass.; Barrancas, Fla.; Barry, San Francisco, Cal.; Benning, Ga.

Bliss, Tex.; Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Bragg, N. C.; Brown, Brownsville, Tex.; Canby, Ilwaco, Wash.; Casey, Wash.; Clark, Bracketville, Tex.; Clayton, C. Z.; Columbia, McGowan, Wash.; Constitution, New Castle, N. H.; Crockett, Galveston, Tex.

Eustis, Leehall, Va.; Flagler, Port Townsend, Wash.; Frank, Manila, P. I.; Funston, San Francisco, Cal.; Getty, Jamestown, R. I.; Greble, Newport, R. I.; Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J.; Harrison (Benj.), Lawrence, Ind.; Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; Heath, Winthrop, Mass.

Houston (Sam), San Antonio, Tex.; Howard, Baltimore, Md.; Hoyle, Edgewood, Md.; Huachuca, Ariz.; Hughes, Manila, P. I.; Humphreys, Alexandria, Va.; Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y.; Kamehameha, Honolulu, T. H.; Kearney (Philip), Newport, R. I.; Lawton, Seattle, Wash.; Leavenworth. Leavenworth, Kan.

Levett, Portland, Me.; Logan, Col.; Lyon, Portland, Me.; MacArthur, San Pedro, Cal.; McDowell, Angel Island, Cal.; McIntosh, Laredo, Tex.; McKinley, Portland, Me.; McKinley (William), Guadalupe, P. I.; McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

McRee, Pensacola, Fla.; Mansfield, Watch Hill, R. I.; Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; Meade Sturgis, S. D.; Michie, New London, Conn.; Miley, San Francisco, Cal.; Mills, Cavite, P. I.; Missoula, Mont.; Monmouth (old Camp Vall), N. J.; Monroe, Fortress Monroe, Va.; Mott, Salem, N. J.; Moultrie, Moultrieville, S. C.; Myer, Rosslyn, Va.; Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.

Oglethorpe, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Omaha, Omaha, Neb.; Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.; Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Preble, Portland, Me.; Randolph, Cristobal, C. Z.; Reno, Darlington, Okla.; Revere, Hull, Mass.; Riley, Kan.

Ringgold, Rio Grande, Tex.; Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.; Rosecrans, Pt. Loma, Cal.; Ruckman, Boston, Mass.; Ruger, Honolulu, T. H.; Russell, Wyo.; San Jacinto, Galveston, Tex.; Saulsbury, Milford, Del.; Schuyler, Westchester, N. Y.; Scott (Winfield), San Francisco, Cal.; Screven, Ga.; Shafter, Honolulu, T. H.

Sheridan, Ill.; Sherman, C. Z.; Sill, Okla.; Slocum. New York, N. Y.; Snelling, Minn.; Standish, Boston, Mass.; Stevens, Ore.; Story, Cape Henry, Va.; Strong, Boston, Mass.; Sumter, Charleston, S. C.

Taylor, Key West, Fla.; Terry, New London, Conn.; Thomas Newport, Ky.; Tilden, Rockaway Park, N. Y.; Totten, Whitestone, N. Y.; Travis, Galveston, Tex.; Wadsworth, Rosebank, N. Y.; Ward, Seattle, Wash.; Warren, Boston, Mass.; Washington, Md.; Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Weaver, Honolulu, T. H.

Wetherill, Jamestown, R. I.; Whitman, La Conner, Wash.; Williams, Portland, Me.; Wint, Subic Bay, P. I.; Wood, New York, N. Y.; Wool, Fortress Monroe, Va.; Worden, Port Townsend, Wash.; Wright (George), Spokane, Wash.; Wright (H. G.), Fisher's Island, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ARMY CAMPS.

Custer, Mich.; Devens, Mass.; Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Eagle Pass, Tex.; Eldridge, Los Banos, P. I.; Empire, C. Z.; Furlong, Columbus, N. M.; Gaillard, Culebra, C. Z.; Gatun, C. Z.; Grant, Ill.; Hay (John), Baguio Mt., P. I.; Hearn (Lawrence J.), Palm City, Cal.

Jackson, Lykesland, S. C.; Jesup, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Jones (Harry J.), Douglas, Ariz.; Knox, Stithton, Ky.; Lewis, Wash.; Little (Stephen D.), Nogales, Ariz.; McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Meade, Md.; Nichols, Maricoban, P. I.; Samfordyce, Tex.; Stanley, San Antonio, Tex.; Stotsenberg, Angeles, P. I.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

(Data by the United States Commissioner of Navigation.)

YEAR. (Fiscal).	Built.	In Foreign Trade.	In Coast Trade.	On Great Lakes.	YEAR. (Fiscal).	Built.	In Foreign Trade.	In Coast Trade.	On Great Lakes.
	Gross tons.	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*		*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*
1800....	106,261	670,573	301,919	.....	1908....	614,216	940,068	6,425,377	2,729,169
1810....	127,575	984,608	440,175	.....	1909....	238,090	887,505	6,501,250	2,782,481
1820....	51,394	620,102	660,065	3,500	1910....	342,068	791,825	6,716,257	2,895,102
1830....	58,560	577,268	614,508	11,106	1911....	291,162	872,671	6,766,119	2,943,523
1840....	121,203	899,765	1,280,999	54,199	1912....	232,669	932,101	6,782,082	2,949,924
1850....	279,255	1,585,711	1,949,743	198,266	1913....	346,155	1,027,776	6,858,775	2,939,786
1860....	214,797	2,546,237	2,807,631	467,774	1914....	316,250	1,076,152	6,845,063	2,882,922
1870....	276,953	1,516,800	2,729,707	684,704	1915....	225,122	1,871,543	6,517,886	2,818,009
1880....	157,409	1,352,810	2,715,224	605,102	1916....	325,413	2,191,715	6,277,934	2,760,815
1890....	294,122	946,695	3,477,802	1,063,063	1917....	664,479	2,446,399	6,424,638	2,779,087
1900....	393,790	826,694	4,338,145	1,565,587	1918....	1,300,868	3,603,706	6,320,812	2,797,503
1901....	483,489	889,129	4,635,089	1,706,294	1919....	3,326,621	6,669,726	6,237,574	3,023,762
1902....	468,833	882,555	4,915,347	1,816,511	1920....	3,880,639	9,928,595	6,395,429	3,138,690
1903....	436,152	888,776	5,198,569	1,902,698	1921....	2,265,115	11,081,690	7,200,446	2,839,514
1904....	378,542	898,768	5,392,767	2,019,208	1922....	581,026	10,724,590	7,738,377	2,723,857
1905....	330,316	954,513	5,502,030	2,062,147	1923....	335,630	9,073,063	9,211,671	2,758,401
1906....	418,745	939,486	5,735,483	2,234,432	1924....	228,120	8,797,388	8,943,736	2,791,204
1907....	471,332	871,146	6,067,648	2,439,741	1925....	199,846	8,154,972	9,250,920	2,853,019

Great Lakes figures are included in those for coastwise trade, etc.

In 1790 the registered American merchant tonnage was 346,254.

The American merchant marine fleet, as of June 30, 1925, consisted of 7,454 steam vessels (14,495,294 gross tons); 11,183 gas vessels (481,099 gross tons); and 7,730 sailing and unrigged vessels (2,429,509 gross tons); total, all kinds—26,367 vessels of 17,405,902 gross tons.

The merchant fleet on June 30, 1920, contained 28,183 vessels of 16,324,024 gross tons; the highest tonnage was 18,462,967 on June 30, 1922, when the vessels numbered 27,358.

SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Of the vessels built in the United States, the following were either sailing or steam craft.

YEAR (Fisc.)	Sailing.		Steam.		YEAR (Fisc.)	Sailing.		Steam.	
	No.	*Gross Tons.*	*No.*	*Gross Tons.*		*No.*	*Gross Tons.*	*No.*	*Gross Tons.*
1900.....	504	116,460	422	202,528	1913.....	72	28,610	1,004	243,408
1901.....	526	126,165	506	273,591	1914.....	51	13,749	778	224,225
1902.....	581	97,698	579	308,178	1915.....	51	8,021	140	141,864
1903.....	470	89,979	551	271,781	1916.....	34	14,765	129	237,836
1904.....	330	64,908	613	255,744	1917.....	64	43,185	192	461,320
1905.....	310	79,418	560	197,702	1918.....	115	83,629	309	1,000,318
1906.....	229	35,209	650	315,707	1919.....	84	79,234	891	3,107,064
1907.....	147	24,907	674	365,405	1920.....	115	132,184	965	3,602,769
1908.....	134	31,981	923	481,624	1921.....	70	91,743	451	2,030,420
1909.....	141	28,950	821	148,208	1922.....	45	25,459	131	567,917
1910.....	127	19,358	936	257,993	1923.....	34	17,442	127	218,022
1911.....	82	10,092	969	227,231	1924.....	16	5,056	94	106,608
1912.....	95	21,221	1,051	153,493	1925.....	28	2,869	74	100,975

Figures for steam vessels prior to 1915 included gas craft.

Of vessels of all kinds built in the United States in the year ended June 30, 1924, shipyards on the seaboard turned out 695 of 149,989 gross tons; those on the Great Lakes launched 91 of 50,223 gross tons.

"TONNAGE" DEFINED.

Deadweight tonnage expresses the number of tons of 2,240 pounds that a vessel can transport of cargo, stores and bunker fuel.

Cargo tonnage is either "weight" or "measurement." The weight ton in the United States and in British countries is the English long or gross ton of 2,240 pounds. In France and other countries having the metric system a weight ton is 2,204.6 pounds. A "measurement" ton is usually 40 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage applies to vessels, not to cargo. It is determined by dividing by 100 the contents, in cubic feet, of the vessel's closed-in spaces. A vessel ton is 100 cubic feet.

Net tonnage is a vessel's gross tonnage minus deductions of space occupied by accommodations for crew, for machinery, for navigation, by the engine room and fuel.

Displacement of a vessel is the weight, in tons of 2,240 pounds, of the vessel and its contents. Displacement "light" is the weight of the vessel without stores, bunker fuel, or cargo. Displacement "loaded" is the weight of the vessel plus cargo, fuel, and stores.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT SHIPWRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

(Data compiled by the United States Coast Guard.)

YEAR (Fiscal).	No Ships.	Wrecks, Total.	Wrecks, Partial.	Ships Tot. Lost	Ships Damaged.	Losses to Ships.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1910.....	1,493	365	1,128	135,305	2,000,997	11,058,840	2,565,580	15,464	22,640	403
1911.....	1,227	294	933	101,365	1,475,688	9,565,995	1,694,630	22,484	21,668	252
1912.....	1,447	328	1,119	113,920	1,546,391	8,213,375	1,941,010	15,972	24,310	195
1913.....	1,265	274	991	91,188	1,663,623	8,338,935	1,549,285	21,101	23,077	283
1914.....	1,210	293	917	173,069	1,518,930	11,437,330	2,509,405	14,533	22,199	421
1915.....	1,088	289	799	151,968	1,276,125	10,199,560	4,013,083	12,857	20,220	277
1916.....	1,140	317	823	135,233	1,714,434	12,671,040	3,668,995	14,080	20,653	1,364
1917.....	1,072	324	748	197,119	1,523,307	33,708,710	12,479,600	8,233	21,418	490
1918.....	976	380	596	248,520	1,090,956	57,728,110	22,557,940	6,911	16,207	398
1919.....	738	303	435	163,168	1,016,590	38,139,080	12,698,145	5,722	14,289	452
1920.....	1,074	285	789	214,531	2,088,534	54,955,480	17,612,455	14,499	26,100	551
1921.....	777	222	555	122,397	1,434,888	28,662,733	6,269,298	7,081	16,005	206
1922.....	907	277	630	131,027	1,762,412	18,727,614	3,975,714	8,989	19,065	227
1923.....	980	273	707	117,099	1,941,349	17,202,806	3,710,959	14,144	21,198	116
1924.....	945	237	708	96,474	1,917,058	14,201,211	3,802,794	8,861	20,255	202
1925.....	980	255	725	96,225	1,985,884	15,177,361	4,113,565	11,958	22,771	196

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage.

The above table covers wrecks and casualties on and near the United States coasts, on United States rivers and the Great Lakes, at sea, and on the coasts of foreign countries.

Of the 1925 casualties, for example, 34 of the vessels were lost, with 43 lives, at sea and in foreign waters.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

(From data supplied by the Bureau.)

The Constitution requires that a population census of the United States be taken decennially. The First Census was taken in 1790, and the most recent, the Fourteenth, in 1920. The Census Bureau was made a permanent organization in 1902, and since 1913 has been a branch of the Department of Commerce.

The scope of the decennial census, which at first was little more than a simple count of the population by family groups and by sex and color, has been extended from time to time until in 1920 it covered in detail the following subjects: (1) Population, including occupations; (2) Agriculture, including irrigation and drainage; (3) Manufactures; (4) Mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. Approximately 87,000 enumerators, together with a large number of supervisors, clerks, and other employees, were engaged in the task of collecting the data, compiling the statistics, and preparing the reports for publication. A decennial census of the United States is the most extensive investigation of its character undertaken by any governmental or other agency in any country; and the Bureau of the Census is the largest statistical organization in the world.

In addition to the comprehensive decennial censuses, the Bureau carries on numerous other statistical inquiries of greater or less magnitude at intervals ranging in length from 10 years to one week. Of these inquiries, the most important are the following: Decennial—the blind and the deaf; institutional population (the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes); wealth, public debt, and taxation; transportation by water. Quinquennial—agriculture (decennial prior to 1920); electrical industries (electric light and power plants, electric railways, telephones, and telegraphs). Biennial—manufactures. Annual—births; deaths; marriages and divorces; financial statistics of states and cities; forest products; clay and other refractory products; farm equipment; glue and gelatin. Many other inquiries are made at semi-annual, quarterly, monthly, and more frequent intervals. For each intercensal year *estimates* of the population of states, counties, and cities are made with some detail as to sex, color, nativity, and age periods.

One of the important features of the Census Bureau's work is the monthly publication of the Survey of Current Business, which gives indices of current and past business conditions for the more important industries.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President. His salary is $7,500 per annum during the three-year decennial census period and $6,000 per annum during the seven intercensal years. The present Director is William M. Steuart, of Michigan; the Assistant to the Director, Joseph A. Hill, of New Hampshire. The permanent organization includes five chief statisticians, namely: for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, Eugene F. Hartley; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan; for Agriculture, Cotton and Tobacco, William L. Austin; for Vital Statistics, William H. Davis. The regular force of the Bureau at Washington during intercensal periods comprises about 700 persons, and in addition approximately 700 special agents are employed intermittently in the South for the collection of data in regard to cotton and cottonseed. During a decennial census period the office force in Washington reaches a maximum of about 6,000 employees.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

(Number, 19; total area, 11,372 square miles.)

National Parks in Order of Creation.	Location.	Area in Sq. Miles	Distinctive Characteristics.
Hot Springs, 1832...	Middle Arkansas.....	1¼	46 hot springs possessing curative properties.
Yellowstone, 1872...	No'western Wyoming.	3,348	Geysers; boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests; Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
Sequoia, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	252	12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter; cave.
Yosemite, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty; lofty cliffs; many waterfalls of extraord'y height; 3 groves of big trees.
General Grant, 1890.	Mid. east'n California.	4	Created to preserve Gen. Grant Tree, 35 ft. in diam.
Mount Rainier, 1899	W. central Washington	324	28 glaciers; 48 sq. miles of glacier, 50 to 500 ft. thick.
Crater Lake, 1902...	Southwestern Oregon..	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano; sides 1,000 feet high; lava; fishing.
Wind Cave, 1903....	South Dakota.....	17	Miles of galleries and chambers containing peculiar formation.
Platt, 1904.....	Southern Oklahoma...	1⅛	Many sulph. and oth. springs possess medicinal value.
Sullys Hill, 1904...	North Dakota.....	1⅛	An important wild animal preserve.
Mesa Verde, 1906...	So'western Colorado..	77	Most notable, best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings.
Glacier, 1910.....	No'western Montana..	1,534	250 glacier-fed lakes; 60 small glaciers; precipices thousands of feet deep.
Rocky Mount'n, 1915	North middle Colorado	397½	Heart of the Rockies; snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude.
Hawaii, 1916.....	Hawaii.....	186	Kilauea & Mauna Loa on Hawaii, Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcano, 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in U. S. proper; hot springs; mud geysers.
Mt. McKinley, 1917.	South central Alaska..	2,645	Highest mountain in North America.
Grand Canyon, 1919.	North central Arizona.	958	Greatest example of erosion in the world.
Lafayette, 1919.....	Maine coast.....	8	Group of granite mountains on Mt. Desert Island.
Zion, 1919.....	Southwestern Utah...	120	Zion Canyon 800 to 2,000 feet deep.

There are also seven national military and other parks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. They are as follows: Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Georgia and Tennessee; Shiloh, Tennessee; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Antietam Battlefield, Maryland; Lincoln's birthplace, Kentucky; Guilford Court House, North Carolina.

The national parks and national monuments, unless otherwise stated, are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress, by act of August 25, 1916, created a National Park Service and placed the administration of the national parks and monuments under the Department of the Interior in charge of a director of such service. General information may be obtained from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or the Superintendents of the parks.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Application for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devil's Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Katmai, Glacier Bay, and Sitka, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro, Arizona; Capulin Mountain, New Mexico; Dinosaur, Utah; Verendrye, North Dakota; Casa Grande, Arizona; Scott's Bluff, Nebraska; Yucca House, Col.; Fossil Cycad, So. Dak.; Carlsbad (limestone) Cave, N. Mex.; Aztec Ruin, N. Mex.; Hovenweep, Utah-Col.; Pipe Springs, Ariz.; Craters of the Moon, Idaho; Wupatki, Ariz.

Twelve other national monuments in national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Nine other national monuments are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. These are: Big Hole Battlefield, Montana; Cabrillo, California; Mound City group, Ohio; Fort Wood, N. Y. (site of Statue of Liberty); Castle Pinckney, S. C.; Fort Pulaski, Ga.; Fort Marion, Florida; Fort Matanzas, Florida; and Meriweather Lewis, Tennessee.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

The name of the forest is first, the name of the State in which located is second, the figures show area in acres.

Revised by the National Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, which controls the Federal Forests.

Absaroka, Mont., 841,086.
Alabama, Ala., 105,054.
Allegheny, Pa., 103,265.
Angeles, Cal., 829,499.
Apache, Ariz.-N. M., 1,564,218.
Arapaho, Col., 635,900.
Arkansas, Ark., 663,378.
Ashley, Utah-Wyo., 986,199.
Beartooth, Mont., 659,919.
Beaverhead, Mont., 1,339,273.
Benning, Ga., 78,560.
Bighorn, Wyo., 1,125,632.
Bitterroot, Mont., 1,047,071.
Blackfeet, Mont., 836,967.
Black Hills, S. D.-Wyo., 626,441.
Boise, Idaho, 1,062,693.
Cabinet, Mont., 829,077.
Cache, Idaho-Utah, 776,952.
California, Cal., 820,105.
Caribou, Idaho-Wyo., 704,569.
Carson, N. M., 1,067,092.
Cascade, Ore., 1,023,510.
Challis, Idaho, 1,253,519.
Chelan, Wash., 1,835,855.
Cherokee, Ga.-N.C.-Tenn., 211,824.
Chugach, Alaska, 4,792,060.
Clearwater, Idaho, 785,376.
Cleveland, Cal., 549,575.
Cochetopa, Col., 908,787.
Coconino, Ariz., 1,716,896.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 661,692.
Colorado, Col., 828,403.
Columbia, Wash., 764,926.
Colville, Wash., 746,135.
Coronado, Ariz.-N. M., 1,461,429.
Crater, Ore.-Cal., 853,267.
Crook, Ariz., 1,398,814.
Custer, Mont.-S. D., 590,793.
Datil, N. M., 1,754,161.
Deerlodge, Mont., 829,158.
Deschutes, Ore., 1,294,743.
Dix, N. J., 6,785.
Dixie, Utah, 852,208.
Eldorado, Cal.-Nev., 552,918.
Eustis, Va., 4,220.
Fishlake, Utah, 1,362,600.
Flathead, Mont., 1,721,478.
Florida, Fla., 342,771.
Fremont, Ore., 849,264.
Gallatin, Mont., 575,189.
Gila, N. M., 1,596,215.
Grand Mesa, Col., 659,264.
Gunnison, Col., 905,156.
Harney, S. D., 508,701.
Hayden, Wyo.-Col., 393,863.
Helena, Mont., 681,291.
Holy Cross, Col., 1,124,329.
Humboldt, Nev., 1,324,170.
Humphreys, Va., 3,184.
Idaho, Idaho, 1,856,722.
Inyo, Cal.-Nev., 1,697,126.
Jackson, S. C., 20,225.
Jefferson, Mont., 1,040,636.
Kaibab, Ariz., 769,894.
Kaniksu, Wash.-Idaho, 444,481.
Klamath, Cal.-Ore., 1,533,980.
Knox, Ky., 22,660.
Kootenai, Mont., 1,331,513.
La Sal., Utah-Col., 530,922.
Lassen, Cal., 943,366.
Leadville, Col., 927,444.
Lee, Va., 7,177.
Lemhi, Idaho., 1,354,747.
Lewis and Clark, Mont., 810,731.
Lincoln, N. M., 1,114,127.
Lolo, Mont., 850,677.
Luquillo, P. Rico, 12,443.
Madison, Mont., 931,020.
Malheur, Ore., 1,048,666.
Manti, Utah, 723,897.
Manzano, N. M., 668,051.
McClellan, Ala., 15,350.
Meade, Md., 4,725.
Medicine Bow, Wyo., 550,911.
Michigan, Mich., 126,762.
Minidoka, Idaho-Utah, 591,199.
Minnesota, Minn., 190,945.
Missoula, Mont., 1,030,257.
Modoc, Cal., 1,462,532.
Mono, Cal.-Nev., 1,259,888.
Monongahela, Va.-W. Va., 170,902.
Montezuma, Cal., 696,583.
Mount Baker, Wash., 1,460,697.
Mount Hood, Ore., 1,058,879.
Nantahala, Ga.-N.C.-S.C., 226,086.
Natural Bridge, Va., 142,721.
Nebraska, Neb., 205,945.
Nevada, Nev., 1,175,222.
Nez Perce, Idaho, 1,658,759.
Ochoco, Ore., 717,994.
Olympic, Wash., 1,530,867.
Ozark, Ark., 299,909.
Payette, Idaho, 1,204,150.
Pend Oreille, Idaho. 674,579.
Pike, Col., 1,084,936.
Pine Plains, N. Y., 9,800.
Pisgah, N. C.-Tenn., 268,124.
Plumas, Cal., 1,109,864.
Powell, Utah, 1,050,462.
Prescott, Ariz., 1,164,968.
Rainier, Wash., 1,276,954.
Rio Grande, Col., 1,135,778.
Routt, Col., 748,558.
Saint Joe, Idaho, 551,170.
Salmon, Idaho, 1,664,026.
San Isabel, Col., 598,936.
San Juan, Col., 1,239,361.
Santa Barbara, Cal., 2,022,126.
Santa Fe, N. M., 1,270,450.
Santiam, Ore., 610,918.
Savanna, Ill., 10,710.
Sawtooth, Idaho, 1,158,259.
Selway, Idaho, 1,689,157.
Sequoia, Cal., 1,450,484.
Shasta, Cal., 853,786.
Shenandoah, Va.-W. Va., 362,387.
Shoshone, Wyo., 1,583,986.
Sierra, Cal., 1,493,400.
Siskiyou, Cal.-Ore., 1,362,167.
Sitgreaves, Ariz., 639,635.
Sinslaw, Ore., 547,436.
Snoqualmie, Wash., 689,574.
Stanislaus, Cal., 810,657.
Superior, Minn., 800,161.
Tahoe, Cal.-Nev., 514,159.
Targhee, Idaho-Wyo., 1,376,417.
Teton, Wyo., 1,880,812.
Tobyhanna, Pa., 20,870.
Toiyabe, Nev., 1,882,659.
Tongass, Alaska, 16,542,214.
Tonto, Ariz., 2,259,865.
Trinity, Cal., 1,410,027.
Tusayan, Ariz., 1,271,170.
Uinta, Utah, 1,076,978.
Umatilla, Ore.-Wash., 1,228,900.
Umpqua, Ore., 1,009,687.
Unaka, Tenn.-N.C.-Va., 152,195.
Uncompahgre, Col., 778,341.
Upton, N. Y., 6,154.
Wallowa, Ore., 957,240.
Wasatch, Utah, 608,261.
Washakie, Wyo., 860,326.
Weiser, Idaho, 565,945.
Wenatchee, Wash., 838,184.
White Mountain, N. H.-Me., 439,508.
White River, Col., 884,974.
Whitman, Ore., 1,319,035.
Wichita, Okla., 61,480.
Wyoming, Wyo., 1,667,549.
Total, United States, 158,395,056.

STATE FORESTS.

State Forests in the United States on April 1, 1924, had an area of 5,409,480 acres, and there are besides somewhat over 3,000,000 acres of other State-owned forest land.

New York has the largest acreage of State Forests with over 2,000,000 acres. Pennsylvania is second with 1,131,276 acres, Idaho is third with 685,000 acres and Michigan is fourth with 410,000 acres.

In a tabulation by States showing extent of other State-owned forest land Washington leads with 800,000 acres, Maine is second with 385,000, Montana is third with 363,000, and Minnesota and Michigan follow closely with 350,000 and 300,000 acres, respectively.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

(Contributed to the ALMANAC by the Bureau.)

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department manufactures all paper money of the Government, all stamps, including revenue stamps, all official checks, drafts, warrants, commissions, certificates, transportation requests, passports, and liquor permits.

Its appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, aggregated $10,356,677.69, an increase of 6.8 per cent. over the previous year but a decrease from the high figure of $13,965,233.57 in 1919.

The work is measured in the number of printed sheets delivered. The total number of sheets delivered for the year was 464,869,695 as compared with 431,868,658 in 1924 and 447,464,105 in 1919.

Of these sheets 206,059,563 were for currency, each sheet containing four notes, 26,927,000 were of U. S. notes, 122,206,000 were of silver certificates, 11,511,000 were of gold certificates, 14,499,035 were of national bank currency, and 30,916,500 were of Federal Reserve notes.

The total weight of this paper currency manufactured during the year would be about 1,288 tons. It would have loaded 32 40-ton freight cars. About half of these notes were one-dollar bills.

Of the total number of sheets 244,034,301 were of postage and other stamps. In a year 2,365 tons of stamps were manufactured, almost 60 carloads of them.

The other miscellaneous forms manufactured at this plant consumed 11,745,070 sheets, weighing about 165 tons, and would have made about 4 carloads.

The average number of employees during the year was 5,098. Of these 123 were in administrative offices, 211 were in the Engraving Division, 187 in the Wetting Division, 288 in the Plate Printing Division, 425 in the Numbering Division, 943 in the Examining Division, 459 in the Surface Printing Division, 323 in the Postage Stamp Division, 288 in the Engineering and Machine Shop Division, and the remainder miscellaneously assigned.

The major task of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the production of the paper money. It is all printed from steel engraved plates. Since steel engravings are now little used except in printing money, practically all of the steel engravers in the country work here and for one private agency engaged in the manufacture of money for other nations.

The engravings are transferred to flat plates which print eight notes at an impression. Four of these plates are placed on a flat-bed power press.

Paper specially made for the Government is used. The method of printing is such as is employed almost nowhere else.

Infinite care is taken that every note shall be perfect and that none of the distinctive paper is lost in the process of manufacture. Each note is subjected to scores of examinations.

The product becomes such as can be manufactured no place else except in this Government plant.

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The following data from "Bradstreet's Journal" show ruling prices on November 1 for commodities:

COMMODITIES.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1920.	1913.
FOODSTUFFS, ETC.						
Wheat, No. 2, red winter, in elevator, per bu.	$1.73	$1.64	$1.28	$1.3725	$2.38	$0.98
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bushel	.9687	1.1975	1.14	.845	1.33	.80
Oats, in elevator, per bushel	.485	.56	.515	.55	.66	.445
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bushel	.69	.83	.62	.65	1.07	.79
Rye, Western, per bushel	.895	1.28	.875	.98	1.99	.70
Flour, straight winter, per barrel	7.35	6.85	4.80	5.75	10.50	4.15
Beeves, best native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	13.00	10.50	11.40	12.50	17.25	9.70
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	8.00	6.50	8.00	7.00	7.50	5.15
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	10.90	8.75	7.30	8.05	15.10	8.00
Milk (New York), per quart	.15	.13	.12	.125	.131	.0505
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen	.52	.60	.63	.54	.72	.38
Beef, family, per barrel	23.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	25.00	19.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel	37.00	33.25	25.00	29.00	31.00	23.25
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb	.215	.1825	.115	.1375	.20	.1250
Hams, smoked, per lb	.24	.21	.21	.22	.37	.16
Lard, Western stem, per lb	.158	.16	.1355	.11	.1975	.1070
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb	.505	.41	.51	.50	.615	.32
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb	.27	.20	.265	.265	.285	.155
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel	20.00	32.00	28.00	32.00	25.00	22.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal	11.00	10.00	9.50	11.00	14.00	8.00
Coffee Rio, No. 7, per lb	.1937	.2275	.11	.1075	.0775	.1075
Sugar, granulated, per lb	.05	.0715	.086	.07	.13	.0435
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb	.27	.24	.24	.25	.20	.17
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon	.60	.71	.80	.57	.95	.35
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 lbs	1.86	1.79	1.82	1.59	1.27	1.08
Rice, domestic, good, per lb	.08	.075	.075	.0725	.13	.065
Beans (N. Y.), choice marrow, per 100 lbs	9.00	9.50	9.50	7.00	10.50	5.35
Peas, choice (N. Y.), per 100 lbs	11.00	10.00	6.25	6.50	10.00	3.00
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	8.00	2.50	4.00	2.75	3.50	2.10
Apples (State), per barrel	2.50	2.25	2.50	5.00	4.25	2.50
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s	9.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	2.00	5.50
Raisins, layer, per lb	.0725	.085	.09	.13	.245	.0725
HIDES, LEATHER, TEXTILES.						
Native steer hides, No. 1, per lb	.165	.16	.135	.225	.27	.1975
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb.	.36	.34	.32	.35	.52	.31
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb	.199	.236	.3125	.247	.25	.1410
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X. washed (Boston), per lb.	.55	.62	.53	.57	.65	.23
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb	6.80	5.85	8.05	8.40	6.45	3.875
Print Cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard	.0687	.07	.08	.08	.10	.04
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard	.1425	.1525	.165	.15	.20	.0825
METALS, COAL, OILS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bess'r hematite, per ton	4.55	5.65	6.45	5.95	7.45	4.40
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton	25.52	23.27	24.77	34.27	55.52	16.13
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton	35.00	35.50	40.00	40.00	55.00	22.00
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	55.00	28.00
Tin plate, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.75	9.00	3.40
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton	42.56	42.56	56.00	44.80	69.44	27.00
Silver, commercial bars (N. Y.), per ounce	.6975	.70	.63375	.9925	.995	.59625
Copper, electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb	.1475	.135	.12625	.13625	.185	.1650
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb	.0975	.0865	.0675	.068	.0775	.043375
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb	.6362	.53	.41875	.37	.435	.40
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 lbs	86.00	71.00	60.00	71.00	72.00	38.50
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton	13.50	11.54	11.10	10.35	10.46	5.25
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chicago, per ton	6.50	6.25	6.50	8.50	7.60	3.55
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.	8.00	3.00	3.75	7.50	16.50	1.90
Petroleum, crude, in bbls. (N. Y.), per bbl	3.15	2.75	2.50	3.00	6.10	2.50
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	.13	.13	.14	.15	.19	.0875
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per lb	.0812	.08625	.10	.075	.095	.0694
NAVAL STORES AND BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per bbl	15.00	7.55	5.40	6.80	11.40	3.60
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal.	1.0575	.795	.91	1.555	1.275	.42
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per bbl	.....	3.75	3.50	2.89	4.50	2.20
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M	17.50	17.00	20.00	15.00	18.00	6.00
Lime, Eastern common, barrel	3.30	3.75	4.60	3.75	5.20	.92
Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per bbl	2.90	3.00	3.20	3.20	4.10	.....
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg	2.65	2.75	3.00	2.70	4.25	1.90
Glass, window, 10x15, per box 50 sq. feet	2.98	3.25	3.61	3.61	7.12	2.14
Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M	57.00	50.00	55.50	58.50	70.00	25.00
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide, random, per M	39.00	45.00	46.00	38.00	66.00	24.00
CHEMICALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Bicarbonate soda, American, per lb	.0241	.0225	.0225	.0215	.02875	.0110
Borax, crystals, per lb	.0475	.0475	.055	.055	.0875	.04
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per lb	.27	.25	.26	.40	.16	.0875
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon	.....	4.93	4.79	4.75	5.00	2.50
Opium, per lb	12.00	12.00	8.00	6.75	7.50	5.70
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce	.50	.50	.50	.50	.90	.23
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per lb.	.26	.22	.27	.28	.30	.0970
Paper, news, roll, per lb	.0365	.0365	.04	.04	.11	.0225
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 lbs	1.50	1.35	1.45	1.35	1.95	1.05
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton (2,000 lbs.)	33.00	38.00	48.00	40.00	33.00	22.00

COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Index numbers with 1913 average as 100. By U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

YEAR.	Relative Price.	YEAR.	Relative Price.	YEAR.	Relative Price.	YEAR.	Relative Price.	YEAR.	Relative Price.
1890	70	1897	65	1904	76	1911	92	1918	168
1891	71	1898	67	1905	76	1912	98	1919	186
1892	69	1899	68	1906	79	1913	100	1920	203
1893	71	1900	69	1907	82	1914	102	1921	153
1894	68	1901	72	1908	84	1915	101	1922	142
1895	67	1902	75	1909	89	1916	114	1923	146
1896	65	1903	75	1910	93	1917	146	1924	146

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND RESOURCES.

Year.	B'ks	Capital.	Deposits.	Total Resources.	Year.	B'ks	Capital.	Deposits.	Total Resources.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Dols.*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Dols.*
1880..	2,045	454,606,073	833,701,034	2,035,493	1905..	5,336	768,114,231	3,783,658,404	7,327,805
1885..	2,616	520,752,720	1,106,376,517	2,421,852	1906..	5,685	779,544,247	4,055,873,637	7,784,228
1886..	2,686	527,777,898	1,146,246,911	2,474,544	1907..	6,017	837,002,528	4,322,880,141	8,476,501
1887..	2,819	542,959,709	1,285,076,979	2,629,314	1908..	6,562	901,384,244	4,374,551,208	8,714,064
1888..	2,993	567,840,644	1,292,342,471	2,731,448	1909..	6,788	919,143,825	4,898,576,696	9,471,732
1889..	3,120	588,391,497	1,442,137,979	2,937,976	1910..	6,984	963,457,519	5,287,216,312	9,896,624
1890..	3,214	607,428,365	1,521,745,665	3,061,770	1911..	7,163	1,008,180,225	5,477,991,156	10,383,048
1891..	3,477	643,680,165	1,535,058,569	3,113,415	1912..	7,307	1,031,383,425	5,825,461,163	10,861,763
1892..	3,641	671,493,123	1,753,339,680	3,493,794	1913..	7,404	1,051,720,675	5,953,461,551	10,036,919
1893..	3,730	682,975,512	1,556,761,230	3,213,261	1914..	7,453	1,053,978,175	6,268,692,430	11,482,190
1894..	3,764	681,129,704	1,677,801,201	3,422,096	1915..	7,500	1,068,577,080	6,611,281,822	11,795,685
1895..	3,735	664,712,365	1,736,022,107	3,470,553	1916..	7,571	1,066,208,875	8,143,048,000	13,926,868
1896..	3,638	655,960,855	1,668,314,508	3,353,797	1917..	7,589	1,081,670,000	9,521,648,000	16,151,040
1897..	3,659	647,402,875	1,770,480,563	3,563,408	1918..	7,691	1,098,264,000	10,437,433,000	17,839,502
1898..	3,589	628,885,895	2,023,357,160	3,977,675	1919..	7,762	1,115,507,000	15,924,865,000	20,739,550
1899..	3,572	610,426,625	2,522,157,509	4,708,833	1920..	8,019	1,224,166,000	17,155,421,000	23,411,253
1900..	3,571	603,396,550	2,458,092,758	4,944,165	1921..	8,154	1,273,880,000	15,142,331,000	20,517,862
1901..	3,765	622,366,094	2,941,837,429	5,675,910	1922..	8,249	1,307,216,000	16,320,564,000	20,706,010
1902..	4,131	659,608,169	3,098,875,722	6,008,754	1923..	8,241	1,328,891,000	16,897,980,000	21,511,766
1903..	4,451	688,817,835	3,200,993,509	6,286,935	1924..	8,085	1,334,011,000	18,347,837,000	22,565,919
1904..	4,914	746,365,438	3,312,439,842	6,655,988	1925..	8,072	1,369,435,000	19,909,669,000	24,350,863

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATISTICS.

Year.	Earnings. Gross.	Earnings. Net.	Dividends Paid.	Year.	Earnings. Gross.	Earnings. Net.	Dividends Paid.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1915.....	2,110,107	168,828	217,463	1921.....	122,864,605	82,087,225	6,119,673
1916.....	5,217,937	2,750,998	1,742,774	1922.....	50,490,739	16,497,736	6,307,035
1917.....	16,128,339	9,579,607	6,801,726	1923.....	50,708,566	12,711,286	6,552,717
1918.....	67,584,417	52,716,310	5,540,684	1924.....	38,340,449	3,718,180	6,682,496
1919.....	102,380,583	78,367,504	5,011,832				
1920.....	181,297,338	149,294,774	5,654,018	Tot. 1914-24.	637,198,954	407,582,161	50,630,418

The earnings and dividends of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year.	Earnings. Gross.	Earnings. Net.	Dividends Paid.	Year.	Earnings. Gross.	Earnings. Net.	Dividends Paid.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1915.....	331,108	80,402	.....	1921.....	34,704,939	26,093,832	1,608,721
1916.....	971,026	414,064	127,113	1922.....	11,341,319	3,721,593	1,652,138
1917.....	4,929,214	3,078,481	1,942,819	1923.....	11,413,183	3,043,679	1,749,239
1918.....	25,314,736	21,662,917	1,195,026	1924.....	8,569,350	616,852	1,796,530
1919.....	35,332,412	27,959,619	1,291,047				
1920.....	60,525,321	53,128,130	1,477,096	Tot. 1914-24.	193,446,535	139,595,280	12,839,729

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN 1924.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Dividends Paid.	Transfers to Surplus.	Drawn From Sur.
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
Boston	2,559,016	470,422	477,798	.....	7,376
New York	8,569,350	616,852	1,796,530	.....	1,179,678
Philadelphia	2,915,846	747,092	615,135	$131,957	.....
Cleveland	3,770,689	*a*473,153	756,152	.....	1,229,305
Richmond	2,210,240	379,791	351,251	28,540	.....
Atlanta	1,907,121	272,656	272,656	.....	.....
Chicago	5,202,169	909,123	909,123	.....	.....
St. Louis	1,688,143	203,937	304,976	.....	101,039
Minneapolis	1,609,070	329,102	202,828	12,628	.....
Kansas City	2,262,910	*a*253,182	265,697	.....	518,879
Dallas	2,157,964	265,024	249,789	15,235	.....
San Francisco	3,487,931	250,516	480,561	.....	230,045
Total	38,340,449	3,718,180	6,682,496	188,360	3,266,322

a Deficit in earnings before payment of dividends.

"Net earnings" mean those available for dividends, surplus and franchise tax.

CONDITION OF TRUST COMPANIES IN THE U. S. AS OF JUNE 30.

Compiled by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York and published in the twenty-first annual edition of their volume, "Trust Companies of the United States."

Resources.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Stocks & Bonds	2,516,687,900	2,639,112,056	3,009,073 626	3,294,704,552	3,510,133,953	3,877,248,744
Lcans, nts., mtgs.	7,206,332,433	7,094,349,276	6,987,441,587	8 241,539,292	8,920,780,514	10,240,804,286
Cash on hand & in banks	1,828,417,216	1,713,947,861	1,968,089,063	2,103,763,761	2,636,048 227	2,930,880,806
Real estate	286,806,117	328,487,331	370,681,046	429,354,303	487,599,779	531,938,301
Other resources	613,633 914	547,533 988	404,335 409	372,098,741	470,939,802	564,801,362
Total	12,451,877,583	12,323,430,513	12,739,620,733	14,441,460,649	16,025,502,275	18,145,673,500

Liabilities.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Capital	716,728,954	822,648,604	810,262,013	910,971,214	974,197,916	1,021,167,947
Surp., und. prof.	832,274,202	854,035,376	918,150,843	984,413,231	1,107,527,071	1,221,845,408
Deposits	9,764,751,348	9,554,012,518	10,470,477,813	11,828,983,410	13,289,148,679	15,097,778,497
Other liabilities	1,138,123,077	1,092,734,013	540,730,052	717,092,794	654,628,609	804,881,646
Total	12,451,887,583	12,323,430,513	12,739,620,733	14,441,460,649	16,025,502,275	18,145,673,500

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1924; JUNE 30, 1925.

(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

ITEM.	June 30, 1924—8,085 Banks.	June 30, 1925—8,072 Banks.
RESOURCES.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)	11,978,728,000	12,674,067,000
Overdrafts	10,075,000	9,352,000
Customers' liability account of acceptances	135,829,000	176,583,000
United States Government securities owned	2,481,778,000	2,536,767,000
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc	2,660,550,000	3,193,677,000
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	532,728,000	585,267,000
Other real estate owned	104,630,000	111,191,000
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,198,670,000	1,326,864,000
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection	397,340,000	466,787,000
Cash in vault	345,219,000	359,605,000
Amount due from national banks	1,099,763,000	1,096,768,000
Amount due from other banks, bankers, and trust companies, etc	345,020,000	403,366,000
Exchanges for clearing house	925,568,000	988,294,000
Checks on other banks in the same place	75,925,000	80,727,000
Outside checks and other cash items	69,687,000	69,517,000
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	37,129,000	33,038,000
Other and total	22,565,919,000	24,350,863,000
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	1,334,011,000	1,369,435,000
Surplus fund	1,080,578,000	1,118,928,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	501,656,000	481,711,000
National bank notes outstanding	729,686,000	648,494,000
Due to Federal reserve banks	26,445,000	30,740,000
Amount due to national banks	1,035,000,000	1,028,168,000
Amount due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies, etc	1,759,556,000	1,827,492,000
Certified checks outstanding	226,714,000	224,089,000
Cashier's checks outstanding	323,621,000	336,167,000
Total deposits	18,347,837,000	19,909,669,000
United States Government securities borrowed	32,542,000	21,684,000
Bonds and securities (other than United States) borrowed	2,565,000	3,530,000
Bills payable (other than rediscounts)	143,847,000	245,107,000
Notes and bills rediscounted, etc	196,778,000	233,874,000
Letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	9,456,000	12,127,000
Acceptances executed for customers	131,411,000	164,569,000
Acceptances executed by other banks	17,381,000	28,773,000
Other and total	22,565,919,000	24,350,863,000

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS, BY CLASSES, JUNE 30, 1925.

ITEM.	Central Reserve City Banks (47 Banks).	Other Reserve City Banks (369 Banks).	Country Banks (7,656 Banks).	Total 8,072 Banks).
RESOURCES.	1,000 *Dollars.*	1,000 *Dollars.*	1,000 *Dollars.*	1,000 *Dollars.*
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)	2,694,922	3,994,646	5,984,499	12,674,067
Customers' liability account of acceptances	112,426	59,285	4,872	176,583
United States Government securities, etc	589,021	780,100	1,167,646	2,536,767
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc	470,515	715,656	2,007,506	3,193,677
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	57,552	188,469	339,246	585,267
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	422,440	431,989	472,435	1,326,864
Items with Federal reserve banks in proc. of coll.	108,913	283,298	74,576	466,787
Cash in vault	40,428	87,353	231,824	359,605
Amount due from national banks	70,085	376,449	650,234	1,096,768
Amount due from other banks, etc., in U. S.	66,362	201,123	135,881	403,366
Exchanges for clearing house	777,829	175,790	34,675	988,294
Checks on other banks in the same place	39,336	18,013	23,378	80,727
Outside checks and other cash items	10,493	37,447	21,577	69,517
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,492	7,341	24,205	33,038
Other and total	5,612,580	7,447,406	11,290,877	24,350,863
LIABILITIES.				
Capital stock paid in	231,100	398,413	739,922	1,369,435
Surplus fund	270,130	306,895	541,903	1,118,928
Undiv. profits less exp., int., and tax. paid	123,070	126,477	232,164	481,711
National-bank notes outstanding	29,124	143,938	475,432	648,494
Amount due to Federal reserve banks	.....	8,342	22,398	30,740
Amount due to national banks	398,571	531,549	98,048	1,028,168
Amount due to banks, etc., and abroad	761,899	803,379	262,214	1,827,492
Certified checks outstanding	187,649	19,175	17,265	224,089
Cashiers' checks outstanding	222,458	65,982	47,727	336,167
Demand deposits	2,665,590	3,374,982	4,389,682	10,430,254
Time deposits (including postal-savings deposits)	388,800	1,367,011	4,167,847	5,924,658
United States deposits	13,355	62,830	31,916	108,101
United States Government securities borrowed	2,345	10,039	9,300	21,684
Bonds and securities other than U. S. borrowed	.....	856	2,674	3,530
Bills payable (incl. money bor. other than redis).	73,520	58,010	113,577	245,107
Notes and bills rediscounted	70,235	59,099	104,540	233,874
Acceptances executed for customers	101,258	59,150	4,161	164,569
Other and total	5,612,580	7,447,406	11,290,877	24,350,863

GASOLINE AND MOVIES MAKE BANK NOTES HUM.

When a man goes out nowadays in his auto or takes somebody to the movies he needs small bills for quick change and this, Government officials say, is why Uncle Sam now engraves and publishes over 420,000,000 one-dollar bills a year, as against 60,000,000 in 1900, when gas and films were not prevalent.

When the new dollar bills leave the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, they are wrapped in packages, each containing 4,000. Such a package weighs twelve pounds. 50,000 one-dollar bills in a sack would weigh 150 pounds.

A million dollar bills would weigh a ton and one-half.

This year's output of one-dollar bills will weigh 792 tons. It would take 500 teams of horses hitched to farm wagons to haul it.

BANK CLEARINGS IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1900	51,964,588,572	6,811,052,828	4,679,455,332	6,299,128,611	1,017,115,942
1910	102,553,959,100	14,031,258,900	7,760,336,900	8,414,461,900	2,268,678,600
1911	92,420,120,000	13,821,387,000	7,683,683,000	8,306,738,000	2,372,725,000
1912	96,672,301,000	14,864,498,000	7,878,577,000	8,865,807,000	2,621,035,000
1913	98,121,520,000	16,018,176,000	8,543,472,000	8,326,228,000	2,666,628,000
1914	89,760,345,000	16,139,932,000	8,231,518,000	7,866,664,000	2,544,227,000
1915	90,842,708,000	15,404,167,000	7,968,006,000	7,481,341,000	2,583,278,000
1916	147,180,709,000	19,129,452,000	12,018,127,000	10,180,120,000	3,186,602,000
1917	181,534,031,000	24,452,469,000	16,423,891,000	12,188,355,000	4,525,154,000
1918	174,524,179,000	25,641,871,000	18,928,044,000	14,781,325,000	5,390,920,000
1919	214,703,444,000	28,223,025,000	21,320,246,000	16,990,409,000	6,703,134,000
1920	252,338,249,000	32,845,595,000	25,035,910,000	19,570,085,000	8,272,028,000
1921	204,082,339,000	27,400,214,000	21,391,902,000	14,932,520,000	6,909,050,000
1922	213,326,386,000	27,102,207,000	21,514,198,000	15,630,440,000	7,056,594,000
1923	214,621,431,000	30,899,662,000	24,619,000,000	19,068,369,000	7,917,589,000
1924	235,498,649,000	31,180,704,000	25,063,291,000	20,526,622,000	8,297,725,000
1925	276,873,935,000	34,727,982,000	28,285,776,000	21,974,044,000	9,023,922,000

	Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Pittsburgh.	Detroit.	Cleveland.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1900	738,817,138	1,656,343,626	1,189,590,102	424,771,513	417,838,383
1910	2,618,735,000	3,704,263,700	2,604,069,500	891,802,300	992,803,500
1911	2,591,012,000	3,827,444,000	2,539,143,000	943,717,000	1,001,569,000
1912	2,630,704,000	3,978,870,000	2,687,970,000	1,087,893,000	1,101,007,000
1913	2,844,634,000	4,122,115,000	2,951,861,000	1,286,942,000	1,271,232,000
1914	2,831,768,000	4,050,824,000	2,725,372,000	1,385,575,000	1,271,067,000
1915	3,615,489,000	3,883,252,000	2,527,701,000	1,358,216,000	1,368,429,000
1916	4,507,986,000	4,947,429,000	3,216,124,000	2,020,598,000	2,134,768,000
1917	6,736,042,000	6,546,438,000	3,939,322,000	2,736,099,000	2,723,466,000
1918	9,874,645,000	7,789,456,000	5,025,118,000	2,968,353,000	4,128,765,000
1919	11,036,406,000	8,065,368,000	6,998,946,000	4,032,443,000	5,104,301,000
1920	12,318,929,000	8,557,096,000	8,549,277,000	5,063,224,000	6,755,509,000
1921	8,274,868,000	6,485,028,000	8,047,466,000	4,888,268,000	5,329,086,000
1922	6,728,345,000	6,587,896,000	6,538,949,000	5,074,622,000	4,732,214,000
1923	7,009,938,000	7,190,929,000	8,039,[illegible]8,000	5,446,116,000	5,447,342,000
1924	6,474,144,000	7,115,670,000	8,002,869,000	7,219,610,000	5,392,576,000
1925	6,957,535,000	7,503,507,000	8,628,007,000	8,015,284,000	5,859,734,000

	Baltimore.	Minneapolis.	Cincinnati.	New Orleans.	Louisville.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1900	1,072,172,396	583,193,116	792,434,950	500,671,071	414,413,359
1910	1,586,091,900	1,179,569,300	1,277,996,900	987,504,300	683,370,800
1911	1,740,368,000	1,063,638,000	1,276,279,000	1,024,366,000	679,696,000
1912	1,893,003,000	1,109,627,000	1,347,123,000	1,031,673,000	707,977,000
1913	2,011,447,000	1,326,146,000	1,329,668,000	1,002,063,000	711,508,000
1914	1,899,411,000	1,318,336,000	1,331,589,000	974,437,000	706,840,000
1915	1,727,833,000	1,327,106,000	1,274,149,000	848,763,000	671,018,000
1916	2,192,008,000	1,465,000,000	1,658,175,000	1,180,040,000	906,755,000
1917	2,233,071,000	1,617,563,000	2,014,284,000	1,799,857,000	1,001,822,000
1918	2,905,072,000	1,759,854,000	2,579,635,000	2,576,655,000	1,137,579,000
1919	4,196,983,000	2,263,056,000	3,047,801,000	2,890,884,000	993,855,000
1920	4,843,326,000	3,521,955,000	3,567,833,000	3,562,716,000	1,153,048,000
1921	4,077,724,000	3,659,010,000	2,975,923,000	2,391,388,000	1,249,357,000
1922	3,830,961,000	3,266,626,000	2,888,682,000	2,266,898,000	1,277,749,000
1923	4,141,820,000	3,676,232,000	3,419,567,000	2,647,808,000	1,534,040,000
1924	4,945,167,000	3,665,027,000	3,322,525,000	2,997,558,000	1,569,027,000
1925	5,573,756,000	4,601,381,000	3,616,728,000	3,111,495,000	1,731,217,000

TOTAL BANK CLEARINGS IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.	Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.	Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.
1901	90	114,819,792,086	1910	137	168,986,664,000	1918	185	321,492,180,000
1902	97	115,892,198,634	1911	140	159,508,005,000	1919	191	387,091,941,000
1903	98	113,963,298,913	1912	151	168,200,926,000	1920	201	463,020,250,000
1904	103	102,356,435,047	1913	162	173,193,009,000	1921	216	376,779,895,000
1905	112	140,612,554,199	1914	163	163,849,811,000	1922	204	380,492,992,000
1906	112	157,681,259,999	1915	163	163,174,137,000	1923	218	411,251,633,000
1907	114	154,476,830,537	1916	173	242,235,794,000	1924	217	438,778,113,000
1908	114	126,149,334,200	1917	184	303,997,997,000	1925	236	505,298,883,000
1909	123	158,877,192,100						

NEW CHARTERS AND CAPITAL ISSUES.

In 1924, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, charters were granted to business concerns with an authorized capital of $9,154,719,650, which compared with previous years as follows: (1923) $8,415,105,719; (1922) $8,400,153,390; (1921) $7,959,111,400.

New capital issues of securities in 1924, according to the same authority, totaled $3,219,146,200, as compared with $3,601,438,300 in 1923; $3,423,948,320, in 1922; and $2,624,868,900 in 1921.

GROWTH OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(By H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Sec. of U. S. League of Local Building and Loan Associations.)

Year.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	Annual Ave. Due Each Member.	Year.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	Annual Ave. Due Each Member.
1900	5,356	1,495,136	$571,366,628	$382.15	1917	7,269	3,838,612	$1,769,142,175	$460.37
1910	5,869	2,169,893	931,867,175	429.45	1918	7,484	4,011,401	1,898,344,346	473.23
1911	6,099	2,332,829	1,030,687,031	441.81	1919	7,788	4,289,326	2,126,620,390	495.80
1912	6,273	2,516,936	1,137,600,648	451.98	1920	8,633	4,962,919	2,519,914,971	507.75
1913	6,429	2,836,433	1,248,479,139	440.16	1921	9,255	5,809,888	2,890,764,621	497.56
1914	6,616	3,103,935	1,357,707,900	437.41	1922	10,009	6,364,144	3,342,530,953	486.95
1915	6,806	3,334,899	1,484,205,875	445.05	1923	10,744	7,202,880	3,942,939,880	547.13
1916	7,072	3,568,432	1,598,628,136	447.98	1924	11,844	8,554,352	4,765,937,197	557.14

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS.

The following table shows the total amounts loaned in the different States by Federal Land Banks and Joint Stock Land Banks from their origin up to Aug 31, 1925.

STATES	Loans Closed by Federal Land Banks.		Loans Closed by Joint Stock Land Banks.		Total Loans Closed by Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks.	
	Number.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	2,487	6,959,350	.....	.....	2,487	6,959,350
New Hampshire	516	1,152,175	.....	.....	516	1,152,175
Vermont	1,012	2,892,200	.....	.....	1,012	2,892,200
Massachusetts	1,442	3,997,605	.....	.....	1,442	3,997,605
Rhode Island	117	373,050	.....	.....	117	373,050
Connecticut	1,275	4,311,750	.....	.....	1,275	4,311,750
New York	5,745	19,345,840	1,037	6,369,400	6,782	25,715,240
New Jersey	1,016	4,010,950	299	1,614,100	1,315	5,625,050
Virginia	10,963	29,804,433	1,163	6,740,500	12,126	36,544,933
Maryland	1,005	3,984,500	295	1,937,900	1,300	5,922,400
Delaware	109	374,000	.....	.....	109	374,000
Pennsylvania	5,081	13,640,000	1,261	5,318,000	6,342	18,958,100
West Virginia	3,173	6,399,950	1,820	6,091,250	4,993	12,491,200
North Carolina	10,624	21,400,350	6,023	22,907,900	16,647	44,308,250
South Carolina	6,555	18,917,170	1,664	9,773,900	8,219	28,691,070
Georgia	9,608	23,113,810	764	4,061,800	10,372	27,175,610
Florida	3,830	7,117,719	.....	.....	3,830	7,117,719
Tennessee	9,591	24,288 000	733	3,252,500	10,324	27,540,500
Kentucky	7,789	24,996,200	1,966	12,290,200	9,755	37,286,400
Indiana	10,553	38,348,400	6,415	37,169,984	16,968	75,518,384
Ohio	5,288	20,774,900	4,950	24,999,650	10,238	45,774,550
Alabama	16,373	36,042,470	456	3,584,800	16,829	39,627,270
Louisiana	12,485	30,652,565	48	987,600	12,533	31,550,165
Mississippi	24,008	47,166,120	342	5,958,250	24,350	53,124,370
Illinois	5,655	26,002,305	7,493	64,650,245	13,148	90,652,550
Missouri	8,953	28,523,560	3,535	29,020,910	12,488	57,544,470
Arkansas	14,802	25,448,310	922	9,358,600	15,724	34,806,910
North Dakota	10,566	41,427,900	780	4,633,100	11,346	46,061,000
Minnesota	9,350	40,363,200	4,435	40,005,284	13,785	80,368,484
Wisconsin	7,514	29,367,900	1,114	5,689,050	8,628	35,056,950
Michigan	8,577	21,953,500	1,102	5,512,800	9,679	27,466,300
Iowa	8,075	62,277,350	7,648	97,349,745	15,723	159,627,095
Nebraska	8,496	44,500,890	2,755	26,391,890	11,251	70,892,780
South Dakota	5,559	26,978,050	1,665	14,393,920	7,224	41,371,970
Wyoming	2,458	7,635,200	589	4,726,900	3,047	12,362,100
Kansas	9,777	41,018,550	4,181	28,766,800	13,958	69,788,350
Oklahoma	7,442	20,562,100	934	5,467,350	8,376	26,029,450
Colorado	8,780	26,140,700	395	2,845,900	9,175	28,986,600
New Mexico	5,268	11,342,900	.....	.....	5,268	11,342,900
Texas	42,337	122,812,291	6,283	51,171,161	48,620	173,983,452
California	7,512	27,618,300	1,569	20,397,450	9,081	48,015,750
Utah	4,962	15,841,000	146	720,300	5,108	16,561,300
Nevada	212	800,400	24	430,200	236	1,230,600
Arizona	1,387	5,705,800	246	1,842,800	1,633	7,548,600
Idaho	7,304	26,073,195	506	2,520,000	7,810	28,593,195
Montana	8,170	24,399,190	348	2,075,900	8,518	26,475,090
Oregon	6,922	23,427,780	828	9,871,850	7,750	33,299,630
Washington	12,284	33,996,920	176	2,048,200	12,460	36,045,120
Porto Rico	2,181	6,583,100	.....	.....	2,181	6,583,100
Total	368,188	1,130,863.898	76,910	582,861,189	445,098	1,713,725,087

CONDITION OF FEDERAL AND JOINT STOCK LAND BANKS, AUG. 31, 1925.

ASSETS.	Federal.	Joint Stock.
Net mortgage loans	$985,159,949.68	$513,993,854.62
Interest accrued but not yet due on mortgage loans	17,978,311.66	9,424,223.86
United States Government bonds and securities	27,589,004.25	27,290,159.54
Interest accrued but not yet due on bonds and securities	304,252.95	323,449.62
Other interest accrued but not yet due	61,335.81	173,285.23
Cash on hand and in banks	11,068,034.05	12,641,373.22
Notes receivable, acceptances, etc	1,937,271.49	2,453,336.80
Accounts receivable	749,396.52	1,193,270.61
Installments matured (in process of collection)	1,347,552.37	1,309,730.84
Banking houses	2,033,982.97	1,006,985.00
Furniture and fixtures	265,843.12	184,000.65
Sheriffs' certificates, judgments, etc. (subject to redemption)	4,084,961.26	.....
Real estate	.....	2,766,346.58
Total assets	$1,053,021,092.00	$573,958,851.55

LIABILITIES.	Federal.	Joint Stock.
Farm Loan bonds outstanding	$971,327,155.00	$506,098,900.00
Interest accrued but not yet due on Farm Loan bonds	11,781,027.23	7,584,684.55
Notes payable	232,005.05	4,917,400.00
Accounts payable	.....	315,484.19
Other interest accrued but not yet due	13,283.74	86,003.77
Due borrowers on uncompleted loans	337,038.67	1,243,246.37
Amortization installments paid in advance	1,463,573.64	1,022,163.58
Farm Loan bond coupons outstanding (not presented)	993,604.91	754,018.25
Dividends declared but unpaid	840,912.30	49,235.78
Total liabilities	$987,816,857.45	$524,827,095.76
Net worth	65,104,234.55	49,130,855.79
	$1,053,021,092.00	$573,958,851.55

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

(The Farm Loan Board and Bureau are at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)

The members of the Federal Farm Loan Board as of Nov. 15, 1925, were: *Chairman (ex-officio)*—Andrew W. Mellon; *Farm Loan Commissioner*—Robert A. Cooper.

Other members—John H. Guill jr., Elmer S. Landes, Lewis J. Pettijohn, Edward E. Jones, Albert C. Williams.

Secretary—A. D. Bright.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 30.	Interest Bearing Debt.	Annual Interest Charge.	Interest Per Cap.	Matured Debt.	Non-Interest Bearing Debt.	Total Gross Debt.	Net Public Debt.	Net Debt Per Capita
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1900.....	1,023,478,860	33,545,130	0.44	1,176,320	238,761,733	1,263,416,913	1,060,421,186	13.90
1901.....	987,141,040	29,789,153	0.38	1,415,620	233,015,585	1,221,572,245	995,067,645	12.80
1902.....	931,070,340	27,542,946	0.35	1,280,160	245,680,157	1,178,031,357	920,944,348	11.64
1903.....	914,541,410	25,541,573	0.32	1,205,090	243,659,413	1,159,405,913	871,570,845	10.83
1904.....	895,157,440	24,176,745	0.29	1,970,920	239,130,656	1,136,259,016	920,973,226	11.25
1905.....	895,158,340	24,176,781	0.29	1,370,245	235,838,510	1,132,357,095	943,588,069	11.33
1906.....	895,159,140	23,248,064	0.27	1,128,135	246,235,695	1,142,522,970	909,967,519	10.75
1907.....	894,834,280	21,628,914	0.25	1,086,815	251,257,098	1,147,178,193	817,359,844	9.50
1908.....	897,503,990	21,101,197	0.24	4,130,015	276,056,398	1,177,690,403	866,585,436	9.90
1909.....	913,317,490	21,275,602	0.23	2,883,855	232,114,027	1,148,315,372	959,589,644	10.79
1910.....	913,317,490	21,275,602	0.23	2,124,895	231,497,584	1,146,939,969	970,432,909	10.74
1911.....	915,353,190	21,336,673	0.23	1,879,830	236,751,917	1,153,984,937	945,299,603	10.06
1912.....	963,776,770	22,787,084	0.24	1,760,450	228,301,285	1,193,838,505	964,811,807	10.09
1913.....	965,706,610	22,835,330	0.24	1,659,550	225,681,585	1,193,047,745	927,068,121	9.52
1914.....	967,953,310	22,891,498	0.23	1,552,560	218,729,530	1,188,235,400	950,593,142	9.60
1915.....	969,759,090	22,936,642	0.23	1,507,260	219,997,718	1,191,264,068	1,027,379,778	10.14
1916.....	971,562,590	23,084,636	0.23	1,473,100	252,109,878	1,225,145,568	1,006,281,572	9.82
1917.....	2,712,549,476	83,625,481	0.82	14,232,230	248,836,878	2,975,618,585	1,908,635,224	18.33
1918.....	11,985,882,436	466,256,885	4.50	20,242,550	237,503,733	12,243,628,719	10,924,281,355	103.19
1919.....	25,234,496,274	1,052,333,621	10.02	11,109,370	236,428,775	25,482,034,419	24,479,302,376	230.64
1920.....	24,061,095,361	1,016,592,219	9.55	6,747,700	230,075,350	24,297,918,412	24,330,889,731	228.64
1921.....	23,737,352,080	1,029,434,649	9.52	10,939,620	227,958,908	23,976,250,608	23,813,547,431	220.32
1922.....	22,711,035,587	991,000,759	9.03	25,250,880	227,792,723	22,964,079,191	22,996,416,115	209.55
1923.....	22,007,590,754	1,055,923,690	9.49	98,172,160	243,924,843	22,349,707,365	22,155,886,403	199.12
1924.....	20,981,586,430	940,602,013	8.39	30,241,250	239,292,747	21,250,812,989	21,015,401,508	187.56
1925.....	20,210,906,914	881,806,662	7.77	30,258,980	275,027,993	20,516,193,888	20,298,358,156	178.85

*The interest bearing debt is exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railways (provision having been made by law to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest) and the Navy pension fund (which was in no sense a debt, the principal being the property of the United States).

The non-interest bearing debt includes old demand notes; United States notes, less the amount of the gold reserve since 1900; postal currency and fractional currency less the amounts officially estimated to have been destroyed; and also the redemption fund held by the Treasury to retire national bank notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, which prior to 1890 was not included in the published debt statements. Does not include gold, silver, or currency certificates or Treasury notes of 1890 for redemption of which an exact equivalent of the respective kinds of money or bullion was held in the Treasury.

The gross debt of the United States on Aug. 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak, was $26,596,701,648.01; the net balance in the general fund on that day was $1,118,109,534.76; making the net debt $25,478,592,113.25.

Net public debt, with per capita in earlier years—(1800) $82,976,294—$15.63; (1810) $53,173,217—$7.34; (1820) $91,015,566—$9.44; (1830) $48,565,406—$3.77; (1840) $3,573,344—$0.21; (1850) $63,452,774 — $2.74; (1860) $59,964,402 — $1.91; (1865) $2,674,815,857—$76.98; (1870) $2,331,169,956—$60.46; (1880) $1,919,326,748—$38.27; (1890) $890,784,371—$14.13; (1895) $901,672,967—$12.96.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE 1860.

(The annual production of 1860 to 1872 is obtained from five-year period estimates compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. Since 1872 the estimates are those of the Bureau of the Mint.)

Cal. Yr.	Gold. Fine Ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine Ounces.	Silver. Com'rcial Value.	Cal. Yr.	Gold. Fine Ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine Ounces.	Silver. Com'rcial Value.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1860	6,486,262	134,083,000	29,095,428	39,337,000	1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	129,119,900
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	46,191,000	1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,651,000	1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700
1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,368,000	1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	99,742,600
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,646,000	1899	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,452	101,002,600
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	107,626,400
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,086,000	1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	103,806,700
1869	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,043,000	1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	86,264,700
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	1903	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,958,000	1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,705,000	1905	18,396,451	380,288,300	172,317,688	105,113,700
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	82,120,800	1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100
1874	4,390,023	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	121,577,100
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	1908	21,422,244	442,837,000	203,131,404	108,655,100
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	1909	21,965,111	454,059,100	212,149,023	110,364,400
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,763	119,727,000
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	1911	22,397,136	462,989,761	226,192,923	122,143,800
1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	1912	22,605,068	467,288,203	230,904,241	141,972,220
1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	1913	22,254,983	460,051,329	210,013,423	126,848,107
1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	1914	21,301,836	440,348,027	172,263,596	95,261,769
1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	1915	22,737,520	470,026,251	173,000,507	89,911,664
1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,994,304	98,223,800	1916	22,000,741	455,423,136	180,801,919	124,011,387
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	1917	20,345,528	420,379,351	186,125,017	166,240,586
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	1918	18,614,039	384,786,306	203,159,431	200,002,335
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	1919	17,698,184	365,853,933	179,849,940	201,588,402
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	1920	16,130,110	332,823,934	174,423,975	176,658,331
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	1921	15,974,962	330,231,792	171,285,542	108,110,295
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	1922	15,451,945	319,420,063	209,815,448	142,536,023
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	1923	17,790,597	367,764,279	246,009,534	172,275,552
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,000	135,500,200	1924	18,826,086	389,169,727	239,068,295	178,000,685
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400					

"Commercial value" of silver is at the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, for which the mean of New York bid and asked prices was used.

Total production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America (1493-1924):

Gold, 944,009,262 fine ounces, valued at $19,514,390,433.

Silver, 13,456,551,870 fine ounces, valued at (coining value in standard silver dollars) $17,398,370,082.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	1911	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1912	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1913	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1914	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	1915	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	1916	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,294
1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	1917	1,807	11,427,013	5,418,022,274
1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	1918	1,819	11,379,553	5,471,579,948
1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	1919	1,719	11,434,581	5,906,082,000
1904	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	1920	1,707	11,427,566	6,536,470,000
1905	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119	1921	1,601	10,737,843	6,018,258,000
1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	1922	1,685	12,538,997	7,181,248,000
1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	1923	1,647	13,340,333	7,897,909,000
1908	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	1924	1,603	13,971,793	8,439,855,000
1909	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	1925	902	.....	7,977,617,000

The 1925 figures are incomplete.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1923-1924, BY CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Country.	Calendar Year 1923.				Calendar Year 1924.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces, Fine.	Value.	Ounces, Fine.	Value. ($0.70028 per Oz.).	Ounces, Fine.	Value.	Ounces, Fine.	Value. ($0.74456 per Oz.).
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
N. Am.								
U. S.	2,426,495	50,160,103	73,295,810	51,327,590	2,446,338	50,570,294	65,366,840	48,669,534
Canada	1,223,601	25,294,078	17,754,706	12,433,265	1,525,380	31,532,403	19,736,323	14,694,877
Mexico	781,663	16,158,408	90,859,083	63,626,728	797,223	16,480,062	91,486,136	68,116,917
Total	4,431,759	91,612,589	181,909,599	127,387,653	4,768,941	98,582,759	176,589,299	131,481,328
C.Am.,W.I.	96,750	2,000,000	2,500,000	1,750,700	87,075	1,800,000	2,686,150	2,000,000
S. Am.								
Bolivia	407	8,413	5,212,826	3,650,438	964	19,928	4,534,781	3,376,417
Brazil	144,675	2,990,697	28,613	20,037	144,675	2,990,697	28,613	21,304
Chile	64,397	1,331,208	3,337,491	2,337,178	67,725	1,400,000	3,357,688	2,500,000
Colombia	275,738	5,700,000	3,150	2,206	266,063	5,500,000	2,900	2,159
Ecuador	42,456	877,646	75,000	52,521	38,700	800,000	70,000	52,119
Guiana:								
British	8,170	168,900	} 8,500	5,952	{ 6,337	131,000	} 8,700	6,478
Dutch	12,731	263,173			10,352	213,995		
French	44,624	922,460			63,496	1,312,578		
Peru	120,372	2,488,310	18,654,793	13,063,578	120,372	2,488,310	18,654,793	13,889,613
Total	734,812	15,189,917	27,323,073	19,133,801	739,927	15,295,639	26,660,175	19,850,100
Europe:								
Germany	6,430	132,920	3,752,998	2,628,149	6,430	132,920	3,752,998	2,794,332
Russia	250,673	5,181,870	192,900	135,084	573,877	11,863,088	200,000	148,912
Spain	904	18,692	2,778,210	1,945,525	967	20,000	2,879,966	2,144,307
Total	336,483	6,955,723	8,674,034	6,074,252	675,023	13,953,970	9,452,965	7,038,296
Asia:								
Brit. India	422,307	8,729,858	4,863,066	3,405,507	396,349	1,193,259	5,309,203	3,953,020
China	89,500	1,850,129	100,000	70,028	107,300	2,218,087	100,000	81,902
Chosen	121,433	2,510,243	39,281	27,508	120,000	2,480,620	50,000	37,228
E. Indies:								
British	29,025	600,000	.....	.....	24,187	500,000	.....	.....
Dutch	115,547	2,388,568	1,578,983	1,105,730	124,388	2,571,327	2,083,256	1,551,109
Japan	247,276	5,111,647	3,597,351	2,519,153	247,276	5,111,647	3,534,943	2,631,977
Philip. I.	81,564	1,686,078	37,776	26,454	82,562	1,706,707	40,346	30,040
Total	1,145,015	23,669,555	10,239,894	7,170,792	1,132,588	23,412,672	11,138,756	8,293,472
Oceania:								
Austr'lia—								
N. S. W.	18,833	389,313	12,067,954	8,450,947	18,685	386,253	9,256,671	6,892,145
Queensl'd	88,726	1,834,129	469,302	328,643	98,841	2,043,224	276,651	205,983
Victoria	95,403	1,972,155	6,304	4,414	67,167	1,388,465	4,216	3,139
W.Aust.	504,511	10,429,168	109,005	76,334	485,035	10,026,561	89,146	66,375
Tasmania	3,684	76,155	638,602	447,200	4,625	95,607	642,158	478,126
N. Zeal'd	164,408	3,398,614	527,491	369,391	129,900	2,685,271	470,472	350,296
Total	889,256	18,382,552	13,818,701	9,676,959	817,264	16,894,342	10,739,314	7,996,064
Africa:								
Bel. Congo	91,306	1,887,462	8,745	6,124	118,119	2,441,736	.....	.....
Br W.Afr.	200,565	4,146,047	66	46	233,910	4,835,348	.....	.....
Rhodesia..								
Southern.	647,491	13,384,827	155,210	108,690	627,729	12,976,307	166,472	123,948
Tr.,C.C.,								
Natal	9,149,073	189,128,124	1,373,930	962,136	9,575,101	197,934,904	1,399,626	1,042,105
Total	10,156,522	209,953,943	1,544,233	1,081,395	10,605,268	219,230,345	1,801,636	1,341,425
G.Tot.	17,790,597	367,764,279	246,009,534	172,275,552	18,826,086	389,169,727	239,068,295	178,000,685

The totals include countries in the respective continents other than those named.

The 1924 production in fine ounces of some of the countries not named in this table was: Venezuela, gold, 17,361; France, silver, 147,858; gold, 19,804. Italy, gold, 17,361; silver, 427,595. Norway, silver, 424,380; Poland, silver, 373,937; Turkey, silver, 219,906; Fed. Malay States, gold, 14,960.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CHART.

(Compiled by the Guaranty Trust Co., of N. Y., and based on Revenue Act of 1924 signed by President Coolidge on June 2.)

Chart shows tax payable by a married person or head of a family, personal exemption $2,500, but does not take cognizance of any exemption for dependants. The first $5,000 of net income in all cases is deemed to be earned.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Normal Tax.			Total Tax.	
Net Income.	Rate of Normal Tax.	Rate of Surtax.	Amount Subject to Surtax Between Change of Rates.	Earned Income of $10,000 or Over.	Unearned Income.	Amount of Surtax.	Earned Income of $10,000 or Over—Total Columns 5 and 7.	Unearned Income—Total Columns 6 and 7.
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
3,000....	2	.....	.....	7.50	7.50	.....	7.50	7.50
4,000....	2	.....	.....	22.50	22.50	.....	22.50	22.50
5,000....	2	.....	.....	37.50	37.50	.....	37.50	37.50
6,000....	2	.....	.....	52.50	57.50	.....	52.50	57.50
6,500....	2	.....	.....	60.00	67.50	.....	60.00	67.50
7,000....	4	.....	.....	75.00	87.50	.....	75.00	87.50
7,500....	4	.....	.....	90.00	107.50	.....	90.00	107.50
8,000....	4	.....	.....	105.00	127.50	.....	105.00	127.50
8,500....	4	.....	.....	120.00	147.50	.....	120.00	147.50
9,000....	4	.....	.....	135.00	167.50	.....	135.00	167.50
9,500....	4	.....	.....	150.00	187.50	.....	150.00	187.50
10,000....	4	.....	.....	165.00	207.50	.....	165.00	207.50
10,500....	4	1	10,000 to 10,500	185.00	227.50	5	190.00	232.50
12,000....	6	1	10,500 to 12,000	275.00	317.50	20	295.00	337.50
14,000....	6	1	12,000 to 14,000	395.00	437.50	40	435.00	477.50
16,000....	6	2	14,000 to 16,000	515.00	557.50	80	595.00	637.50
18,000....	6	3	16,000 to 18,000	635.00	677.50	140	775.00	817.50
20,000....	6	4	18,000 to 20,000	755.00	797.50	220	975.00	1,017.50
22,000....	6	5	20,000 to 22,000	875.00	917.50	320	1,195.00	1,237.50
24,000....	6	6	22,000 to 24,000	995.00	1,037.50	440	1,435.00	1,477.50
26,000....	6	7	24,000 to 26,000	1,115.00	1,157.50	580	1,695.00	1,737.50
28,000....	6	8	26,000 to 28,000	1,235.00	1,277.50	740	1,975.00	2,017.50
30,000....	6	9	28,000 to 30,000	1,355.00	1,397.50	920	2,275.00	2,317.50
32,000....	6	10	30,000 to 32,000	1,475.00	1,517.50	1,120	2,595.00	2,637.50
34,000....	6	10	32,000 to 34,000	1,595.00	1,637.50	1,320	2,915.00	2,957.50
36,000....	6	11	34,000 to 36,000	1,715.00	1,757.50	1,540	3,255.00	3,297.50
38,000....	6	12	36,000 to 38,000	1,835.00	1,877.50	1,780	3,615.00	3,657.50
40,000....	6	13	38,000 to 40,000	1,955.00	1,997.50	2,040	3,995.00	4,037.50
42,000....	6	13	40,000 to 42,000	2,075.00	2,117.50	2,300	4,375.00	4,417.50
44,000....	6	14	42,000 to 44,000	2,195.00	2,237.50	2,580	4,775.00	4,817.50
46,000....	6	15	44,000 to 46,000	2,315.00	2,357.50	2,880	5,195.00	5,237.50
48,000....	6	16	46,000 to 48,000	2,435.00	2,477.50	3,200	5,635.00	5,677.50
50,000....	6	17	48,000 to 50,000	2,555.00	2,597.50	3,540	6,095.00	6,137.50
52,000....	6	18	50,000 to 52,000	2,675.00	2,717.50	3,900	6,575.00	6,617.50
56,000....	6	19	52,000 to 56,000	2,915.00	2,957.50	4,660	7,575.00	7,617.50
58,000....	6	20	56,000 to 58,000	3,035.00	3,077.50	5,060	8,095.00	8,137.50
62,000....	6	21	58,000 to 62,000	3,275.00	3,317.50	5,900	9,175.00	9,217.50
64,000....	6	22	62,000 to 64,000	3,395.00	3,437.50	6,340	9,735.00	9,777.50
66,000....	6	23	64,000 to 66,000	3,515.00	3,557.50	6,800	10,315.00	10,357.50
68,000....	6	24	66,000 to 68,000	3,635.00	3,677.50	7,280	10,915.00	10,957.50
70,000....	6	25	68,000 to 70,000	3,755.00	3,797.50	7,780	11,535.00	11,577.50
74,000....	6	26	70,000 to 74,000	3,995.00	4,037.50	8,820	12,815.00	12,857.50
76,000....	6	27	74,000 to 76,000	4,115.00	4,157.50	9,360	13,475.00	13,517.50
80,000....	6	28	76,000 to 80,000	4,355.00	4,397.50	10,480	14,835.00	14,877.50
82,000....	6	29	80,000 to 82,000	4,475.00	4,517.50	11,060	15,535.00	15,577.50
84,000....	6	30	82,000 to 84,000	4,595.00	4,637.50	11,660	16,255.00	16,297.50
88,000....	6	31	84,000 to 88,000	4,835.00	4,877.50	12,900	17,735.00	17,777.50
90,000....	6	32	88,000 to 90,000	4,955.00	4,997.50	13,540	18,495.00	18,537.50
92,000....	6	33	90,000 to 92,000	5,075.00	5,117.50	14,200	19,275.00	19,317.50
94,000....	6	34	92,000 to 94,000	5,195.00	5,237.50	14,880	20,075.00	20,117.50
96,000....	6	35	94,000 to 96,000	5,315.00	5,357.50	15,580	20,895.00	20,937.50
100,000....	6	36	96,000 to 100,000	5,555.00	5,597.50	17,020	22,575.00	22,617.50
200,000....	6	37	100,000 to 200,000	11,555.00	11,597.50	54,020	65,575.00	65,617.50
300,000....	6	38	200,000 to 300,000	17,555.00	17,597.50	92,020	109,575.00	109,617.50
500,000....	6	39	300,000 to 500,000	29,555.00	29,597.50	170,020	199,575.00	199,617.50
Over 500,000....	6	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In the Net Income column no allowance is made for credit for dividends or interest on U. S. obligations, if any, included in net income.

Amount of surtax is the total of the instalments for the income considered.

Another feature is the differentiation between earned and unearned income, earned income of individuals up to $10,000 being taxed at lower rates than unearned income.

The act increases the Federal estate tax rates and imposes a tax on gifts.

The stamp tax on checks, drafts, and promissory notes and the taxes on telegraph and telephone messages and on soft drinks are repealed.

PUBLICITY OF INCOME TAX RETURNS.

The 1924 law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, on request of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, or a special committee of the Senate or House, any data contained in or shown by the returns that may be required by the committee.

Moreover, such committee is given the right, acting directly as a committee or by and through examiners or agents designated by it, to inspect returns, and any relevant or useful information thus obtained may be submitted by the committee obtaining it to the Senate or the House, or both.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is also required to prepare lists giving the name, post office address, and the amount of tax paid by each person making an income tax return.

Such lists are to be available for public inspection in the office of the collector of each internal revenue district and in such other places as the Commissioner may designate.

The Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the publicity feature of income tax returns, which have been spread broadcast by the newspapers throughout the country.

U. S. CUSTOMS REVENUES AND INTERNAL REV. RECEIPTS SINCE 1800.

Year (Fiscal.)	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800....	9,080,933	809,397	1902....	254,444,708	271,867,990	1914....	292,320,015	380,008,893
1810....	8,583,309	7,431	1903....	284,479,582	230,740,925	1915....	209,786,672	415,681,023
1820....	15,005,612	106,261	1904....	261,274,565	232,903,781	1916....	213,185,846	512,723,287
1830....	21,922,391	12,161	1905....	261,798,857	234,187,976	1917....	225,962,393	809,393,640
1840....	13,499,502	1,682	1906....	300,251,878	249,102,738	1918....	179,998,383	3,698,955,821
1850....	39,668,686	.....	1907....	332,233,363	269,664,022	1919....	184,457,867	3,850,150,078
1855....	53,025,794	.....	1908....	286,113,130	251,665,850	1920....	322,902,650	5,407,580,252
1860....	53,187,512	.....	1909....	300,711,934	246,212,719	1921....	308,564,391	4,595,357,062
1870....	194,538,374	184,302,828	1910....	333,683,445	289,957,220	1922....	356,443,387	3,197,451,083
1880....	186,522,065	123,981,916	1911....	314,497,071	322,526,299	1923....	561,928,867	2,621,745,227
1890....	229,668,585	142,594,696	1912....	311,321,672	321,615,894	1924....	545,637,504	2,796,179,257
1900....	233,164,871	295,316,107	1913....	318,891,396	344,424,453	1925....	548,521,795	2,584,140,268
1901....	238,585,456	306,871,669						

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY STATES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925.

States.	Income Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	States.	Income Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama....	8,288,275	1,151,810	9,440,086	Nebraska...	5,681,386	1,803,698	7,485,085
Alaska.....	194,373	23,704	218,077	Nevada.....	451,905	165,763	617,668
Arizona.....	1,416,794	290,718	1,707,513	New Hamp.	3,221,556	1,236,823	4,458,379
Arkansas...	4,692,973	649,291	5,342,265	New Jersey.	66,137,027	44,062,679	110,199,707
California...	92,884,521	28,893,000	121,777,522	New Mexico	733,076	121,436	854,512
Colorado...	11,740,667	2,474,496	14,215,164	New York..	496,709,727	161,876,254	658,585,982
Connecticut	26,565,630	10,385,817	36,951,448	No. Carolina	15,877,646	151,085,228	166,962,875
Delaware...	6,563,730	1,753,257	8,316,987	No. Dakota.	667,994	256,841	924,835
Dist. of Col.	12,480,534	1,949,680	14,430,215	Ohio.....	95,526,111	46,970,972	124,497,084
Florida.....	12,118,724	8,705,006	20,823,730	Oklahoma...	9,820,419	1,801,375	11,621,795
Georgia.....	12,613,731	2,586,995	15,200,727	Oregon.....	6,784,101	1,439,739	8,223,841
Hawaii.....	5,067,186	682,623	5,749,809	Pennsylvania	189,164,203	57,427,951	246,592,155
Idaho.....	1,437,069	312,487	1,749,557	Rhode Isl...	14,234,137	2,130,784	16,364,922
Illinois.....	159,415,517	42,416,402	201,831,920	So. Carolina.	5,787,515	835,875	6,623,390
Indiana.....	23,702,838	14,743,591	38,446,429	So. Dakota	858,943	340,204	1,199,147
Iowa.....	10,716,799	2,837,444	13,554,243	Tennessee...	11,770,201	5,176,469	16,946,671
Kansas.....	15,140,741	2,238,783	17,379,524	Texas.....	28,885,747	5,787,795	34,673,543
Kentucky ..	14,324,935	13,889,384	28,214,320	Utah.....	3,385,994	761,242	4,147,237
Louisiana...	12,396,172	4,836,389	17,232,561	Vermont....	3,001,689	338,949	3,340,638
Maine	7,682,797	1,243,408	8,926,206	Virginia....	15,303,807	33,324,469	48,628,276
Maryland ..	25,110,611	5,948,803	31,059,415	Washington.	12,334,154	2,606,472	14,940,626
Massachus'tts	99,444,237	19,464,846	118,909,084	West Virginia	12,044,165	4,430,949	16,475,115
Michigan...	100,868,402	94,858,092	195,726,494	Wisconsin ..	26,697,560	9,462,874	36,160,434
Minnesota..	22,426,721	5,556,493	27,983,215	Wyoming...	1,450,159	240,388	1,690,548
Mississippi .	3,483,059	526,718	4,009,777	Philippine Is.	.....	818,746	818,746
Missouri ...	42,467,573	18,993,604	61,461,178				
Montana...	1,885,190	564,377	2,449,568	Total ..	1,761,659,049	822,481,218	2,584,140,268

Cents omitted in items but included in totals.

Refunds reduced collections of taxes to a net total of $2,432,254,853.

Expenses of administration, $47,019,500, including $9,013,000 for prohibition enforcement, and $1,128,000 to enforce narcotic drug law.

Taxes collected other than income—Estate (inheritance, $101,421,766; gift, $7,518,129; tobacco, $344,121,296 (incl. cigars, $44,077,665; cigarets, $225,142,225); admissions to theatres, etc., $30,907,809; club dues, $8,690,588; excise, $140,852,098 (incl. motor vehicles, $124,686,745; firearms, etc., $3,664,125; jewelry, etc., $9,673,416); capital stock, $90,002,594; stamp, $49,251,784 (incl. bond and stock issues, conveyances, etc., $20,124,726; stock transfers, $12,808,629); distilled spirits, $25,904,775; oleomargarine, etc., $3,064,155; *teleg. and phone messages*, $34,662,429; *candy*, $11,803,704; *near-beer, etc.*, $10,418,866 (*not taxable after July 2, 1924*).

INCOME TAX RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925, BY STATES.

States.	Corporat'n.	Individual.	Total.	States.	Corporat'n.	Individual.	Total.
Alabama.....	$5,101,225	$3,187,049	$8,288,275	Nebraska.....	3,069,830	2,611,556	5,681,386
Alaska.....	67,917	126,455	194,373	Nevada.....	247,150	204,755	451,905
Arizona.....	810,252	606,542	1,416,794	New Hamp...	1,580,866	1,640,690	3,221,556
Arkansas.....	2,306,268	2,386,705	4,692,973	New Jersey...	33,020,872	33,116,155	66,137,027
California....	40,324,036	52,560,484	92,884,521	New Mexico..	317,758	415,318	733,076
Colorado.....	7,595,438	4,145,229	11,740,667	New York....	202,621,707	294,088,020	496,709,727
Connecticut..	13,760,553	12,805,077	26,565,630	No. Carolina.	10,581,332	5,296,313	15,877,646
Delaware.....	4,289,425	2,274,305	6,563,730	No. Dakota .	337,150	330,843	667,994
Dist. of Col...	5,702,674	6,777,860	12,480,534	Ohio.....	53,035,341	42,490,770	95,526,111
Florida.....	3,888,995	8,229,729	12,118,724	Oklahoma....	4,021,573	5,798,846	9,820,419
Georgia.....	8,334,311	4,279,419	12,613,731	Oregon.....	4,499,024	2,685,077	6,784,101
Hawaii.....	3,575,467	1,491,718	5,067,186	Pennsylvania	104,604,839	84,559,363	189,164,203
Idaho.....	1,094,746	342,322	1,437,069	Rhode Island.	6,831,415	7,402,721	14,234,137
Illinois.....	86,765,897	72,649,620	159,415,517	So. Carolina..	4,267,589	1,519,925	5,787,515
Indiana.....	15,101,138	8,601,699	23,702,838	So. Dakota...	426,475	432,467	858,943
Iowa.....	6,224,734	4,492,064	10,716,799	Tennessee....	7,232,346	4,537,854	11,770,201
Kansas.....	12,036,724	3,104,016	15,140,741	Texas.....	15,697,307	13,188,440	28,885,747
Kentucky....	9,560,538	4,764,397	14,324,935	Utah.....	2,704,964	681,030	3,385,994
Louisiana....	7,747,454	4,648,717	12,396,172	Vermont.....	1,619,862	1,381,826	3,001,689
Maine.....	4,927,689	2,755,107	7,682,797	Virginia.....	11,182,945	4,120,862	15,303,807
Mayland.....	12,446,313	12,664,298	25,110,611	Washington .	8,681,215	3,652,938	12,334,154
Massachusetts	52,754,992	46,689,245	99,444,237	West Virginia	7,964,864	4,079,301	12,044,165
Michigan.....	63,875,996	36,992,405	100,868,402	Wisconsin....	18,470,328	8,227,232	26,697,560
Minnesota....	13,212,270	9,214,450	22,426,721	Wyoming.....	862,684	587,475	1,450,159
Mississippi...	1,724,082	1,758,976	3,438,059				
Missouri.....	28,446,278	14,021,294	42,467,573	Total....	916,232,697	845,426,352	1,761,659,049
Montana.....	1,077,823	807,366	1,885,190				

The tax on incomes, July-Dec., 1924, was made at the higher rates of the act of 1921, decreased by 25 per cent. reduction in tax on individual incomes for calendar year 1923, allowed by the act of 1924.

Jan.-June, 1925, the tax on incomes for calendar year 1924 was made at the reduced rates under the act of 1924.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, BY STATES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924.

STATES.	Income Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	STATES.	Income Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama....	7,984,248	1,816,722	9,800,970	Nebraska...	7,458,788	3,332,827	10,791,615
Alaska.....	190,228	39,672	229,900	Nevada.....	581,492	180,007	761,499
Arizona.....	1,591,667	539,561	2,131,228	New Hamp..	4,038,467	1,766,878	5,805,346
Arkansas....	5,431,632	1,105,003	6,536,635	New Jersey .	69,620,079	42,639,967	112,260,046
California...	92,401,441	36,625,011	129,026,453	New Mexico	890,835	240,488	1,131,323
Colorado....	11,543,616	3,684,421	15,228,037	New York..	506,593,933	183,821,491	690,415,425
Connecticut.	26,901,779	10,104,752	37,006,532	N. Carolina..	18,173,157	139,800,237	157,973,393
Delaware..	9,127,303	1,677,798	10,805,101	N. Dakota..	771,387	511,451	1,282,838
Dist. of Col.	24,164,324	3,378,203	27,542,527	Ohio.....	95,412,405	58,112,427	153,524,832
Florida.....	8,005,449	7,814,378	15,819,827	Oklahoma...	11,028,491	2,492,071	13,520,563
Georgia.....	13,869,531	5,311,914	19,181,446	Oregon.....	8,242,145	2,258,092	10,500,237
Hawaii.....	5,021,422	775,355	5,796,778	Pennsylvania	198,270,944	71,417,675	269,688,619
Idaho.....	1,271,318	704,765	1,976,084	Rhode Island	16,241,809	3,997,544	20,239,353
Illinois.....	161,072,008	53,768,713	214,840,722	S. Carolina..	7,544,042	1,394,235	8,938,278
Indiana.....	26,384,368	19,383,239	45,767,607	S. Dakota...	1,169,750	781,498	1,951,248
Iowa.....	12,854,337	5,091,866	17,946,204	Tennessee...	11,943,033	6,690,612	18,633,646
Kansas.....	17,323,184	3,412,098	20,735,282	Texas.....	28,295,285	8,568,472	36,863,758
Kentucky...	14,284,640	14,290,274	28,574,914	Utah.....	2,937,172	1,150,014	4,087,186
Louisiana...	13,400,178	7,027,204	20,427,382	Vermont....	2,935,562	665,265	3,600,827
Maine.....	8,978,879	4,967,022	13,945,902	Virginia.....	16,048,299	29,943,587	45,991,886
Maryland...	25,562,203	8,787,014	34,349,218	Washington.	14,723,370	4,282,638	19,006,008
Massachu'ts.	109,857,344	28,824,310	138,681,654	W. Virginia	14,386,962	5,508,505	19,895,467
Michigan...	104,378,390	117,001,615	221,380,005	Wisconsin...	27,215,717	13,233,004	40,448,722
Minnesota..	23,855,584	7,731,049	31,586,633	Wyoming...	1,595,540	492,813	2,088,353
Mississippi..	4,008,798	940,438	4,949,236	Philip. Isl'ds	.....	759,956	759,956
Missouri....	44,116,410	24,678,077	68,794,487				
Montana....	2,060,349	897,689	2,958,039	Total.....	1,841,759,317	954,419,940	2,796,179,257

Enforcing the National Prohibition Act cost $7,510,000; the Narcotic Law, $723,000.

Refunds reduced 1924 collections to a net total of $2,712,520,603.

QUANTITIES OF TAXED ARTICLES (EXCL. PORTO RICO AND PHILIPPINES.)

ARTICLES TAXED.	1924.	1925.	ARTICLES TAXED.	1924.	1925.
Distilled spirits:			Cigarettes (small)..no.	67,882,675,160	75,009,864,510
Non-beverage..gals.	9,836,916	8,793,231	Snuff, manuf.....lbs.	38,917,164	37,520,110
Spirits or wines,			Tobacco.....lbs.	370,557,690	371,788,256
rectified.....gals.	68,880	43,220	Oleomargarine....lbs.	238,025,191	212,818,800
Cigars (large).....no.	6,794,147,794	6,530,914,967	Adulterated butter.lbs.	219,399	321
Cigars (small).....no.	504,092,566	487,235,153	Process butter.....lbs.	3,860,352	3,925,260
Cigarettes (large)..no.	17,521,578	15,200,281	Playing cards...packs	46,631,965	31,810,158

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY STATES.

STATE.	Income and Profits Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	STATE.	Income and Profits Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama....	6,202,620	1,505,699	7,708,320	Nebraska...	7,275,308	3,812,800	11,088,108
Alaska.....	135,333	27,070	162,404	Nevada....	500,672	183,384	684,056
Arizona....	1,164,518	501,557	1,666,075	New Hamp.	6,604,043	1,488,187	8,092,231
Arkansas...	4,517,829	1,200,488	5,718,318	New Jersey.	65,316,777	45,591,839	110,908,616
California...	84,526,238	30,349,717	114,875,955	New Mex...	760,225	255,860	1,016,085
Colorado...	10,920,856	5,067,841	15,988,698	New York..	456,952,558	207,843,555	664,796,113
Connecticut.	25,131,076	9,986,499	35,117,576	N. Carolina.	18,183,734	122,163,631	140,347,366
Delaware...	3,411,768	1,569,673	4,981,441	N. Dakota..	886,826	620,205	1,507,031
Dist. of Col.	7,733,800	3,031,746	10,815,546	Ohio.....	88,033,261	60,453,226	148,486,487
Florida.....	6,338,119	7,100,744	13,438,863	Oklahoma...	10,455,830	2,623,355	13,079,186
Georgia.....	12,075,270	7,350,055	19,425,325	Oregon....	8,260,908	2,313,032	10,573,941
Hawaii.....	3,506,113	642,142	4,148,255	Pennsylv'a..	181,444,848	65,675,841	247,120,689
Idaho.....	1,526,394	601,406	2,127,800	Rhode Is...	17,355,117	3,961,880	21,316,997
Illinois.....	163,626,874	52,329,056	215,955,931	S. Carolina..	5,337,290	1,373,195	6,710,485
Indiana....	25,042,436	20,710,284	45,752,721	S. Dakota...	1,188,439	876,864	2,065,304
Iowa.....	11,807,867	5,345,667	17,153,535	Tennessee...	11,570,882	6,425,076	17,995,959
Kansas.....	19,915,327	3,837,036	23,752,364	Texas.....	26,385,605	8,248,476	34,634,081
Kentucky...	11,935,824	14,314,415	26,250,239	Utah.....	2,865,695	1,059,972	3,925,667
Louisiana...	10,473,771	6,017,263	16,491,035	Vermont....	2,525,632	637,289	3,162,921
Maine.....	9,369,688	1,776,307	11,145,995	Virginia....	13,706,232	26,498,892	40,205,124
Maryland...	27,872,540	9,827,364	37,699,904	Washington.	10,742,417	3,729,633	14,472,050
Mas'chus'ts.	112,112,785	26,980,885	139,093,670	W. Virginia.	13,314,012	5,051,489	18,365,501
Michigan ..	88,678,933	98,917,345	187,596,278	Wisconsin...	24,976,851	12,489,485	37,466,336
Minnesota..	21,553,185	9,135,927	30,689,113	Wyoming...	1,580,212	436,491	2,016,703
Mississippi..	2,903,454	865,265	3,768,720	Philip. Is...	.....	959,624	959,624
Missouri....	40,151,456	25,790,980	65,942,437				
Montana...	2,182,064	1,098,233	3,280,297	Total....	1,691,089,534	930,655,693	2,621,745,227

Totals, include $1,725 estate tax paid at Shanghai, China.

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID FOR CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

FISCAL YEAR.	Distilled Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking.	Snuff.
	Tax. gals.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1915.....	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916.....	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917.....	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918.....	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
1919.....	84,585,984	30,093,159	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	34,895,173
1920.....	28,444,129	6,934,296	8,966,028,022	50,448,541,689	414,877,746	38,605,173
1921.....	34,923,453	.....	7,822,534,617	45,065,323,004	329,611,871	32,196,676
1922.....	19,079,041	.....	7,266,868,812	50,058,250,357	368,563,368	38,597,950
1923.....	12,050,003	.....	7,704,694,199	60,878,295,907	382,539,213	39,862,314
1924.....	9,836,916	.....	7,298,240,360	67,900,196,738	370,557,690	38,917,164
1925.....	8,793,231	.....	7,018,150,120	75,025,064,791	371,788,256	37,520,110
Total..	854,491,636	332,358,212	97,000,475,170	509,239,962,205	4,710,523,336	426,785,367

INCOME AND PROFITS TAXES 1920, 1921 AND 1922.

STATE.	Year Ended June 30, 1922	Year Ended June 30, 1921	Year Ended June 30, 1920	STATE.	Year Ended June 30, 1922	Year Ended June 30, 1921	Year Ended June 30, 1920
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala	9,009,980	14,222,196	14,413,217	Neb	9,215,553	15,828,609	16,293,174
Alaska	173,787	279,821	372,949	Nev	564,023	718,136	849,759
Ariz	1,427,375	2,784,941	2,685,349	N. H	4,311,758	8,304,563	12,579,024
Ark	5,336,259	8,228,525	9,928,798	N. J	67,766,027	97,391,062	109,908,678
Cal	92,251,113	129,170,961	129,858,256	N. M	811,595	1,306,243	3,672,720
Col	14,545,632	25,085,242	28,116,321	N. Y	527,695,268	814,736,708	1,109,802,448
Conn	27,245,128	49,208,464	75,958,692	N. C	23,179,559	38,664,722	44,962,859
Del	3,986,808	9,848,404	18,606,049	N. D	1,163,686	2,072,432	2,418,932
D. of C	10,521,286	8,054,914	8,928,755	Ohio	128,898,272	203,847,472	279,754,263
Fla	8,433,602	10,108,053	8,027,614	Okla	14,276,549	21,637,304	20,939,573
Ga	14,270,049	28,792,002	33,731,763	Ore	14,934,997	21,973,313	21,994,587
Hawaii	14,632,590	18,859,082	10,737,113	Pa	254,798,087	351,737,751	429,930,354
Idaho	1,372,658	3,495,317	3,730,432	R. I	19,992,123	36,086,774	40,139,827
Ill	179,633,973	260,944,632	310,793,183	S. C	9,699,041	26,032,367	23,943,518
Ind	30,715,323	49,809,541	49,691,162	S. D	1,643,613	3,648,484	4,829,056
Iowa	17,046,762	28,893,632	30,352,715	Tenn	14,174,092	25,606,805	26,295,058
Kan	22,242,152	26,873,549	29,147,067	Tex	34,978,009	52,190,451	76,216,882
Ky	16,285,993	25,091,391	27,003,568	Utah	2,971,391	7,116,197	5,545,632
La	15,477,826	29,242,438	31,973,161	Vt	2,997,106	4,803,370	5,431,701
Me	10,989,939	14,459,568	16,091,951	Va	18,577,380	31,594,403	37,447,725
Md	29,070,268	44,948,063	49,905,750	Wash	18,733,630	29,221,005	34,755,730
Mass	130,180,292	214,058,413	302,205,596	W. Va	27,961,834	35,819,846	27,671,888
Mich	112,258,181	184,494,520	187,521,362	Wis	36,879,538	57,131,042	69,522,627
Minn	30,297,828	53,836,224	53,405,882	Wyo	1,547,897	2,537,062	3,207,279
Miss	3,405,262	7,244,977	9,741,970	Philip. Isl.	.....	.....	.....
Mo	55,035,012	86,121,595	101,963,031				
Mont	2,302,331	3,925,062	4,830,980	Total	2,086,918,465	3,228,137,673	3,956,936,003

THE CAPITAL STOCK TAX

(Returns Filed for 1923—July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Returns Filed.	Preferred Stock.	Common Stock.	Total Stock.	Taxable Fair Value.	Tax.
	No.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
Alabama	2,623	40,088,796	261,752,636	301,841,432	340,639.180	340,639
Alaska	128	332,871	15,536,420	15,869,291	5,279,112	5,279
Arizona	1,675	10,571,723	536,680,262	547,251,985	124,733,498	124,734
Arkansas	2,545	12,527,315	177,785,204	190,312,519	178,100,874	178,101
California	16,648	421,453,488	3,508,020,415	3,929,473,903	3,529,175,029	3,529,175
Colorado	6,855	115,157,706	1,206,405,130	1,321,562,836	755,134,888	755,135
Connecticut	5,328	144,080,948	869,284,541	1,013,365,489	1,058,705,643	1,058,706
Delaware	926	165,873,506	308,112,021	473,985,597	508,907,482	508,908
District of Columbia	1,017	93,662,475	339,741,673	433,404,148	304,690,031	304,690
Florida	4,186	25,337,443	271,410,659	296,748,099	294,165,346	294,165
Georgia	4,607	89,441,988	444,742,193	534,184,181	574,730,340	574,730
Hawaii	544	5,401,804	158,936,972	164,338,776	247,791,642	247,792
Idaho	1,930	8,859,153	290,056,942	298,916,095	145,435,026	145,435
Illinois	22,961	1,227,384,197	4,377,816,126	5,605,200,323	5,865,416,865	5,865,417
Indiana	9,646	240,761,367	920,239,861	1,161,001,228	968,733,488	968,734
Iowa	8,998	105,095,810	545,026,604	650,122,414	653,943,119	653,943
Kansas	4 872	173,408,558	685,695,711	859,104,269	900,696,074	900,696
Kentucky	5,504	75,544,722	486,200,400	561,745,122	596,369,457	596,369
Louisiana	4,837	59,436,775	560,298,585	619,735,360	710,191,082	710,191
Maine	3,316	169,525,257	538,291,366	707,816,623	395,258,443	395,258
Maryland	3,913	217,221,836	641,872,034	859,093,870	638,437,380	638,437
Massachusetts	15,232	876,196,460	2,508,833,355	3,385,029,815	3,754,814,483	3,754,815
Michigan	11,060	379,952,414	1,412,800,110	1,792,752,524	2,324,553,960	2,324,554
Minnesota	9,866	463,103,513	1,352,398,559	1,815,502,072	2,274,700,275	2,274,700
Mississippi	1,609	5,980,855	103,451,577	109,432,432	143,904,983	143,905
Missouri	13,159	533,663,428	1,737,999,134	2,271,662,562	1,988,525,735	1,988,526
Montana	3,353	18,160,196	393,132,672	411,292,868	255,224,296	255,224
Nebraska	5,089	66,991,652	352,666,001	419,657,653	366,199,756	366,200
Nevada	1,113	4,344,464	247,788,932	252,133,396	42,064,981	42, 065
New Hampshire	1,043	24,615,844	67,786,998	92,402,842	111,835,239	111,835
New Jersey	9,133	344,643,717	1,374,022,976	1,718,666,693	1,977,767,624	1,977,768
New Mexico	1,029	3,527,338	92,779,115	96,306,453	52,816,948	52,817
New York	60,434	3,975,583,195	13,928,619,006	17,904,202,201	19,051,463,609	19,051,463
North Carolina	5,194	80,276,592	510,937,049	591,213,641	607,523,582	607,524
North Dakota	2,472	5,061,256	67,319,084	72,380,340	69,787,242	69,787
Ohio	20,841	1,160,444,795	2,906,363,446	4,066,808,241	4,691,949,065	4,691,949
Oklahoma	5,142	95,766,318	716,551,963	812,318,281	683,396,292	683,396
Oregon	4,959	53,201,770	427,110,492	480,312,262	382,685,877	382,686
Pennsylvania	21,269	1,075,611,742	5,680,451,948	6,756,063,690	8,272,439,213	8,272,439
Rhode Island	2,165	58,193,968	316,241,476	374,435,444	577,626,265	577,626
South Carolina	4,189	41,927,596	216,364,634	258,291,990	282,858,423	282,858
South Dakota	2,852	4,701,837	105,695,709	110,397,546	80,769,782	80,770
Tennessee	4,938	78,989,787	440,403,002	519,392,789	454,484,017	454,484
Texas	9,373	72,874,469	1,515,694,372	1,588,568,841	1,657,596,649	1,657,597
Utah	3,231	46,521,245	440,680,386	487,201,631	280,706,448	280,707
Vermont	1,314	14,962,037	94,070,638	109,032,675	102,855,384	102,855
Virginia	4,974	177,422,641	694,870,509	872,293,150	974,900,229	974,900
Washington	10,459	77,297,276	1,130,001,374	1,207,298,650	915,719,161	915,719
West Virginia	4,845	88,289,936	720,075,245	808,365,181	824,097,695	824,098
Wisconsin	11,650	212,772,294	877,872,608	1,090,644,902	1,301,155,638	1,301,156
Wyoming	1,644	9,617,423	255,091,529	264,708,952	121,834,340	121,834
Total	366,690	13,451,863,553	57,831,979,724	71,283.843,277	73,422,791,190	73,422,791

Of the 366,690 returns filed 329,143 were those of corporations (as shown in the table above) reporting par-value shares; 6,763 returns were for concerns with no-par-value shares; and 30,784 returns were for corporations having no capital stock value.

The taxable-fair-value figures and the tax figures include the values and taxes for the par-value, no-par-value and no-stock value corporations.

The so-called "fair value" for the capital stock of the three classes of corporations was: par-value, $70,825,441,914; no-par-value, $4,065,761,667; no-stock value, $892,493,377; total, $75,783,696,958, Upon the "fair values" the "taxable fair values" were based.

PERSONAL (NET) INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by Internal Revenue Bureau, calendar years. Total personal income in 1922 was $24,871,908,354.)

States and Territories.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	159,433,325	126,908,473	117,108,806	156,604,933	133,470,965	121,250,953
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	19,400,775	18,862,034	15,434,987
Arizona	59,748,392	48,459,738	48,310,197	67,280,486	61,434,347	41,579,450
Arkansas	131,073,854	95,625,678	92,616,903	118,060,710	123,704,361	76,354,037
California	1,714,581,490	1,357,524,521	1,168,021,448	1,329,006,594	981,170,941	701,850,380
Colorado	212,696,874	184,572,407	174,490,980	219,277,184	191,001,999	159,487,951
Connecticut	474,411,971	401,720,143	343,017,180	451,737,702	347,929,674	295,617,840
Delaware	57,457,020	53,981,068	43,676,893	55,633,321	62,901,249	48,358,031
Dist. of Col.	284,622,234	231,328,739	248,345,804	208,388,174	166,399,104	138,966,315
Florida	168,128,523	132,047,020	119,557,316	141,105,124	107,362,976	63,681,401
Georgia	223,729,676	199,432,531	180,311,466	228,619,716	219,471,959	148,366,439
Hawaii	51,215,424	37,122,696	37,840,014	55,572,896	33,164,366	20,054,940
Idaho	62,466,754	51,166,793	49,737,718	67,391,639	65,472,540	55,954,296
Illinois	2,359,199,649	1,927,637,451	1,833,920,436	1,836,956,942	1,662,796,441	1,256,309,485
Indiana	525,786,474	426,365,818	406,242,138	556,061,991	417,323,251	325,549,440
Iowa	396,657,674	359,562,822	313,762,935	631,560,789	527,163,654	450,267,585
Kansas	216,221,969	211,061,984	217,237,297	306,413,429	264,971,649	218,524,054
Kentucky	232,912,807	200,048,892	192,273,937	243,879,230	215,977,422	166,350,127
Louisiana	229,808,358	203,664,606	197,897,146	237,109,145	201,753,808	137,261,983
Maine	143,272,241	129,857,441	124,628,679	143,455,545	112,562,525	84,033,212
Maryland	539,830,478	386,830,235	368,691,062	482,195,448	398,672,772	303,421,092
Massachusetts	1,414,382,744	1,237,893,477	1,153,008,156	1,368,406,648	1,090,808,058	868,460,461
Michigan	1,115,063,342	796,411,946	657,779,854	895,679,238	665,475,193	415,313,164
Minnesota	384,466,021	348,740,625	340,833,699	453,212,241	383,920,683	291,074,629
Mississippi	95,440,893	76,981,743	60,104,438	85,954,352	101,262,053	70,323,185
Missouri	632,443,938	526,387,658	499,911,004	548,130,178	470,443,311	409,013,021
Montana	106,035,884	83,903,851	81,527,662	109,348,194	108,380,657	90,091,830
Nebraska	196,192,820	177,969,193	179,905,513	306,362,706	287,457,592	306,053,565
Nevada	28,578,692	22,397,460	22,455,508	25,337,934	20,887,132	17,826,669
New Hampshire	105,143,931	85,577,058	82,352,496	100,431,539	78,565,318	56,889,284
New Jersey	1,055,438,503	1,032,262,375	856,856,058	977,853,627	828,428,672	653,112,589
New Mexico	32,766,508	28,982,814	27,838,165	36,923,120	31,587,990	36,591,416
New York	4,870,167,176	4,110,588,989	3,617,757,104	4,030,623,696	3,436,343,179	2,719,713,784
North Carolina	232,861,410	171,929,259	127,992,951	163,799,837	161,613,467	89,748,811
North Dakota	48,633,212	43,767,089	43,032,753	66,188,434	80,190,946	89,586,415
Ohio	1,569,493,352	1,138,934,714	1,060,027,926	1,407,388,003	1,075,115,926	993,314,432
Oklahoma	222,386,786	217,555,604	191,816,067	295,790,791	242,184,301	163,678,297
Oregon	190,493,824	161,226,232	159,574,639	193,652,281	166,240,606	111,601,050
Pennsylvania	2,741,322,702	2,005,570,620	1,937,291,858	2,212,178,029	1,838,002,395	1,770,848,133
Rhode Island	273,347,408	171,409,669	157,568,411	180,303,990	146,109,811	129,630,322
South Carolina	95,204,234	72,755,770	68,255,825	109,246,657	142,688,832	73,855,345
South Dakota	51,918,489	48,949,551	47,087,498	103,578,036	133,174,792	151,725,486
Tennessee	228,717,906	190,723,937	170,969,895	212,600,105	193,909,353	139,173,691
Texas	629,967,005	545,901,576	536,897,427	720,720,162	643,172,301	392,975,557
Utah	87,454,320	67,744,653	62,713,461	82,278,389	61,913,436	52,454,404
Vermont	65,065,427	51,653,367	47,561,557	59,303,302	46,204,506	34,063,265
Virginia	245,484,212	207,277,342	208,591,416	273,235,229	247,658,373	173,104,495
Washington	374,721,354	300,528,342	262,109,642	375,979,893	325,920,733	266,096,746
West Virginia	260,879,664	196,777,359	207,157,054	287,729,460	147,949,092	156,557,747
Wisconsin	674,007,072	401,670,058	379,754,222	436,436,810	337,851,344	290,199,685
Wyoming	65,003,827	48,826,743	51,051,629	63,244,529	52,463,959	26,413,937
Total	26,336,337,843	21,336,212,530	19,577,212,528	23,735,629,183	19,859,491,448	15,924,639,355

Alaska included in State of Washington, 1921-1923. Total personal net income, 1917, was $13,652,383,207.

PERCENTAGE OF 1923 PERSONAL INCOME FROM EACH SOURCE.

Income Classes.	Wages and Salaries.	Business.	Partnerships.	Profits From Sales of Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds.	Capital Net Gain From Sale of Assets Held for More Than Two Years.	Rents and Royalties.	Interest and Investment Income.	Interest on Government Obligations Not Wholly Exempt From Tax.	Dividends.	Fiduciary.	Total Income.
Under $1,000	37.49	23.13	3.44	2.13	.....	15.10	12.16	0.22	5.67	0.66	100.00
$1,000 to $2,000	67.85	13.97	2.39	.85	.....	6.27	6.22	.05	2.02	.38	100.00
$2,000 to $3,000	64.19	16.55	3.05	1.80	.....	6.31	5.56	.04	2.15	.35	100.00
$3,000 to $5,000	46.17	24.14	5.59	3.07	.....	7.01	7.77	.10	5.50	.65	100.00
$5,000 to $10,000	42.36	15.49	8.06	4.47	.....	6.14	8.44	.19	13.09	1.76	100.00
$10,000 to $25,000	34.26	11.31	9.64	6.01	.....	5.22	9.12	.28	21.70	2.46	100.00
$25,000 to $50,000	25.05	8.40	10.92	5.18	1.37	4.74	9.31	.43	32.05	2.55	100.00
$50,000 to $100,000	18.99	6.12	10.69	3.06	6.06	3.73	8.80	.47	39.20	2.88	100.00
$100,000 to $150,000	14.09	3.76	11.04	2.12	10.08	3.84	8.00	.37	44.06	2.64	100.00
$150,000 to $300,000	10.49	3.24	9.13	1.65	15.66	2.84	7.91	.44	45.32	3.32	100.00
$300,000 to $500,000	8.14	2.80	6.49	1.12	21.84	2.50	7.11	.54	46.03	3.43	100.00
$500,000 to $1,000,000	5.43	2.46	4.33	1.39	23.91	3.18	6.43	.46	47.90	4.51	100.00
$1,000,000 and over	2.47	1.78	.62	.19	40.51	.43	4.93	.33	47.71	1.03	100.00
Total	47.50	15.95	5.98	3.11	.98	6.15	7.52	.16	11.44	1.21	100.00

"Profits from sales," etc., means other than capital net gain from sale of assets held for more than two years.

NUMBER OF TAXABLE PERSONAL INCOMES IN THE U. S.

(The table shows the number of returns filed, by States and by calendar years.)

States and Territories.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Alabama	51,049	43,612	43,009	52,984	40,789	38,988	21,844	2,097
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	9,899	9,427	7,606	4,570	243
Arizona	22,899	20,079	18,477	24,812	20,495	13,701	12,264	994
Arkansas	35,788	32,072	33,830	38,113	33,556	20,612	17,839	2,255
California	517,109	420,923	386,082	396,973	266,720	206,471	182,232	21,208
Colorado	72,366	67,463	69,676	74,198	57,526	54,160	40,627	4,435
Connecticut	149,820	128,431	123,269	148,195	110,409	86,489	64,472	9,713
Delaware	19,202	17,141	15,889	18,937	16,059	10,239	8,032	1,346
Dist. of Col.	75,796	77,923	89,966	69,730	58,616	43,776	29,737	6,808
Florida	49,591	41,531	42,249	42,210	31,107	19,102	15,336	1,779
Georgia	71,341	69,988	67,719	73,325	58,930	39,073	38,252	3,444
Hawaii	12,421	11,597	11,481	13,715	8,136	4,242	3,131	1,144
Idaho	25,012	23,369	22,976	25,755	21,448	19,249	16,414	756
Illinois	676,489	614,449	611,558	542,467	422,229	366,918	319,497	37,525
Indiana	178,831	153,469	150,300	189,587	130,383	104,581	85,021	7,004
Iowa	135,864	131,870	111,483	183,398	133,796	118,933	114,970	8,497
Kansas	86,291	86,915	88,785	99,255	76,451	64,794	63,065	4,290
Kentucky	79,091	69,666	69,496	78,258	59,332	47,098	34,692	3,887
Louisiana	67,440	66,972	67,960	69,340	52,871	33,432	32,317	4,517
Maine	48,435	43,041	44,397	47,717	34,578	25,104	17,112	2,823
Maryland	127,770	110,896	112,963	148,000	116,373	87,085	60,954	9,674
Massachusetts	415,100	397,241	388,442	401,770	268,307	209,786	156,111	32,291
Michigan	350,072	267,953	250,147	305,075	181,662	135,349	111,562	11,448
Minnesota	134,360	122,885	124,501	154,118	123,914	84,515	80,009	7,556
Mississippi	27,851	26,897	25,614	28,022	23,804	19,949	15,382	1,440
Missouri	192,282	173,728	172,519	162,199	125,248	110,890	91,608	12,956
Montana	42,809	38,044	36,907	45,557	42,593	34,464	28,646	1,801
Nebraska	70,545	67,503	71,853	97,729	87,344	96,049	82,472	4,286
Nevada	10,467	9,723	9,719	10,381	8,740	7,097	6,623	364
New Hampshire	36,876	31,787	32,410	35,983	25,601	17,317	10,809	1,735
New Jersey	293,503	301,834	269,096	296,989	231,757	185,706	134,960	19,701
New Mexico	12,202	11,553	11,780	13,656	10,757	13,084	11,616	813
New York	1,221,654	1,102,748	1,066,637	1,047,634	683,085	559,753	489,089	93,155
North Carolina	68,191	58,009	44,161	47,342	37,185	21,738	22,977	2,207
North Dakota	18,054	18,750	18,440	24,209	27,375	29,120	20,941	1,176
Ohio	463,017	364,988	367,096	447,998	308,309	306,918	190,273	21,774
Oklahoma	70,189	72,063	69,381	81,785	61,500	46,818	48,758	2,539
Oregon	69,123	61,879	62,804	67,640	49,663	34,592	25,071	2,800
Pennsylvania	740,478	587,770	621,103	672,746	539,172	518,729	328,171	40,289
Rhode Island	66,965	50,076	48,057	53,128	39,936	32,921	23,937	3,745
South Carolina	28,225	26,830	25,160	33,044	37,296	20,239	22,321	1,204
South Dakota	21,928	21,465	21,681	34,670	38,614	45,505	39,654	971
Tennessee	69,081	63,555	60,949	65,054	50,789	38,232	31,451	4,414
Texas	200,683	186,865	200,188	224,617	176,547	114,500	95,416	10,514
Utah	30,242	27,325	26,128	30,510	21,164	18,517	14,636	1,259
Vermont	21,752	17,901	17,746	19,205	13,569	9,965	7,258	1,100
Virginia	77,451	71,523	76,257	92,576	75,966	51,207	37,951	4,190
Washington	136,057	123,216	115,688	148,067	114,322	95,422	56,322	5,360
West Virginia	89,263	69,501	75,277	96,326	45,168	48,876	28,281	2,575
Wisconsin	194,050	160,519	148,457	150,452	105,793	94,704	70,554	8,261
Wyoming	23,246	21,943	22,413	24,594	18,349	7,821	7,663	673
Total	7,698,321	6,787,481	6,662,176	7,259,944	5,332,760	4,425,114	3,472,890	437,036

In 1922 four persons (as against one in 1921 and four in 1920) had a taxable income of $5,000,000 or over; five had incomes of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; ten had incomes of $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; eleven had incomes of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; thirty-seven had incomes of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; thirty-nine had incomes of $750,000 to $1,000,000.

The net incomes in 1922 that exceeded $5,000,000 each amounted altogether to $37,212,338. Their tax was $13,772,141. Their total income was $45,890,939.

NUMBER OF TAXABLE INCOMES, BY CLASSES.

Income Classes.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Dollars.									
1,000 to 2,000	.....	.....	1,640,758	1,516,938	1,924,872	2,671,950	2,440,544	2,471,181	2,373,784
2,000 to 3,000	.....	.....	838,707	1,496,878	1,569,741	2,569,316	2,222,031	2,129,898	2,412,804
3,000 to 4,000	69,045	85,122	374,958	610,095	742,334	894,559	702,991	785,267	1,061,521
4,000 to 5,000	58,949	72,027	185,805	322,241	438,154	442,557	369,155	404,848	536,005
5,000 to 10,000	120,402	150,553	270,666	319,356	438,851	455,442	353,247	391,373	679,898
10,000 to 15,000	34,102	45,309	65,800	69,992	97,852	103,570	80,014	90,278	138,720
15,000 to 20,000	16,475	22,618	29,896	30,227	42,028	44,531	34,230	39,605	45,596
20,000 to 25,000	9,707	12,953	16,806	16,350	22,605	23,729	18,100	21,446	24,629
25,000 to 30,000	6,196	8,055	10,571	10,206	13,769	14,471	10,848	13,225	15,060
30,000 to 40,000	7,005	10,068	12,733	11,887	15,410	15,808	12,047	14,283	16,595
40,000 to 50,000	4,100	5,611	7,087	6,440	8,298	8,269	6,051	7,970	8,521
50,000 to 100,000	6,847	10,452	12,439	9,996	13,320	12,093	8,717	12,000	12,504
100,000 to 150,000	1,793	2,900	3,302	2,358	2,983	2,191	1,367	2,171	2,339
150,000 to 200,000	724	1,284	1,302	866	1,092	590	450	763	750
200,000 to 250,000	386	726	703	401	522	307	205	350	348
250,000 to 300,000	216	427	342	247	250	166	84	210	203
300,000 to 400,000	254	469	380	260	285	169	98	205	216
400,000 to 500,000	122	245	179	122	140	70	64	104	111
500,000 to 1,000,000	209	376	315	178	189	123	63	161	141
1,000,000 and over	120	206	141	67	65	33	21	67	74
Total	336,652	437,036	3,472,890	4,425,114	5,332,760	7,259,944	6,662,176	6,787,481	7,698,321

Included in 1916 returns were 7,635 made by married women separately from those of their husbands.

There were 401,849 taxable incomes under $1,000 each in 1921, 402,076 in 1922 and 368,502 in 1923. They are included in the totals.

Total, 1914, was 357,515.

TAX LEVIED BY U. S. ON PERSONAL INCOMES.

(By classes and by calendar years.)

LEVY BY CLASSES OF INCOMES.

Income Classes.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
$1,000 to $2,000	16,639,903	27,081,089	29,160,654	36,859,732	24,696,200	26,481,602
$2,000 to $3,000	15,210,934	20,729,737	20,712,373	45,507,821	28,257,861	35,415,344
$3,000 to $5,000	42,215,843	47,533,306	42,743,604	83,496,116	75,914,847	82,928,720
$5,000 to $10,000	87,839,546	70,387,912	68,871,422	97,886,033	91,537,910	93,057,963
$10,000 to $25,000	117,228,137	123,575,960	126,886,410	172,259,321	164,832,523	142,448,679
$25,000 to $50,000	104,281,122	125,697,249	112,909,840	154,265,276	154,946,343	130,240,648
$50,000 to $100,000	109,451,024	144,092,555	115,711,635	163,717,719	186,357,608	147,428,655
$100,000 to $150,000	55,719,390	71,337,246	52,330,056	86,587,694	118,705,303	95,680,064
$150,000 to $300,000	62,104,203	98,810,408	61,495,988	92,604,423	163,095,349	136,155,916
$300,000 to $500,000	31,668,552	43,488,227	31,859,630	47,043,461	86,031,032	79,164,847
$500,000 to $1,000,000	25,498,434	38,559,344	25,112,090	45,641,005	76,228,132	69,834,148
$1,000,000 and over	35,788,475	49,517,639	31,419,726	49,185,085	99,026,996	88,885,249
Total	703,962,165	861,057,308	719,387,106	1,075,053,686	1,269,630,104	1,127,721,835

In 1921 incomes under $1,000 yielded $173,678 in taxes; in 1922, $246,636; in 1923, $316,602.
Total levy (1917) $691,492,954.

TAX LEVIED BY U. S. ON PERSONAL INCOMES.

(By States and by calendar years.)

States and Territories.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	2,846,927	2,892,298	2,713,826	4,482,805	4,668,465	4,431,563	2,023,984
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	248,605	357,783	316,859	132,769
Arizona	605,006	687,026	516,637	1,325,905	1,816,899	1,724,116	1,019,262
Arkansas	2,730,647	2,314,409	1,866,164	3,268,450	4,237,673	3,269,477	1,848,177
California	40,254,388	43,778,932	36,438,432	50,447,505	48,983,856	36,070,926	20,355,424
Colorado	3,486,472	4,869,555	3,862,862	6,766,900	7,196,593	5,844,925	5,184,948
Connecticut	11,202,890	13,130,562	10,633,045	15,774,598	16,833,829	17,690,343	10,595,737
Delaware	1,405,395	1,833,712	1,284,365	2,122,025	7,495,453	7,158,522	9,350,461
Dist. of Col	8,083,050	8,336,587	7,794,564	8,536,632	8,170,833	8,669,100	4,446,620
Florida	3,955,588	4,059,859	2,929,409	5,242,705	4,363,089	2,367,463	1,584,917
Georgia	3,769,990	4,557,769	3,892,645	7,697,693	9,134,092	7,077,184	3,250,342
Hawaii	1,562,123	1,387,398	1,451,776	4,075,539	2,145,194	1,857,352	1,174,831
Idaho	528,338	478,706	493,658	1,086,614	1,475,023	1,493,518	839,646
Illinois	64,807,592	77,196,407	68,574,351	85,409,203	99,398,236	84,560,642	49,103,261
Indiana	8,159,752	9,578,511	8,973,653	15,780,124	13,541,245	11,456,898	5,978,782
Iowa	4,893,543	5,466,397	5,837,960	18,776,990	15,807,707	15,928,158	5,445,816
Kansas	2,141,621	3,246,097	3,392,429	8,351,393	9,138,315	7,880,244	5,428,495
Kentucky	4,065,930	4,676,804	4,297,470	7,292,098	7,595,384	7,918,960	2,943,196
Louisiana	4,863,403	5,353,574	5,304,522	9,626,591	12,888,655	9,353,518	4,936,825
Maine	2,787,223	3,896,892	3,974,861	4,892,419	4,468,876	4,263,003	2,467,852
Maryland	15,782,160	15,363,765	14,537,303	21,189,233	22,630,984	20,415,237	12,378,724
Massachusetts	42,538,384	57,781,194	46,534,644	69,368,994	86,566,938	81,307,340	44,478,907
Michigan	29,879,183	34,965,003	24,197,840	40,493,261	55,958,378	22,336,385	15,159,388
Minnesota	7,306,708	9,419,301	8,697,117	15,169,869	15,696,465	15,262,760	8,356,172
Mississippi	2,028,933	1,803,632	1,069,136	2,495,207	5,634,901	3,542,849	2,252,612
Missouri	13,588,695	15,972,706	14,660,351	21,877,701	22,146,510	20,716,692	10,880,241
Montana	859,065	1,029,195	1,051,863	2,033,190	2,413,463	3,012,902	1,548,582
Nebraska	2,561,459	3,165,433	3,328,145	8,363,305	8,639,003	9,373,582	5,285,238
Nevada	313,076	258,732	329,296	390,087	435,002	412,342	241,944
New Hampshire	1,650,844	2,133,631	1,759,290	2,720,793	2,811,830	2,827,724	1,517,183
New Jersey	30,644,670	40,982,616	33,258,294	43,275,477	47,321,422	43,109,648	25,710,042
New Mexico	338,781	383,750	351,629	612,573	774,470	989,825	713,829
New York	202,159,777	273,960,079	210,768,379	286,607,280	399,792,351	354,263,417	251,785,795
North Carolina	5,426,150	4,908,611	3,760,499	9,620,675	10,010,348	5,575,001	2,747,673
North Dakota	424,774	453,219	485,783	1,105,801	1,360,509	2,219,954	936,862
Ohio	35,886,503	39,310,406	33,574,094	56,285,168	56,505,315	55,170,252	31,928,937
Oklahoma	3,854,748	6,414,336	4,206,507	13,548,211	12,207,129	7,649,280	5,682,493
Oregon	2,899,388	4,239,789	4,951,580	6,649,011	8,232,437	6,049,987	3,298,630
Pennsylvania	80,310,092	93,573,559	84,660,220	118,750,989	128,195,161	137,781,370	79,454,848
Rhode Island	8,427,156	9,351,580	9,236,328	11,685,163	11,234,132	13,512,766	8,805,953
South Carolina	1,756,820	1,268,305	1,246,523	3,236,875	5,192,020	2,732,593	1,815,909
South Dakota	383,575	548,688	524,653	2,228,187	3,124,066	4,139,239	1,171,328
Tennessee	4,396,162	4,902,612	3,984,051	7,565,009	9,082,054	6,795,268	2,794,197
Texas	11,087,537	14,119,655	12,667,894	25,400,849	32,302,280	21,575,479	13,447,453
Utah	341,751	955,929	842,904	1,506,781	1,270,543	1,347,780	1,364,652
Vermont	1,333,438	1,573,555	1,155,767	2,259,129	2,074,804	1,821,823	1,459,253
Virginia	3,722,974	4,919,485	4,161,116	7,404,201	9,020,237	7,674,725	3,929,273
Washington	4,382,752	5,148,477	4,909,857	9,094,764	11,615,795	9,743,163	4,377,754
West Virginia	3,876,254	4,594,653	4,579,113	8,517,268	5,319,197	5,709,295	3,303,285
Wisconsin	12,433,996	9,126,855	8,971,044	13,232,531	10,901,097	11,382,127	5,716,256
Wyoming	716,482	687,062	783,257	1,161,320	1,444,063	1,272,692	838,196
Total	703,962,165	861,057,308	719,387,106	1,075,053,686	1,269,630,104	1,127,721,835	691,492,954

NOTE ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Levy (1916) $173,386,694.

Alaska, in 1921-1923 is included in the State of Washington.

In 1918—the only year when they were segregated—the tax levied on non-resident aliens and citizens residing abroad totaled $8,665,567. Since then those returns are included in the State of residence.

Personal net income exempt from normal tax in 1923 totaled $18,485,760,379.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX AVERAGES, IN 1923.

States and Territories.	Pct. of Population Filing Returns	Average Net Income Per Return.	Average Amount of Tax Per Return.	Per Capita Net Income Reported.	Per Cap. Income Tax.	States and Territories.	Pct. of Population Filing Returns	Average Net Income Per Return.	Average Amount of Tax Per Return.	Per Capita Net Income Reported.	Per Cap. Income Tax.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*
Ala...	2.11	3,123.14	55.77	65.77	1.17	Neb...	5.29	2,781.10	36.31	147.08	1.92
Alaska.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nev...	13.52	2,730.36	29.91	369.20	4.04
Ariz...	6.01	2,609.21	26.42	156.84	1.59	N. H..	8.24	2,851.28	44.77	234.91	3.69
Ark...	1.97	3,662.50	76.30	72.17	1.50	N. J...	8.68	3,596.01	104.41	312.36	9.07
Cal...	13.59	3,315.70	77.84	450.59	10.58	N. M..	3.28	2,685.34	27.76	88.02	.91
Col...	7.31	2,939.18	48.18	214.78	3.52	N. Y..	11.27	3,986.52	165.48	449.12	18.64
Conn..	10.15	3,166.55	74.78	321.31	7.59	N. C..	2.54	3,414.84	79.57	86.68	2.03
Del...	8.33	2,992.24	73.19	249.31	6.09	N. D..	2.69	2,693.76	23.53	72.37	.63
D. of C.	15.92	3,755.10	106.64	597.99	16.98	Ohio..	7.57	3,389.71	77.50	256.57	5.87
Fla....	4.74	3,390.30	79.76	160.69	3.78	Okla..	3.25	3,168.40	54.92	102.85	1.78
Ga....	2.38	3,136.06	52.84	74.60	1.25	Ore...	8.40	2,755.87	41.95	231.39	3.52
Hawaii	4.56	4,123.29	125.76	188.02	5.73	Pa....	8.14	3,702.09	108.46	301.23	8.82
Idaho.	5.32	2,497.47	21.12	132.86	1.12	R. I...	10.68	4,081.94	125.84	436.19	13.45
Ill....	9.96	4,965.64	95.80	347.43	9.54	S. C...	1.62	3,373.05	62.24	54.58	1.01
Ind....	5.94	2,939.98	45.63	174.50	2.71	S. D...	3.35	2,367.68	17.49	79.20	.59
Iowa...	5.50	2,919.39	36.02	160.67	1.98	Tenn..	2.89	3,310.87	63.64	95.57	1.83
Kan...	4.80	2,505.73	24.82	120.29	1.19	Tex...	4.06	3,139.11	55.25	127.53	2.24
Ky....	3.21	2,944.87	51.41	94.59	1.65	Utah..	6.34	2,891.81	27.83	183.41	1.77
La....	3.65	3,407.60	72.11	124.23	2.63	Vt....	6.17	2,991.24	61.30	184.62	3.78
Me....	6.23	2,958.03	57.55	184.33	3.59	Va....	3.23	3,169.54	48.07	102.35	1.55
Md...	8.49	4,225.02	123.52	358.63	10.48	Wash..	9.14	2,754.09	32.21	251.65	2.94
Mass..	10.31	3,407.33	102.48	351.18	10.56	W. Va.	5.75	2,922.60	43.42	168.18	2.50
Mich..	8.80	3,185.17	85.35	280.31	7.51	Wis...	7.08	3,473.36	64.08	246.03	4.54
Minn..	5.38	2,861.46	54.38	153.82	2.92	Wyo...	10.97	2,796.34	30.82	306.81	3.38
Miss..	1.56	3,426.83	72.85	53.30	1.13						
Mo...	5.58	3,289.15	70.67	183.64	3.94	Tot'l	6.94	3,421.05	91.44	237.27	6.34
Mont..	7.00	2,476.95	20.07	173.49	1.40						

Alaska included in the State of Washington.

INCOME FROM BUSINESS (PERSONAL RETURNS), IN 1923.

Industrial Groups.	No. of Businesses Reported.	Per Cent.	Net Income.	Per Cent.
Agriculture and related industries	185,446	10.62	$373,924,257	7.53
Mining and quarrying	5,859	.34	19,216,048	.39
Manufacturing: Food products, beverages, and tobacco	33,066	1.89	90,904,926	1.83
Textiles and textile products	22,217	1.27	67,191,922	1.35
Leather and leather products	7,875	.45	16,927,302	.34
Rubber and rubber goods	733	.04	1,397,610	.03
Lumber and wood products	5,669	.33	22,014,136	.45
Paper, pulp, and products	523	.03	2,760,798	.06
Printing and publishing	16,187	.93	50,061,224	1.01
Chemicals and allied substances	2,443	.14	10,980,145	.22
Stone, clay, and glass products	3,571	.21	15,034,812	.30
Metal and metal products	17,368	.99	47,295,633	.95
All other manufacturing industries	20,115	1.15	59,691,030	1.20
Total manufacturing	129,767	7.43	384,259,538	7.74
Construction	90,677	5.19	279,950,927	5.65
Transportation and other public utilities	35,150	2.01	85,822,923	1.73
Trade	647,569	37.09	1,696,133,079	34.18
Public service—Professional, amusements, hotels, etc	481,779	27.59	1,604,597,505	32.34
Finance, banking, insurance, etc	54,771	3.14	206,336,542	4.16
Special cases, business not sufficiently defined to be classed with any other division	115,126	6.59	311,444,782	6.28
Grand total	1,746,144	100.00	$4,961,685,601	100.00

SUMMARY OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX PAYERS, BY CLASSES, 1923.

Income Class.	Returns.	Net Income.	Tax.	Income Class.	Returns.	Net Income.	Tax.
Thous. of Dolls.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Thous. of Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Under 1	342,024	238,306,097	.....	30 to 40	16,595	571,066,451	43,079,983
Under 1	26,478	14,206,922	316,602	40 to 50	8,521	379,754,543	35,384,170
1 to 2	925,930	1,432,301,658	.....	50 to 60	4,948	270,096,392	29,346,501
1 to 2	1,447,854	2,051,398,498	16,639,903	60 to 70	3,139	203,209,465	25,234,961
2 to 3	1,750,815	4,226,249,091	.....	70 to 80	1,981	147,977,609	20,345,195
2 to 3	661,989	1,694,694,785	15,210,934	80 to 90	1,435	121,361,730	18,548,603
3 to 4	336,205	1,119,444,035	.....	90 to 100	1,001	94,832,351	15,975,764
3 to 4	725,316	2,475,874,141	19,115,891	100 to 150	2,339	280,656,213	55,719,390
4 to 5	56,222	247,503,086	.....	150 to 200	750	127,882,393	29,707,638
4 to 5	479,783	2,151,597,155	23,099,952	200 to 250	348	77,299,661	18,795,742
5 to 6	18,656	101,537,043	.....	250 to 300	203	55,401,958	13,600,823
5 to 6	246,633	1,353,004,950	20,929,513	300 to 400	216	75,471,811	19,401,606
6 to 7	168,173	1,084,681,482	18,969,607	400 to 500	111	49,097,383	12,266,946
7 to 8	111,753	834,721,769	17,721,188	500 to 750	103	62,515,897	16,082,504
8 to 9	78,141	663,108,494	16,006,757	750 to 1,000	38	32,591,312	9,415,930
9 to 10	56,542	536,148,362	14,212,481	1,000 to 1,500	39	46,811,543	9,734,553
10 to 11	42,071	440,783,181	12,874,723	1,500 to 2,000	12	19,968,575	3,560,048
11 to 12	34,629	398,146,617	12,404,397	2,000 to 3,000	12	28,172,015	6,021,159
12 to 13	25,999	324,602,429	10,986,544	3,000 to 4,000	6	20,480,046	4,031,143
13 to 14	20,869	281,786,100	10,073,169	4,000 to 5,000	1	4,145,073	1,532,623
14 to 15	15,152	219,430,641	8,281,186	5,000 and over	4	32,494,629	10,908,949
15 to 20	45,596	785,069,753	33,721,455				
20 to 25	24,629	548,967,115	28,886,663	Total	7,698,321	26,336,337,843	703,962,165
25 to 30	15,060	411,487,389	25,816,969				

The income classes not represented by figures in the "tax" column were non-taxable, the specific exemptions exceeding the net incomes.

PERSONAL INCOMES, BY SOURCES, 1916-1923.

Source of Income.	Income. 1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Personal service: Salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, directors' fees, etc.	1,478,346,372	3,648,437,902	8,267,391,550	10,755,692,651
Busi., trade, com'ce, partn'ships, farming, & prof'ts from sales of real estate, stocks, and other property	3,010,404,924	3,958,670,028	4,630,455,322	6,708,344,984
Total	4,488,751,296	7,607,107,930	12,897,846,872	17,464,037,635
Property: Rents and royalties	643,802,657	684,343,399	975,679,666	1,019,094,265
Int. on bonds, notes, etc., incl. fiduc. income	1,080,879,405	936,715,456	1,403,485,691	1,500,779,100
Dividends	2,136,468,625	2,848,842,499	2,468,749,244	2,453,774,825
Total	3,861,150,687	4,469,901,354	4,847,914,601	4,973,648,190
Total income	8,349,901,983	12,077,009,284	17,745,761,473	22,437,685,825
General deductions	2,051,324,363	885,763,077	1,821,122,118	2,578,194,377
Net income	6,298,577,620	11,191,246,207	15,924,639,355	19,859,491,448

Source of Income.	Income. 1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Personal service: Salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, directors' fees, etc	15,270,373,354	13,813,169,165	13,693,992,791	14,776,807,456
Business, trade, com'ce, partn'ships, farming, & profits from sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, & other prop	5,927,327,538	4,170,363,591	5,258,250,071	8,095,614,926
Total	21,197,700,892	17,983,532,756	18,952,242,862	22,872,422,382
Property: Rents and royalties	1,047,423,738	1,177,957,882	1,224,928,998	1,912,213,859
Interest on bonds, notes, etc., including fiduciary income	1,709,299,428	1,690,338,895	2,030,517,413	2,762,866,525
Dividends	2,735,845,795	2,476,952,399	2,664,219,081	3,559,924,264
Total	5,492,568,961	5,345,249,176	5,919,665,492	8,235,004,648
Total income	26,690,269,853	23,328,781,932	24,871,908,354	31,107,427,030
General deductions	2,954,640,670	3,751,569,404	3,535,695,820	4,771,089,187
Net income	23,735,629,183	19,577,212,528	21,336,212,534	26,336,337,843

ALIEN INVESTMENTS HERE AND AMERICAN CAPITAL ABROAD.

American citizens and domestic corporations in 1922, to the number of 36,205, reported income from sources in foreign countries to the amount of $117,686,111, on which they paid $11,421,856 income taxes abroad.

In the same year, 5,930 aliens and foreign corporations reported income totaling $75,263,655 from sources within the United States and its possessions, on which they paid $5,834,139 Federal income taxes in this country.

CORPORATION INCOME AND TAX, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

(Calendar Year 1922; Corporations Reporting Net Income.)

Industrial Groups.	Corporations.	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.	Total Tax.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agriculture and related industries	4,000	484,597,004	421,696,383	62,900,621	6,622,011
Mining and quarrying	6,130	2,362,026,788	2,075,589,400	286,437,388	31,399,593
Manufacturing:					
Food products, beverages and tobacco	8,359	6,812,387,633	6,364,716,253	447,671,380	50,666,679
Textiles and textile products	6,973	5,675,173,722	5,140,066,903	535,106,819	62,499,593
Leather and leather products	1,330	1,149,675,303	1,061,034,586	88,640,717	10,414,297
Rubber and rubber goods	284	558,984,819	517,055,137	41,929,682	2,285,832
Lumber and wood products	4,545	2,022,918,434	1,814,922,507	207,995,927	22,699,427
Paper, pulp, and products	1,086	913,934,635	829,910,009	84,024,626	9,481,228
Printing and publishing	5,771	1,589,150,238	1,404,434,573	184,715,665	21,744,873
Chemicals and allied substances	3,512	4,984,114,018	4,522,892,598	461,221,420	54,056,120
Stone, clay and glass products	2,459	1,024,109,961	898,417,867	125,622,094	14,937,925
Metal and metal products	8,397	7,728,928,651	6,821,972,543	906,956,106	98,760,109
All other manufacturing industries	5,981	3,546,538,930	3,176,063,693	370,465,237	42,229,447
Total manufacturing	48,697	36,005,906,344	32,551,486,671	3,454,419,673	389,775,530
Construction	6,997	1,350,514,102	1,258,789,944	91,724,158	9,652,388
Transportation and other public utilities	13,690	8,098,069,972	7,118,806,404	979,263,568	119,480,757
Trade	59,791	22,864,939,438	21,850,926,707	1,014,012,731	107,041,608
Public service—professional, amusements, hotels, etc	13,494	1,689,958,545	1,541,592,023	148,366,522	16,262,319
Finance—banking, insurance, related business, etc	58,646	7,148,710,071	6,260,875,378	887,834,693	99,097,400
Combinations—predominant industry not ascertainable	1,078	326,940,929	288,090,312	38,850,617	4,444,662
Inactive concerns	12	16,724	15,552	1,172	.....
Grand total	212,535	80,331,679,917	73,367,868,774	6,963,811,143	783,776,268

The average tax per corporation was $6,516 in 1922.
The number of corporations in each income class was:

Income Class.	No.	Net Income.	Income Class.	No.	Net Income.
Reporting net income:			$100,000 to $250,000	5,114	$791,272,098
$0 to $2,000	92,259	$86,729,211	$250,000 to $500,000	1,889	658,842,334
$2,000 to $5,000	43,502	137,791,967	$500,000 to $1,000,000	1,016	708,997,233
$5,000 to $10,000	24,787	174,308,283	$1,000,000 to $5,000,000	725	1,444,773,281
$10,000 to $50,000	35,811	767,133,959	$5,000,000 and over	120	1,681,892,856
$50,000 to $100,000	7,312	512,069,921			

CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1922.

(Figures cover the calendar year.)

States and Territories.	Total Corporations.	Reporting Net Income.	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.	Income Tax	War Profits and Excess Profits. Tax.	Total Tax.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala.....	3,335	2,096	373,679,886	344,495,092	29,184,794	2,800,001	32,759	2,832,760
Alaska..	107	54	5,332,181	5,098,074	234,107	13,010	26,116	39,126
Arlz...	1,575	486	61,509,719	57,621,250	3,888,469	378,415	15,996	394,411
Ark....	2,447	1,527	227,573,314	209,133,626	18,439,688	1,922,457	26,598	1,949,055
Cal....	16,651	8,742	3,603,499,021	3,300,450,911	303,048,110	35,308,443	156,827	35,465,270
Col....	6,855	2,720	664,017,735	608,182,655	55,835,080	5,508,928	38,019	5,546,947
Conn...	5,227	2,947	1,097,494,718	1,002,197,149	95,297,569	10,459,455	73,389	10,532,844
Del....	1,002	481	253,028,589	230,311,918	22,716,671	2,259,778	19,105	2,278,883
D. of C.	1,466	822	299,641,639	269,251,366	30,390,273	3,179,446	17,451	3,196,897
Fla.....	3,885	2,049	307,326,183	282,812,398	24,513,785	2,598,880	19,656	2,618,536
Ga.....	4,745	2,715	622,586,434	565,811,798	56,774,636	5,964,986	239,080	6,204,066
Hawaii..	604	351	115,624,696	100,465,628	15,159,068	1,750,200	782	1,750,982
Idaho...	1,872	734	82,167,739	75,820,212	6,347,527	459,564	3,187	462,751
Ill.....	24,184	14,360	8,506,567,924	7,835,809,920	670,758,004	75,149,656	734,830	75,884,486
Ind.....	10,041	6,241	1,394,319,195	1,272,155,257	122,163,938	13,462,301	316,123	13,778,424
Iowa....	8,839	5,343	882,251,143	833,184,999	49,066,144	4,731,282	37,268	4,768,550
Kan....	4,956	3,115	966,054,682	844,907,875	121,146,807	14,415,182	30,815	14,445,997
Ky.....	5,119	3,315	741,590,714	671,931,980	69,658,734	7,356,191	19,946	7,376,137
La.....	4,987	2,580	664,010,505	612,361,252	51,649,253	5,383,688	99,904	5,483,592
Me.....	3,219	1,855	433,031,561	392,861,367	40,170,194	4,540,313	215,047	4,755,360
Md.....	4,599	2,520	821,053,430	755,286,550	65,766,880	7,288,677	66,693	7,355,370
Mass...	15,867	8,922	5,328,314,675	4,913,083,948	415,230,727	47,017,579	795,997	47,813,576
Mich...	11,853	6,571	3,091,035,274	2,643,809,754	447,225,520	48,887,019	1,183,727	50,070,746
Minn...	10,269	5,547	1,766,095,708	1,669,213,873	96,881,835	10,932,758	164,633	11,097,391
Miss...	1,678	1,170	176,232,398	163,209,043	13,023,355	1,129,012	7,711	1,136,723
Mo....	14,190	8,445	3,091,617,123	2,887,657,774	203,959,349	22,655,905	471,342	23,127,247
Mont...	3,922	1,435	124,650,846	115,581,431	9,069,415	881,860	8,818	890,678
Neb....	5,102	2,933	521,530,034	495,363,893	26,166,141	2,642,048	3,867	2,645,915
Nev....	1,268	329	25,260,095	23,536,691	1,723,404	150,011	.....	150,011
N. H...	1,074	689	143,143,906	132,360,775	10,783,131	1,121,984	17,011	1,138,995
N. J...	11,762	6,892	3,058,162,310	2,822,900,837	235,261,473	26,890,400	260,290	27,150,690
N. Mex.	941	450	56,515,456	53,109,920	3,405,536	328,121	1,611	329,732
N. Y....	64,862	35,504	18,557,282,809	16,805,091,941	1,752,190,868	199,683,703	918,447	200,602,150
N. C....	5,714	3,486	940,895,173	841,725,936	99,169,237	11,410,349	55,608	11,465,957
N. D....	2,848	1,529	119,244,638	114,496,417	4,748,221	329,460	8,903	338,363
Ohio....	21,390	12,495	4,978,119,205	4,558,944,449	419,174,756	43,969,875	731,735	44,701,610
Okla...	5,750	2,701	520,170,257	480,713,713	39,456,544	3,913,340	10,913	3,924,253
Ore....	5,134	2,399	407,527,840	379,635,387	27,892,453	3,012,115	17,252	3,029,367
Pa.....	21,354	12,256	7,504,812,851	6,821,115,358	683,697,493	78,340,019	616,624	78,956,643
R. I....	2,237	1,250	617,533,269	555,920,092	61,613,177	7,193,593	109,656	7,303,249
S. C....	4,006	2,027	354,862,164	325,536,734	29,325,430	2,955,984	63,211	3,019,195
S. D....	2,813	1,525	106,889,097	102,329,391	4,559,706	312,390	892	313,282
Tenn...	4,906	3,005	761,684,587	703,960,122	57,724,465	6,094,110	171,657	6,265,767
Tex.....	9,591	5,497	1,782,841,378	1,688,781,989	94,059,389	10,050,885	415,338	10,466,223
Utah...	3,051	1,349	205,955,204	189,426,304	16,528,900	1,473,830	105	1,473,935
Vt.....	1,036	682	115,640,788	106,394,843	9,245,945	945,631	26,585	972,216
Va.....	5,643	3,268	819,287,349	736,272,619	83,014,730	9,503,601	30,722	9,534,323
Wash...	9,802	4,327	798,490,613	738,626,039	59,864,574	6,188,460	6,697	6,195,157
W. Va...	4,848	2,962	599,224,244	527,456,471	71,767,773	7,866,419	5,409	7,871,828
Wis....	12,596	7,127	1,583,975,528	1,454,096,781	129,878,747	14,034,958	169,920	14,204,878
Wyo....	1,661	710	52,324,090	47,364,972	4,959,118	463,882	1,842	465,724
G'dt't'l U.S.	382,883	212,535	80,331,679,917	73,367,868,774	6,963,811,143	775,310,154	8,466,114	783,776,268

Prior year loss deductions from net income for net taxable income totaled $501,780,287.

Total dividends in 1922 of the corporations referred to in the table above were—Cash, $3,182,869,985; stock, $3,166,915,574.

In addition to the above, 170,348 corporations reported in 1922 that they had no net income, their gross income being $20,588,834,597, and the legal deductions amounting to $22,782,610,953. Their dividends were—Cash, $253,845,119; stock, $181,134,291.

For the calendar year 1921 the number of corporation returns was 356,397, of which 171,239 reported net income totaling $4,336,047,813 and tax aggregating $701,575,432.

For the calendar year 1920 the number of corporation returns was 345,595, of which 203,233 reported net income totaling $7,902,654,813 and tax aggregating $1,625,234,643.

Corporation net income (with tax in parentheses) in previous years—(1909) $3,590,000,000; (1910) $3,761,000,000; (1911) $3,503,000,000; (1912) $4,151,000,000; (1913) $4,714,000,000 ($43,127,740); (1914) $3,940,000,000 ($39,144,532); (1915) $5,310,000,000 ($56,993,657); (1916) $8,766,000,000 ($171,805,150); (1917) $10,730,000,000 ($2,142,445,769); (1918) $8,362,000,000 ($3,158,764,422); (1919) $9,412,000,000 ($2,175,341,578).

For the years 1917 and thereafter the tax includes war-profits and excess-profits taxes, which were as follows—(1917) $1,638,747,740; (1918) $2,505,565,939; (1919) $1,431,805,690; (1920) $988,726,351; (1921) $335,131,811; (1922) $8,466,114.

INCOME AND TAX TOTALS, PERSONAL AND CORPORATION.

The aggregate net income and total tax (individuals and corporations) for each of the years 1917 1922 inclusive, are as follows:

Year.	Net Income.		Taxes.		Total Tax.	
	Amount.	Increase or Decrease.	Income Tax.	War Profits and Excess Profits Tax.	Amount.	Increase or Decrease.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1917.....	24,382,743,418	.....	1,093,941,202	1,739,997,521	2,833,938,723	.....
1918.....	24,286,150,604	—96,592,814	1,780,920,318	2,505,565,939	4,286,486,257	1,452,547,534
1919.....	29,270,909,906	4,984,759,302	2,013,165,992	1,431,805,690	3,444,971,682	—841,514,575
1920.....	31,638,283,996	2,367,374,090	1,711,561,978	988,726,351	2,700,288,329	—744,683,353
1921.....	23,913,260,341	—7,725,023,655	1,085,830,727	335,131,811	1,420,962,538	—1,279,325,791
1922.....	28,300,023,673	4,386,763,332	1,636,367,462	8,466,114	1,644,833,576	223,871,038

ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES.

The Estate Tax is imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent whether a resident or non-resident of the United States.

A tax is also imposed upon *gifts* during life on and after Jan. 1, 1924, at the same rates.

Net Estate or Amount of Gift.	Rate of Tax.	Tax on Separate Amounts in First Column.	Tax on Totals of Amounts in First Column.	Net Estate or Amount of Gift.	Rate of Tax.	Tax on Separate Amounts in First Column.	Tax on Totals of Amounts in First Column.
First $50,000	Ex'm't	.....	.....	$500,000	15%	$75,000	$151,000
Next 50,000	1%	$500	$500	500,000	18%	90,000	241,000
50,000	2%	1,000	1,500	1,000,000	21%	210,000	451,000
50,000	3%	1,500	3,000	1,000,000	24%	240,000	691,000
100,000	4%	4,000	7,000	1,000,000	27%	270,000	961,000
200,000	6%	12,000	19,000	3,000,000	30%	900,000	1,861,000
300,000	9%	27,000	46,000	2,000,000	35%	700,000	2,561,000
250,000	12%	30,000	76,000	In excess of 10,000,000	40%	.....	.....

Exemption on the first $50,000 is not allowed estates of non-residents, and not allowed gifts by non-residents.

Estate Tax—Sept. 9, 1916 to Jan. 15, 1922—$356,516,251; Jan. 15 to Dec 31, 1922—$118,776,-541; Jan 1 to Dec. 31, 1923—$68,784,384; July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924—$102,966,762; July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925—$101,421,766.

Gift Tax—July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925—$7,-518,129.

Tax-exempted charitable, etc., bequests—(Sept. 9, 1916, to Jan. 15, 1922) $264,491,687; (Jan. 16 to Dec. 31, 1922) $195,891,684; (1923) $73,591,785.

RETURNS OF RESIDENT DECEDENTS, JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1923.

Size of Net Estate.	Number of Returns.	Gross Estate	Deductions.	Net Estate	Tax	Average Tax.	Average Rate Per cent.
		Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	
No net estate:							
Gross estate under $50,000.	923	39,155,278	56,519,741	17,364,463	.....	.....	.....
Gross estate over $50,000..	2,512	227,258,628	273,407,479	46,148,851	.....	.....	.....
Under $50,000.....	5,302	458,902,294	354,415,221	104,487,073	1,073,343	202.44	1.03
$50,000 to $150,000.....	2,389	413,525,375	204,802,036	208,723,339	3,003,316	1,257.14	1.44
$150,000 to $250,000.....	725	219,936,851	81,305,071	138,631,780	2,708,214	3,735.47	1.95
$250,000 to $450,000.....	561	263,919,708	77,980,585	185,939,123	4,909,109	8,750.64	2.64
$450,000 to $750,000.....	301	220,826,768	47,850,064	172,976,704	6,303,446	20,941.68	3.64
$750,000 to $1,000,000.....	103	113,331,045	24,329,492	89,001,553	4,185,045	40,631.50	4.70
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000....	93	147,862,278	32,424,646	115,437,632	7,033,483	75,628.85	6.09
$1,500,000 to $2,000,000....	38	79,259,055	13,466,076	65,792,979	4,811,919	126,629.45	7.31
$2,000,000 to $3,000,000....	30	86,852,388	13,553,621	73,298,767	6,730,740	224,358.00	9.18
$3,000,000 to $4,000,000....	18	76,623,577	14,420,386	62,203,191	6,747,214	374,845.22	10.85
$4,000,000 to $5,000,000....	7	35,379,774	3,746,422	31,633,352	3,884,504	554,929.14	12.28
$5,000,000 to $6,000,000....	3	19,331,563	2,836,617	16,494,946	2,223,490	741,163.33	13.48
$6,000,000 to $7,000,000....	1	6,511,288	192,514	6,318,774	905,255	905,255.00	14.33
$7,000,000 to $8,000,000....	2	17,197,296	1,765,456	15,431,840	2,369,368	1,184,684.00	15.35
$8,000,000 to $9,000,000....	2	19,440,597	2,264,348	17,176,249	2,740,775	1,370,387.50	15.96
$9,000,000 to $10,000,000...	2	21,028,077	2,043,687	18,984,390	3,139,566	1,569,783.00	16.54
$10,000,000 and over.....	1	28,636,631	4,076,715	24,559,916	5,321,479	5,321,479.00	21.67
Total.....	13,013	2,494,978,471	1,211,400,177	1,347,091,608	68,090,266	5,232.48	5.05

RETURNS OF NON-RESIDENT DECEDENTS, JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1923.

Size of Net Estate, the Situs of which is in the United States.	Number of Returns.	Gross Estate	Deductions.	Net Estate	Tax	Average Tax	Average Rate Per cent.
		Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	
Under $50,000.....	1,042	7,022,145	375,712	6,646,433	71,393	68.52	1.07
$50,000 to $150,000.....	61	5,564,168	249,609	5,314,559	71,156	1,166.49	1.34
$150,000 to $250,000.....	16	3,301,630	186,295	3,115,335	67,389	4,211.81	2.16
$250,000 to $450,000.....	6	2,081,441	63,630	2,017,811	49,714	8,285.68	2.46
$450,000 to $750,000.....	7	4,409,966	445,184	3,964,782	139,387	19,912.42	3.51
$750,000 to $1,000,000.....	3	2,609,878	161,788	2,448,090	110,347	36,782.33	4.51
$1,000,000 to $1,500,000....	2	2,974,446	127,010	2,847,436	184,732	92,366.00	6.48
Total.....	1,137	27,963,674	1,609,228	26,354,446	694,118	610.48	2.63

The gross value of the estates which passed by death in 1923 was $2,494,978,471, consisting of property in the following forms—real estate, $615,-692,705; U. S. Govt. bonds wholly tax-exempt, $26,596,788; U. S. Govt. bonds partially tax-exempt, $84,249,796; state and municipal bonds wholly tax-exempt, $82,550,768; all other bonds, $179,742,430; capital stock of corporations, $780,678,044; mortgages, notes, cash, etc., $321,897,208; insurance, $77,280,338; jointly owned and other miscellaneous property $197,523,665; transfers made in contemplation of or intended to take effect at or after death, $61,458,528; power of appointment or general power of deed made in contemplation of death, $13,001,087; property from an estate taxed within 5 years value at date of death of present decedent, $54,306,514.

The deductions, including insurance exemption ($38,638,209); funeral and administrative expenses ($86,320,212); debts, unpaid mortgages, etc., ($295,-284,741), and so forth, totaled $1,211,400,177.

FEDERAL STAMP TAXES, AS PROVIDED BY 1924 LAW.

Internal revenue stamp taxes are provided in the Income Tax Bill, June 2, 1924, in twelve classes. Each class contains various provisions and modifications so that the law should be consulted to assure accuracy in instances where questions arise.

Bonds—5 cents per $100; *Capital Stock*, issued—5 cents per $100; *Capital Stock*, sales or transfers—2 cents per $100; *Produce, Sales of, on Exchange*—1 cent per $100; *Conveyances*, deeds, etc.—50 cents between $100 and $500, 50 cents for each extra $500.

Entry of Goods at Custom House—25 cents for first $100, 50 cents between $100 and $500, $1 exceeding $500; *Entry for Withdrawal* from customs bonded warehouse—50 cents; *Passage Ticket* to any foreign country except Canada or Mexico—$1 not exceeding $30, $3 between $30 and $60, $5 above $60.

Proxies for Voting (except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal or literary societies, or public cemeteries)—10 cents; *Power of Attorney*—25 cents; *Playing Cards*—10 cents per pack; *Policy of Insurance*—3 cents on each dollar of premium.

THE FEDERAL PROBATION LAW.

An act to provide for the establishment of a probation system in the United States Courts, except in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the courts of the United States having original jurisdiction of criminal actions, except in the District of Columbia, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the ends of justice and the best interests of the public, as well as the defendant, will be subserved thereby, shall have power, after conviction or after a plea, of guilty or nolo contendre for any crime or offense not punishable by death or life imprisonment, to suspend the imposition or execution of sentence and to place the defendant upon probation for such period and upon such terms and conditions as they may deem best; or the Court may impose a fine and may also place the defendant upon probation in the manner aforesaid.

The Court may revoke or modify any condition of probation, or may change the period of probation: Provided, that the period of probation, together with any extension thereof, shall not exceed five years.

While on probation the defendant may be required to pay in one or several sums a fine imposed at the time of being placed on probation and may also be required to make restitution or reparation to the aggrieved party or parties for actual damages or loss caused by the offense for which conviction was had, and may also be required to provide for the support of any person or persons for whose support he is legally responsible.

Sec. 2. When directed by the Court, the probation officer shall report to the Court, with a statement of the conduct of the probationer while on probation. The Court may thereupon discharge the probationer from further supervision and may terminate the proceedings against him, or may extend the probation, as shall seem advisable.

At any time within the probation period the probation officer may arrest the probationer without a warrant, or the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest. Thereupon such probationer shall forthwith be taken before the Court.

At any time after the probation period, but within the maximum period for which the defendant might originally have been sentenced, the Court may issue a warrant and cause the defendant to be arrested and brought before the Court. Thereupon the Court may revoke the probation or the suspension of sentence, and may impose any sentence which might originally have been imposed.

Sec. 3. The Judge of any United States Court having original jurisdiction of criminal actions, except in the District of Columbia, may appoint one or more suitable persons to serve as probation officers within the jurisdiction and under the discretion of the Judge making such appointment or of his successor.

All such probation officers shall serve without compensation except that in case it shall appear to any such Judge that the needs of the service require that there should be a salaried probation officer, such Judge may appoint one such officer and shall fix the salary of such officer subject to the approval of the Attorney General in each case:

Provided, that probation officers who are to receive salaries shall be appointed after competitive examination held in accordance with the laws and regulations of the civil service of the United States. Such Judge may in his discretion remove any probation officer serving in his court.

The appointment of probation officers shall be in writing and shall be entered on the records of the court of the Judge making such appointment, and a copy of the order of appointment shall be delivered to the officer so appointed.

Such Court may allow any probation officer his actual expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties. Such salary and expenses when duly approved shall be paid from the appropriations for the courts in which such officer serves.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of a probation officer to investigate any case referred to him for investigation by the Court in which he is serving and to report thereon to the Court.

The probation officer shall furnish to each person released on probation under his supervision a written statement of the conditions of probation and shall instruct him regarding the same. Such officer shall keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of each person on probation under his supervision and shall report thereon to the Court placing such person on probation.

Such officer shall use all suitable methods, not inconsistent with the conditions imposed by the Court, to aid persons on probation and to bring about improvements in their conduct and condition. Each officer shall keep records of his work; shall keep accurate and complete accounts of all moneys collected from persons under his supervision; shall give receipts therefor, and shall make at least monthly returns thereof; shall make such reports to the Attorney General as he may at any time require; and shall perform such other duties as the Court may direct.

A probation officer shall have the power of arrest that is now exercised by a deputy marshal.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved, March 4, 1925.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

COMMODITY DIVISIONS AND CHIEFS.

Agricultural Implements—George B. Bell.
Automotive—Irving H. Taylor, Act. Chief.
Chemical—Charles C. Concannon.
Coal—Charles P. White.
Electrical Equipment—Ruben A. Lundquist.
Foodstuffs—Edward G. Montgomery.
Hides and Leather—Wilbur J. Page.
Iron-Steel-Hardware—Luther Becker.
Lumber—Axel H. Oxholm.
Machinery—Walter H. Rastall.
Minerals—Homer S. Fox, Act. Chief.
Paper—John Matthews jr.
Rubber—Paul L. Palmerton.
Shoe and Leather Manufactures—Arthur B. Butman.
Specialties—Edward J. Breyere, Act. Chief.
Textile—Edward T. Pickard.
Transportation and Communication—Eugene S. Gregg.

DISTRICT OFFICES.

Central Mississippi—Thomas L. Gaukel, 1210 Liberty Central Trust Co. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Central Pacific—Leonard B. Gary, 510 Custom House, San Francisco, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.—H.H.Tewksbury, 607 Free Press Bldg.
Great Lakes—Frederic L. Roberts, Room 830, 76 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
New England—Harvey A. Sweetser, 1801 Custom House, Boston, Mass.
New York, N. Y.—Albert J. Barnaud, 734 Custom House.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Samuel H. Day, 20 So. 15th St., Room 812.
Portland, Ore.—James E. Peebles, 222 Oregon Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.—Shirl H. Blalock, 515 Lowman Bldg.
South Atlantic—Buist C. Getsinger, 538 Post Office Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Gulf—George E. McLeod, Post Office Bldg., New Orleans, La.

CO-OPERATIVE OFFICES.

Akron, Ohio—W. W. Hall, Chamber Commerce.
Baltimore, Md.—R. J. Baker, Exp. and Imp. Bur., Assoc. of Com'rce.
Birmingham, Ala.—J. D. Ingram, Ch'mb'r Com'ce.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Alpheus Winter, Mfrs. Assoc.
Charleston, S. C.—Henry F. Church, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—E. D. Stratton, 1301 Market St.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Malcolm M. Stewart, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Cleveland, Ohio—M. E. Woods, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Columbus, Ohio—Avery G. Clinger, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Dallas, Tex.—Glen D. Davis, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Dayton, Ohio—Walter W. Snypp, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Des Moines, Iowa—L. B. Jeffries, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
El Paso, Tex.—D. A. Bandeen, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Erie, Pa.—J. K. Shields, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Fort Worth, Tex.—Drexel G. Foreman, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Houston, Tex.—T. L. Evans, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. G. Dunphy, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Albert J. Stoew, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Clarence H. Matson, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Milwaukee, Wis.—H. W. Gehrke, Assoc. of Com'rce.
Mobile, Ala.—Myron T. Sprague, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Muncie, Ind.—Jacob Jones, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Newark, N. J.—C. J. Fagg, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Norfolk and Newport News, Va.—H. M. Thompson, Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange.
Orange, Tex.—Louis M. Shepardson, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Pensacola, Fla.—J. B. Morrow, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. S. Keller, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Providence, R. I.—Edward C. Southwick, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Richmond, Va.—W. T. Dabney, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Rochester, N. Y.—S. R. Peabody, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
San Diego, Cal.—H. R. Jackson, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Syracuse, N. Y.—F. M. Varah, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Tacoma, Wash.—Edward P. Kemmer, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Toledo, Ohio—Leonard J. Gans, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Trenton, N. J.—George E. Mace, Ch'mb'r Com'rce.
Worcester, Mass.—Joseph H. Lane. Ch'mb'r Com'rce.

COST OF GOVERNMENT IN CITIES OF ABOVE 30,000 POPULATION.

The total population of the 248 cities of 30,000 population and over under the census of 1920 was 36,674,220 which had, it is estimated, increased to 39,172,168 by July 1, 1923 (35.4 per cent. of the total population of the United States). The total land area on July 1, 1923, was 3,471,591 acres. For these cities during 1923, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, the total receipts were: Revenue, $2,132,309,613; non-revenue, $2,404,030,021.

The total payments were: Governmental cost, $2,361,049,079; non-governmental cost, $2,157,139,-714. The excess of governmental cost payments over revenue receipts were $228,739,466. Of the revenue receipts taxes brought in: On general property, $1,375,725,557; special, $48,754,207; polls, $3,853,202; and on business and non-business license, $56,658,824. Earnings of public service enterprises totaled $222,849,216, while the expenses of public service enterprises totaled $131,054,782. Interest called for $227,854,879. Dog licenses brought in a revenue of $965,089.

The total cost for the year 1923 in these 248 cities for the police was $135,838,439; for the fire departments, $107,135,788 plus $4,059,341 for its water service; for militia and armories, $1,349,-619; for conservation of health, $31,196,673, of which $8,094,875 was for prevention and treatment of tuberculosis and $8,433,051 for other communicable diseases; and for medical work for school children $3,935,568, with $2,085,540 for other conservation of child life.

The total cost in these cities in 1923 for sewers and sewage disposal was $16,164,846; for other refuse collection and disposal $34,078,011; and for street cleaning, $45,569,524. The total cost of highways was $119,964,151, of which $34,966,819 was for street lighting and $8,277,310 for snow and ice removal.

For charities the total cost was $78,783,259, of which outdoor poor relief accounted for $8,063,749; poor in institutions, $9,493,890, and care of children $8,272,348. General hospitals cost $27,671,956, and the care of the insane in institutions, $6,462,923. Corrective institutions for adults cost $9,121,423; and for minors, $3,256,360; and probation boards, $1,618,807.

For education the cost was $521,372,983, of which $504,507,975 was for schools; and $16,865,-008 for libraries.

For recreation $43,548,822 was spent in 1923, of which $28,478,170 was for parks and trees.

The 248 cities also paid out for pensions a total of $9,655,813 for policemen; $7,477,909 for firemen, $9,258,631 for school employees, $8,775,399 for mothers, and $1,927,946 for soldiers' relief and burial.

The per capita from all revenue receipts was $54.43, of which $35.12 was from taxes on general property. The per capita governmental costs were $60.27; per capita interest payment, $5.82; and per capita excess of governmental costs over revenue receipts, $5.84.

The police cost $3.47 per capita; fire department, $2.84; conservation of health, $0.80; sanitation, $2.55; highways general expenses, $2.89; repair, $0.17; charities, hospitals and correction, $2.01; schools, $12.88; libraries, $0.43, and recreation, $1.11.

The total value of the public property—lands, buildings and equipment of the 248 cities at the end of 1923—was $4,215,723,871, of which that used for general government was valued at $293,321,381; police, $44,580,113; fire department, $148,309,878; other protection, $39,401,551; conservation of health, $37,666,149; sanitation, $154,632,802; highways, $30,878,106; charities, hospitals and correction, $204,162,041; schools, $1,468,577,249; libraries, $133,-714,580; recreation, $1,551,007,720 (New York City alone $822,039,420); municipal service enterprises, $51,102,587; all other, $54,853,975. The total value of land, buildings and equipment of public service enterprises was $2,232,659,391, of which water supply systems accounted for $1,511,-573,695; electric light and power and gas supply systems, $98,597,097; markets, $35,935,964; and all other, $586,552,635.

The total net debt of these 248 cities at the end of 1923 was $3,876,379,508 ($98.96 per capita); the total assessed value of property subject to the general property tax was $55,122,289,085 ($1,407.18 per capital), of which $43,982,895,740 was real and $10,560,938,922 was personal. Bank stock subject to special property tax in certain cities (in Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York) totaled $1,324,-209,313 ($937,914,783 in New York City alone). The levy of the general property tax was $1,676,-707,061 ($42.80 per capita).

The increase of the cost of government in 146 cities, being only those which were in the above 30,000 class in 1903, is here given:

YEAR.	Net Revenue Receipts.	Pct. Over 1903.	Net Governmental Costs.	Pct. Over 1903.
1923...	$1,877,564,829	328	$2,066,234,164	302
1919...	1,103,665,750	151	1,113,599,879	117
1913...	802,565,390	83	912,390,262	77
1909...	663,379,686	51	761,562,037	48
1903...	439,126,753	...	514,189,206	...

SOBRIQUETS OR BY-NAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany—The Capital City.
Atlanta—Gate City of South.
Baltimore—The Monumental City.
Birmingham—City Beautiful.
Boston—Hub, Athens of America.
Brooklyn—The City of Churches.
Buffalo—Queen City of Lake.
Charleston, S. C.—Palmetto City.
Chicago—The Windy City.
Cincinnati—Queen City, Porkopolis.
Cleveland—The Forest City.
Dallas—The City of the Hour.
Dayton—The Gem City.
Denver—The City of the Plains.
Des Moines—City of Certainties.
Detroit—The City of the Straits.
Duluth—The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea.
Galveston—The Oleander City.
Hannibal, Mo.—The Bluff City.
Hartford—Charter Oak City.
Indianapolis—The Railroad City.
Jacksonville—The Gateway City.
Kansas City, Mo.—Heart of Amer.
Keokuk, Iowa—The Gate City.
Little Rock—The City of Roses.
Los Angeles—City of the Angels.
Louisville—The Falls City.
Lowell—The City of Spindles.
Lynn—The City of Shoes.
Madison, Wis.—The Lake City.
Memphis—The Bluff City.
Milwaukee—Foam City, Cream City.
Minneapolis—City of Lakes.
Nashville—The City of Rocks.
Newark—Newark Knows How.
New Bedford—The Whaling City.
New Haven—The City of Elms.
New Orleans—The Crescent City.
New York—The Empire City, Gotham, The Metropolis.
Omaha—Gate City of West.
Paterson—Silk City, Amer. Lyons.
Philadelphia—The City of Brotherly Love and The Quaker City.
Pittsburgh—The Iron City and The Smoky City.
Portland, Me.—The Forest City.
Portland, Ore.—The Rose City.
Providence—Gateway of Southern New England.
Reading—The Pretzel City.
Rochester—The Flour City.
St. Joseph—The City Worth While.
St. Louis—The Mound City.
St. Paul—Saintly City, Gem City.
Salt Lake—City of the Saints.
San Francisco—Golden Gate City.
Savannah—Forest City of South.
Scranton—The Electric City.
Seattle—The Queen City.
Springfield, Ill.—The Flower City.
Springfield, Mass.—City of Homes.
Syracuse—The Salt City.
Toledo—The Corn City.
Troy—The Collar City.
Washington—The City of Magnificent Distances.
Worcester—Heart of Bay State.

GASOLINE TAX LEVIED PER GALLON IN THE STATES.

STATES.	Tax.	Receipts.	STATES.	Tax.	Receipts.	STATES.	Tax.	Receipts.	STATES.	Tax.	Receipts.
	Cts.	Dollars.		Cts.	Dollars.		Cts.	Dollars.		Cts.	Dollars.
Ala.....	2	963,520	Kan.....	2	892,208	N. H....	2	263,027	Texas...	1	2,113,572
Arizona..	3	401,438	Ky.....	3	1,347,499	N. M....	3	185,019	Utah....	3½	429,363
Ark.....	4	1,520,789	La.....	2	1,091,691	N. C....	4	2,782,242	Vt.....	2	171,867
Cal.....	2	7,514,667	Me.....	1	202,477	N. D....	1	250,150	Va.....	3	1,681,786
Col.....	2	914,962	Md.....	2	870,975	Ohio....	2	2,515,435	Wash...	2	1,445,786
Conn....	1	527,671	Mich....	2	3,385,500	Okla....	3	2,150,549	W. Va...	2	632,280
Del.....	2	157,291	Minn....	2	1,260,839	Ore.....	3	1,336,593	Wis.....	2	779,838
Fla.....	3	2,731,387	Miss....	3	1,079,701	Pa.....	2	4,657,752	Wyo....	2½	130,190
Ga.....	3	1,837,203	Mo.....	2	2,169,902	R. I....	1	45,848	D. of C..	2	389,391
Idaho...	2	339,466	Mont...	2	226,229	S. C....	5	1,583,910			
Ind.....	3	3,214,588	Neb.....	2	681,215	S. D....	3	772,937	Total....	..	60,108,734
Iowa....	2	978,855	Nev.....	2	100,223	Tenn....	3	1,389,939			

Indiana receipts exclude refunds. Tax rate was changed in Maine, July 11, 1925, to 3 cents; rate in Nevada changed to 4 cents July 1, 1925; rate in West Virginia changed to 3½ cents July 1, 1925.

STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

City.	Year Inc.	Pop'lat'n 1924, est.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Acres.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Akron, Ohio	1836	208,435	15,990	12,961,018	321,000,000	8.86 per 1,000	3,221,922
Albany, N. Y.	1686	*b* 117,820	11,924	11,283,846	146,607,975	5,165,802	4,515,242
Allentown, Pa.	1867	92,151	6,280	1,269,000	75,103,000	856,175	856,175
Altoona, Pa.	1868	66,148	2,594	693,280	60,582,865	1,170,328	1,170,328
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1885	*e* 35,269	3,484	2,153,213	29,423,750	22,094	470,000
Anderson, Ind.	1865	33,854	4,000	713,500	32,800,435	.88 per 100	206,642
Asheville, N. C.	.....	31,474	.....	8,131,700	76,976,131	962,050	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	*f* 222,963	19,634	9,728,991	264,000,000	5,700,000	9,261,177
Atlantic City, N. J.	1854	53,287	7,362	14,767,928	196,136,454	6,750,915	7,480,303
Auburn, N. Y.	1848	*f* 36,663	5,390	1,449,816	27,831,637	40.53 per 1,000	662,682
Augusta, Ga.	1798	55,245	6,012	2,772,057	50,839,494	18.00 per 1,000	1,561,887
Austin, Tex.	1839	37,717	10,161	2,713,846	29,062,700	1,282,295	791,822
Aurora, Ill.	1857	40,254	4,319	1,472,076	10,743 389	1,205,702	817,628
Baltimore, Md.	1796	796,296	56,560	92,120,661	921,687,869	2.58 per 100	51,755,590
Battle Creek, Mich.	1859	42,336	3,678	1,123,000	54,785,590	10 mills	142,388
Bay City, Mich.	1865	48,907	6,316	2,246,300	37,638,305	1,376,210	1,376,210
Bayonne, N. J	1869	88,767	2,544	12,576,016	84,702,855	3,978,391	2,958,194
Beaumont, Tex.	1881	50,615	6,464	4,369,269	51,000,000	2.36 per 100	1,607,064
Berkeley, Cal.	1878	66 209	5,494	968,455	77,687,750	1,235,997	1,181,150
Bethlehem, Pa.	1918	62,828	11,172	3,151,801	63,564,355	713,619	1,143,540
Binghamton, N. Y.	1867	71,915	5,991	5,309,100	96,814,700	30.68 per 1,000	3,206,096
Birmingham, Ala.	1871	205,670	31,346	13,006,927	178,202,425	3,207,643	5,483,037
Bloomington, Ill.	1855	30,421	3,200	261,100	14,000,000	365,550	759,116
Boston, Mass.	1822	*e* 781,529	27,634	86,905,562	1,685 598,500	52,567,732	36,754,681
Bridgeport, Conn.	1836	*f* 151,436	9,370	11,962,000	510,616,430	27.40 per 1,000	7,008,141
Brockton, Mass.	1881	*e* 65,731	13,677	3,961,218	59,325,600	2,769,036	3,716,711
Brookline, Mass. (town)	1705	*e* 42,633	4,240	2,085,380	118,880,800	2,626,504	3,360,716
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	*e* 538,016	24,894	61,758,938	802,203,610	24,242,593	33,175,956
Butte, Mont.	1879	42,867	3,319	350,000	79,000,000	429,000	375,000
Cambridge, Mass.	1846	*e* 120,053	4,002	5,377,525	146,132,200	6,819,946	5,688,782
Camden, N. J.	1828	128,642	4,915	8,852,840	754,203,545	4,346,961	2,772,528
Canton, Ohio	1854	106,260	8,028	7,297,399	159,518,180	1,314,671	1,513,216
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1850	*f* 49,177	7,805	942,000	51,587,024	1.20 per 100	687,433
Charleston, S. C.	1783	73,125	2,873	9,224,564	41,270,809	1,366,464	1,581,946
Charleston, W. Va.	1818	*f* 44,741	2,964	3,162,700	79,838,450	.455 per 100	600,000
Charlotte, N. C.	1818	53,318	8,167	6,134,453	112,500,000	1,269,650	848,739
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1851	66,575	4,531	6,739,173	64,194,650	2,273,402	1,293,153
Chelsea, Mass.	1857	*e* 47,505	1,191	2,375,353	52,701,950	38.80 per 1,000	1,647,576
Chester, Pa.	1866	68,507	3,020	1,088,000	63,715,403	573,438	622,379
Chicago, Ill.	1837	2,995,239	124,604	208,025,781	1,297,355,021	140,189,481	105,114,304
Chicopee, Mass.	1890	*b* 41,888	14,661	1,866,150	50,070,510	1,477,081	1,687,417
Cicero, Ill. (town)	1869	62,238	3,678	2,782,897	7,279,882	1,550,093	1,047,667
Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	409,333	45,529	33,927,607	600,887,470	7,473,116	6,130,770
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1849	30,402	3,000	479,500	35,427,220	360,000	360,000
Cleveland, Ohio	1836	936,485	36,089	105,234,426	2,153,809,380	21.90 per 1,000	16,054,295
Clifton, N. J.	.....	34,742	.....	4,358,382	35,289,288	3.16 per 100	608,403
Colorado Spgs., Col.	1878	*a* 30,105	5,895	2,641,609	40,538,980	579,721	913,811
Columbia, S. C.	1805	41,225	3,831	1,973,269	20,000,000	2.80 per 100	1,603,692
Columbus, Ga.	1828	44,244	2,304	2,319,734	38,900,674	799,109	1,449,100
Columbus, Ohio	1816	297,836	15,824	29,056,773	568,904,000	3,916,567	3,680,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1853	*f* 38,107	11,562	1,683,321	4,124,147	1,224,714	704,141
Covington, Ky.	1834	58,309	3,837	2,100,000	38,000,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Cumberland, Md.	1818	33,708	1,999	2,804,317	39,000,000	389,150	389,150
Dallas, Tex.	1856	194,450	15,042	21,258,088	146,651,325	5,545,000	6,323,079
Danville, Ill.	1867	37,021	6,290	1,371,571	9,511,068	1,013,090	608,359
Davenport, Iowa	1851	*f* 60,290	10,400	1,770,500	56,068,360	27 mills	858,050
Dayton, Ohio	1841	172,942	10,393	7,371,830	236,731,830	2.08 per 100	2,011,575
Decatur, Ill.	1856	50,359	4,744	452,805	13,448,850	432,860	961,413
Denver, Col.	1859	280,911	37,085	554,035	400,106,910	29.90 per 1,000	5,959,754
Des Moines, Iowa	1857	*f* 137,825	33,597	9,621,893	181,809,260	2,880,313	3,580,143
Detroit, Mich.	1824	1,242,044	52,686	149,090,811	2,185,646,220	56,209,115	125,737,646
Dubuque, Iowa	1840	*f* 39,323	6,080	1,132,450	43,605,848	615,928	662,926
Duluth, Minn.	1870	110,502	39,916	7,655,000	60,213,872	4,172,821	3,857,194
Durham, N. C.	1869	*d* 42,258	8,192	5,115,819	70,950,772	905,105	1,645,899
East Cleveland, Ohio	1911	37,552	1,920	3,071,122	72,155,660	287,367	462,480
East Chicago, Ind.	1893	45,580	6,396	600,000	77,668,295	776,682	728,887
East Orange, N. J.	1899	59,967	2,516	4,197,124	89,634,187	3.20 per 100	2,607,286
East St. Louis, Ill.	1865	71,423	8,627	1,077,000	32,495,620	404,000	521,050
Easton, Pa.	1887	36,810	2,088	1,742,242	35,417,805	1,105,017	838,524
Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	*f* 103,947	6,227	5,141,438	107,629,301	4,120,257	2,482,440
Elmira, N. Y.	1864	*e* 48,359	4,451	3,741,300	44,685,231	15.95 per 1,000	713,239
El Paso, Tex.	1873	104,929	8,640	7,105,023	78,957,800	3,096,979	1,966,376
Erie, Pa.	1851	*f* 112,571	12,486	3,696,997	124,436,791	1,636,793	1,636,793
Evanston, Ill.	1892	43,883	4,828	810,000	20,394,358	828,808	1,528,033
Evansville, Ind.	1847	93,601	5,577	1,998,692	129,281,870	1,245,249	1,122,249
Everett, Mass.	1892	*e* 42,072	2,150	1,805,080	46,235,850	1,791,081	1,376,007
Fall River, Mass.	1854	*e* 129,662	21,051	10,021,946	140,167,200	5,653,339	5,470,938
Fitchburg, Mass.	1872	*e* 44,034	17,583	2,479,950	43,054,725	1,772,307	2,320,221
Flint, Mich.	1855	130,316	18,140	10,641,957	105,065,920	4,443,749	2,701,331
Fort Smith, Ark.	1842	31,643	8,468	none	23,011,278	21,000,000	none
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1839	97,846	9,953	2,985,662	121,471,540	4,184,165	2,305,782
Fort Worth, Tex.	1872	154,847	14,233	5,572,400	152,000,000	2,328,000	2,256,922
Fresno, Cal.	1885	58,485	5,423	745,500	21,449,750	894,215	1,263,368
Galveston, Tex.	1839	48,375	4,985	6,194,888	56,271,065	2.13 per 100	1,955,840
Gary, Ind.	1909	76,870	25,189	2,095,000	129,121,180	3,286,898	1,820,905
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	153,698	11,211	7,597,247	237,000,000	5,745,413	2,615,380
Green Bay, Wis.	1854	34,299	8,169	1,700,000	49,000,000	1,391,322	1,009,000
Greensboro, N. C.	1808	47,132	10,400	6,514,150	87,205,271	854,573	1,172,994
Hagerstown, Md.	1791	31,357	4,225	3,330,400	35,706,480	414,195	414,195
Hamilton, Ohio	1854	42,364	3,768	233,538	99,300,000	1,019,505	791,233
Hammond, Ind.	1884	50,385	13,300	2,303,385	47,572,255	2,141,205	1,260,535
Hamtramck, Mich.	1901	81,731	1,527	3,946,781	57,717,050	2,206,622	1,238,912
Harrisburg, Pa.	1860	83,422	3,861	3,438,628	81,838,115	1,063,897	1,506,589
Hartford, Conn.	1784	160,197	10,162	7,446,363	300,765,640	5,883,765	8,693,848
Haverhill, Mass.	1870	*e* 49,084	21,192	1,247,020	55,442,425	2,503,116	2,236,118
Hazleton, Pa.	1892	36,143	3,827	1,502,078	25,113,984	297,096	969,534

STATISTICS OF CITIES—*Continued.*

City.	Year Inc.	Pop'lat'n 1924, est.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Acres.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Highland Park, Mich...	1918	72,289	1,895	6,569,842	197,923,950	3,364,707	3,364,707
Hoboken, N. J.....	1855	*a* 68,166	830	8,692,621	104,706,610	4,537,592	4,537,592
Holyoke, Mass.....	1873	*e* 60,892	13,544	4,595,000	86,553,160	2,440,001	2,394,071
Houston, Tex.....	1839	164,954	23,338	16,474,576	212,000,000	6,095,000	5,211,260
Huntington, W. Va.....	1872	63,485	8,532	1,934,595	95,288,100	.55 per 100	914,737
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1831	358,819	29,688	7,325,000	652,000,000	1.50 per 100	5,853,475
Jackson, Mich.....	1843	57,972	5,653	3,213,000	81,348,920	779,326	1,180,026
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1822	*e* 95,450	9,824	10,864,866	61,038,080	3,903,865	2,523,439
Jamestown, N. Y.....	1886	*e* 43,414	5,397	2,646,458	60,000,000	453,796	748,707
Jersey City, N. J.....	1827	315,280	8,320	75,630,729	331,543,787	18,045,068	13,442,417
Johnstown, Pa.....	1889	71,475	3,488	4,297,500	80,223,000	1,131,575	999,745
Joliet, Ill.....	1852	40,572	2,502	300,000	12,500,000	240,000	1,000,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1884	53,613	5,285	1,320,000	73,500,000	11.00 per 1,000	1,100,000
Kansas City, Kan.....	1886	*f* 115,781	12,040	13,767,765	78,931,520	4,345,429	2,283,339
Kansas City, Mo.....	1853	367,481	37,395	14,959,000	283,558,260	1.25 per 100	5,225,000
Kenosha, Wis.....	1850	50,891	3,680	2,413,000	58,156,540	1,802,856	2,584,371
Knoxville, Tenn.....	1815	95,464	17,094	13,200,000	81,000,000	2,700,000	3,935,000
Kokomo, Ind.....	1865	36,855	3,366	234,428	40,000,000	2.42 per 100	330,818
La Crosse, Wis.....	1856	30,421	6,364	1,368,000	41,888,883	1,256,666	1,465,410
Lakewood, Ohio.....	1911	56,774	3,474	2,562,621	139,528,790	865,859	762,075
Lancaster, Pa.....	1818	56,505	2,530	1,020,000	37,500,000	360,000	665,000
Lansing, Mich.....	1858	70,753	7,082	9,049,800	143,711,190	1,625 075	1,625,475
Lawrence, Mass.....	1853	*e* 95,136	4,316	5,138,520	94,705,400	3,616,424	4,201,119
Lewiston, Me.....	1863	34,932	22,100	1,303,500	24,545,986	916,002	563,822
Lexington, Ky.....	1832	46,895	3,210	2,230,570	47,402,380	23.80 per 1,000	1,511,177
Lima, Ohio.....	1871	46,717	4,066	6,006,199	82,694,810	24.60 per 1,000	909,573
Lincoln, Neb.....	1871	60,941	8,021	694,300	76,038,010	6.75 mills	688,590
Little Rock, Ark.....	1831	74,216	10,154	1,919,000	40,000,000	34.37 per 1,000	780,000
Long Beach, Cal.....	1897	91,182	9,308	8,898,933	330,000,000	1.40 per 100	7,435,122
Lorain, Ohio.....	1894	42,259	6,500	2,805,831	59,961,145	1,546,997	1,546,997
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1851	*i* 657,738	250,651	99,471,674	1,467,542,621	22,600,156	20,365,298
Louisville, Ky.....	1824	259,259	23,024	15,656,400	237,000,000	6,536,365	6,536,365
Lowell, Mass.....	1836	*e* 110,542	8,565	5,801,933	145,404,663	4,714,275	5,326,471
Lynn, Mass.....	1850	*e* 103,147	6,705	6,712,400	89,873,930	3,762,705	3,101,994
Lynchburg, Va.....	1805	30,395	3,200	2,748,228	54,836,991	1,386,645	1,375 831
Macon, Ga.....	1832	58,237	5,966	2,010,761	46,891,429	1.50 per 100	805,500
Madison, Wis.....	1853	46,385	4,108	4,836,000	125,000,000	2.750,000	5,600,000
Malden, Mass.....	1882	51,789	3,252	2,291,307	50,704,850	1,910,183	2,076,588
Manchester, N. H.....	1846	83,097	20,520	5,309,160	118,869,769	3,031,638	3,486,792
McKeesport, Pa.....	1891	49,097	2,240	961,016	42,690,390	11.50 per 1,000	895,818
Medford, Mass.....	1892	*e* 47,627	5,253	2,419,617	59,441,500	2,001,955	2,066,991
Memphis, Tenn.....	1849	174,533	14,994	18,002,547	157,231,250	1.40 per 100	4,617,501
Meriden, Conn.....	1806	36,292	2,290	1,165,000	39,852,645	2.40 per 100	1,302,252
Miami, Fla.....	1896	*e* 69,754	5,473	13,321,040	84,930,000	2,503,484	1,293,467
Middletown, Ohio.....	1837	30,823	3,317	976,659	80,000,000	14 per 1,000	352,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1846	509,192	16,570	33,974,000	810,000,000	31,305,282	28,067,385
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1867	425,435	31,834	50,771,329	241,115,360	20,213,525	18,355,611
Mobile, Ala.....	1814	65,955	8,915	5,151,200	46,936,502	11 mills	1,273,883
Moline, Ill.....	1872	33,910	4,183	1,335,785	7,471,870	2,558,267	687,312
Montclair, N. J.....	1894	32,922	4,221	6,008,614	72,246,306	2,958,064	2,956,474
Montgomery, Ala.....	1837	46,481	4,371	4,936,180	21,193,401	1,025,530	665,355
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	1892	*e* 50,382	2,644	8,000,050	119,150,672	2,821,149	2,821,149
Muncie, Ind.....	1865	42,491	4,558	1,393,093	32,966,685	1,583,375	864,137
Muskegon, Mich.....	1870	43,088	4,260	3,493,671	40,689,850	1,813,868	1,086,099
Muskogee, Okla.....	1898	32,175	5,446	1,483,669	30,000,000	15.945 mills	468,737
Nashville, Tenn.....	1806	136,220	11,544	10,990,000	150,000,000	17½ mills	6,504,223
Newark, N. J.....	1836	452,513	14,913	47,603,610	539,849,308	25,024,242	27,984,242
Newark, Ohio.....	1833	30,461	3,951	1,153,060	.....	312,000	309,000
New Bedford, Mass.....	1847	*e* 120,494	12,152	12,227,185	137,941,900	5,795,687	4,885,223
New Britain, Conn.....	1871	68,039	8,579	4,397,430	98,000,000	2,631,969	2,631,969
New Brunswick, N. J...	1863	37,984	3,205	3,083,500	30,660,135	1,595,634	1,589,463
Newburgh, N. Y.....	1865	*e* 30,419	2,257	1,524,598	29,510,390	684,849	684,849
New Castle, Pa.....	1869	49,842	5,000	2,499,950	29,798,290	1,162,488	972,732
New Haven, Conn.....	1784	178,927	11,460	10,767,138	290,741,513	7,215,757	8,075,356
New Orleans, La.....	1805	414,493	113,920	38,176,310	358,848,554	27½ mills	6,989,143
Newport, R. I.....	1784	*f* 31,374	4,445	2,096,250	47,362,369	1,287,842	1,450,325
Newport News, Va.....	1896	47,083	1,920	2,571,300	33,038,813	830,200	944,100
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	1899	*e* 44,222	6,400	5,428,970	110,817,115	3,195,342	4,129,988
Newton, Mass.....	1873	*e* 53,364	11,457	3,751,284	101,498,800	3,229,111	3,493,671
New York, N. Y.....	1653	6,015,504	191,360	1,874,788,893	10,844,235,898	305,182,241	272,096,877
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1892	*e* 57,033	5,900	6,858,399	121,625,215	1,126,215	1,557,676
Norfolk, Va.....	1845	*f* 159,089	5,120	34,507,210	150,049,150	6,783,978	6,895,600
Norristown, Pa.....	1812	34,836	2,265	1,296,495	19,081,515	702,228	460,511
Oak Park, Ill. (village)..	1902	51,423	2,880	528,250	19,049,150	483,848	698,668
Oakland, Cal.....	1854	253,700	31,591	16,269,435	190,906,000	5,693,800	6,425,800
Ogden, Utah.....	1861	36,869	10,565	4,782,888	38,770,160	1,294,796	851,989
Oklahoma City, Okla...	1891	*f* 99,760	11,048	14,545,719	118,031,389	4,414,974	3,020,333
Omaha, Neb.....	1857	211,768	23,686	12,668,897	337,171,702	9,202,320	8,202,331
Orange, N. J.....	1872	35,379	1,414	3,249,421	28,153,646	1,179,067	962,545
Oshkosh, Wis.....	1853	33,217	5,018	1,539,000	32,988,955	1,220,486	1,013,409
Pasadena, Cal.....	1886	56,732	10,163	6,342,753	145,745,695	1,858,211	7,871,618
Passaic, N. J.....	1873	68,979	2,001	4,797,748	72,936,050	3,306,727	2,498,980
Paterson, N. J.....	1851	141,695	5,157	12,450,934	146,986,726	4,863,166	4,088,329
Pawtucket, R. I.....	1886	*e* 69,760	5,494	6,715,764	76,606,240	2,323,575	2,390,836
Pensacola, Fla.....	1822	*f* 33,937	6,500	3,014,265	17,000,000	1,034,392	487,090
Peoria, Ill.....	1845	81,564	6,035	227,239	41,761,540	1,000,000	1,244,758
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1871	47,136	2,958	3,023,326	41,904,320	2,012,249	1,653,741
Petersburg, Va.....	1854	35,712	2,560	2,866,019	25,166,460	622,558	897,153
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1683	1,979,364	81,920	241,734,500	3,629,466,717	47,471,055	69,377,482
Phoenix, Ariz.....	1881	38,669	3,300	3,335,000	49,450,915	556,872	952,647
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1816	631,563	29,226	39,322,891	988,830,120	15,005,135	19,655,737
Pittsfield, Mass.....	1891	*e* 47,241	26,048	2,624,400	54,676,895	1,651,242	1,478,367
Pontiac, Mich.....	1861	47,455	4,410	2,800,750	33,017,600	2,100,414	1,100,557
Port Arthur, Tex.....	1898	31,513	1,163	2,659,300	29,414,150	1.56 per 100	369,800
Portland, Me.....	1832	75,333	13,808	4,518,355	81,347,150	3,764,895	3,968,998
Portland, Ore.....	1851	282,383	40,442	17,557,274	309,470,855	4,579,927	6,131,649

STATISTICS OF CITIES—*Continued.*

City.	Year Inc.	Pop'lat'n 1924, est.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Acres.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Portsmouth, Ohio	1815	39,087	6,918	2,989,125	57,000,000	2.40 per 100	325,012
Portsmouth, Va	1858	59,029	3,200	8,316,827	44,502,000	917,000	1,136,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	1854	*e* 35,670	1,782	2,896,560	43,414,074	27.64 per 1,000	1,200,716
Providence, R. I	1832	*e* 267,918	11,410	21,871,934	343,180,770	10,702,529	12,219,002
Pueblo, Col	1873	43,787	7,278	24,665,555	25,372,480	23 mills	1,068,238
Quincy, Ill	1839	*a* 37,478	4,200	24,750	24,918,860	6.37 per 100	461,590
Quincy, Mass	1889	*e* 60,131	10,567	3,265,000	195,971,500	2,945,753	2,403,152
Racine, Wis	1848	67,707	3,858	3,132,000	86,168,950	710,144	1,066,744
Raleigh, N. C	1792	30,371	4,480	1,139,156	45,000,000	1.15 per 100	833,200
Reading, Pa	1847	112,707	6,090	2,021,047	107,795,628	1,393,343	1,528,343
Richmond, Ind	.....	30,495	.....	175,000	40,000,000	330,000	358,000
Richmond, Va	1782	184,403	15,360	23,715,300	192,616,410	4,736,000	8,479,348
Roanoke, Va	1884	58,208	5,760	5,620,760	40,421,705	1,704,832	1,619,618
Rochester, N. Y	1834	*e* 316,786	20,565	41,915,091	452,852,674	13,489,881	18,624,931
Rock Island, Ill	1899	40,073	5,947	29,636	11,838,959	296,916	784,869
Rockford, Ill	1852	76,462	6,861	753,400	44,017,500	857,411	1,766,713
Revere, Mass	1915	*e* 33,261	3,750	2,334,755	37,998,400	1,854,321	2,182,364
Sacramento, Cal	1863	72,260	8,774	6,588,420	95,211,300	1,623,141	2,473,141
Saginaw, Mich	1889	72,100	10,368	3,796,301	88,571,102	1,143,910	1,815,245
St. Joseph, Mo	1853	*f* 78,195	8,871	2,130,566	58,866,270	1,023,373	875,000
St. Louis, Mo	1822	821,543	39,040	21,130,565	913,592,110	23,479,317	24,765,445
St. Paul, Minn	1854	246,001	33,388	18,852,478	133,301,572	8,100,000	11,238,669
Salem, Mass	1836	*e* 42,821	5,113	2,266,000	52,391,680	1,702,729	2,093,442
Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	130,948	32,980	6,087,200	136,596,283	11.3 mills	3,161,977
San Antonio, Tex	1837	198,069	22,860	9,836,188	187,957,140	3,236,876	2,422,000
San Diego, Cal	1850	106,047	51,078	16,715,974	121,000,000	2,455,395	3,594,677
San Francisco, Cal	1854	557,530	26,880	76,567,400	603,828,791	29,729,757	35,060,509
San Jose, Cal	1850	43,551	4,820	1,049,850	34,266,250	1.53 per 100	515,000
Savannah, Ga	1789	93,143	4,473	3,252,000	52,357,797	1,160,725	1,962,000
Schenectady, N. Y	1798	*e* 92,786	5,018	642,475	172,615,113	3,838,349	3,338,349
Scranton, Pa	1866	142,266	12,361	2,093,046	146,826,250	2,167,847	2,276,354
Seattle, Wash	1869	*f* 315,685	43,840	17,205,500	195,493,569	7,654,070	20,517,327
Sheboygan, Wis	1853	33,535	2,998	1,118,200	33,206,115	1,073,568	1,044,847
Shreveport, La	1839	57,857	6,726	2,000,000	97,970,000	10½ mills	831,000
Sioux City, Iowa	1857	*f* 77,654	28,020	1,519,000	95,630,820	1,155,600	1,612,800
Sioux Falls, S. D	1883	*e* 30,127	10,240	600,000	40,000,000	37.19 per 1,000	500,500
Somerville, Mass	1871	*e* 99,206	2,517	1,634,000	95,027,000	2,870,692	3,246,870
South Bend, Ind	1865	80,091	9,838	2,000,000	176,000,000	7.40 per 1,000	1,056,000
Spokane, Wash	1883	108,897	25,075	5,292,000	86,549,924	4,812,175	2,733,178
Springfield, Ill	1840	63,923	5,532	970,000	20,255,000	756,069	2,959,997
Springfield, Mass	1852	*e* 142,224	20,286	15,793,528	254,097,370	8,214,024	9,119,243
Springfield, Mo	1855	42,140	5,033	52,218	26,282,990	382,901	536,449
Springfield, Ohio	1850	68,725	7,296	4,333,657	54,322,830	1,719,545	1,256,138
Stamford, Conn	1893	40,737	4,465	3,317,875	46,690,715	1,682,751	1,330,306
Stockton, Cal	1850	47,287	5,396	4,442,150	37,221,504	1.50 per 100	1,318,772
Superior, Wis	1889	*a* 39,671	23,400	2,129,749	37,268,785	1,855,173	1,214,004
Syracuse, N. Y	1848	*e* 182,003	11,379	22,144,098	261,342,293	6,763,328	9,082,934
Tacoma, Wash	1875	104,455	25,168	9,063,234	60,070,347	1,400,405	6,875,179
Tampa, Fla	1887	*e* 94,743	4,633	3,879,854	86,044,620	2,103,056	2,851,214
Taunton, Mass	1864	*e* 39,286	30,266	2,234,163	31,721,290	1,268,766	1,636,002
Terre Haute, Ind	1833	71,071	5,377	2,244,000	56,532,860	3,178,079	1,711,363
Toledo, Ohio	1837	287,380	18,088	35,690,507	316,707,350	10,035,319	8,034,157
Topeka, Kan	1857	*e* 55,411	5,460	2,172,914	79,338,194	30.30 per 1,000	922,406
Trenton, N. J	1792	132,020	4,707	8,545,637	174,891,176	5,896,465	6,473,863
Troy, N. Y	1816	*e* 72,223	6,630	6,122,567	61,559,991	2,179,648	3,013,297
Tulsa, Okla	1903	124,478	5,112	238,900	82,602,610	2.07 per 100	1,097,461
Utica, N. Y	1832	*e* 101,604	13,404	5,757,852	108,339,475	3,598,814	2,989,745
Waco, Tex	1856	43,912	4,883	3,098,440	58,000,000	1,328,200	1,425,780
Waltham, Mass	1884	*e* 34,926	7,940	1,389,572	38,100,300	1,533,681	1,566,810
Warren, Ohio	1869	34,679	5,405	4,663,614	67,000,000	2.85 per 100	360,000
Washington D. C	1802	497,906	39,680	4,589,250	723,199,268	12,365,640	18,513,646
Waterbury, Conn	1853	*f* 98,411	17,981	11,788,000	176,789,915	4,896,814	5,546,972
Waterloo, Iowa	1868	*f* 38,930	8,287	2,997,053	5,681,801	1,414,521	989,324
Watertown, N. Y	1869	*e* 32,836	5,432	2,498,661	43,452,380	1,576,793	1,731,262
W. New York, N.J. (t'n)	1898	39,197	694	2,841,548	37,847,810	49.99 per 1,000	1,891,980
Wheeling, W. Va	1836	*a* 56,208	6,508	3,565,739	117,231,000	26.00 per 1,000	1,508,144
Wichita, Kan	1871	58,206	12,810	3,069,262	77,921,710	960,500	960,500
Wichita Falls, Tex	1899	*f* 49,652	6,787	2,548,824	30,706,262	527,256	647,797
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1871	77,644	3,346	2,214,900	100,000,000	12 mills	1,312,049
Williamsport, Pa	1866	42,656	4,537	630,000	31,588,970	438,180	354,720
Wilmington, Del	1832	122,049	4,495	10,251,150	120,417,425	2,277,801	2,979,571
Wilmington, N. C	1866	37,061	3,534	2,594,176	41,000,000	410,000	700,388
Winston-Salem, N. C	1913	69,031	4,853	6,881,098	130,000,000	1,300,000	2,987,497
Woonsocket, R. I	1888	*e* 49,681	5,532	7,788,000	40,841,950	1,341,106	1,043,587
Worcester, Mass	1848	*e* 192,242	23,781	8,594,953	305,952,000	9,570,091	8,482,014
Yonkers, N. Y	1872	*e* 113,647	18,140	17,633,290	227,065,707	6,698,840	9,852,007
York, Pa	1887	49,074	2,220	790,762	47,299,035	10 mills	423,043
Youngstown, Ohio	1868	159,970	16,224	17,840,000	340,000,000	20.50 per 1,000	1,890,155

a—Population Jan. 1, 1920; *b*—Special census May 31, 1925; *d*—Special census Sept. 24, 1925; *e*—State census, 1925; *f*—Estimated population, 1923.

AMERICAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN EUROPE.

American Chambers of Commerce in Europe are located at these addresses:

Great Britain—Aldwych House, Aldwych, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2 (President, F. E. Powell; Secretary, H. R. Amory).

Belgium—48, Rue de Naples, Brussels.

France—32, Rue Taitbout, Paris.

Germany—59-60 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin.

Holland—Prinsengracht 1013, Amsterdam.

Italy—3, Via Bocchetto, Milan.

Italy—14, Via Marina Nuova, Naples.

Portugal—73, Rua do Alecrima, Lisbon.

Spain—8, Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona.

Turkey—Yildiz, Han, Galata, Constantinople.

Greece—44, Metropolitan Avenue, Athens.

CITIES HAVING CITY MANAGERS.

Notable cities which during the year have adopted the City Manager system of government by charter are: Kansas City, Mo.; Cape May, N. J.; Fort Worth, Tex.; and Montreal, Que. Cincinnati, Ohio, which took action at the election of Nov. 4, 1924, will have a City Manager on Jan. 1, 1926, who will be appointed by a council of nine members elected by proportional representation. The following represents the growth of the Manager plan by years:

Date Put in Effect.	By Charter.	By Ordinance.	Total	Date. Put in Effect.	By Charter.	By Ordinance.	Total	Date Put in Effect.	By Charter.	By Ordinance.	Total
1908.....	1	.....	1	1918.....	19	10	29	1925.....	10	4	14
1912.....	1	2	3	1919.....	23	7	30	1926.....	4	.....	4
1913.....	8	2	10	1920.....	20	14	34				
1914.....	13	5	18	1921.....	46	8	54	Not known.	.....	.....	14
1915.....	17	4	21	1922.....	23	8	31				
1916.....	16	3	19	1923.....	31	7	38	Total.....	258	84	356
1917.....	14	2	16	1924.....	12	8	20				

Cities having Manager plan, by States, are as follows; Where adopted by charter, **blackface** type is used; adopted by charter but having serious modifications, *italics*· adopted by ordinance, light face type.

ARIZONA
Phoenix
Prescott

CALIFORNIA
Alameda
Alhambra
Anaheim
Avalon
Bakersfield
Berkeley
Compton
Coronado
Chico
Delano
Fillmore
Fullerton
Glendale
Long Beach
Martinez
Monrovia
Monterey
Pasadena
Pittsburg
Porterville
Redding
Richmond
Sacramento
Santa Rosa
San Diego
San Jose
San Mateo
San Rafael
Santa Barbara
So. Pasadena
Stockton
Tulare
Visalia
Yerka

COLORADO
Boulder
Colorado Springs
Durango
Grand Junction
Montrose
Wray

CONNECTICUT
New London
Stratford
W. Hartford

FLORIDA
Bartow
Clearwater
Daytona
Del Ray
Ft. Myers
Fernandina
Ft. Pierce
Ft. Lauderdale
Gainesville
Kissimmee
Lake City
Lakeland
Largo
Leesburg
Miami
Miami Beach
New Smyrna
Ocala
Palm Beach
Palatka
Punta Gorda
Quincy
Sanford
St. Augustine
St. Cloud
Tallahassee
Tampa
W. Palm Beach
Winter Haven

GEORGIA
Albany
Brunswick
Cartersville
Columbus
Cordele
Decatur
Eastman
Griffin
Quitman
Rome
Tifton
Waycross

ILLINOIS
Downers Grove
Glencoe
Hinsdale
Kenilworth
Riverside
Wilmette
Winnetka

INDIANA
Michigan City

IOWA
Ames
Clarinda
Dubuque
Estherville
Iowa Falls
Maquoketa
Mt. Pleasant
Red Oak
Villisca
Webster City
West Liberty

KANSAS
Atchison
Belleville
El Dorado
Hays
Hoisington
Kinsley
La Crosse
McCracken
St. Marys
Salina
Sterling
Stockton
Wichita
Winfield

KENTUCKY
Cynthiana
Harrodsburg

MAINE
Auburn
Camden
Portland

MASSACHUSETTS
Mansfield
Middleboro
Norwood
Stoughton

MICHIGAN
Albion
Alma
Alpena
Bay City
Benton Harbor
Big Rapids
Birmingham
Cadillac
Crystal Falls
Eaton Rapids
East Grand Rapids
Escanaba
Ferndale
Gladstone
Grand Haven
Grand Rapids
Grosse Pte. Shores
Ironwood
Jackson
Kalamazoo
Kingsford
Lapeer
Marysville
Manistee
Mt. Pleasant
Muskegon
Muskegon Hts.
Otsego
Petoskey
Pleasant Ridge
Plymouth
Pontiac
Portland
Royal Oak
St. Johns
Sault Ste. Marie
Stambaugh
Sturgis
Three Rivers

MINNESOTA
Anoka
Columbia Hts.
Morris
White Bear Lake

MISSOURI
Excelsior Springs
Kansas City
Maryville

MONTANA
Bozeman
Columbus
Glasgow
Scobey

NEBRASKA
Alliance

NEW JERSEY
Cape May

NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque
Clayton
Clovis
Roswell

NEW YORK
Auburn
East Aurora
Newburgh
Niagara Falls
Sherrill
Watertown
Watervliet

N. CAROLINA
Chapel Hill
Durham
Elizabeth City
Gastonia
Goldsboro
Greensboro
Hickory
High Point
Morganton
Reidsville
Thomasville

OHIO
Ashtabula
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Cleveland Hts.
Dayton
East Cleveland
Gallipolis
Lima
Middletown
Oberlin
Painesville
Sandusky
South Charleston
Springfield
Westerville
Xenia

OKLAHOMA
Ardmore
Coalgate
Devol
Duncan
Edmond
Grandfield
Heavener
Madill
Mangum
McAlester
Muskogee
Norman
Nowata
Pawhuska
Sallisaw
Sapulpa
Sulphur
Walters
Yale

OREGON
Astoria
Hillsboro
La Grande
Oregon City
Warrenton

PENNSYLVANIA
Ambridge
Aspinwall
Blairsville
Carlisle
Clifton Heights
Coraopolis
Dormont
Edgeworth
Lansdowne
Mifflinburg
Milton
Osborne
Sewickley
Towanda
Wayneboro

S. CAROLINA
Beaufort
Florence
Rock Hill
Sumter

SO. DAKOTA
Clark
Rapid City

TENNESSEE
Alcoa
Elizabethton
Kingsport
Knoxville
Murfreesboro
Missionary Ridge

TEXAS
Austin
Amarillo
Beaumont
Brenham
Brownsville
Brownwood
Bryan
Burkburnett
Eastland
Fort Worth
Highland Park
Longview
Lubbock
Lufkin
Mexia
Navasota
San Angelo
Sherman
Stamford
Taylor
Teague
Temple
Terrell
Tulia
Tyler
Waco

UTAH
Brigham City

VERMONT
Springfield
St. Albans
St. Johnsbury

VIRGINIA
Alexandria
Bedford
Blackstone
Bristol
Charlottesville
Covington
Farmville
Franklin
Fredericksburg
Galax
Hampton
Hopewell
Lynchburg
Newport News
Norfolk
Petersburg
Portsmouth
Radford
Roanoke
Salem
Staunton
Suffolk
Warrenton
Winchester

WEST VIRGINIA
Bluefield
Charleston
Clarksburg
Marlinton
Morgantown
St. Albans
St. Marys
Wheeling

WISCONSIN
Janesville
Kenosha
Two Rivers

CANADA

MANITOBA
Brandon
St. James

NEW BRUNSW'CK
Kentville
Woodstock

NOVA SCOTIA
Bridgewater
Kentville
Windsor
Wolfville

ONTARIO
Chatham
Espanola
Leaside
Niagara Falls

QUEBEC
Grand Mere
La Tuque
Montreal
Outremont
St. Lamberts
Shawinigan Falls
Temiskaming
Westmount

NEW ZEALAND
Port Chalmers
Taumauruni

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE STATES.

STATE.	Ent'd Union.	Ar'aSq.M.	Settled.	L'th, M.	Br'th M	Capital.	Sal. Gov.	Term
Alabama	1819, Dec. 14	51,998	1702	330	200	Montgomery	$7,500	4
Arizona	1912, Feb. 14	113,956	1580	390	335	Phoenix	6,500	2
Arkansas	1836, June 15	53,335	1685	275	240	Little Rock	4,000	2
California	1850, Sept. 9	158,297	1769	770	375	Sacramento	10,000	4
Colorado	1876, Aug. 1	103,498	1858	390	270	Denver	5,000	2
Connecticut	1788, Jan. 9	4,965	1635	90	75	Hartford	5,000	2
Delaware	1787, Dec. 7	2,370	1726	110	35	Dover	4,000	4
District of Columbia	1790, July 16	69	1790	10	10	Washington	.....	....
Florida	1845, Mar. 3	58,666	1559	460	400	Tallahassee	9,000	4
Georgia	1788, Jan. 2	59,265	1733	315	250	Atlanta	7,500	2
Idaho	1890, July 3	83,888	1842	490	305	Boise	5,000	2
Illinois	1818, Dec. 3	56,665	1720	380	205	Springfield	12,000	4
Indiana	1816, Dec. 11	36,354	1733	265	160	Indianapolis	8,000	4
Iowa	1846, Dec. 28	56,147	1788	300	210	Des Moines	6,000	2
Kansas	1861, Jan 29	82,158	1727	400	200	Topeka	5,000	2
Kentucky	1792, June 1	40,598	1765	350	175	Frankfort	6,500	4
Louisiana	1812, Apr. 30	48,506	1699	280	275	Baton Rouge	7,500	4
Maine	1820, Mar. 15	33,040	1624	235	205	Augusta	5,000	2
Maryland	1788, Apr. 28	12,327	1634	200	120	Annapolis	4,500	4
Massachusetts	1788, Feb. 6	8,266	1620	190	110	Boston	10,000	2
Michigan	1837, Jan. 26	57,980	1650	400	310	Lansing	5,000	2
Minnesota	1858 May 11	84,682	1805	400	350	St. Paul	7,000	2
Mississippi	1817, Dec. 10	46,865	1716	340	180	Jackson	7,500	4
Missouri	1821, Aug. 10	69,420	1764	300	280	Jefferson City	5,000	4
Montana	1889, Nov. 8	146,997	1809	580	315	Helena	7,500	4
Nebraska	1867, Mar. 1	77,520	1847	415	205	Lincoln	7,500	2
Nevada	1864, Oct. 31	110,690	1850	485	315	Carson City	7,000	4
New Hampshire	1788, June 21	9,341	1623	185	90	Concord	3,000	2
New Jersey	1787, Dec. 18	8,224	1664	160	70	Trenton	10,000	3
New Mexico	1912, Jan. 6	122,634	1537	390	350	Santa Fe	5,000	2
New York	1788, July 26	49,204	1614	320	310	Albany	10,000	2
North Carolina	1789, Nov 21	52,426	1650	520	200	Raleigh	6,500	4
North Dakota	1889, Nov. 2	70,837	1780	360	210	Bismarck	5,000	2
Ohio	1803, Feb. 19	41,040	1788	230	205	Columbus	10,000	2
Oklahoma	1907, Nov. 16	70,057	1889	585	210	Oklahoma City	4,500	4
Oregon	1859, Feb. 14	96,699	1838	375	290	Salem	7,500	4
Pennsylvania	1787, Dec. 12	45,126	1682	300	180	Harrisburg	18,000	4
Rhode Island	1790, May 29	1,248	1636	50	35	Providence	8,000	2
South Carolina	1788, May 23	30,989	1670	285	215	Columbia	7,500	2
South Dakota	1889, Nov. 2	77,615	1794	380	245	Pierre	3,000	2
Tennessee	1796, June 1	42,022	1757	430	120	Nashville	4,000	2
Texas	1845, Dec. 29	265,896	1686	760	620	Austin	4,000	2
Utah	1896, Jan. 4	84,990	1847	345	275	Salt Lake City	6,000	4
Vermont	1791, Mar. 4	9,564	1724	155	90	Montpelier	3,000	2
Virginia	1788, June 26	42,627	1607	425	205	Richmond	5,000	4
Washington	1889, Nov. 11	69,127	1811	340	230	Olympia	6,000	4
West Virginia	1863, June 20	24,170	1727	225	200	Charleston	10,000	4
Wisconsin	1848, May 29	56,066	1670	300	290	Madison	5,000	2
Wyoming	1890, July 11	97,914	1834	365	275	Cheyenne	6,000	4

STATE.	Gov. T'm Beg.	Legis. Begins.	D. Meet	Budget.	Net Debt.	Assess. Val. R'ty
Alabama	Jan. 17, 1927	Jan. 11, 1927	Q. 60	$24,418,558	$29,122,000	$638,098,775
Arizona	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 10, 1927	B, 60	5,640,178	49,687,754	649,879,308
Arkansas	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	B, 60	17,106,331	2,997,116	413,080,791
California	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 3, 1927	B, none	155,316,063	99,402,500	5,624,963,405
Colorado	Jan. 11, 1927	Jan. 5, 1927	B, none	27,166,000	11,417,700	1,540,666,674
Connecticut	Jan. 1927	Jan. 5, 1927	B, 157	27,140,362	1,466,669	1,799,886,858
Delaware	Jan. 1929	Jan. 4, 1927	B, 60	2,166,784	8,475,343	242,318,711
Florida	Jan. 1927	April 5, 1927	B, 60	5,916,063	None.	475,197,304
Georgia	June 25, 1927	June 22, 1927	B, 60	10,917,377	5,094,000	722,381,568
Idaho	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 3, 1927	B, 60	4,940,446	5,625,000	453,405,250
Illinois	Jan. 1929	Jan. 5, 1927	B, none	285,907,382	126,105,200	4,081,926,045
Indiana	Jan. 15, 1929	Jan. 6, 1927	B, 61	34,897,114	None.	3,595,751,697
Iowa	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	B, none	17,109,273	19,800,000	3,251,037,944
Kansas	Jan. 10, 1927	Jan. 11, 1927	B, 50	10,867,235	28,500,000	3,577,130,254
Kentucky	Dec. 1, 1927	Jan. 4, 1926	B, 60	3,805,147	8,963,984	1,278,313,325
Louisiana	May 1928	May 10, 1926	B, 60	20,028,694	10,199,600	1,645,427,974
Maine	Jan. 6, 1927	Jan. 5, 1927	B, none	9,026,433	14,431,300	552,425,937
Maryland	Jan. 12, 1927	Jan. 5, 1927	B, 90	18,647,228	34,358,880	1,377,368,314
Massachusetts	Jan. 5, 1927	Jan. 6, 1926	A, none	46,352,651	69,304,764	7,925,958,668
Michigan	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 5, 1927	B, none	14,500,000	83,500,000	5,572,945,511
Minnesota	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 2, 1927	B, 90	19,830,980	45,879,888	1,708,434,932
Mississippi	Jan. 15, 1928	Jan. 5, 1926	B, none	18,394,252	14,463,250	474,767,567
Missouri	Jan. 1929	Jan. 5, 1927	B, 70	17,678,407	54,485,000	3,285,553,856
Montana	Jan. 3, 1929	Jan. 3, 1927	B, 60	2,876,610	4,946,000	1,117,813,628
Nebraska	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	B, none	29,944,755	None.	3,156,307,128
Nevada	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 17, 1927	B, 60	1,600,036	1,660,000	201,291,938
New Hampshire	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 1, 1927	B, none	7,591,104	698,257	579,000,000
New Jersey	Jan. 19, 1926	Jan. 12, 1926	A, none	19,572,006	67,000,000	4,756,154,259
New Mexico	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 11, 1927	B, 60	1,344,527	1,879,500	314,759,442
New York	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 6, 1926	A, none	173,397,940	227,459,522	18,750,816,008
North Carolina	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1927	B, 60	12,587,958	94,297,000	2,706,032,819
North Dakota	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 4, 1927	B, 60	7,287,334	27,859,000	824,345,592
Ohio	Jan. 10, 1927	Jan. 3, 1927	B, none	34,749,885	20,000,000	18,063,625,005
Oklahoma	Jan. 1927	Jan. 4, 1927	B, 60	12,863,568	3,095,800	1,372,161,153
Oregon	Jan. 10, 1927	Jan. 10, 1927	B, 40	10,030,658	60,100,690	1,058,880,736
Pennsylvania	Jan. 18, 1927	Jan. 4, 1927	B, none	130,107,236	50,046,320	9,141,929,946
Rhode Island	Jan. 4, 1927	Jan. 5, 1926	A, 60	6,487,312	10,291,512	713,307,434
South Carolina	Jan. 1927	Jan. 11, 1927	B, 60	9,405,662	4,923,257	219,935,506
South Dakota	Jan. 4, 1927	Jan. 4, 1927	B, 60	16,340,567	14,500,000	1,804,236,521
Tennessee	Jan. 15, 1927	Jan. 3, 1927	B, 75	21,964,634	14,498,000	1,243,314,354
Texas	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	B, 60	17,335,761	4,202,000	3,419,091,814
Utah	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan. 10, 1927	B, 60	4,544,223	9,660,000	665,495,424
Vermont	Jan. 1927	Jan. 5, 1927	B, none	6,180,782	1,852,531	209,534,172
Virginia	Feb. 1, 1926	Jan. 13, 1926	B, 60	29,222,993	20,525,103	1,025,957,963
Washington	Jan. 12, 1927	Jan. 10, 1927	B, 60	5,440,016	11,000,000	1,859,627,561
West Virginia	March 4, 1929	Jan. 1927	B, 60	9,530,601	63,000,000	1,248,827,081
Wisconsin	Jan. 1927	Jan. 12, 1927	B, none	34,426,101	None.	4,950,463,117
Wyoming	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 11, 1927	B, 40	2,552,556	2,427,000	200,372,648

ANALYSIS OF THE PURPOSES OF THE FUNDED

(Courtesy of the Bank of America, New York City.)

STATE.	Total Debt.	Education.	Welfare Institutions.	Agricultural Aid.	Public Buildings.	Highways.
Alabama	$22,127,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11,670,000
Arizona	2,873,275	.....	$20,000	$11,000	$32,000	.....
Arkansas	2,397,166	$1,447,166	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	89,158,000	.....	.....	.....	5,480,000	66,825,000
Colorado	11,699,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500,000
Connecticut	16,291,100	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	8,551,785	316,785	60,000	.....	.....	7,680,000
Florida	601,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	5,194,000	291,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	5,479,000	75,000	429,500	.....	1,420,000	3,484,500
Illinois	112,071,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000,000
Indiana	340,000	340,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	19,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	28,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky*	5,679,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	51,285,820	.....	1,165,000	.....	.....	556,000
Maine	14,551,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,782,500
Maryland	34,197,880	1,200,000	1,515,000	.....	.....	22,407,000
Massachusetts	125,046,961	.....	7,998,250	.....	1,669,999	12,258,000
Michigan	83,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,500,000
Minnesota	16,025,000	846,000	.....	520,000	350,000	.....
Mississippi	17,135,500	.....	.....	.....	1,971,000	.....
Missouri	46,302,839	4,393,839	.....	.....	309,000	23,000,000
Montana	4,892,000	4,242,000	.....	.....	650,000	.....
Nebraska	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1,660,000	102,000	337,000	81,000	60,000	550,000
New Hampshire	1,619,500	.....	255,000	.....	.....	75,000
New Jersey	57,116,000	.....	.....	116,000	.....	45,000,000
New Mexico	4,160,000	.....	125,000	.....	284,000	2,360,000
New York	320,991,000	.....	12,500,000	.....	.....	98,800,000
North Carolina	105,847,600	.....	18,922,500	.....	10,250,000	66,552,600
North Dakota	24,909,000	.....	.....	24,859,000	.....	.....
Ohio	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	3,635,600	.....	.....	.....	1,375,000	.....
Oregon	60,098,490	.....	.....	450,000	.....	38,040,750
Pennsylvania	48,029,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,888,000
Rhode Island	12,689,000	.....	2,975,000	.....	1,895,000	3,063,000
South Carolina	9,075,120	.....	.....	250,339	6,523	.....
South Dakota	62,100,000	.....	.....	48,400,000	.....	5,700,000
Tennessee	14,528,000	1,485,000	700,000	.....	100,000	.....
Texas	4,002,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	9,660,000	300,000	.....	.....	1,600,000	7,260,000
Vermont	1,495,500	.....	.....	135,500	110,000	.....
Virginia	18,396,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	11,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	39,130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000,000
Wisconsin†	1,963,700	1,963,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,937,000	.....	.....	.....	37,000	2,900,000
1925 totals	$1,558,742,433	$17,002,990	$49,002,250	$74,822,839	$27,599,523	$626,852,350
Per Cent	.....	1.1	3.2	4.8	1.9	40.2
1922 totals	$1,071,506,981	$16,904,282	$19,710,750	$45,156,139	$20,254,523	$367,687,100
Per Cent	.....	1.6	1.9	4.2	1.9	34.3

*Outstanding warrants (not bonded indebtedness).

†Certificates of indebtedness to School and Normal Funds of State (not bonded indebtedness).

"Education" includes universities, public school systems (cost of buildings and maintenance).

"Welfare Institutions" includes special and general hospitals, insane asylums, penal institutions and reformatory schools.

"Agricultural Aid" includes rural credits, State Bank of North Dakota, agricultural experiment stations, forestry, etc.

DEBTS OF THE STATES IN 1925.

The Bank of America, No. 44 Wall St., New York, published in July, 1925, a comprehensive survey of the indebtedness of the several States of the Union, from which THE WORLD ALMANAC, by permission, prints the accompanying table and comment. A previous survey made in 1922 provides the Bank of America with a basis of comparison. The information was supplied by the State officials having financial operations under their supervision and the majority of the State records read as of Jan. 1, 1925. The figures are of bonded indebtedness and give the gross outstanding debt. It was found inadvisable to attempt to present the net funded debt as sinking funds and arrangements for retiring debt are not handled with any uniformity in State Treasury offices. The "net funded debt" as returned by the several State Treasurers to THE WORLD ALMANAC is given in a State table elsewhere (see index).

The Bank of America survey shows that on Jan. 1, 1925, the several States had a gross bonded debt of **$1,558,742,434,** which amounts to a national per capita debt of **$13.89.** Since the 1922 survey approximately **$577,500,000** worth of new securities were issued and about **$90,000,000** worth of bonds retired, so that the State debts had increased **45.5** per cent. and the per capita debt **36.4** per cent., or **$3.71.**

In all computations involving population data, census figures for July 1, 1924, are used as estimated by the Bureau of Census. Thus in comparisons of per capita debt due allowance is made for increases in State populations.

State bonded indebtedness has grown very rapidly in the past few years in spite of the fact that seventeen States have actually reduced their total outstanding debts, says the Bank of America. Approximately 57 per cent. of the existing debt was incurred since Jan. 1, 1920, and 67 per cent. since the United States entered the war. Since Jan. 1, 1920, there has been issued a total of **$903,000,000** of the securities now outstanding, or **$8.04** for every inhabitant of the country.

The total bonded indebtedness of the States is now approximately $550,000,000 greater than the entire Federal debt in the year 1916 and the per capita debt is about $4.07 larger. Since 1916 the Federal debt has increased to about $21,178,045,271, or about $188 per capita.

There has been a marked tendency in recent years for State Governments to undertake large enterprises for the public good and to finance their measures by long-term securities. The movement is reflected in the heavy bonded indebtedness assumed in comparatively recent years by States which have heretofore kept their obligations at a minimum. The outstanding bonds of Arkansas, Michigan, South Dakota and West Virginia have all been issued since the war, as have most of the bonds of Oregon and Pennsylvania. The bonded debts of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Washington have all been incurred since Jan. 1, 1920, and practically all of the outstanding bonds of New Jersey and

DEBTS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION IN 1923.

(Courtesy of the Bank of America, New York City.)

Waterways and Harbors.	Other Improvements.	Soldiers' Bonus.	Oth. Military Purposes.	Funding Operations.	Miscellaneous.	STATE.
$1,900,000	.....	.....	.....	$8,557,000	.....	Alabama
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,810,275	.....	Arizona
.....	.....	.....	.....	950,000	.....	Arkansas
12,853,000	.....	$4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	California
.....	.....	.....	$2,396,500	1,802,500	.....	Colorado
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,291,000	$100	Connecticut
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	475,000	Delaware
.....	.....	.....	.....	601,567	.....	Florida
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,899,000	3,500	Georgia
.....	$70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Idaho
.....	.....	52,053,600	.....	.....	17,500	Illinois
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Indiana
.....	.....	19,800,000	.....	.....	.....	Iowa
.....	.....	28,500,000	.....	.....	.....	Kansas
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,679,009	Kentucky
39,435,000	.....	.....	.....	10,119,500	10,320	Louisiana
1,150,000	.....	2,400,000	950,500	.....	268,300	Maine
.....	3,570,000	.....	751,000	2,019,880	2,735,000	Maryland
11,435,800	85,549,412	.....	6,135,500	.....	.....	Massachusetts
.....	.....	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....	Michigan
.....	250,000	13,205,000	854,000	.....	.....	Minnesota
.....	2,140,000	.....	.....	5,432,500	7,592,000	Mississippi
.....	.....	18,600,000	.....	.....	.....	Missouri
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Montana
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nebraska
.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	380,000	Nevada
.....	.....	789,000	500,000	.....	500	New Hampshire
.....	.....	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	New Jersey
.....	.....	.....	88,000	201,000	1,102,000	New Mexico
152,392,000	12,299,000	45,000,000	.....	.....	.....	New York
.....	1,642,500	.....	.....	3,980,000	4,500,000	North Carolina
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	North Dakota
.....	.....	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	Ohio
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,260,600	.....	Oklahoma
.....	.....	20,000,000	.....	1,607,740	.....	Oregon
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,320	Pennsylvania
976,000	550,000	2,500,000	730,000	.....	.....	Rhode Island
.....	.....	.....	287	4,732,658	4,085,312	South Carolina
.....	2,000,000	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	South Dakota
.....	60,000	.....	990,000	11,193,000	.....	Tennessee
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,002,200	.....	Texas
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	Utah
.....	.....	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	Vermont
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,975,050	421,047	Virginia
.....	.....	11,000,000	.....	.....	.....	Washington
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,130,000	.....	West Virginia
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wisconsin
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wyoming
$220,141,800	$108,130,912	$287,097,600	$13,395,787	$106,735,471	$27,960,909	1925 totals
14.1	6.9	18.4	.9	6.8	1.8	Per Cent.
$213,891,400	$101,550,561	$130,022,000	$18,440,810	$118,557,513	$19,331,406	1922 totals
20.0	9.5	12.1	1.7	11.0	1.7	Per Cent.

"Highways" includes bridges and grade crossing elimination.

"Other Improvements" includes physical improvements other than highways, waterways or buildings.

"Other Military Purposes" includes armories, insurrection costs and old war debts.

"Funding Operations" includes refunding operations.

"Miscellaneous" includes debts for unspecified purposes and purposes not otherwise classified.

North Dakota date from that time. There are several States which have not issued bonds since the war, notably Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia.

An examination of the purposes of State indebtedness as portrayed in the individual State records reflects a definite trend toward greater activity in Government functions by the individual States. Debts for welfare work and permanent improvement affecting the well-being of citizens are being incurred as never before, and to these debts have been added the burden of compensating war veterans.

40 per cent. of the total outstanding debt of the States has been incurred for the construction of highways and bridges. This is by far the leading purpose for which securities have been issued, and the proportion has been growing steadily larger in the past few years. When it is remembered that development of State highway systems is comparatively recent, the total of **$626,832,350** for this purpose becomes even more significant. North Carolina's bonded indebtedness for highway construction dates no further back than 1921, while Alabama and Missouri issued their first bonds for this purpose in 1922. The total State debt for highways and bridges by no means represents the total cost of good roads to the country. Federal aid has been extended generously and counties have assumed heavy obligations. On a per capita basis the total State debt for highway development amounts to only about $5.50. New York State leads the country in value of outstanding bonds for highway construction, having a debt of $98,-800,000 incurred for that purpose. California holds second place with a debt amounting to $66,825,000, North Carolina third with $66,552,000, and Illinois fourth with $60,000,000.

Soldiers' bonus comes second in the list of purposes with a total of $287,097,600, or 18.4 per cent. of the aggregate debt. But only seventeen of the forty-eight States have issued bonds for that purpose. When the debt of $13,395,787.54, incurred for other military purposes, is added to the debt for soldiers' bonus the total for war purposes becomes $300,493,387.54, or 19.3 per cent. of the total outstanding debt. Under the classification "other military purposes" are included such items as debts for armory construction, memorials, local insurrections, old revolutionary wars and veterans' welfare other than the bonus. The sum of $287,-097,600 does not cover the total cost of bonuses to the States, for several issues have been retired or partially retired. Massachusetts, for example, has retired all of its bonus bonds. Some of the largest issues for soldiers are those of Illinois ($52,053,600), New York ($45,000,000), Michigan ($30,000,000), and Kansas ($28,500,000). Bond issues for this purpose represent the entire outstanding debt of the States of Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Washington.

The debt incurred by the States for improvements to waterways and harbors amounts to $220,-141,800, or 14.1 per cent. of the total outstanding debt. The largest individual item in this group is that of $152,392,000 with which New York State has been financing its great canal system. Louisiana has incurred the second largest debt, amounting to $39,435,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATES,

(From the United States Census Bureau Reports.)

STATE.	Assessed Valuation of Property Subject to General Property Taxes.	REVENUES. All Revenue Receipts. Total.	Per Capita	General and Special Property Taxes.	Earnings of Public Service Enterprises.	All Other Revenues.
Alabama	$956,689,244	$16,724,317	$6.92	$6,622,868	.....	$10,101,449
Arizona	733,994,556	7,706,674	20.59	3,874,352	.....	3,832,322
Arkansas	589,751,692	8,201,464	4.54	5,189,906	.....	3,011,558
California	(e)	62,111,637	16.56	7,974,791	$2,780,053	51,356,793
Colorado	1,543,211,892	15,073,975	15.24	7,113,300	.....	7,960,675
Connecticut	2,018,526,714	23,639,253	16.16	4,309,793	220,823	19,108,637
Delaware	228,851,876	6,527,384	28.32	2,458,247	.....	4,069,137
Florida	445,103,181	12,097,549	11.56	6,208,355	.....	5,889,194
Georgia	1,190,920,539	18,905,874	6.30	5,849,836	.....	13,056,038
Idaho	481,479,695	6,799,465	14.55	2,810,965	.....	3,988,500
Illinois	4,000,497,373	53,440,997	7.92	21,512,378	42,333	31,886,286
Indiana	5,281,804,728	30,943,299	10.29	14,135,669	.....	16,807,630
Iowa	1,766,329,861	32,000,300	13.01	11,414,311	.....	20,585,989
Kansas	3,557,172,141	13,291,587	7.41	7,562,769	327,936	5,400,882
Kentucky	2,448,453,936	22,211,326	9.04	8,794,750	.....	13,416,576
Louisiana	1,600,657,984	19,282,596	10.42	7,401,455	58,196	11,822,945
Maine	672,767,742	14,161,869	18.25	4,592,960	78,354	9,490,555
Maryland	1,782,212,084	20,026,244	13.34	5,783,242	117,267	14,125,735
Massachusetts	5,971,195,782	52,019,008	12.93	18,669,848	321,587	33,027,573
Michigan	5,929,615,241	57,072,940	14.51	31,362,134	.....	25,710,806
Minnesota	2,353,527,264	41,848,338	16.85	9,057,053	.....	32,791,285
Mississippi	702,338,410	10,784,711	6.02	5,738,589	.....	5,046,122
Missouri	4,591,215,420	30,238,128	8.78	7,388,793	.....	22,849,335
Montana	465,200,278	6,965,196	11.42	2,148,762	.....	4,816,434
Nebraska	3,202,705,714	13,615,868	10.21	8,388,498	.....	5,227,370
Nevada	199,053,936	4,172,665	53.91	1,360,142	.....	2,812,523
New Hampshire	624,223,494	6,334,623	14.17	2,619,533	.....	3,715,090
New Jersey	4,385,064,662	48,633,471	14.53	27,333,413	215,007	21,085,051
New Mexico	313,065,243	5,642,848	15.17	1,696,360	.....	3,946,488
New York	15,390,398,973	144,018,396	13.36	31,417,433	.....	112,600,963
North Carolina	(e)	22,158,565	8.26	1,115,213	9,842	21,033,510
North Dakota	1,308,315,404	16,067,143	24.04	4,842,218	5,223,556	6,001,369
Ohio	10,918,868,619	56,279,149	9.28	19,443,059	255,106	36,580,984
Oklahoma	1,671,753,031	18,029,725	8.41	1,533,044	.....	16,456,681
Oregon	1,009,499,160	17,485,037	21.31	7,614,592	15,902	9,854,543
Pennsylvania	(e)	92,869,816	10.28	27,279,609	.....	65,572,207
Rhode Island	1,089,921,310	6,870,971	10.97	3,410,817	20,175	3,439,979
South Carolina	424,015,714	9,909,431	5.68	3,570,890	.....	6,329,541
South Dakota	1,977,127,560	11,996,899	18.38	3,519,871	.....	8,477,028
Tennessee	1,730,828,183	16,304,396	6.84	6,340,635	12,038	9,951,723
Texas	3,469,386,643	48,190,252	9.81	25,410,587	.....	22,779,665
Utah	646,710,475	9,149,598	19.22	4,599,136	.....	4,550,462
Vermont	307,250,450	5,690,809	16.15	3,098,032	.....	2,592,777
Virginia	1,908,082,825	27,835,743	11.64	7,113,697	.....	20,722,046
Washington	1,126,367,118	29,471,020	20.63	16,682,732	.....	12,788,288
West Virginia	2,092,556,969	14,380,216	9.35	4,170,952	.....	10,209,264
Wisconsin	5,131,618,551	34,187,213	12.55	14,322,902	.....	19,864,311
Wyoming	437,329,736	5,926,836	28.19	1,266,224	.....	4,670,612
Total, United States	$108,675,661,403	$1,247,304,821	$11.38	$436,151,715	$9,698,175	$801,454,931

Under the classification "other improvements" are included debts incurred for water, sewer and park systems and all such physical improvements not appearing under other classifications. The debt for this purpose amounts to $108,130,912, or 6.9 per cent. of the aggregate debt. Massachusetts figures most prominently with a debt of $85,549,412. Public buildings is the third and last classification which may be said to cover physical improvements. For this purpose a debt of $27,599,523.26, or 1.8 per cent., is outstanding. North Carolina holds first place with a debt of $10,250,000.

The paternalistic experiments of the agricultural States are reflected in the debt of $74,822,839.39, representing 4.8 per cent. of the aggregate debt and classified as "agricultural aid." Under this classification are listed such items as rural credits, aid to agricultural experiment stations and forest reserves. South Dakota has the largest debt incurred for this purpose, having outstanding issues to the amount of $48,400,000 for rural credits, while North Dakota stands second with a debt of $24,859,000.

The small proportion, now only 6.8 per cent., classified as "funding operations" may be considered some indication of the decreasing practice of refunding or the continuation of a debt after maturity. Probably a large part of the items in this and the miscellaneous classification would be under other more definite groupings if the purposes had been more clearly specified in reports and State records.

The Bank of America's survey as printed in its copyrighted pamphlet gives full details of each bond issue of each State, date, amount, purpose, interest rate, maturity and amount of each issue retired.

Since the compilation was completed several new bond issues have appeared on the market which are not listed herein. Of particular note are soldiers' bonus bonds issued by the State of California and highway bonds issued by Alabama, Pennsylvania, Michigan and New Jersey.

PER CAPITA REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATES, 1915-1923.

The Census Bureau issued in 1925 the results of a study of the financial statistics of State Government for 1923, a tabulated summary is printed herewith. The total payments for the forty-eight States for operation and maintenance, interest and outlays, amounted to $1,310,332,793, or $11.95 per capita. In 1922 the total payments were $1,280,319,931, a per capita of $11.82. In 1918, a war year, the total payments were $565,485,937, a per capita of $5.47.

Of the payments for outlays in 1923, $247,911,189, or 77.8 per cent. of the total were for highways and for waterways.

Of the revenues in 1923, $6,668,552 were from poll taxes, $338,741,772 from licenses, $102,426,344 from subventions from the United States Government, $9,698,175 from earnings of public service enterprises, and $218,488,560, the remainder, from special assessments, fines, forfeits and escheats, interests, rents, privileges and pension assessments.

CLASSIFIED AND PER CAPITA, IN 1923.

(From the United States Census Bureau Reports.)

Governmental-Cost Payments.							Net Debt (c).	
All Governmental-Cost Payments.		Expenses and Interest.				Outlays.	Total.	Per Capita
Total (a).	Per Capita.	All Expenses and Interest.	Expenses of General Depts. (b).	Expenses of Public Serv. Enterprises	Interest.			
$19,927,439	$8.24	$13,603,381	$12,874,303	.....	$729,078	$6,342,058	$16,846,058	$6.97
8,538,387	22.81	5,122,006	4,600,175	.....	521,831	3,416,381	2,328,942	6.22
7,754,976	4.29	7,213,255	7,078,144	.....	135,111	541,721	2,499,002	1.38
73,921,967	19.71	54,081,704	48,360,012	2,111,484	3,610,208	19,840,263	81,462,169	21.72
16,414,903	16.60	10,223,504	9,784,767	.....	438,737	6,191,399	10,734,867	10.85
21,172,846	14.47	17,713,471	16,984,499	72,107	656,865	3,459,375	5,095,658	3.48
7,386,267	32.05	5,179,662	4,898,251	.....	281,411	2,206,605	6,635,155	28.79
12,729,166	12.17	7,278,299	7,257,536	.....	20,763	5,450,867	1,065,410	1.02
17,765,483	5.92	12,456,435	12,210,008	.....	246,427	5,309,048	6,900,702	2.30
6,351,921	13.59	3,986,896	3,599,831	.....	387,065	2,365,025	5,304,320	11.35
66,974,311	9.93	36,977,904	36,341,082	27,539	609,283	29,996,407	24,756,118	3.67
29,621,168	9.85	21,196,921	21,107,900	.....	89,021	8,424,247	1,545,615	.51
42,737,839	17.38	28,327,554	28,320,606	.....	6,948	14,410,285	11,715,131	4.76
13,262,206	7.39	11,401,000	11,157,965	243,035	.....	1,861,206	.....	.....
19,338,545	7.87	13,893,469	13,486,267	.....	407,202	5,445,076	2,505,834	1.02
21,223,477	11.47	14,094,660	13,395,124	50,386	649,150	7,128,817	14,146,831	7.65
14,783,941	19.05	11,970,391	11,224,536	77,624	668,231	2,813,550	13,755,851	17.73
22,231,824	14.81	15,097,720	13,649,983	87,636	1,360,101	7,134,104	23,098,431	15.39
44,895,449	11.16	38,467,319	36,169,356	191,326	2,106,637	6,428,130	(d)72,523,171	18.03
62,079,419	15.78	45,510,881	41,994,003	.....	3,516,878	16,568,538	65,655,186	16.69
43,012,306	17.32	34,221,031	33,358,846	.....	862,185	8,791,275	17,854,300	7.19
12,324,029	6.88	10,650,341	9,908,722	.....	741,619	1,673,688	16,961,536	9.47
41,455,850	12.04	26,589,889	24,737,347	.....	1,852,542	14,865,961	32,094,612	9.32
9,872,298	16.19	6,043,509	5,666,760	.....	376,749	3,828,789	3,811,474	6.25
11,771,417	8.83	8,163,697	8,163,697	.....	.....	3,607,720	.....	.....
4,118,100	53.20	1,875,791	1,766,607	.....	109,184	2,242,309	1,629,000	21.04
5,612,334	12.56	5,626,460	4,878,960	.....	147,500	585,874	2,579,964	5.77
49,095,097	14.67	39,320,234	38,344,510	48,238	927,486	9,774,863	22,145,153	6.62
5,822,923	15.65	3,368,163	3,137,872	.....	230,291	2,454,760	3,947,879	10.61
142,430,449	13.21	119,169,927	108,091,229	.....	11,078,698	23,260,522	181,799,360	16.87
43,401,925	16.17	15,571,785	13,687,789	30,449	1,853,547	27,830,140	54,093,700	20.16
18,334,270	27.43	16,010,322	8,165,696	7,311,919	512,707	2,323,948	3,871,374	5.79
48,328,264	7.97	36,077,072	34,173,908	94,418	1,808,746	12,251,192	29,103,595	4.80
18,935,397	8.84	12,163,050	11,937,762	.....	225,288	6,772,347	3,217,714	1.50
20,523,191	25.02	12,428,041	9,876,375	8,582	2,543,084	8,095,150	40,876,118	49.82
88,673,685	9.81	68,800,653	66,327,714	.....	2,472,939	19,873,032	48,344,037	5.35
7,497,332	11.83	5,743,232	5,352,967	.....	390,265	1,664,100	9,715,984	15.52
8,623,080	4.94	8,220,465	7,842,898	.....	377,567	402,615	5,189,297	2.97
13,417,789	20.55	10,720,790	7,756,157	.....	2,964,633	2,696,999	14,522,225	22.25
14,485,129	6.07	11,118,865	10,268,489	.....	850,376	3,366,264	17,263,509	7.24
48,451,602	9.86	38,061,620	37,826,459	.....	235,161	10,389,982	4,466,584	.91
8,744,914	18.37	6,981,799	6,507,103	.....	474,696	1,763,115	8,710,331	18.29
5,624,777	15.96	4,737,315	4,644,782	.....	92,533	887,462	2,049,532	5.82
28,475,659	11.90	21,416,366	20,686,510	.....	729,856	7,059,293	20,007,547	8.36
25,034,084	17.53	19,155,271	18,391,114	.....	764,157	5,878,813	10,553,187	7.39
19,571,101	12.72	11,121,016	10,047,638	.....	1,073,378	8,450,085	26,773,014	17.40
31,873,451	11.70	26,525,123	26,373,664	.....	151,459	5,348,328	2,063,700	.76
5,800,806	27.54	3,676,579	3,517,859	.....	158,720	2,124,227	3,364,928	15.98
$1,310,332,793	$11.95	$965,754,838	$895,953,782	$10,354,743	$50,446,313	$353,577,955	$955,584,105	$8.72

NOTES—(a) Governmental cost payments include all payments for the year, whether made from current revenues or from the proceeds of bond issues. The proceeds from the issuance of debt obligations are not considered revenue receipts. (b) Includes $223,242,119 apportionments for education to the minor civil divisions of the States. (c) Net debt is funded and floating debt less sinking fund assets. (d) Includes contingent debt contracted in the interests of certain cities and towns in the Metropolitan district. (e) General property not assessed for State purposes.

The per capita revenue were $10.71 in 1922 and $5.69 in 1918. The amount of direct taxes levied in 1923 was $343,521,052, or $3.13 per capita. The per capita levy was $3.27 in 1922, and $2.26 in 1918.

In 1923 no general property taxes were levied in California, North Carolina or Pennsylvania. For the purpose of comparison it may be stated that total property valuation, 1923, of California was $5,716,925,963; of North Carolina, $2,650,516,994; and of Pennsylvania, $10,872,562,291 (valuation of railroad property not included). The addition of these would make the total assessed valuation of the property in the United States subject to general taxation, $127,915,566,651.

In the following table are presented comparative per capita revenue receipts and governmental-cost payments for the aggregate of the forty-eight States for specified years; also the net debt totals and per capita.

Calendar Year.	Per Capita Revenue Receipts.			Per Capita Governmental-Cost Payments.				Net Debt.	
	Total.	From Taxes.	From All Oth. Rev'nue	Total.	For Expenses.	For Interest.	For Outlays.	Total (000 Omitted).	Per Capita
1923	$11.38	$8.37	$3.01	$11.95	$8.61	$0.46	$3.22	$955,584	$8.72
1922	10.71	7.93	2.79	11.82	8.50	.38	2.94	879,076	8.12
1919	6.43	5.02	1.40	6.09	5.18	.23	.68	518,887	4.95
1918	5.69	4.45	1.23	5.47	4.60	.22	.64	502,493	4.86
1917	5.14	4.02	1.11	5.08	4.21	.21	.67	501,943	4.93
1916	4.67	3.63	1.03	5.10	4.06	.19	.85	459,661	4.59
1915	4.66	3.71	.94	5.03	3.87	.19	.97	424,155	4.31

MUNICIPAL BOND ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1901-1924.

Year.	State.	County.	School District.	City, Town, Etc.	Grand Total.
1901	$13,572,800	$16,379,400	$7,672,000	$93,925,100	$131,549,300
Per cent	10.32	12.45	5.83	71.40	100
1902	$6,908,000	$15,975,400	$8,429,900	$117,150,300	$148,463,600
Per cent	4.65	10.76	5.68	78.91	100
1903	$8,974,700	$16,024,700	$9,274,900	$118,006,800	$152,281,100
Per cent	5.90	10.52	6.09	77.49	100
1904	$7,850,000	$20,968,700	$11,659,300	$210,277,000	$250,755,000
Per cent	3.13	8.36	4.65	83.86	100
1905	$7,369,500	$21,837,000	$11,701,200	$142,172,300	$183,080,000
Per cent	4.02	11.93	6.39	77.66	100
1906	$16,983,000	$24,129,600	$12,826,700	$147,804,000	$201,743,300
Per cent	8.42	11.96	6.36	73.26	100
1907	$10,134,100	$22,759,500	$15,153,100	$179,596,500	$227,643,200
Per cent	4.45	10.00	6.66	78.89	100
1908	$20,018,700	$33,417,100	$21,257,800	$239,104,000	$313,797,600
Per cent	6.38	10.65	6.77	76.20	100
1909	$20,801,900	$43,074,800	$23,193,000	$252,354,900	$339,424,600
Per cent	6.13	12.69	6.83	74.35	100
1910	$31,318,000	$29,768,300	$26,172,200	$232,777,700	$320,036,200
Per cent	9.79	9.31	8.15	72.75	100
1911	$46,935,000	$48,277,100	$30,589,300	$271,058,300	$396,859,700
Per cent	11.83	12.16	7.71	68.30	100
1912	$34,010,500	$50,725,800	$31,627,000	$270,188,500	$386,551,800
Per cent	8.80	13.12	8.18	69.90	100
1913	$52,193,000	$61,563,100	$33,987,300	$255,503,200	$403,246,500
Per cent	12.94	15.27	8.43	63.36	100
1914	$72,858,500	$65,233,100	$39,383,700	$296,599,100	$474,074,400
Per cent	15.37	13.77	8.30	62.56	100
1915	$60,970,500	$78,268,100	$54,688,300	$30,463,100	$498,558,000
Per cent	12.23	15.70	10.97	61.10	100
1916	$42,593,500	$104,418,500	$51,594,700	$258,534,300	$457,141,000
Per cent	9.32	22.84	11.29	56.55	100
1917	$52,636,100	$82,253,500	$44,851,900	$271,537,200	$451,278,700
Per cent	11.66	18.23	9.94	60.17	100
1918	$38,687,000	$61,547,500	$25,201,100	$171,084,800	$296,520,400
Per cent	13.05	20.73	8.53	57.69	100
1919	$74,407,300	$226,677,700	$77,419,900	$313,014,000	$691,518,900
Per cent	10.76	32.78	11.19	45.27	100
1920	$87,607,300	$134,361,900	$101,568,100	$359,650,900	$683,188,200
Per cent	12.82	19.67	14.87	52.64	100
1921	$290,892,900	$204,320,500	$141,769,600	$571,785,300	$1,208,768,300
Per cent	24.11	16.76	11.79	47.34	100
1922	$147,159,300	$211,478,000	$164,628,700	$578,651,300	$1,101,917,300
Per cent	13.36	19.19	14.94	52.51	100
1923	$232,725,100	$170,486,600	$152,048,100	$507,860,000	$1,063,119,800
Per cent	21.89	16.04	14.30	47.77	100
1924	$249,516,700	$206,823,100	$174,407,100	$768,206,200	$1,398,953,100
Per cent	17.83	14.78	12.47	54.92	100

PURPOSE OF MUNICIPAL BOND ISSUES, 1921-1924.

Calendar Year.	1924.	Pct. of Total.	1923.	Pct. of Total.	1922.	Pct. of Total.	1921.	Pct. of Total.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	
Grand total	1,389,953,158	100.0	1,063,119,823	100.0	1,101,917,313	100.0	1,208,768,274	100.0
Refunding	19,315,270	1.38	20,002,085	1.882	29,816,256	2.71	9,151,713	.75
Net addition	1,379,637,888	98.62	1,043,117,738	98.11	1,072,101,057	97.29	1,199,616,561	99.24
Water	144,213,965	10.31	86,831,395	8.168	93,693,315	8.50	79,532,307	6.57
Streets, roads, bridges, etc	380,770,581	27.22	314,465,826	29.58	343,902,123	31.21	392,973,275	32.51
Sewers	94,456,492	6.75	89,219,413	8.392	91,440,749	8.30	73,346,651	6.06
Schools	288,522,750	20.62	208,328,960	19.59	237,230,106	21.53	217,200,543	17.96
Buildings	88,661,962	6.34	47,249,988	4.444	40,168,547	3.64	41,606,580	3.44
Parks	30,739,567	2.20	29,879,855	2.811	19,380,661	1.76	22,392,689	1.85
Light and gas	20,501,310	1.46	15,795,111	1.486	27,665,874	2.51	14,493,943	1.19
Funding	16,277,691	1.16	19,425,560	1.827	21,298,457	1.93	19,620,872	1.62
Improvement	107,652,317	7.70	63,488,928	5.972	54,990,643	4.99	76,258,317	6.31
Soldier bonus	72,050,000	5.15	92,000,000	8.654	40,800,000	3.70	94,125,000	7.78
Flood prevention	16,071,000	1.15	4,053,600	.381	4,581,718	.416	2,288,000	.189
Harbor, waterfr't.	26,388,800	1.89	19,539,560	1.837	44,686,100	4.055	12,973,000	1.073
Rapid transit, ferries and canals	25,831,000	1.85	18,116,500	1.704	10,894,500	.989	78,005,000	6.453
Irrigation	19,357,700	1.38	14,474,625	1.361	24,257,495	2.201	9,767,000	.808
Miscellaneous	48,142,753	3.44	20,248,417	1.905	17,110,769	1.553	65,033,384	5.388
Total net	1,379,637,888	98.62	1,043,117,738	98.11	1,072,101,057	97.29	1,199,616,561	99.24

INTEREST RATES ON RECENT MUNICIPAL BOND ISSUES.

The World Almanac presents from a careful study made by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York the accompanying complete tables of municipal bonds issued, 1901-1924. The term "municipal" is used as covering obligations put out by States, counties, municipalities, school and other districts, and by the various minor civil divisions.

Income from municipal obligations is exempt both from the normal tax on incomes exacted by the United States, and from the graduated surtaxes.

During 1924 an aggregate of $261,520,657 of State and municipal bonds was paid off or retired ($234,480,299 in 1923). Of the amount, $164,308,925 were obligations of cities, towns and villages ($149,574,299 in 1923); $24,261,721 were school district bonds ($17,198,000 in 1923); $43,468,303 were county bonds ($23,729,500 in 1923); and $29,481,708 were State bonds, against $33,978,500 in 1923.

The municipalities were able to borrow at greatly improved rates as the year progressed. In connection with the following table of comparative interest rates, it should be noted that in 1901, out of a total of $140,185,499 bonds placed, $116,240,993, or 82.92 per cent. of the whole, consisted of 3s, 3½s and 4s, the 3½s forming 49 per cent.; and in 1906, out of the total of $190,020,271, 76.08 per cent. consisted of 3s, 3½s and 4s. The rates for 1923 and 1924 were:

	1924. *Dollars.*	Pct. of Total.	1923. *Dollars.*	Pct. of Total.
3½%	3,949,000	.30	.....	.....
4%	150,118,528	11.29	98,413,033	9.257
4¼%	269,960,412	20.30	101,944,438	9.589
4½%	291,179,050	21.89	271,985,084	25.58
4¾%	109,163,059	8.31	137,851,597	12.96
5%	280,893,996	21.12	236,714,927	22.26
Over 5%	202,817,609	15.25	203,272,358	19.12
Unkn'wn	21,764,756	1.64	12,938,406	1.217
Total	1,329,846,410	100.0	1,063,119,823	100.0

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

Form of Wealth.	Total. 1922.	Total. 1912.	Total. 1904.	Total. 1900.	Per Cent. Increase. 1912 to 1922.	Per Cent. Increase. 1904 to 1912.	Per Cent. Increase. 1900 to 1904.
	1,000 Dolls.	*1,000 Dolls.*	*1,000 Dolls.*	*1,000 Dolls.*			
Total	320,803,862	186,299,664	107,104,194	88,517,307	72.2	73.9	21.0
Real prop. and imp. tax'd	155,908,625	96,923,406	55,510,228	46,324,839	60.9	74.6	19.8
Real prop. and imp., exempt	20,505,819	12,313,520	6,831,245	6,212,789	66.5	80.3	10.0
Livestock	5,807,104	6,238,389	4,073,792	3,306,473	6.9	53.1	23.2
Farm impl. and machinery	2,604,638	1,368,225	844,990	749,776	90.4	61.9	12.7
Manuf. mach., tools, impl	15,783,260	6,091,451	3,297,754	2,541,047	159.1	84.7	29.8
Railroads and their equip	19,950,800	16,148,532	11,244,752	9,035,732	23.5	43.6	24.4
Motor vehicles	4,567,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street railways, etc	15,414,447	10,265,207	4,840,547	3,495,228	50.2	112.1	38.5
Street railways	4,877,636	4,596,563	2,219,966	1,576,197	6.1	107.1	40.8
Telegraph systems	203,896	223,253	227,400	211,650	8.7	1.8	7.4
Telephone systems	1,745,774	1,081,433	585,840	400,324	61.4	84.6	46.3
Pullman and oth. cars not owned by railroads	545,415	123,363	123,000	98,837	342.1	0.3	24.4
Pipe lines	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipping and canals	2,951,484	1,491,117	846,490	537,849	97.9	76.2	57.4
Irrigation enterprises	.....	360,865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Priv'ly owned waterw'ks	360,885	290,000	275,000	267,752	24.4	5.5	2.7
Priv'ly owned central elec. light and pow. stations	4,229,357	2,098,613	562,851	402,619	101.5	272.9	39.8
All other	80,261,762	36,950,934	20,460,886	16,851,423	117.2	80.6	21.5
Agricultural products	5,465,796	5,240,020	1,899,380	1,455,069	4.3	175.9	30.5
Manufactured products	28,422,848	14,693,862	7,409,292	6,087,151	93.4	98.3	21.7
Imported merchandise	1,548,666	826,632	495,544	424,971	87.3	66.8	16.6
Mining products	730,296	815,552	408,067	326,852	10.5	99.9	24.8
Cloth., personal adornments, fur., horse-drawn vehicles and kindred property	39,816,001	12,758,225	8,250,000	6,880,000	212.1	54.6	19.9
Gold and silver coin and bullion	4,278,155	2,616,643	1,998,603	1,677,380	63.5	30.9	19.2

Percentages in black type show *decreases*.

"Shipping and Canals" totals for 1922 and 1912 include the estimated value of ships belonging to the U. S. Navy, as follows: (1922) $1,445,992,000; (1912) $402,352,000.

It should be borne in mind, the bureau adds, that increases in value are to a large extent due to rise in prices.

NATIONAL WEALTH BY STATES, IN 1922.

State.	Total.	Realty.	Livestock.	Manuf. Mach., Tools, Impl.	Railroads and Equipment.	Motor Vehicles.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	3,002,043,000	1,419,872,000	84,718,000	160,989,000	295,534,000	33,496,000
Arizona	1,314,291,000	815,594,000	57,658,000	36,302,000	105,831,000	13,736,000
Arkansas	2,599,617,000	1,481,157,000	74,514,000	48,928,000	278,425,000	31,302,000
California	15,031,734,000	8,360,722,000	191,108,000	438,775,000	710,573,000	317,695,000
Colorado	3,229,412,000	1,758,446,000	100,664,000	86,808,000	364,963,000	59,893,000
Connecticut	5,286,445,000	3,024,483,000	22,608,000	437,195,000	179,075,000	58,321,000
Delaware	625,765,000	328,375,000	7,238,000	52,085,000	21,910,000	8,916,000
Dist. of Col	1,697,270,000	1,274,899,000	542,000	22,097,000	21,231,000	19,996,000
Florida	2,440,491,000	1,551,713,000	38,716,000	74,181,000	233,548,000	44,106,000
Georgia	3,896,759,000	1,954,736,000	101,764,000	159,411,000	319,619,000	53,489,000
Idaho	1,533,941,000	898,175,000	70,411,000	34,723,000	159,946,000	19,934,000
Illinois	22,232,794,000	12,568,726,000	319,023,000	1,194,793,000	1,221,143,000	292,664,000
Indiana	8,829,726,000	4,654,789,000	203,370,000	473,498,000	790,298,000	176,518,000
Iowa	10,511,682,000	7,173,551,000	466,802,000	143,628,000	583,887,000	183,655,000
Kansas	6,264,058,000	3,796,474,000	218,852,000	126,266,000	666,315,000	120,422,000
Kentucky	3,582,391,000	1,864,939,000	112,090,000	97,856,000	314,731,000	57,337,000
Louisiana	3,416,860,000	1,531,235,000	65,511,000	164,146,000	264,484,000	38,439,000
Maine	2,006,531,000	1,019,946,000	32,987,000	148,362,000	119,353,000	35,044,000
Maryland	3,990,730,000	1,968,289,000	42,821,000	219,387,000	183,100,000	61,561,000
Massachusetts	12,980,839,000	7,156,110,000	35,082,000	1,046,430,000	268,013,000	146,249,000
Michigan	11,404,861,000	5,790,479,000	167,484,000	831,778,000	571,827,000	216,492,000
Minnesota	8,547,918,000	5,204,208,000	228,685,000	241,484,000	554,570,000	141,553,000
Mississippi	2,177,690,000	1,138,959,000	85,632,000	55,242,000	213,021,000	28,595,000
Missouri	9,981,409,000	5,796,306,000	248,056,000	333,027,000	612,795,000	145,789,000
Montana	2,223,189,000	1,223,935,000	98,904,000	48,928,000	318,993,000	23,308,000
Nebraska	5,320,075,000	3,530,655,000	250,865,000	86,808,000	380,413,000	95,067,000
Nevada	541,716,000	255,469,000	27,159,000	6,313,000	172,202,000	4,373,000
New Hampshire	1,374,135,000	664,968,000	16,588,000	116,796,000	104,699,000	18,380,000
New Jersey	11,794,189,000	5,850,567,000	37,872,000	999,080,000	532,263,000	132,323,000
New Mexico	851,836,000	440,772,000	47,068,000	4,735,000	207,660,000	9,184,000
New York	37,035,262,000	20,757,834,000	225,149,000	2,133,897,000	1,479,682,000	384,113,000
North Carolina	4,543,110,000	2,371,365,000	103,397,000	238,327,000	251,694,000	67,779,000
North Dakota	2,467,772,000	1,625,963,000	98,225,000	9,470,000	305,530,000	36,036,000
Ohio	18,489,552,000	10,176,297,000	248,248,000	1,330,529,000	1,009,197,000	324,733,000
Oklahoma	3,993,524,000	2,072,955,000	120,136,000	97,857,000	441,267,000	89,925,000
Oregon	3,419,459,000	2,089,511,000	75,176,000	83,651,000	365,252,000	50,373,000
Pennsylvania	28,833,745,000	14,914,123,000	203,524,000	2,193,873,000	1,902,737,000	308,136,000
Rhode Island	1,924,326,000	912,419,000	5,261,000	211,496,000	34,671,000	25,297,000
South Carolina	2,404,845,000	1,189,944,000	61,927,000	132,579,000	160,166,000	35,098,000
South Dakota	2,925,968,000	2,072,618,000	152,592,000	11,048,000	229,631,000	46,076,000
Tennessee	4,228,251,000	2,499,378,000	115,059,000	145,206,000	269,323,000	50,734,000
Texas	9,850,888,000	5,962,606,000	327,807,000	208,339,000	640,968,000	189,731,000
Utah	1,535,477,000	795,047,000	53,055,000	50,507,000	177,314,000	18,575,000
Vermont	842,040,000	395,370,000	35,296,000	47,350,000	53,953,000	16,170,000
Virginia	4,891,570,000	2,772,373,000	92,653,000	164,146,000	501,972,000	63,113,000
Washington	5,122,405,000	3,257,299,000	60,918,000	203,604,000	390,042,000	79,904,000
West Virginia	4,677,919,000	3,250,693,000	58,043,000	119,953,000	441,524,000	41,297,000
Wisconsin	7,866,081,000	4,210,354,000	256,164,000	482,967,000	396,746,000	141,083,000
Wyoming	976,239,000	589,746,000	59,682,000	28,410,000	128,700,000	11,397,000
United States	320,803,862,000	176,414,444,000	5,807,104,000	15,783,260,000	19,950,800,000	4,567,407,000

UNITED STATES NATIONAL WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Geographical Division.	Total.	Realty.	Livestock.	Machinery.	Railroads.	Motor Vehicles.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
New England	24,414,316,000	13,173,296,000	147,822,000	2,007,629,000	759,764,000	299,461,000
Middle Atlantic	77,663,196,000	41,522,524,000	466,545,000	5,326,850,000	3,914,682,000	824,572,000
East North Central	68,823,014,000	37,400,645,000	1,194,289,000	4,313,565,000	3,989,211,000	1,151,490,000
West North Central	46,018,882,000	29,199,775,000	1,664,077,000	951,731,000	3,333,141,000	768,598,000
South Atlantic	29,168,459,000	16,662,387,000	507,101,000	1,182,166,000	2,134,773,000	395,355,000
East South Central	12,990,375,000	6,923,148,000	397,499,000	459,293,000	1,092,603,000	170,162,000
West South Central	19,860,889,000	11,047,953,000	587,968,000	519,270,000	1,625,144,000	349,397,000
Mountain	12,206,101,000	6,777,184,000	514,601,000	296,726,000	1,635,603,000	160,400,000
Pacific	23,573,598,000	13,707,532,000	327,202,000	726,030,000	1,465,867,000	447,972,000

The estimates on this and the preceding pages, the Census Bureau says, cover the material wealth or value of tangible property located within the limits of continental United States, including, however, all the vessels of the United States Navy and merchant marine whether in home ports or on the high seas or in foreign waters.

Total U. S. national wealth in previous years—(1890) $65,037,093,000; (1880) $43,642,000,000; (1870) $24,054,818,000; (1860) $16,159,616,000; (1850) $7,135,779,000. The figures 1850-1870 cover taxable property only.

NATIONAL WEALTH PER CAPITA, BY STATES, IN 1922.

(1912 Figures are in Parentheses.)

State.	Dollars Per Capita.	State.	Dollars Per Capita.	State.	Dollars Per Capita.	State.	Dollars Per Capita.
Ala.	1,244 (913)	Iowa	4,274 (3,465)	Nev.	6,998 (5,003)	S. Dak.	4,482 (2,125)
Ariz.	3,512 (2,052)	Kan.	3,493 (2,632)	N. H.	3,074 (1,513)	Tenn.	1,773 (848)
Ark.	1,439 (1,054)	Ky.	1,459 (981)	N. J.	3,524 (2,240)	Tex.	2,010 (1,561)
Cal.	4,007 (3,312)	La.	1,855 (1,158)	N. Mex.	2,299 (1,388)	Utah	3,247 (2,016)
Colo.	3,285 (2,702)	Me.	2,586 (1,351)	N. Y.	3,436 (2,694)	Vt.	2,389 (1,407)
Conn.	3,614 (2,041)	Md.	2,665 (1,694)	N. Car.	1,703 (740)	Va.	2,050 (1,140)
Del.	2,728 (1,478)	Mass.	3,243 (1,827)	N. Dak.	3,692 (3,329)	Wash.	3,600 (2,484)
Dist. of Col.	3,879 (3,418)	Mich.	2,899 (1,828)	Ohio	3,048 (1,861)	W. Va.	3,040 (1,897)
Fla.	2,358 (1,167)	Minn.	3,442 (2,529)	Okla.	1,864 (1,684)	Wis.	2,887 (1,808)
Ga.	1,306 (802)	Miss.	1,216 (667)	Ore.	4,182 (2,816)	Wyo.	4,663 (2,253)
Idaho	3,301 (1,598)	Mo.	2,903 (1,717)	Pa.	3,187 (2,036)		
Ill.	3,295 (2,663)	Mont.	3,691 (2,792)	R. I.	3,086 (1,737)	U. S.	2,918 (1,950)
Ind.	2,942 (1,954)	Neb.	4,004 (3,049)	S. C.	1,385 (811)		

U. S. per capita in prior years—(1904) $1,318; (1900) $1,165; (1890) $1,036; (1880) $870.

The figures above include all property, both taxable and exempt. In 1870 the per capita of taxable property was $624; in 1860 it was $514; and in 1858 it was $308.

RATIO IN 1922 OF ASSESSED TO MARKET VALUE OF REALTY, BY STATES.

State.	Ratio.	State.	Ratio.	State.	Ratio.	State.	Ratio.
Alabama	47.7	Iowa	12.7	Nebraska	70.1	Rhode Island	80.0
Arizona	81.0	Kansas	65.7	Nevada	50.0	South Carolina	20.3
Arkansas	22.6	Kentucky	71.0	New Hampshire	79.5	South Dakota	82.6
California	46.6	Louisiana	68.9	New Jersey	63.2	Tennessee	57.8
Colorado	73.6	Maine	52.0	New Mexico	43.0	Texas	40.2
Connecticut	63.2	Maryland	64.0	New York	84.8	Utah	61.4
Delaware	77.5	Massachusetts	77.5	North Carolina	75.7	Vermont	55.0
Dist. of Col.	90.8	Michigan	85.2	North Dakota	76.0	Virginia	40.7
Florida	20.0	Minnesota	34.7	Ohio	70.2	Washington	28.0
Georgia	37.9	Mississippi	44.5	Oklahoma	62.3	West Virginia	40.0
Idaho	50.0	Missouri	59.1	Oregon	43.5	Wisconsin	85.3
Illinois	24.1	Montana	28.7	Pennsylvania	57.8	Wyoming	72.4
Indiana	80.2						

NOTE BY THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Real property and improvements.—For the purposes of these estimates this term is used as descriptive of lands and the structures and fixed improvements thereon, exclusive of those used for the purposes of railroads, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, privately owned central electric light and power companies and privately owned waterworks.

The estimates for *taxed real property* are based on the assessed valuations of property subject to the general property tax. These valuations have been so raised as to bring them up to the estimated true value, as indicated by records of sales and statements of tax officials. The ratios are as shown above.

The estimates for *exempt real property* are based on information received from Federal, State, and local reports and officials.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentina—(1916) $13,900,000,000.

Australia—(1917) $6,000,000,000.

Austria-Hungary—(before the war) $55,000,000,000.

Belgium—(1912) $5,800,000,000; (1920) $12,000,000,000. The last figures are a London banker's estimate.

British Empire—(1917) $130,000,000,000. The estimate was made by a Crown Minister, in Parliament.

Canada—(1903) $6,000,000,000; (1917) $11,000,000,000; (1924) $22,195,000,000.

Denmark—(1900) $2,000,000,000.

France—(1908) $55,000,000,000; (1912) $58,500,000,000; (1922) $90,000,000,000.

Germany—(1908) $77,800,000,000 by one estimate, $83,000,000,000 by another; (1924) 150,000,000,000 gold marks, or $40,000,000,000, according to figures published by Dr. Luther, the German Finance Minister.

Hungary—(1924) $3,155,200,000.

India (including Ceylon)—(1917) $18,000,000,000.

Italy—(1912) $22,000,000,000; (1922) $35,000,000,000.

Japan—(1912) $11,700,000,000; (1922) $22,500,000,000.

New Zealand—(1917) $1,500,000,000.

Russia (in Europe)—(before the war) $60,000,000,000.

South Africa—(1917) $3,000,000,000.

United Kingdom—(1912) $70,500,000,000; (1917—semi-official, in Parliament) $80,000,000,000; (1922) $120,000,000,000.

None of the above data as to foreign countries is official, nor is any of it actually based on a census of property such as is taken in the United States. The estimates are mostly by bankers or statisticians.

U. S. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Total Ordinary Receipts.	R'pts. Per Capita	Total Ordinary Disb'rs'ments.	Disb'rs. Per Capita.	Year (Fiscal).	Total Ordinary Receipts.	R'pts. Per Capita	Total Ordinary Disb'rs'ments.	Disb'rs. Per Capita.
1789-91	$4,409,951	.....	$3,097,452	.....	1907..	$663,125,660	$7.70	$551,705,129	$6.41
1800..	10,848,749	$2.04	10,813,971	$2.04	1908..	601,060,723	6.87	621,102,391	7.10
1810..	9,384,214	1.30	8,474,753	1.17	1909..	603,589,490	6.79	662,324,445	7.45
1820..	17,840,670	1.85	18,285,535	1.90	1910..	675,511,715	7.48	659,705,391	7.30
1830..	24,844,117	1.93	15,142,108	1.18	1911..	701,372,375	7.46	654,137,998	6.96
1840..	19,480,115	1.14	24,314,518	1.42	1912..	691,778,465	7.23	654,553,963	6.84
1850..	43,592,889	1.88	40,948,383	1.77	1913..	724,111,230	7.44	682,770,706	7.01
1855..	65,350,575	2.40	58,630,663	2.15	1914..	734,673,167	7.42	700,254,490	7.07
1860..	56,054,600	1.78	63,200,876	2.01	1915..	697,910,827	6.93	731,399,759	7.26
1865..	322,031,158	9.26	1,295,099,290	37.27	1916..	779,664,552	7.62	724,492,999	7.08
1870..	395,959,834	10.26	293,657,005	7.61	1917..	1,118,174,126	10.78	1,147,898,991	11.06
1880..	333,526,501	6.65	264,847,637	5.28	1918..	4,174,010,586	39.74	8,966,532,260	85.38
1890..	403,080,983	6.43	297,736,487	4.75	1919..	4,647,603,852	43.79	15,365,362,742	144.77
1900..	567,240,852	7.43	487,713,792	6.39	1920..	6,704,414,438	63.00	6,141,745,240	57.72
1901..	587,685,338	7.56	509,967,353	6.56	1921..	5,624,932,961	52.05	5,115,927,689	47.33
1902..	562,478,233	7.11	471,190,858	5.96	1922..	4,109,104,151	37.35	3,372,607,900	30.73
1903..	560,396,675	6.93	506,089,022	6.26	1923..	4,007,135,480	36.21	3,697,478,020	33.41
1904..	539,716,914	6.59	532,237,821	6.50	1924..	4,012,044,702	35.79	3,506,677,715	29.96
1905..	544,606,759	6.54	563,360,094	6.77	1925..	3,780,148,684	33.31	3,529,643,446	31.09
1906..	594,717,942	7.02	549,405,425	6.49					

"Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and miscellaneous, but do not include postal revenues, or receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes. The figures cover actual receipts as of Treasury accounts.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue are shown elsewhere, in a separate table, as also are postal revenues, etc.

The receipts from Panama Canal in 1925 (fiscal year) were $23,089,958.

"Ordinary disbursements" cover disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, interest payments, and civil and miscellaneous items; but do not include payments for postal service, Panama Canal, public debt, or special purposes.

War and Navy disbursements are shown in table below.

U. S. MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.	Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.	Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1810..	2,294,324	1,654,244	1884..	39,429,603	17,292,601	1905..	122,175,074	117,550,308
1820..	2,630,392	4,387,990	1885..	42,670,578	16,021,080	1906..	117,946,692	110,474,264
1830..	4,767,129	3,239,429	1886..	34,324,153	13,907,888	1907..	122,576,465	97,128,469
1840..	7,095,267	6,113,897	1887..	38,561,026	15,141,127	1908..	137,746,524	118,037,097
1850..	9,687,025	7,904,725	1888..	38,522,436	16,926,438	1909..	161,667,462	115,546,011
1855..	14,648,074	13,327,095	1889..	44,435,271	21,378,809	1910..	155,911,706	123,173,717
1860..	16,472,203	11,514,650	1890..	44,582,838	22,006,206	1911..	160,135,976	119,937,644
1865..	1,030,690,400	122,617,434	1891..	48,720,065	26,113,896	1912..	148,795,422	135,591,956
1870..	57,655,675	21,780,230	1892..	46,895,456	29,174,139	1913..	160,387,453	133,262,862
1871..	35,799,992	19,431,027	1893..	49,641,773	30,136,084	1914..	173,522,804	139,682,186
1872..	35,372,157	21,249,810	1894..	54,567,930	31,701,294	1915..	172,973,092	141,835,654
1873..	46,323,138	23,526,257	1895..	51,804,579	28,797,796	1916..	164,635,577	155,029,426
1874..	42,313,927	30,932,587	1896..	50,830,921	27,147,732	1917..	440,276,880	257,166,437
1875..	41,120,646	21,497,626	1897..	48,950,268	34,561,546	1918..	5,684,348,624	1,368,642,794
1876..	38,070,889	18,963,310	1898..	91,922,000	58,823,104	1919..	9,253,059,384	2,009,272,389
1877..	37,082,736	14,959,935	1899..	229,841,254	63,942,985	1920..	1,094,834,202	629,893,116
1878..	32,154,148	17,365,301	1900..	134,774,768	55,953,078	1921..	557,168,810	644,278,809
1879..	40,425,661	15,125,127	1901..	144,615,697	60,506,978	1922..	393,389,739	456,338,787
1880..	38,116,916	13,536,985	1902..	112,272,216	67,803,128	1923..	352,102,353	322,532,908
1881..	40,466,461	15,686,672	1903..	118,619,520	82,618,034	1924..	348,629,778	332,249,137
1882..	43,570,494	15,032,046	1904..	115,035,411	102,956,102	1925..	361,887,889	346,142,001
1883..	48,911,383	15,283,437						

Figures in "War" column are on a warrant basis, and, up to and including the fiscal year 1922, include expenditures for rivers and harbors, but not expenditures on account of the Panama Canal or civil expenditures under the War Department at Washington.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1923, the figures include all expenditures, civil and military, under the War Department, exclusive of Panama Canal.

Figures in "Navy" column are on a warrant basis, and, up to and including the fiscal year 1922, do not include civil expenditures under the Navy Department at Washington.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1923, the figuree include all expenditures, civil and naval, under ths Navy Department.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

(Covering 12-month period ending June 30 of year named.)

Year.	Ap'priations.	Year.	Ap'priations.	Year.	Ap'priations.	Year.	Ap'priations.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1876.....	147,714,941	1905.....	467,159,617	1913.....	617,382,178	1920.....	7,052,387,634
1880.....	162,414,648	1906.....	489,241,777	1914.....	684,757,276	1921.....	4,070,964,534
1890.....	218,115,440	1907.....	549,434,246	1915.....	674,497,625	1922.....	4,177,802,101
1900.....	462,509,750	1908.....	555,739,444	1916.....	678,677,859	1923.....	3,951,062,084
1901.....	457,152,143	1909.....	627,516,247	1917.....	1,178,908,963	1924.....	4,020,488,898
1902.....	479,365,657	1910.....	648,191,676	1918.....	18,144,861,745	1925.....	3,952,587,221
1903.....	486,439,307	1911.....	663,725,795	1919.....	25,598,967,518	1926.....	3,736,124,595
1904.....	464,846,770	1912.....	634,549,561				

A large part of the appropriations made by Congress are annual appropriations, intended only to cover the running expenses of the Government during a specific fiscal year. Such appropriations can be used only to pay bills incurred during the fiscal year for which they were made, and if not required for this purpose, unless repealed before being entered on the books, are carried to the surplus funds at the end of the third fiscal year.

Appropriations for rivers and harbors work, lighthouses and public buildings, are by law exempted from the fiscal year limitation, and are available until expended, as are also other appropriations when expressly exempted by law.

In the case of these appropriations the amount that can be expended during any one fiscal year is sometimes limited. If not limited the appropriation can all be used in one year or spread over a period of years according to the nature of the undertaking.

Still other appropriations are indefinite both as to time and amount, such as appropriations for interest on the public debt.

MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by the Director of the Mint.)

GOLD COIN—Weight, 25.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000, unlimited as to issue, denominations, $2.50, $5, $10, $20; legal tender, unlimited; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable for gold certificates and subsidiary and minor coin.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS—Weight, 412.5 grains; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 15.988 to 1; coinage ceased in 1905, resumed in 1921; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable for silver certificates and smaller coin.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—Weight, 385.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold 14.953 to 1. Limit of issue, needs of the people. Denominations 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents; legal tender not to exceed $10; receivable for all dues up to $10; exchangeable for minor coin; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

MINOR COIN—Weight, 5 cent piece, 77.16 grains, 75 per cent. copper, 25 per cent. nickel; 1 cent piece, 48 grains, 95 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. tin and zinc; limit of issue, needs of the people; legal tender not to exceed 25 cents; receivable for all dues up to 25 cents; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

GOLD CERTIFICATES—Limit of issue for gold bullion, to two-thirds of the amount of gold certificates outstanding; for gold coin, unlimited, unless gold coin reserve against United States notes (greenbacks) falls below $100,000,000; denominations, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; made legal tender by act Dec. 24, 1919; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury.

SILVER CERTIFICATES—Unlimited as to issue for standard silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in silver dollars at the Treasury.

UNITED STATES NOTES—Limit of issue, $346,681,016; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender for all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on the public debt; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury.

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890—No further issues, volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50 $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold or silver dollars at the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES—Limit of issue not to exceed capital of banks; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100; notes of denominations of $1, $2, $500 and $1,000 authorized, but none issued or available for issue; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES—Issue unlimited, subject to deposit of the required security, and the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board; denominations $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—Limit of issue same as Federal Reserve Bank notes; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury, and in gold or "lawful money" at any Federal Reserve Bank

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 1.	Stock of Money in the U. S.	Money in Circulation.	Circulation Per Capita.	JULY 1.	Stock of Money in the U. S.	Money in Circulation.	Circulation Per Capita.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1880	1,185,550,327	973,382,228	19.41	1912	3,648,870,650	3,284,513,094	34.34
1890	1,685,123,429	1,429,251,270	22.82	1913	3,720,070,016	3,363,738,449	34.56
1900	2,339,700,673	2,055,150,998	26.93	1914	3,738,288,871	3,402,015,427	34.35
1901	2,483,067,977	2,175,307,962	27.98	1915	3,989,456,186	3,261,066,123	32.38
1902	2,563,266,658	2,249,390,551	28.43	1916	4,482,891,938	3,591,331,724	35.06
1903	2,684,710,987	2,367,692,169	29.42	1917	5,407,990,026	3,849,396,888	36.96
1904	2,803,504,135	2,519,142,860	30.77	1818	6,741,072,294	4,366,005,794	40.96
1905	2,883,109,864	2,587,882,653	31.08	1919	7,605,366,571	4,794,719,887	45.18
1906	3,069,976,591	2,736,646,628	32.32	1920	7,909,998,099	5,332,141,477	50.11
1907	3,115,561,607	2,772,956,455	32.22	1921	8,099,006,237	4,842,584,404	44.80
1908	3,378,764,020	3,038,015,488	34.72	1922	8,177,477,105	4,374,015,037	39.86
1909	3,406,328,354	3,106,240,657	34.93	1923	8,603,732,716	4,729,378,516	42.50
1910	3,419,591,483	3,102,355,605	34.33	1924	8,746,200,249	4,755,403,035	42.20
1911	3,555,958,977	3,214,002,596	34.20	1925	8,274,924,217	4,774,312,599	41.89

Gold coin and gold bullion in the United States on July 1, 1925, totaled $4,390,231,068, of which $3,690,993,443 was in the Treasury, $271,135,134 was held by Federal Reserve banks and agents, and $428,102,491 was in circulation.

The amount in circulation was $3.75 per capita.

The figures for gold coin and gold bullion do not include hoarded gold or gold outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks and agents.

The difference between the amount of money in circulation and the total stock of money in the United States represents mostly money (coin, bullion, etc.) held in the Treasury to back up the Government's paper money, including that of National and Federal Reserve banks.

Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $152,979,025.63 held in the Treasury.

This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars, held in the Treasury.

Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act.

Federal Reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent., including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are secured by United States Government obligations, and a 5 per cent. fund for their redemption is required to be maintained with the Treasurer of the United States in gold or lawful money.

MONETARY STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the Director of the Mint.)

JUNE 30—	TOTAL STOCK OF COIN AND BULLION.		PER CAPITA.		JUNE 30—	TOTAL STOCK OF COIN AND BULLION.		PER CAPITA.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1902	1,192,395,607	670,540,105	15.07	8.48	1914	1,871,611,723	753,563,709	18.90	7.61
1903	1,249,552,756	677,448,933	15.45	8.38	1915	1,973,330,201	758,039,421	19.59	7.53
1904	1,327,672,672	682,383,277	16.22	8.33	1916	2,450,516,328	763,218,469	23.92	7.45
1905	1,357,881,186	686,401,168	16.31	8.24	1917	3,018,964,392	772,908,391	28.99	7.42
1906	1,472,995,209	687,958,920	17.40	8.12	1918	3,075,339,748	745,747,094	29.05	7.04
1907	1,466,056,632	705,330,224	17.03	8.20	1919	3,112,320,547	568,329,597	28.92	5.28
1908	1,615,140,575	723,594,595	18.46	8.27	1920	2,737,866,274	548,938,429	25.60	5.19
1909	1,640,567,131	733,250,073	18.45	8.25	1921	3,294,909,763	619,725,982	30.48	5.73
1910	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	1922	3,784,651,712	696,719,352	34.49	6.35
1911	1,753,134,114	732,002,448	18.65	7.79	1923	4,049,553,748	792,041,753	36.39	7.12
1912	1,812,856,241	741,184,095	18.95	7.75	1924	4,490,807,303	812,449,277	39.85	7.21
1913	1,866,619,157	745,585,964	19.17	7.66	1925	4,390,231,068	806,052,203	38.68	7.12

DIVIDENDS PAID IN THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly one-quarter of all the dividends paid in this country in 1923 went to persons residing in the State of New York, according to the following table, compiled by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau.

States and Territories.	Dividends.	States and Territories.	Dividends.	States and Territories.	Dividends.	States and Territories.	Dividends.
Ala.	$11,602,955	Indiana	$46,824,256	Neb.	$11,711,298	S. C.	$10,040,149
Ariz.	4,355,380	Iowa	43,648,183	Nev.	1,689,534	S. D.	2,723,617
Ark.	11,488,230	Kan.	11,456,532	N. H.	14,654,322	Tenn.	24,567,288
Cal.	165,919,800	Ky.	40,931,591	N. J.	131,487,146	Texas	49,230,126
Col.	27,679,463	La.	25,453,793	N. M.	2,071,709	Utah	10,775,437
Conn.	106,158,834	Me.	20,998,385	N. Y.	831,128,927	Vt.	9,913,059
Del.	13,058,706	Md.	61,691,080	N. C.	37,090,401	Va.	31,729,984
D. of C.	30,705,283	Mass.	243,223,388	N. D.	2,911,905	Wash.	32,730,164
Fla.	22,395,217	Mich.	139,136,872	Ohio	227,763,104	W. Va.	35,119,252
Ga.	23,696,375	Minn.	54,574,654	Okla.	18,741,387	Wis.	74,955,604
Hawaii	11,276,687	Miss.	2,280,025	Ore.	11,357,486	Wyo.	4,293,862
Idaho	2,616,273	Mo.	94,800,442	Pa.	418,683,172		
Ill.	284,646,907	Mont.	6,437,997	R. I.	51,197,573	Total	3,559,924,264

The largest amount of dividends paid in 1923 went to persons in the different States whose income ranged from $30,000 to $40,000 a year. Dividend payments by income classes of Federal tax payers were as follows:

Income Class.	Dividends.	Income Class.	Dividends.	Income Class.	Dividends.
Thousands.	*Dollars.*	*Thousands.*	*Dollars.*	*Thousands.*	*Dollars.*
Under 1	24,232,088	10 to 11	93,516,139	150 to 200	72,527,554
Under 1	3,220,295	11 to 12	90,557,731	200 to 250	41,332,983
1 to 2	63,331,500	12 to 13	74,244,196	250 to 300	31,560,850
1 to 2	22,762,971	13 to 14	69,568,230	300 to 400	43,663,455
2 to 3	98,188,635	14 to 15	55,314,414	400 to 500	28,528,742
2 to 3	44,753,780	15 to 20	219,412,013	500 to 750	34,152,756
3 to 4	105,364,866	20 to 25	174,571,145	750 to 1,000	24,088,483
3 to 4	73,475,508	25 to 30	142,110,357	1,000 to 1,500	17,416,503
4 to 5	98,543,051	30 to 40	224,879,316	1,500 to 2,000	7,960,860
4 to 5	105,770,012	40 to 50	160,310,314	2,000 to 3,000	15,768,424
5 to 6	77,760,471	50 to 60	121,345,857	3,000 to 4,000	8,513,052
5 to 6	96,347,710	60 to 70	93,631,335	4,000 to 5,000	4,616,498
6 to 7	152,275,396	70 to 80	76,197,187	5,000 and over	31,111,687
7 to 8	127,147,965	80 to 90	60,161,441		
8 to 9	122,568,742	90 to 100	47,560,515	Total	3,559,924,264
9 to 10	125,765,326	100 to 150	153,793,991		

DOMESTIC COINAGE AT UNITED STATES MINTS.

Calendar Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Other and Total Value.	Calendar Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Other and Total Value.
1880	$62,308,279	$27,411,693	$90,111,368	1913	$25,433,377	$3,184,228	$33,284,941
1890	20,467,182	39,202,908	61,054,882	1914	53,457,817	6,083,823	61,749,711
1900	99,272,942	36,345,321	137,649,401	1915	23,968,401	4,114,082	30,145,323
1901	101,735,187	30,838,460	134,693,770	1916	18,525,026	8,880,800	33,743,376
1902	47,184,852	30,028,167	79,660,815	1917	10,014	29,412,300	35,540,403
1903	43,683,792	19,874,440	65,809,513	1918	.....	25,473,029	31,445,691
1904	233,402,400	15,695,609	250,781,539	1919	.....	11,068,400	20,777,500
1905	49,638,400	6,332,180	58,269,136	1920	16,990,000	25,057,270	50,213,920
1906	78,793,045	10,651,027	92,334,981	1921	10,570,000	89,057,535	100,782,845
1907	131,907,490	13,178,435	148,128,051	1922	80,680,016	84,325,030	165,076,646
1908	131,638,632	12,391,777	145,499,148	1923	45,365,000	66,283,000	114,575,080
1909	88,776,907	8,087,852	98,621,148	1924	206,010,000	21,627,000	229,946,730
1910	104,723,735	3,744,468	111,505,133				
1911	56,176,822	6,457,301	65,790,850	Total 1793-1924	3,770,022,585	1,353,811,864	5,238,907,163
1912	17,498,522	7,340,995	27,416,903				

The domestic coinage in 1924 included 10,300,500 gold double eagles, 13,539,000 standard silver dollars, 142,080 half-dollars (Huguenot-Walloon), 16,392,000 quarters, 37,940,000 dimes, 28,315,000 nickels, and 89,394,000 cents.

$125,000,000 A YEAR EMBEZZLED IN UNITED STATES

The National Surety Company has prepared the subjoined table showing that the annual embezzlement losses paid by all fidelity insurance companies in the United States have increased very greatly. Previous to 1906, fidelity losses were not separated from surety losses in company statements.

Chairman William B. Joyce of the National Surety Company estimates present losses of the American public from embezzlement at $125,000,000 a year.

EMBEZZLEMENT INSURANCE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

1906	$1,603,769	1910	$1,871,028	1914	$2,008,347	1918	$2,472,385	1922	$9,308,503
1907	1,251,430	1911	2,513,514	1915	2,128,239	1919	3,704,717	1923	10,311,258
1908	1,901,650	1912	2,236,036	1916	1,866,775	1920	4,406,923	1924	12,141,011
1909	2,104,718	1913	2,123,546	1917	1,921,388	1921	8,672,024		

"Financial crime and its suppression," says Mr. Joyce, "cost the American public more than $2,500,000,000 a year.

"This equals almost 1 per cent. of the nation's entire wealth, 4 per cent. of the gross taxable incomes of the nation's business corporations, and approximately 10 per cent. of the net incomes of all corporations and individuals as reported to the Income Tax Department.

"Invested capital in this country is estimated to earn 11 per cent. net profit annually. Judging from the foregoing figures, 10 per cent. of the annual profits of the country's invested capital is enjoyed by the rightful owners and 1 per cent. is tricked away from them by embezzlers, thieves and crooks of various sorts.

ITEMS IN ANNUAL LOSS BY FRAUD.

"Principal items in the American public's great annual fraud loss are estimated at:

"Stock frauds, $500,000,000; merchandise frauds, $500,000,000; credit frauds, $265,000,000; robbery, theft, hold-up, $250,000,000; insurance frauds, $200,000,000; embezzlement, $125,000,000; forgery, $100,000,000; real estate, $100,000,000; prosecution, prevention and punishment of crime, $500,000,000.

"The surety companies of the country are now paying collectively about $40,000,000 every year in losses for the protection and support of American business."

Stock frauds in New York State in 1924 cost investors $500,000,000, it was estimated, in September, 1925, by Deputy State Attorney General O. B. James. He put the total stock-fraud loss in the United States in 1924 at $1,000,000,000.

ARE AMERICANS GROWING HEALTHIER?

The following death rates per 100,000 population, have been compiled by the Bureau of the Census, and cover the death registration area, exclusive of Hawaii, and exclusive of stillbirths.

Year.	All Causes.	Typhoid Fever.	Malaria	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphth. and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.
1910	1,496.2	23.5	2.2	0.4	12.3	11.6	11.4	21.4	14.4	4.5
1911	1,418.1	21.0	3.0	0.2	10.0	8.9	11.3	18.9	15.7	4.2
1912	1,388.8	16.5	3.1	0.3	7.0	6.7	9.3	18.2	10.3	3.8
1913	1,409.6	17.9	2.5	0.2	12.8	8.7	10.0	18.9	12.2	4.0
1914	1,364.6	15.5	2.2	0.3	6.8	6.6	10.4	17.9	9.1	3.8
1915	1,355.0	12.4	2.3	0.3	5.4	3.6	8.1	15.7	16.0	3.5
1916	1,403.3	13.3	3.0	0.2	11.1	3.3	10.2	14.5	26.5	3.8
1917	1,425.5	13.5	3.2	0.3	14.3	4.2	10.5	16.6	17.3	3.8
1918	1,809.0	12.6	3.1	0.4	10.8	3.0	16.9	13.9	300.8	3.2
1919	1,287.4	9.2	3.8	0.4	3.9	2.8	5.5	14.7	98.8	2.6
1920	1,306.0	7.8	3.6	0.6	8.8	4.6	12.5	15.3	71.0	3.1
1921	1,163.9	9.0	3.6	0.7	4.3	5.3	9.1	17.7	11.5	2.8
1922	1,181.7	7.5	3.6	0.7	4.3	3.5	5.6	14.6	31.4	2.5
1923	1,230.1	6.8	2.8	0.1	10.8	3.5	9.7	12.1	44.7	2.7

Year.	Tuberculosis of the Lungs.	Tuberculosis and Meningitis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Rheumatism.	Cancer and Other Malignant Tumor	Diabetes.	Meningitis.	Brain Hemorr'age and Softening.	Organic Diseases of the Heart.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, All Forms.
1910	139.7	8.6	12.0	7.4	76.2	14.9	14.2	75.7	141.5	23.4	147.7
1911	138.2	8.8	12.1	7.3	74.4	14.9	12.3	76.6	141.1	19.5	133.9
1912	130.0	8.4	11.3	6.7	77.1	15.0	11.5	77.5	142.8	19.3	132.4
1913	127.9	8.7	11.3	7.1	79.0	15.3	10.4	76.5	138.9	18.0	132.6
1914	128.2	8.2	10.8	6.6	79.6	16.2	8.8	79.6	142.2	17.4	127.3
1915	128.2	8.1	10.1	6.2	81.4	17.5	7.4	81.1	147.6	17.4	133.1
1916	124.3	8.0	9.8	5.8	82.1	17.1	7.1	82.9	150.6	16.2	137.8
1917	129.4	8.1	9.5	5.9	81.9	17.0	9.2	84.4	153.8	16.4	150.4
1918	133.2	7.3	9.5	5.1	80.3	15.9	9.9	81.2	153.3	15.7	286.2
1919	111.3	6.1	8.3	4.6	80.5	14.9	6.5	78.6	131.0	12.8	123.5
1920	100.8	5.6	7.8	4.9	83.4	16.1	6.0	81.9	141.9	13.3	137.3
1921	Tuberc. all form		99.4	4.8	86.0	16.8	4.2	83.6	140.9	9.0	88.2
1922	Tuberc. all form		97.0	4.4	86.8	18.4	3.6	86.0	148.4	9.4	102.1
1923	Tuberc. all form		93.6	4.2	89.4	17.9	3.8	90.5	157.3	9.1	109.0

Year.	Other Dise'ses of Respiratory System.	Diarrhea and Ent'r. (Under 2Yrs.).	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction.	Cirrhosis of the Liver.	Acute Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Other Puerperal Causes	Congen. Debility and Malf'r.	Violent De'ths (Suicide Exc.).	Suicide.
1910	16.1	100.8	11.4	12.4	13.9	99.1	7.2	8.5	75.0	90.3	16.0
1911	15.0	77.5	11.7	11.9	14.0	97.7	7.4	8.6	79.2	91.3	16.3
1912	14.4	70.4	11.6	11.9	13.5	103.2	6.5	8.5	80.5	89.0	16.0
1913	13.9	75.3	12.1	11.6	13.4	103.0	7.2	8.7	83.2	92.7	15.8
1914	13.4	66.1	12.3	11.7	13.0	102.6	7.1	8.9	79.5	86.0	16.6
1915	12.6	59.8	12.5	11.3	12.6	105.1	6.3	9.0	76.2	83.6	16.7
1916	11.9	65.8	12.8	11.3	12.3	105.6	6.7	9.6	77.8	91.3	14.2
1917	12.3	64.3	12.6	11.6	11.4	107.9	6.9	9.7	75.9	95.9	13.4
1918	12.8	58.7	12.2	11.5	9.6	97.5	6.4	15.9	77.9	89.0	12.2
1919	10.4	44.2	11.8	10.4	7.9	88.1	5.8	11.2	66.6	79.4	11.4
1920	11.6	44.0	13.4	10.6	7.1	89.4	6.6	12.5	69.8	78.5	10.2
1921	9.9	41.9	14.4	10.7	7.4	85.4	6.8	10.1	68.0	77.1	12.6
1922	9.9	32.5	14.2	10.6	7.5	88.5	5.7	10.0	63.2	78.3	11.9
1923	9.8	32.4	14.8	10.5	7.2	90.1	5.8	9.8	62.9	84.6	11.6

For deaths from strong drink, see Index.

THE SPAN OF LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Data are official and based on the 1920 Federal Census. The figures in the columns headed "males" and "females" show to what age the average person in the State named may expect to live.

WHITE (EXCEPT IN HAWAII).

Area.	Males.	Area.	Males.	Area.	Males.	Area.	Males.
Kansas	59.73	Missouri	56.74	Wash., D. C.	53.83	Philadelphia	52.08
Wisconsin	58.77	Ohio	56.18	New Jersey	53.77	Detroit	52.03
Minnesota	58.54	So. Carolina	55.76	Maryland	53.57	San Francisco	51.68
Tennessee	58.49	Utah	55.31	Los Angeles	53.35	N. Y. City	51.32
Oregon, Wash.	57.82	Michigan	55.07	Pennsylvania	53.16	Baltimore	51.11
Kentucky	57.61	Illinois	55.01	New York	52.74	Boston	50.55
North Carolina	57.55	California	54.36	St. Louis	52.46	Buffalo	49.53
Indiana	56.84	Massachusetts	54.00	Cleveland	52.44	New Orleans	49.39
Virginia	56.75	Connecticut	53.84	Chicago	52.19	Pittsburgh	47.16

Area.	Females.	Area.	Females.	Area.	Females.	Area.	Females.
Kansas	60.89	Virginia	58.35	Connecticut	56.76	Chicago	55.33
Wisconsin	60.70	California	58.32	Mass. / San Franc'co.	56.50	Philadelphia	54.83
Minnesota	60.58	Ohio	58.27			Baltimore	54.24
Washington	60.44	No. Carolina	57.87	New Jersey	56.47	New Orleans	54.01
Oregon	60.31	Illinois	57.57	St. Louis	56.14	Detroit	53.43
Wash., D. C.	59.83	Kentucky	57.63	Michigan	55.94	Boston	53.32
Missouri	58.95	Los Angeles / So. Carolina	57.51	Pennsylv'ia	55.85	N. Y. City	52.72
Tennessee	58.42			Maryland	55.82	Buffalo	52.98
Utah	58.41	Indiana	57.45	New York	55.66	Pittsburgh	50.42

DEATH RATES FROM STRONG DRINK IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the U. S. Census Bureau, cover Birth Registration Area; rate is per 100,000 population.)

STATE.	ALCOHOLISM.														CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1915	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cal.	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.5	4.3	2.6	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.9	14.6	9.5	9.8	10.5	10.0
Col.	7.4	9.1	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.2	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	3.2	4.2	3.7	7.3	4.1	5.6	6.4	5.4
Conn.	7.7	6.6	7.7	8.6	4.9	5.7	8.2	9.6	5.2	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	3.9	11.5	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.5
Del.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.3	0.9	1.8	6.1	5.2	....	5.4	8.0	7.9	5.2
Fla.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.2	3.6	....	7.1	8.7	10.4	10.3
Ga.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.5	1.8	....	....	....	3.8	3.5
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.2	2.8	....	....	....	2.4	3.6
Ill.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.9	3.1	4.2	....	8.7	8.3	9.8	10.1
Ind.	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.2	5.1	3.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	1.6	13.8	9.8	9.6	9.4	8.3
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.5	....	....	....	....	4.8
Kan.	....	....	....	....	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	8.0	6.3	7.0	5.4	6.0
Ky.	....	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	6.7	4.1	5.3	5.7	4.2
La.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	....	8.9	9.6	9.9	8.8
Me.	2.8	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.5	3.8	5.1	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.7	8.5	4.4	4.4	6.5	6.0
Md.	4.5	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.1	4.3	5.5	5.0	3.7	1.7	0.7	2.0	3.0	5.7	9.1	6.2	6.2	7.0	6.8
Mass.	6.4	6.5	8.5	8.2	7.8	6.4	8.2	8.1	5.0	2.5	1.8	3.2	5.9	6.6	9.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.2
Mich.	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.6	3.6	3.1	7.1	7.5	2.5	1.1	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.3	11.8	8.3	7.6	7.1	7.8
Minn.	5.1	4.4	4.2	6.1	6.2	4.9	4.3	4.3	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.2	7.6	4.8	6.0	4.9	5.6
Miss.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	....	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.9
Mo.	....	2.4	3.9	5.2	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.0	2.3	2.9	12.9	8.0	8.3	10.3	9.1
Mont.	14.7	10.1	15.2	17.1	14.6	14.1	17.7	24.6	11.5	1.9	1.8	3.3	3.7	4.1	9.8	6.6	6.1	6.2	4.7
Neb.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.8	....	4.5	5.1	5.4	6.4
N. H.	5.8	4.6	8.3	6.4	6.2	4.3	7.8	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.7	5.2	5.6	12.1	7.4	9.2	9.4	5.4
N. J.	6.0	5.4	5.7	7.0	5.3	4.5	6.6	5.2	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	3.3	4.0	15.8	7.8	8.5	9.0	9.0
N. Y.	6.6	5.7	6.1	7.3	5.9	5.2	8.2	6.4	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	4.3	15.7	8.3	9.0	9.3	8.4
N. C.	2.8	2.4	4.1	2.7	3.8	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	6.9	8.2	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.7
Ohio	4.0	4.8	5.2	6.5	4.3	4.2	6.3	7.4	4.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	2.7	2.3	13.7	9.1	8.2	8.2	8.0
Ore.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.6	3.1	1.8	....	6.3	6.6	5.8	6.2
Pa.	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.7	6.0	6.8	3.7	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.8	4.3	13.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	9.4
R. I.	5.9	8.0	5.2	7.3	6.7	5.2	8.9	9.2	4.2	2.7	1.3	3.3	4.8	6.7	13.4	6.3	9.4	5.0	8.1
S. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	....	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.2
Tenn.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	....	4.0	4.2	3.5	2.9
Utah	4.8	5.2	4.9	7.5	7.4	3.6	5.2	4.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.1	7.5	3.5	5.4	4.5	5.9
Vt.	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.5	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.7	3.7	3.7	13.3	6.2	9.1	5.7	5.1
Va.	....	....	....	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	6.9	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.2
Wash.	12.8	6.5	6.6	8.2	8.4	5.9	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	9.3	4.2	5.4	4.3	4.4
Wis.	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.6	4.2	3.8	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.8	2.8	11.3	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.4
Wyo.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.9	8.0	....	....	....	4.8	4.2
Registration area	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.9	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.2	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.2	12.6	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.2

The number of deaths in the registration area from alcoholism in 1923 was 3,148, from cirrhosis of the liver, 7,027.

SUICIDES IN CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

(By Dr. F. L. Hoffman in The Spectator, of New York.)

CITY.	1922.	1923.	1924.	CITY.	1922.	1923.	1924.	CITY.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Baltimore	121	92	96	Lincoln	9	5	3	Portland, Me.	12	6	....
Boston	108	127	109	Los Angeles	195	221	228	Providence	25	26	31
Bridgeport	24	16	15	Louisville	50	57	37	Reading	11	17	29
Buffalo	62	58	60	Lowell	10	8	8	Richmond	13	23	....
Camden	10	14	16	Lynn	12	8	....	Rochester	32	29	39
Chicago	398	386	443	Manchester	8	12	12	Sacramento	27	23	....
Cincinnati	59	82	66	Manhattan & Bronx	485	507	489	Salt Lake City	25	21	11
Cleveland	102	102	119	Memphis	21	24	....	San Diego	40	44	41
Columbus	23	19	33	Milwaukee	63	72	72	San Francisco	161	181	207
Dayton	25	12	16	Minneapolis	63	62	74	Savannah	10	8	9
Denver	64	58	60	Mobile	7	7	8	Scranton	9	8	29
Detroit	131	133	151	Nashville	20	23	22	Seattle	91	75	99
Erie	13	8	13	Newark	54	56	50	Springfield, Ill.	11	5	13
Fall River	9	6	9	New Bedford	7	12	11	Springf'd, Mass	16	13	14
Grand Rapids	11	21	17	New Haven	14	25	14	Spokane	23	21	24
Hartford	13	17	15	New Orleans	47	46	57	Syracuse	28	21	30
Haverhill	13	9	16	Oakland	35	56	74	St. Louis	159	174	168
Holyoke	6	5	4	Omaha	47	51	....	St. Paul	37	35	34
Indianapolis	65	77	57	Paterson	24	18	24	Trenton	30	35	26
Jacksonville	12	9	13	Philadelphia	285	277	297	Washington, D. C.	67	63	84
Jersey City	32	33	31	Pittsburgh	86	81	70				
Lawrence	11	3	9								

The reported number of suicides in 1924 in certain other cities was—Atlanta, 42; Bayonne, 4; Brooklyn, 237; Portland, Ore., 74; Tacoma, 18; Toledo, 37; Worcester, Mass., 15.

For the registration States of the United States for 1922, the rate for males was 18.4 and for females 6.0 per 100,000 of population.

Hoffman in publishing his statistics on homicides and suicides deplores their increase and says that the inadvisability or advisability of the death penalty as a crime deterrent is a question deserving widespread and urgent consideration.

SUICIDE RATES ABROAD.

Italy less than 9 per 100,000 of population; Finland during 1918 was 12.5; Japan, 17 per 100,000; Saxony, which has always had near to the highest rate in Europe, 35; Prussia, 17; Bavaria, 14; Holland, 7; Ireland, which has always had one of the lowest rates on record, 2.5; Hawaii, 22; New Zealand, 10; England and Wales, 9.

HOMICIDE RATES ABROAD (PER 100,000 OF POPULATION).

U. S. Registration Area, 1911-21.7.2	Ireland, 1911-19.....0.9	Ontario, 1911-21.....0.5
Italy, 1910-20.....3.6	Spain, 1911-17.....0.9	Scotland, 1911-21.....0.4
Australia, 1911-20.....1.9	Norway, 1910-19.....0.8	Holland, 1911-18.....0.3
South Africa, 1912-18.....1.8	England and Wales, 1911-21...0.8	Switzerland, 1911-20.....0.2
New Zealand, 1911-22.....0.9	Quebec, 1911-21.....0.5	

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1885.

(Compiled for the ALMANAC by Monroe N. Work, head of the Research and Record Department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book.)

LYNCHINGS, WHITES AND NEGROES, 1885-1924. W.—WHITES; N.—NEGROES.

YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total
1885..	106	78	184	1896..	51	80	131	1907..	3	60	63	1917..	2	36	38
1886..	67	71	138	1897..	44	122	166	1908..	7	93	100	1918..	4	60	64
1887..	42	80	122	1898..	25	102	127	1909..	14	73	87	1919..	7	76	83
1888..	47	95	142	1899..	23	84	107	1910..	9	65	74	1920..	8	53	61
1889..	81	95	176	1900..	8	107	115	1911..	8	63	71	1921..	5	59	64
1890..	37	90	127	1901..	28	107	135	1912..	4	60	64	1922..	6	51	57
1891..	71	121	192	1902..	10	86	96	1913..	1	51	52	1923..	4	29	33
1892..	100	155	255	1903..	18	86	104	1914..	3	49	52	1924..	0	16	16
1893..	46	154	200	1904..	4	83	87	1915..	13	54	67				
1894..	56	134	190	1905..	5	61	66	1916..	4	50	54	Total	1,038	3,165	4,203
1895..	59	112	171	1906..	8	64	72								

LYNCHING DATA FOR 1924.

Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 2 women, 1 white and 1 colored, were among those thus saved. 8 of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States.

In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. 7, or less than one half of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder, 1; rape, 5; attempted rape, 2; killing officer of the law, 2; insulting woman, 3; attacking woman, 1; killing man in altercation, 1; wounding man, 1.

LYNCHINGS, BY STATES, 1888-1924.

STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W	N.	STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W.	N.
Ala.....	35	265	Idaho.....	12	1	Mich.....	1	4	N. Y.....	1	1	Tenn.....	36	160
Ariz.....	13	1	Ill.....	12	13	Minn.....	4	3	N. C.....	8	56	Tex.....	53	280
Ark.....	41	202	Ind.....	10	14	Miss.....	25	400	N. D.....	10	1	Utah.....	...	...
Cal.....	30	4	Iowa.....	7	1	Mo.....	33	55	Ohio.....	3	7	Vt.....	...	...
Colo.....	24	5	Kan.....	13	12	Mont.....	30	1	Okla.....	88	40	Va.....	7	74
Conn.....	...	...	Ky.....	46	122	Nebr.....	22	4	Oreg.....	9	3	Wash.....	19	...
Del.....	...	1	La.....	50	286	Nev.....	11	...	Penn.....	...	3	W. Va.....	7	27
D. of Col...	...	...	Me.....	...	...	N. Hamp..	...	...	R. I.....	...	...	Wis.....	4	...
Fla.....	14	207	Md.....	3	19	N. J.....	...	...	S. C.....	4	129	Wyo.....	33	7
Ga.....	23	431	Mass.....	...	...	N. Mex....	17	3	S. D.....	18	...			

HOMICIDES IN CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1922-1923.

(By Dr. F. L. Hoffman in the Spectator, New York.)

CITY.	1923. Homicide Deaths.	1923. Homicide Death Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	1924. Homicide Deaths.	1924. Homicide Death Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	CITY.	1923. Homicide Deaths.	1923. Homicide Death Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	1924. Homicide Deaths.	1924. Homicide Death Rate Per 100,000 Pop.
Baltimore.....	57	7.2	77	9.5	Nashville.....	47	38.7	44	36.0
Bayonne.....	2	0.2	7	8.1	Newark.....	32	7.3	28	6.3
Boston.....	33	4.3	40	5.1	New Bedford....	.....	.....	2	1.5
Bridgeport.....	3	1.9	5	3.1	New Orleans....	121	29.9	133	32.5
Brockton.....	1	1.4	1	1.4	Newport.....	1	3.2	2	6.3
Buffalo.....	26	4.8	32	5.9	New York.....	308	5.2	387	6.4
Cambridge.....	1	0.9	3	2.7	Oakland.....	10	4.2	8	3.2
Camden.....	3	2.4	8	6.3	Passaic.....	.....	.....	5	7.2
Chicago.....	389	13.6	509	17.5	Paterson.....	5	3.6	3	2.1
Cincinnati.....	75	18.1	64	15.3	Petersburg.....	3	9.0	7	20.5
Cleveland.....	83	10.0	97	10.7	Philadelphia....	180	9.4	149	7.6
Columbus.....	40	15.6	23	8.8	Pittsburg.....	83	13.7	74	12.1
Dayton.....	5	3.0	6	3.5	Portland, Me....	1	1.4	4	5.4
Denver.....	33	12.1	32	11.6	Providence.....	12	4.9	8	3.3
Detroit.....	179	15.2	211	17.1	Pueblo.....	6	13.1	9	21.2
Elizabeth.....	6	5.8	6	5.7	Quincy.....	.....	.....	1	2.8
Erie.....	7	6.8	7	6.6	Reading.....	4	3.6	6	5.3
Fall River.....	3	2.5	1	0.8	Rochester.....	4	1.2	11	3.3
Grand Rapids....	1	0.7	2	1.3	St. Louis.....	210	26.1	177	21.7
Hartford.....	7	4.6	4	2.6	St. Paul.....	9	3.7	14	5.7
Haverhill.....	.....	.....	2	3.4	Salem.....	.....	.....	1	2.4
Holyoke.....	1	1.6	2	3.3	Salt Lake City...	13	10.2	11	8.5
Indianapolis.....	29	8.5	40	11.4	San Diego.....	2	2.3	4	4.4
Jacksonville.....	64	61.7	63	58.8	San Francisco....	33	6.1	44	8.0
Jersey City.....	7	2.3	8	2.6	Savannah.....	19	21.2	22	24.0
Lawrence.....	4	4.1	.....	.....	Scranton.....	2	1.4	6	4.2
Lincoln.....	1	1.7	3	5.0	Seattle.....	20	5.8	29	8.2
Los Angeles.....	93	13.9	99	14.2	Somerville.....	1	1.0	5	5.0
Louisville.....	85	35.6	60	25.0	Springfield, Ill...	5	8.1	8	12.7
Lowell.....	2	1.7	3	2.6	Springfield, Mass.	4	2.8	4	2.7
McKeesport.....	1	2.1	5	10.3	Spokane.....	8	7.6	7	6.6
Manchester.....	2	2.5	1	1.2	Syracuse.....	6	3.3	8	4.3
Milwaukee.....	17	3.5	11	2.2	Tacoma.....	4	3.9	3	2.9
Minneapolis.....	24	5.9	29	6.9	Trenton.....	8	6.3	11	8.5
Mobile.....	16	25.3	14	21.8	Washington.....	73	15.4	54	11.1

The City of Memphis has published a pamphlet on "A Study of Violent Deaths," comparing the records of Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis and New Orleans for the two years 1921-22. According to this record the average homicide rate for the two years, including residents and non-residents, was 61.8 for the City of Memphis, 55.2 for the City of Birmingham, and 42.0 for the City of Atlanta, and for New Orleans 18.4.

PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISEASES IN INSTITUTIONS IN U. S.

(From a census taken by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.)

State.	Jan. 1, 1910. No.	Jan. 1, 1910. Rate Per 100,000.	Jan. 1, 1920. No.	Jan. 1, 1920. Rate Per 100,000.	State.	Jan. 1, 1910. No.	Jan. 1, 1910. Rate Per 100,000.	Jan. 1, 1920. No.	Jan. 1, 1920. Rate Per 100,000.
United States....	187,791	204.2	232,680	220.1	Montana.....	697	185.3	1,102	200.8
Alabama.....	2,039	95.4	2,238	95.3	Nebraska.....	1,990	166.9	2,624	202.4
Arizona.....	337	164.9	469	140.5	Nevada.....	230	280.9	220	284.2
Arkansas.....	1,092	69.4	1,456	83.1	New Hampshire..	909	211.1	1,223	276.0
California.....	6,652	279.8	10,184	297.2	New Jersey.....	6,042	238.1	7,398	234.4
Colorado.....	1,199	150.1	1,680	178.8	New Mexico.....	219	66.9	356	98.8
Connecticut.....	3,579	321.1	4,387	317.8	New York.....	31,280	343.2	38,903	374.6
Delaware.....	441	218.0	491	220.2	North Carolina...	2,522	114.3	3,180	124.3
Dist. of Columbia	2,890	872.9	3,342	763.8	North Dakota....	628	108.8	1,243	192.5
Florida.....	849	112.8	1,226	126.9	Ohio.....	10,594	222.2	12,217	212.1
Georgia.....	3,132	120.0	3,754	129.6	Oklahoma.....	1,110	67.0	1,990	98.1
Idaho.....	388	119.2	545	126.2	Oregon.....	1,565	232.6	2,437	311.1
Illinois.....	12,839	227.7	14,884	229.5	Pennsylvania.....	15,058	196.4	18,764	215.2
Indiana.....	4,527	167.6	5,599	191.1	Rhode Island....	1,243	229.1	1,528	252.8
Iowa.....	5,377	241.7	5,964	248.1	South Carolina...	1,541	101.7	1,894	112.5
Kansas.....	2,912	172.2	3,054	172.6	South Dakota....	864	148.0	1,182	185.7
Kentucky.....	3,538	154.5	4,154	171.9	Tennessee.....	2,204	100.9	2,605	111.4
Louisiana.....	2,158	130.3	2,351	130.7	Texas.....	4,053	104.0	5,586	119.8
Maine.....	1,258	169.5	1,647	214.4	Utah.....	342	91.6	534	118.8
Maryland.....	3,220	248.6	3,973	274.1	Vermont.....	990	278.1	1,095	310.7
Massachusetts...	11,601	344.6	14,399	373.8	Virginia.....	3,635	176.3	4,250	184.0
Michigan.....	6,699	238.4	7,733	210.8	Washington.....	1,987	174.0	3,423	252.3
Minnesota.....	4,744	228.5	5,964	249.8	West Virginia....	1,722	141.0	1,808	123.5
Mississippi.....	1,978	110.1	1,809	101.0	Wisconsin.....	6,587	282.2	7,912	300.6
Missouri.....	6,168	187.3	6,946	204.1	Wyoming.....	162	111.0	248	127.6

PRISON, ASYLUM AND HOSPITAL CENSUS.

According to the Bureau of the Census, there were, early in 1923, a total of 893,679 persons confined in Federal, State, city, county and private institutions for defectives, dependents, criminals and juvenile delinquents.

The number of prisoners in penal institutions numbered 109,075 on Jan. 1, 1923, of whom 4,664 were in Federal penitentiaries, 76,271 were in State prisons, reformatories, etc., and 28,140 were in county and city jails, workhouses and the like.

Between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1923, the number of prisoners committed was as follows—To Federal penitentiaries, 2,003; to State prisons, etc., 17,077; to county and city jails, etc., 147,296.

Inmates in institutions for juvenile delinquents numbered 27,238 on June 30, 1923, over 18 yrs.

In hospitals for mental diseases there were 290,-456 patients on the books; in psychopathic wards of general hospitals, 1,842; in institutions for feeble-minded, 46,719; in institutions for epileptics, 9,153.

The number of persons treated in 1922 in general, special and Federal hospitals was 5,104,604; the total number of beds in hospitals of the three classes named was 373,475, of which 47,503 were in Federal hospitals.

Federal prisoners in U. S. penitentiaries and in other penal institutions numbered 8,515 on June 30, 1925.

During the year 1922 63,807 persons were admitted to almshouses, 41,562 were discharged or transferred, 15,772 died, and the total number of inmates on Jan. 1, 1923, was 78,090.

In addition the report shows that 5,104,604 patients were treated in hospitals during the year 1922, and that there were 21,706,600 visits of patients for treatment in general and special dispensaries.

In institutions (other than almshouses) for dependents there were about 90,000 adults and 140,000 children; and 73,000 dependent children were in outside homes that had been found for them.

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census, is as of Jan. 1.)

State.	Total No. Paupers in Almshouses. 1923.	Total No. Paupers in Almshouses. 1910.	Paupers Per 100,000 Pop. 1923.	Paupers Per 100,000 Pop. 1910.	State.	Total No. Paupers in Almshouses. 1923.	Total No. Paupers in Almshouses. 1910.	Paupers Per 100,000 Pop. 1923.	Paupers Per 100,000 Pop. 1910.	State.	Total No. Paupers in Almshouses. 1923.	Total No. Paupers in Almshouses. 1910.	Paupers Per 100,000 Pop. 1923.	Paupers Per 100,000 Pop. 1910.
Ala.....	768	739	32.0	34.6	Me.....	745	945	96.2	127.3	Okla....	250	48	11.8	2.9
Ariz....	206	271	56.0	132.6	Md.....	1,368	1,681	91.8	129.8	Ore.....	580	352	71.4	52.3
Ark.....	578	534	32.1	33.9	Mass....	5,629	6,555	141.5	194.7	Pa.....	8,060	9,606	89.6	125.3
Cal.....	5,120	4,646	138.5	195.4	Mich....	3,262	2,970	83.9	105.7	R. I....	889	768	143.3	141.5
Col.....	667	510	68.4	63.8	Minn...	1,032	687	41.8	33.1	S. C....	451	478	26.1	31.5
Conn...	1,162	2,244	80.2	201.3	Miss....	395	436	22.1	24.3	S. D....	171	145	26.3	24.8
Del.....	277	366	121.3	180.9	Mo.....	2,712	2,388	79.0	72.5	Tenn....	1,477	1,569	62.1	71.8
Dist.Col.	313	276	71.5	83.4	Mont...	324	415	54.6	110.4	Tex.....	1,073	861	22.1	22.1
Fla.....	207	207	20.2	27.5	Neb....	573	551	43.3	46.2	Utah....	188	181	40.1	48.5
Ga.....	872	813	29.4	31.2	Nev.....	138	159	178.3	194.2	Vt.....	234	383	66.4	107.6
Idaho...	193	97	42.0	29.8	N. H....	870	991	194.9	230.2	Va.....	1,211	1,688	51.0	81.9
Ill.....	6,415	5,421	95.7	96.1	N. J....	1,764	2,135	53.2	84.1	Wash...	769	564	54.5	49.4
Ind.....	3,128	3,114	104.6	115.3	N. M...	No al	mshou	ses in	State	W. Va...	702	808	46.0	66.2
Iowa....	1,711	1,779	69.8	80.0	N. Y....	8,740	12,031	81.6	132.0	Wis.....	1,728	1,775	63.8	76.1
Kan.....	979	735	54.7	43.5	N. C....	1,474	1,389	55.6	63.0	Wyo....	62	19	30.0	13.0
Ky.....	1,457	1,522	59.5	66.5	N. D....	120	81	18.0	14.0					
La.....	174	187	9.5	11.3	Ohio....	6,872	8,078	114.2	169.5	U. S..	78,090	84,198	71.5	91.5

HIGH ALTITUDE STRAIN SHOWN BY SQUIRREL.

The French scientist, M. Bayeux, made, in the summer of 1925, a curious experiment with a squirrel on the summit of Mount Blanc.

With the idea of finding out to what extent diminished respiratory power and circulation of the blood suffered by Alpinist climbers after the first 12,000 feet climb actually effects endurance of climbers, M. Bayeux took with him to the top a young and vigorous squirrel in a cage.

The cage had a regulated revolving wheel.

M. Bayeux found that while the squirrel made the wheel go around 6,500 times every twenty-four hours while in Chamonix, upon reaching the summit of Mount Blanc the revolutions were diminished to 900 turns and the animal seemed greatly fatigued.

Upon returning to Chamonix the squirrel again became active, making 4,900 turns a day, but did not reach his former maximum until many days later.

The experiment, in the opinion of M. Bayeux, proves climbers in high altitudes must have strong hearts and heads to bear the great strain, owing to lack of oxygen in the air.

POPULATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA—1925 STATE CENSUS.

County.	Pop. 1925.	County.	Pop. 1925	County.	Pop. 1925.	County.	Pop. 1925.
Armstrong	313	Day	15,175	Jackson	2,539	Perkins	7,055
Aurora	7,534	Deuel	9,004	Jerauld	6,268	Potter	5,052
Beadle	22,268	Dewey	5,682	Jones	3,662	Roberts	16,255
Bennett	3,186	Douglas	7,156	Kingsbury	13,068	Sanborn	7,704
Bon Homme	11,885	Edmunds	8,743	Lake	12,916	Shannon	2,211
Brookings	17,320	Fall River	6,903	Lawrence	14,665	Spink	16,054
Brown	30,533	Faulk	6,969	Lincoln	14,218	Stanley	2,627
Brule	8,110	Grant	11,114	Lyman	7,432	Sully	3,611
Buffalo	2,241	Gregory	13,041	McCook	10,392	Todd	4,758
Butte	6,438	Haakon	4,545	McPherson	8,173	Tripp	14,032
Campbell	5,532	Hamlin	8,232	Marshall	9,740	Turner	14,876
Chas. Mix	18,254	Hand	9,960	Meade	9,486	Union	11,951
Clark	11,364	Hanson	6,354	Mellette	5,117	Walworth	8,043
Clay	10,569	Harding	3,508	Miner	8,329	Washabaugh	2,826
Codington	17,760	Hughes	6,860	Minnehaha	47,493	Washington	2,965
Corson	8,656	Hutchinson	13,769	Moody	9,974	Yankton	16,037
Custer	4,354	Hyde	4,000	Pennington	14,624	Ziebach	4,010
Davison	16,015						

POPULATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA TOWNS—1925.

Town.	Pop. 1925.	Town.	Pop. 1925.	Town.	Pop. 1925.	Town.	Pop. 1925.
Aberdeen	15,035	De Smet	1.009	Kennebec	354	Roscoe	427
Akaska	128	Doland	603	Kimball	1,193	Rosholt	314
Albee	116	Dolton	123	Labolt	137	Roslyn	255
Alcester	481	Draper	157	Lake Andes	849	Roswell	148
Alexandria	865	Dupree	269	Lake Norden	451	St. Lawrence	343
Alpena	521	Eagle Butte	251	Lake Preston	1,026	Salem	1,104
Altamont	127	Eden	165	Lane	310	Scotland	1,186
Andover	353	Edgemont	1,092	Langford	436	Selby	568
Ardmore	204	Egan	426	Lantry	348	Seneca	259
Arlington	977	Elbon	109	La Plant	68	Sherman	193
Armour	966	Elk Point	1,319	Lead	6,810	Sinai	230
Artas	177	Elkton	852	Lebanon	351	Sioux Falls	30,127
Artesian	606	Emery	600	Lemmon	1,077	Sisseton	1,468
Ashton	365	Englewood	104	Lennox	1,072	South Shore	299
Astoria	243	Erwin	264	Loyalton	92	So. Sioux Falls	256
Aurora	235	Esmond	131	Leola	620	Spearfish	1,349
Avon	650	Estelline	585	Lesterville	291	Spencer	599
Badger	194	Ethan	369	Letcher	426	Springfield	689
Baltic	307	Eureka	1,228	Lily	169	Stockholm	116
Bancroft	165	Fairburn	130	McIntosh	704	Strandburg	124
Belle Fourche	1,244	Fairfax	512	McLaughlin	649	Stratford	261
Beresford	1,507	Fairview	163	Madison	4,386	Stickney	426
Belvidere	163	Faith	506	Marion	620	Sturgis	1,448
Big Stone City	581	Farmer	145	Marvin	141	Summit	490
Blunt	504	Faulkton	815	Mellette	459	Tabor	422
Bonesteel	609	Flandreau	1,850	Menno	937	Tea	168
Bowdle	769	Florence	306	Midland	240	Terryville	174
Bradley	310	Fort Pierre	759	Milbank	2,444	Timber Lake	537
Brandt	307	Frankfort	443	Miller	1,528	Tolstoy	244
Brentford	173	Frederick	372	Mission Hill	189	Toronto	392
Bridgewater	934	Freeman	917	Mitchell	10,119	Trent	263
Bristol	621	Fruitdale	80	Mobridge	2,822	Tripp	927
Britton	1,113	Fulton	209	Monroe	235	Tulare	359
Broadland	115	Garden City	258	Montrose	471	Turton	265
Brookings	4,613	Garretson	678	Morristown	208	Twin Brooks	157
Bruce	310	Gary	533	Mt. Vernon	601	Tyndall	1,370
Bryant	632	Gayville	309	Murdo	748	Utica	160
Buffalo Gap	104	Geddes	1,002	Naples	105	Valley Springs	403
Burke	700	Gettysburg	1,047	Newark	183	Veblen	524
Bushnell	177	Glenham	169	New Effington	328	Verdon	81
Butler	180	Goodwin	148	Newell	387	Vermillion	3,410
Camp Crook	141	Gregory	1,251	New Underwood	186	Viborg	709
Canistota	540	Grenville	256	Nisland	156	Vienna	425
Canova	339	Groton	1,113	Northville	275	Vilas	131
Canton	2,562	Harrisburg	205	Nunda	176	Virgil	182
Carter	94	Harrold	342	Oacoma	201	Volga	601
Carthage	663	Hartford	645	Oelrichs	194	Volin	304
Castlewood	559	Hayti	327	Oldham	404	Wagner	1,444
Cavour	201	Hazel	221	Olivet	197	Wakonda	441
Centerville	1,168	Hecla	533	Onaka	157	Wall	209
Central City	189	Henry	425	Onida	632	Wallace	209
Chamberlain	1,521	Hermosa	93	Orient	267	Ward	93
Chancellor	270	Herreid	475	Ortley	171	Watertown	10,319
Chelsea	111	Herrick	419	Parker	1,309	Waubay	1,007
Claremont	310	Hetland	233	Parkston	1,305	Webster	1,687
Claire City	229	Highmore	1,224	Peever	262	Wentworth	309
Clark	1,279	Hillsview	97	Philip	708	Wessington	717
Clear Lake	976	Hitchcock	331	Pierpont	432	Wessington Spgs	1,414
Colman	475	Hosmer	513	Pierre	3,560	Wetonka	134
Colome	630	Hot Springs	2,447	Plankinton	803	White	521
Colton	553	Hoven	307	Platte	1,393	White Lake	570
Columbia	279	Howard	1,120	Pollock	501	White River	320
Conde	526	Hudson	486	Presho	537	White Rock	319
Corsica	450	Humboldt	426	Pukwana	381	Whitewood	300
Corona	147	Hurley	626	Quinn	137	Willow Lakes	514
Cottonwood	159	Huron	10,204	Ramona	313	Wilmot	567
Cresbard	348	Interior	129	Rapid City	7,465	Winfred	310
Custer	803	Ipswich	918	Ravinia	161	Winner	2,203
Dallas	645	Irene	466	Raymond	268	Witten	221
Dante	157	Iroquois	641	Redfield	2,751	Wolsey	454
Davis	236	Isabel	310	Ree Heights	312	Woonsocket	1,203
Deadwood	2,432	Java	510	Reliance	291	Worthing	274
Dell Rapids	1,582	Jefferson	510	Revillo	365	Yankton	5,507
Delmont	513	Kadoka	342	Rockham	371	Yale	184

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS—1925 STATE CENSUS.

(The figures, as of March 31, are subject to final revision.)

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

County.	Pop.	County.	Pop.	County.	Pop.	County.	Pop.
Barnstable	29,752	Essex	498,298	Middlesex	862,031	Suffolk	878,450
Berkshire	121,607	Franklin	49,633	Nantucket	3,152	Worcester	491,626
Bristol	385,482	Hampden	327,568	Norfolk	262,386		
Dukes	4,871	Hampshire	74,988	Plymouth	164,737	Total, State	4,154,581

POPULATION OF CITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1925.

City.	Pop.	City.	Pop.	City.	Pop.	City.	Pop.
Attleboro	20,625	Gardner	18,770	Medford	47,627	Revere	33,261
Beverly	22,701	Gloucester	23,407	Melrose	20,148	Salem	42,512
Boston	781,529	Haverhill	49,084	New Bedford	120,494	Somerville	99,206
Brockton	65,731	Holyoke	60,892	Newburyport	15,656	Springfield	142,224
Cambridge	120,053	Lawrence	95,136	Newton	53,364	Taunton	39,286
Chelsea	47,505	Leominster	22,104	North Adams	22,721	Waltham	34,926
Chicopee	41,888	Lowell	110,542	Northampton	24,000	Westfield	19,061
Everett	42,072	Lynn	103,147	Peabody	20,107	Woburn	18,354
Fall River	129,662	Malden	51,789	Pittsfield	47,241	Worcester	192,242
Fitchburg	44,034	Marlborough	16,236	Quincy	60,131		

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS LARGE TOWNS IN 1925.

Town.	Pop.	Town.	Pop.	Town.	Pop.	Town.	Pop.
Brookline	42,633	Southbridge	15,533	Adams	13,525	Easthampton	11,587
Arlington	25,155	West Springfield	15,326	Webster	13,389	Winchester	11,565
Watertown	25,480	Belmont	15,256	Braintree	13,337	Amesbury	11,229
Framingham	21,078	Greenfield	15,246	Plymouth	13,176	Palmer	11,075
Methuen	20,660	Milford	14,781	Milton	12,861	Fairhaven	10,827
Weymouth	17,265	Norwood	14,183	Natick	12,816	Andover	10,291
Winthrop	16,155	Clinton	14,180	Saugus	12,743	Northbridge	10,062
Wakefield	15,611	Dedham	13,918	Danvers	11,798		

POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND—1925, 1920, 1915.

(Censuses of 1915 and 1925 were made by the State.)

Towns and Divisions of the State.	1915	1920	1925	Towns and Divisions of the State.	1915	1920	1925
Barrington	2,982	3,897	4,938	Foster	1,076	905	1,069
Bristol	10,302	11,375	12,707	Gloucester	1,491	1,389	1,630
Warren	7,241	7,841	7,997	Johnston	6,693	6,855	8,668
Bristol County	20,525	23,113	25,642	Lincoln	10,149	9,543	10,581
Coventry	5,669	5,670	6,379	North Providence	6,780	7,697	9,055
East Greenwich	3,604	3,290	4,157	North Smithfield	2,805	3,200	3,571
Warwick	13,302	13,481	18,273	Pawtucket	55,335	64,248	69,760
West Greenwich	509	367	407	Providence	247,660	237,595	267,918
West Warwick	15,782	15,461	18,215	Scituate	3,342	3,006	3,348
Kent County	38,866	38,269	47,431	Smithfield	3,284	3,199	3,948
Jamestown	1,518	1,633	1,773	Woonsocket	40,075	43,496	49,681
Little Compton	1,382	1,389	1,383	Providence County	465,937	475,190	534,842
Middletown	1,992	2,094	2,245	Charlestown	901	759	1,124
Newport	30,472	30,255	27,757	Exeter	904	1,033	1,182
New Shoreham	1,414	1,038	1,070	Hopkinton	2,496	2,316	2,737
Portsmouth	2,678	2,590	2,798	Narragansett	1,431	993	1,357
Tiverton	4,409	3,894	4,539	North Kingstown	3,931	3,397	4,399
Newport County	43,865	42,893	41,565	Richmond	1,458	1,301	1,719
Burrillville	8,086	8,606	9,413	South Kingstown	5,497	5,181	6,085
Central Falls	23,708	24,174	25,403	Westerly	10,175	9,952	11,177
Cranston	26,940	29,407	34,471	Washington County	26,793	24,932	29,780
Cumberland	9,929	10,077	10,238				
East Providence	18,584	21,793	26,088	Whole State	595,986	604,397	679,260

POPULATION OF FLORIDA—1925 STATE CENSUS.

County.	Pop. 1925.	County.	Pop. 1925.	County.	Pop. 1925.	County.	Pop. 1925.
Alachua	32,333	Highlands	6,753	St. Johns	16,129	Union	4,873
Baker	5,549	Hillsborough	131,607	St. Lucie	11,670	Volusia	40,084
Bay	11,926	Holmes	12,421	Santa Rosa	14,599	Wakulla	5,816
Bradford	7,024	Jackson	32,000	Sarasota	10,099	Walton	13,723
Brevard	12,831	Jefferson	13,827	Seminole	14,733	Washington	10,416
Broward	14,248	Lafayette	4,667	Sumter	7,918		
Calhoun	11,365	Lake	18,921	Suwannee	16,872	Total	1,253,957
Charlotte	3,390	Lee	11,980	Taylor	13,171		
Citrus	5,370	Leon	20,054				
Clay	4,730	Levy	10,586				
Collier	1,258	Liberty	4,849				
Columbia	15,260	Madison	15,548				
Dade	113,384	Manatee	23,214				
DeSoto	8,000	Marion	27,087				
Dixie	4,300	Monroe	14,000				
Duval	122,491	Nassau	9,652				
Escambia	42,539	Okaloosa	9,792				
Flagler	2,204	Okeechobee	4,169				
Franklin	5,240	Orange	38,349				
Gadsden	22,635	Osceola	10,741				
Glades	2,617	Palm Beach	35,000				
Hamilton	9,904	Pasco	11,322				
Hardee	10,178	Pinellas	51,648				
Hendry	1,111	Polk	63,922				
Hernando	4,723	Putnam	17,135				

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Pop. 1925.	City.	Pop. 1925.
Tampa	94,808	Bradentown	7,364
Jacksonville	95,206	Sanford	7,258
Miami	71,419	Palatka	7,224
St. Petersburg	26,706	Ocala	6,721
Pensacola	24,958	Fort Myers	6,635
Orlando	22,273	Plant City	6,624
W. P. Beach	19,122	Tallahassee	6,415
Lakeland	17,046	Ft. Lauderdale	5,665
Key West	13,533	Sarasota	5,510
St. Augustine	10,190		
Daytona	9,594	Total of cities named	471,740
Gainesville	8,469		

UNITED STATES POPULATION (OFFICIAL CENSUSES) 1790-1920.

State.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	127,901	309,527	500,756	771,623
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,597
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
District of Columbia	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730	54,477	87,445
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185
Illinois	.....	.....	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,189	851,470
Indiana	.....	5,641	24,520	147,178	348,031	685,866	988,416
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,112	192,214
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405
Louisiana	.....	.....	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514
Michigan	.....	.....	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077
Mississippi	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Missouri	.....	.....	19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044
New Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
Ohio	.....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,294
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,592
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,380
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,945	305,391
Total	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1790-1920—CONTINUED.

State.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174
Arizona	.....	9,658	40,440	88,248	122,931	204,354	334,162
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204
California	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,953	2,377,549	3,426,861
Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	939,629
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	223,003
District of Columbia	75,080	131,709	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,571
Florida	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	968,470
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832
Idaho	.....	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,866
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,234,858	2,224,771	2,404,021
Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509
Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014
Maryland	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055
Montana	.....	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	548,889
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372
Nevada	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	360,350
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	190,983	319,146	577,056	646,872
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283
Oregon	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	783,389
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	604,397
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724
South Dakota	4,837	14,181	135,177	348,600	401,570	583,888	636,547
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885
Texas	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228
Utah	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396
Vermont	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,428
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187
Washington	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621
West Virginia	.....	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067
Wyoming	.....	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402
Total	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620

Population (1920) of outlying possessions—*Alaska*, 55,036; *American Samoa*, 8,056; *Guam*, 13,275; *Hawaii*, 255,912; *Panama Canal Zone*, 22,858; *Porto Rico*, 1,299,809; *Philippines* (Dec. 31, 1918), 10,350,640; *Virgin Islands of the United States* (Nov. 1, 1917), 26,051.

The total in the table includes for 1920, 117,238 persons in military and naval service abroad.

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE IN UNITED STATES.

The areas and population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in 1900, 1910, and 1920, of Alaska and Hawaii in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860, 1870, and 1880, are not considered.

STATE.	1800.	1810.	1820.	2.5	6.0	11.5	15.0	18.8	19.4	24.6	29.5	35.7	41.7	45.8
Alabama	....	....	....	2.5	6.0	11.5	15.0	18.8	19.4	24.6	29.5	35.7	41.7	45.8
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.4	.8	1.1	1.8	2.9
Arkansas	....	....	.1	.6	1.9	4.0	8.3	9.2	15.3	21.5	25.0	30.0	33.4	
California	....	....	....	....	....	.6	2.4	3.6	5.5	7.8	9.5	15.3	22.0	
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	.3	.4	1.9	4.0	5.2	7.7	9.1	
Connecticut	52.1	54.3	57.1	61.8	64.3	76.9	95.5	111.5	129.2	154.8	188.5	231.3	286.4	
Delaware	32.7	37.0	37.0	39.1	39.7	46.6	57.1	63.6	74.6	85.7	94.0	103.0	113.5	
Dist. Columbia	156.6	266.9	367.1	442.6	485.7	891.2	1,294.5	2,270.7	3,062.5	3,972.3	4,645.3	5,517.8	7,292.9	
Florida	....	....	....	.6	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.4	4.9	7.1	9.6	13.7	17.7	
Georgia	1.5	4.3	5.8	8.8	11.8	15.4	18.0	20.2	26.3	31.3	37.7	44.4	49.3	
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.0	23.9	29.8	39.7	
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.2	.4	1.1	1.9	3.9	5.2	
Illinois	....	.1	1.0	2.8	8.5	15.2	30.6	45.4	55.0	68.3	86.1	100.6	115.7	
Indiana	....	.6	4.1	9.6	19.1	27.5	37.6	46.8	55.1	61.1	70.1	74.9	81.3	
Iowa	....	....	....	....	.2	3.5	12.1	21.5	29.2	34.4	40.2	40.0	43.2	
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.3	4.5	12.2	17.5	18.0	20.7	21.6	
Kentucky	5.5	10.1	14.0	17.1	19.4	24.4	28.8	32.9	41.0	46.3	53.4	57.0	60.1	
Louisiana	....	2.2	3.4	4.8	7.8	11.4	15.6	16.0	20.7	24.6	30.4	36.5	39.6	
Maine	5.1	7.7	10.0	13.4	16.8	19.5	21.0	21.0	21.7	22.1	23.2	24.8	25.7	
Maryland	34.4	38.3	41.0	45.0	47.3	58.6	69.1	78.6	94.0	104.9	119.5	130.3	145.8	
Massachusetts	52.6	58.7	65.1	75.9	91.7	123.7	153.1	181.3	221.8	278.5	349.0	418.8	479.2	
Michigan	....	.1	....	.2	3.7	6.9	13.0	20.6	28.5	36.4	42.1	48.9	63.8	
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.1	5.4	9.7	16.2	21.7	25.7	29.5	
Mississippi	.3	.4	1.6	2.9	8.1	13.1	17.1	17.9	24.4	27.8	33.5	38.8	38.6	
Missouri	....	....	....	2.1	5.6	9.9	17.2	25.0	31.6	39.0	45.2	47.9	49.5	
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.3	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.8	
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	.2	1.6	5.9	13.8	13.9	15.5	16.9	
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.4	.6	.4	.4	.7	.7	
New Hampshire	20.4	23.7	27.0	29.8	31.5	35.2	36.1	35.2	38.4	41.7	45.6	47.7	49.1	
New Jersey	28.1	32.7	36.9	42.7	49.7	65.2	89.4	120.6	150.5	192.3	250.7	337.7	420.0	
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	.3	.4	.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.7	2.9	
New York	12.4	20.1	28.8	40.3	51.0	65.0	81.4	92.0	106.7	126.0	152.5	191.2	217.9	
North Carolina	9.8	11.4	13.1	15.1	15.5	17.8	20.4	22.0	28.7	33.2	38.9	45.3	52.5	
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.7	4.5	8.2	9.2	
Ohio	1.1	5.7	14.5	23.3	37.3	48.6	57.4	65.4	78.5	90.1	102.1	117.0	141.4	
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.0	10.3	23.9	29.2	
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	.5	1.0	1.8	3.3	4.3	7.0	8.2	
Pennsylvania	13.4	18.1	23.4	30.1	38.5	51.6	64.8	78.6	95.5	117.3	140.6	171.0	194.5	
Porto Rico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	277.5	325.5	377.8	
Rhode Island	64.8	72.1	77.8	91.1	102.0	138.3	163.7	203.7	259.2	323.8	401.6	508.5	566.4	
South Carolina	11.3	13.6	16.5	19.1	19.5	21.9	23.1	23.1	32.6	37.7	44.0	49.7	55.2	
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.5	5.2	7.6	8.3	
Tennessee	2.5	6.3	10.1	16.4	19.9	24.1	26.6	30.2	37.0	42.4	48.5	52.4	56.1	
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	.8	2.3	3.1	6.1	8.5	11.6	14.8	17.8	
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	.3	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.4	4.5	5.5	
Vermont	16.9	23.9	25.9	30.8	32.0	34.4	34.5	36.2	36.4	36.4	37.7	39.0	38.6	
Virginia	13.7	15.2	16.6	18.9	19.3	22.1	24.8	30.4	37.6	41.1	46.1	51.2	57.4	
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.4	1.1	5.3	7.8	17.1	20.3	
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18.4	25.7	31.8	39.9	50.8	60.9	
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	.4	5.5	14.0	19.1	23.8	30.6	37.4	42.2	47.6	
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.1	.2	.6	.9	1.5	2.0	
United States	6.1	4.3	5.5	7.3	9.7	7.9	10.6	13.0	16.9	21.2	25.6	30.9	35.5	

RATE OF INCREASE IN U. S. POPULATION BY STATES.

STATE.	PCT. OF U. S. POPULATION.		INCREASE IN POP., 1910 TO 1920.		Pct. of Incr'se, 1900 to 1910.
	1920.	1910.	No.	Pct.	
Ala.	2.2	2.3	210,081	9.8	16.9
Ariz.	0.3	0.2	129,808	63.5	66.2
Ark.	1.7	1.7	177,755	11.3	20.0
Cal.	3.2	2.6	1,049,312	44.1	60.1
Col.	0.9	0.9	140,605	17.6	48.0
Conn.	1.3	1.2	265,875	23.9	22.7
Del.	0.2	0.2	20,681	10.2	9.5
D. of C.	0.4	0.4	106,502	32.2	18.8
Fla.	0.9	0.8	215,851	28.7	42.4
Ga.	2.7	2.8	286,711	11.0	17.7
Idaho.	0.4	0.4	106,272	32.6	101.3
Ill.	6.1	6.1	846,689	15.0	16.9
Ind.	2.8	2.9	229,514	8.5	7.3
Iowa.	2.3	2.4	179,250	8.1	—0.3
Kan.	1.7	1.8	78,308	4.6	15.0
Ky.	2.3	2.5	126,725	5.5	6.6
La.	1.7	1.8	142,121	8.6	19.9
Me.	0.7	0.8	25,643	3.5	6.9
Md.	1.4	1.4	154,315	11.9	9.0
Mass.	3.6	3.7	485,940	14.4	20.0
Mich.	3.5	3.1	858,239	30.5	16.1
Minn.	2.3	2.3	311,417	15.0	18.5
Miss.	1.7	2.0	—6,496	—0.4	15.8
Mo.	3.2	3.6	110,720	3.4	6.0
Mont.	0.5	0.4	172,836	46.0	54.5
Neb.	1.2	1.3	104.158	8.7	11.8
Nev.	0.1	0.1	—4,468	—5.5	93.4
N. H.	0.4	0.5	12,511	2.9	4.6
N. J.	3.0	2.8	618,733	24.4	34.7
N. M.	0.3	0.4	33,049	10.1	67.6
N. Y.	9.8	9.9	1,271,613	14.0	25.4
N. C.	2.4	2.4	352,836	16.0	16.5
N. D.	0.6	0.6	69,816	12.1	80.8
Ohio.	5.4	5.2	992,273	20.8	14.7
Okla.	1.9	1.8	371,128	22.4	109.7
Ore.	0.8	0.7	110,624	16.4	62.7
Pa.	8.2	8.3	1,054,906	13.8	21.6
R. I.	0.6	0.6	61,787	11.4	26.6
S. C.	1.6	1.6	168,324	11.1	13.1
S. D.	0.6	0.6	52,659	9.0	45.4
Tenn.	2.2	2.4	153,096	7.0	8.1
Tex.	4.4	4.2	766,686	19.7	27.8
Utah.	0.4	0.4	76,045	20.4	34.9
Vt.	0.3	0.4	—3,528	—1.0	3.6
Va.	2.2	2.2	247,575	12.0	11.2
Wash.	1.3	1.2	214,631	18.8	120.4
W. Va	1.4	1.3	242,582	19.9	27.4
Wis.	2.5	2.5	298,207	12.8	12.8
Wyo.	0.2	0.2	48,437	33.2	57.7
U.S.	100.0	100.0	13,738,354	14.9	21.0

RANK OF THE STATES IN POPULATION, 1790-1920.

(Data by the U. S. Census Bureau.)

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	19	15	12	12	13	16	17	17	18	18	18
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	44	47	47	46	46
Arkansas	.....	.....	26	26	28	25	26	25	26	25	24	25	25	25
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	26	24	24	22	21	12	8
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	41	35	31	32	32	33
Connecticut	8	8	9	14	16	20	21	24	25	28	29	29	31	29
Delaware	16	17	19	22	24	26	30	32	35	38	43	45	47	47
Dist. of Columbia	.....	19	22	25	25	28	33	35	34	36	40	41	43	42
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	27	31	31	33	34	32	33	33	32
Georgia	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	11	12	13	12	11	10	12
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	46	46	46	45	43
Illinois	.....	.....	24	24	20	14	11	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Indiana	.....	21	21	18	13	10	7	6	6	6	8	8	9	11
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	27	20	11	10	10	10	15	16
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	29	20	19	22	22	24
Kentucky	14	9	7	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	11	12	14	15
Louisiana	.....	.....	18	17	19	19	18	17	21	22	25	23	24	22
Maine	11	14	14	12	12	13	16	22	23	27	30	31	34	35
Maryland	6	7	8	10	11	15	17	19	20	23	27	26	27	28
Massachusetts	4	5	5	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	6
Michigan	.....	.....	25	27	27	23	20	16	13	9	9	9	8	7
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	30	28	26	20	19	19	17
Mississippi	.....	20	20	21	22	17	15	14	18	18	21	20	21	23
Missouri	.....	.....	23	23	21	16	13	8	5	5	5	5	7	9
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	45	45	43	40	39
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	36	30	26	27	29	31
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	40	43	49	49	49	49
New Hampshire	10	11	16	15	18	22	22	27	31	31	33	37	39	41
New Jersey	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	21	17	19	18	16	11	10
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	34	37	41	44	44	44	44
New York	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	3	4	4	4	5	7	10	12	14	15	16	15	16	14
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	45	40	42	40	37	36
Ohio	.....	18	13	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	30	23	21
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	36	38	37	38	36	35	34
Pennsylvania	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island	15	16	17	20	23	24	28	29	32	33	36	35	38	38
South Carolina	7	6	6	8	9	11	14	18	22	21	23	24	26	26
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	38	36	37
Tennessee	17	15	10	9	7	5	5	10	9	12	13	14	17	19
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	23	19	11	7	6	5	5
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	37	39	39	41	42	41	40
Vermont	12	13	15	16	17	21	23	28	30	32	37	39	42	45
Virginia	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	10	14	15	17	20	20
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	42	42	34	34	30	30
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	29	28	28	28	27
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	24	15	15	16	14	13	13	13
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47	48	48	48	48

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY.

CLASS OF PLACES.	1920.		1910.		1900.		1890.	
	No. Places.	Population.	No. Places.	Population.	No. Places.	Population.	No. Places.	Population.
Total pop. of the U. S.	.....	105,710,620	.....	91,972,266	.....	75,994,575	.....	62,947,714
Urban territory	2,787	54,304,603	2,313	42,166,120	1,801	30,380,433	1,417	22,298,359
Places of 1,000,000 or more	3	10,145,532	3	8,501,174	3	6,429,474	3	3,662,115
Places of 500,000-1,000,000	9	6,223,769	5	3,010,667	3	1,645,087	1	806,343
Places of 250,000 to 500,000	13	4,540,838	11	3,949,838	9	2,861,296	7	2,447,608
Places of 100,000 to 250,000	43	6,519,187	31	4,840,458	23	3,272,490	17	2,781,894
Places of 50,000 to 100,000	76	5,265,747	59	4,178,915	40	2,709,338	30	2,022,822
Places of 25,000 to 50,000	143	5,075,041	119	4,026,045	82	2,800,627	66	2,268,786
Places of 10,000 to 25,000	459	6,942,742	367	5,524,434	280	4,338,250	228	3,429,247
Places of 5,000 to 10,000	721	4,997,794	612	4,254,856	468	3,220,766	339	2,372,717
Places of 2,500 to 5,000	1,320	4,593,953	1,106	3,879,732	893	3,103,105	726	2,506,827
Rural territory	.....	51,406,017	.....	49,806,146	.....	45,614,142	.....	40,649,355
Inc. places less than 2,500	12,905	8,969,241	11,832	8,169,149	8,930	6,301,533	6,490	4,757,974
Other rural territory	.....	42,436,776	.....	41,636,997	.....	39,312,609	.....	35,891,381

The total number of places of certain classes for the United States as a whole is less than the sum of the numbers shown for the individual States of the country, for the reason that each of three cities lies in two adjoining States, namely, Bristol (Va. and Tenn.), Texarkana (Ark. and Tex.), and Union City (Ind. and Ohio), and is counted in each State. Moreover, one of these cities, Bristol, lies in two geographic divisions (South Atlantic and East South Central), and is counted in both. Each of these cities consists of two incorporated municipalities, but each is, from the statistical standpoint, one city and should be classed according to its total population. In each case that part of the population living in each State, whatever its number, is credited to the group of cities to which, according to its total population, the city belongs.

The number of incorporated places cannot be exactly determined from the returns of the 1890 census, at which incorporated places were not distinguished from unincorporated ones, and very small places, whether incorporated or not, were not enumerated separately.

The item (1920) "incorporated places of less than 2,500" includes forty-eight places not returned separately.

POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns. Urban includes places of 2,500 or more inhabitants.)

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Pct. Urban 1920.	Pct. Urban 1910.	State.	Urban.	Rural.	Pct. Urban 1920.	Pct. Urban 1910.
United States..	54,304,603	51,406,017	51.4	45.8	Montana.....	172,011	376,878	31.3	35.5
					Nebraska.....	405,306	891,066	31.3	26.1
Alabama.....	509,317	1,838,857	21.7	17.3	Nevada	15,254	62,153	19.7	16.3
Arizona.....	117,527	216,635	35.2	31.0	New Hampshire..	279,761	163,322	63.1	59.2
Arkansas.....	290,497	1,461,707	16.6	12.9	New Jersey.....	2,474,936	680,964	78.4	75.2
California.....	2,331,729	1,095,132	68.0	61.8	New Mexico.....	64,960	295,390	18.0	14.2
Colorado.....	453,259	486,370	48.2	50.7	New York.....	8,589,844	1,795,383	82.7	78.8
Connecticut.....	936,339	444,292	67.8	65.6	North Carolina...	490,370	2,068,753	19.2	14.4
Delaware.....	120,767	102,236	54.2	48.0	North Dakota...	88,239	554,633	13.6	11.0
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	.....	100.0	100.0	Ohio.....	3,677,136	2,082,258	63.8	55.9
Florida.....	355,825	612,645	36.7	29.1	Oklahoma.....	539,480	1,488,803	26.6	19.3
Georgia.....	727,859	2,167,973	25.1	20.6	Oregon.....	391,019	392,370	49.9	45.6
Idaho.....	119,037	312,829	27.6	21.5	Pennsylvania...	5,607,815	3,112,202	64.3	60.4
Illinois.....	4,403,153	2,082,127	67.9	61.7	Rhode Island....	589,180	15,217	97.5	96.7
Indiana.....	1,482,855	1,447,535	50.6	42.4	South Carolina...	293,987	1,389,737	17.5	14.8
Iowa.....	875,495	1,528,526	36.4	30.6	South Dakota....	101,872	534,675	16.0	13.1
Kansas.....	617,964	1,151,293	34.9	29.2	Tennessee.....	611,226	1,726,659	26.1	20.2
Kentucky.....	633,543	1,783,087	26.2	24.3	Texas.....	1,512,689	3,150,539	32.4	24.1
Louisiana.....	628,163	1,170,346	34.9	30.0	Utah.....	215,584	233,812	48.0	46.3
Maine.....	299,569	468,445	39.0	35.3	Vermont.....	109,976	242,452	31.2	27.8
Maryland.....	869,422	580,239	60.0	50.8	Virginia.....	673,984	1,635,203	29.2	23.1
Massachusetts...	3,650,248	202,108	94.8	92.8	Washington.....	748,735	607,886	55.2	53.0
Michigan.....	2,241,560	1,426,852	61.1	47.2	West Virginia....	369,007	1,094,694	25.2	18.7
Minnesota.....	1,051,593	1,335,532	44.1	41.0	Wisconsin.....	1,244,568	1,387,499	47.3	43.0
Mississippi.....	240,121	1,550,497	13.4	11.5	Wyoming.....	57,348	137,054	29.5	29.6
Missouri.....	1,586,903	1,817,152	46.6	42.5					

Population (1910) urban, 42,166,120; rural, 49,806,146; (1900) urban, 30,797,185; rural, 45,197,390.

INDIAN POPULATION OF UNITED STATES.

(Figures by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.)

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1860..	254,300	1881..	328,258	1890..	248,253	1899..	267,905	1908..	300,412	1917..	335,998
1865..	294,574	1882..	326,039	1891..	246,834	1900..	270,544	1909..	300,545	1918..	336,243
1870..	313,712	1883..	331,972	1892..	248,340	1901..	269,388	1910..	304,950	1919..	333,702
1875..	305,068	1884..	330,776	1893..	249,366	1902..	270,238	1911..	322,715	1920..	336,337
1876..	291,882	1885..	344,064	1894..	251,907	1903..	263,233	1912..	327,425	1921..	340,838
1877..	276,540	1886..	334,735	1895..	248,340	1904..	274,206	1913..	330,639	1922..	340,917
1878..	276,595	1887..	243,299	1896..	248,354	1905..	284,079	1914..	331,250	1923..	344,303
1879..	278,628	1888..	246,036	1897..	248,813	1906..	291,581	1915..	333,010	1924..	346,902
1880..	322,534	1889..	250,483	1898..	262,965	1907..	298,472	1916..	335,758		

The total value of Indians' individual and tribal property, on June 30, 1924, was estimated at $1,052,849,047 (including $350,000,000 of oil, gas, and other mineral resources), as against $1,010,870,519 a year before.

Of the property in 1924, the Indians owned individually $507,482,199, and the tribes owned $195,366,848.

Neither of these amounts includes the $350,000,000 of oil, gas, and other mineral resources, the value of which is simply an estimate.

The figures do not include some 60,000 who have surrendered their tribal identity and are counted in the general population.

The number of Indians in the United States in 1492 was estimated at 846,000 by James Mooney of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Estimates, by U. S. Census Bureau, are as of July 1, 1925. *See note below table.*)

City.	Pop'lat'n	City.	Pop'lat'n	City.	Pop'lat'n
Albany, N. Y. (S. C.)...	117,820	Houston, Tex.....	164,954	Providence, R. I.....	267,918
Atlanta, Ga. (1924 est.).	227,710	Indianapolis, Ind.....	358,819	Reading, Pa.....	112,707
Baltimore, Md.....	796,296	Jacksonville, Fla. (S. C.)	95,206	Richmond, Va.....	186,403
Birmingham, Ala.....	205,670	Jersey City, N. J.....	315,280	Rochester, N. Y. (S. C.).	316,786
Boston, Mass. (S. C.)...	781,529	Kansas City, Mo.....	367,481	St. Louis, Mo.....	821,543
Buffalo, N. Y. (S. C.)...	538,016	Los Angeles, Cal. (Water		St. Paul, Minn.....	246,401
Cambridge, Mass. (S. C.)	120,053	Board estimate).....	1,222,500	Salt Lake City, Utah...	130,948
Camden, N. J.....	128,642	Louisville, Ky.....	259,259	San Antonio, Tex.....	198,069
Canton, Ohio.....	106,260	Lowell, Mass. (S. C.)...	110,542	San Diego, Cal.....	106,047
Chicago, Ill.....	2,995,239	Lynn, Mass. (S. C.).....	103,147	San Francisco, Cal.....	557,530
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	409,333	Memphis, Tenn.....	174,533	Schenectady, N. Y. (S. C.)	92,786
Cleveland, Ohio.....	936,485	Milwaukee, Wis.....	509,192	Scranton, Pa.....	142,266
Columbus, Ohio.....	279,836	Minneapolis, Minn.....	425,435	Somerville, Mass. (S. C.)	99,206
Dallas, Tex.....	194,450	Nashville, Tenn.....	136,220	Spokane, Wash.....	108,897
Dayton, Ohio.....	172,942	New Bedf'd, Mass. (S. C.)	120,494	Springfield, Mass. (S. C.)	142,224
Denver, Col.....	280,911	New Haven, Conn.....	178,927	Syracuse, N. Y. (S. C.)..	182,003
Detroit, Mich. (Special		New Orleans, La.....	414,493	Tacoma, Wash.....	104,455
Census, 1925).....	1,242,044	Newark, N. J.....	452,513	Toledo, Ohio.....	287,380
Duluth, Minn.....	110,502	Norfolk, Va. (1924 est.).	164,105	Trenton, N. J.....	132,020
El Paso, Tex.....	104,929	Oakland, Cal.....	253,700	Tulsa, Okla.....	124,478
Elizabeth, N. J. (1923 est.)	103,947	Oklahoma City, Okla.		Utica, N. Y. (S. C.)....	101,604
Erie, Pa. (1923 est.)....	112,571	(1924 estimate).....	104,080	Washington, D. C.....	497,906
Fall River, Mass. (S. C.)	129,662	Omaha, Neb.....	211,768	Wilmington, Del.....	122,049
Flint, Mich.....	130,316	Paterson, N. J.....	141,695	Worcester, Mass. (S. C.)	192,242
Fort Worth, Tex.....	154,847	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,979,364	Yonkers, N. Y. (S. C.)..	113,647
Grand Rapids, Mich....	153,698	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	631,563	Youngstown, Ohio.....	159,970
Hartford, Conn.....	160,197	Portland, Ore.....	282,383		

For New York City population see Index.

Where the letters S. C. appear in parentheses they indicate the figures are those of the 1925 census in those States.

Where estimates of 1923 or 1924 are indicated the Census Bureau has made no later estimate. The bureau says:

"Estimates by the bureau are based on the assumption that the annual increase in the population of any city since 1920 is equal to the annual increase between 1910 and 1920 as shown by the returns of the two Federal Censuses.

"Due allowance is made for any annexations or detachments of territory that may have taken place and of which the bureau has been advised. This method gives an estimate which is approximately correct for a great majority of places.

"In a few cases, however, where there is reason to believe that the results thus obtained are far from correct, no estimate is made.

"No estimates have been made for cities in Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming, since each of these States has recently taken a census."

BIG AMERICAN CITIES AND THEIR SUBURBS.

District.	Area in Acres, 1920.	Population. 1920.	Population. 1910.	Pct. of Increase, 1910-1920.
NEW YORK.				
Met'p'litan dist	751,887.3	7,910,415	6,566,859	20.5
City proper..	191,360.0	5,620,048	4,766,883	17.9
Outside.....	560,527.3	2,290,367	1,799,976	27.2
City, adj. ter't'y	875,515.2	8,034,349	6,657,946	20.7
Adj. ter't'y..	684,155.2	2,414,301	1,891,063	27.7
BALTIMORE.				
Met'p'litan dist	244,160.0	787,458	663,810	18.6
City proper..	50,560.0	733,826	558,485	31.4
Outside.....	193,600.0	53,632	105,325	—49.1
City, adj. ter't'y	432,448.0	814,395	689,841	18.1
Adj. ter't'y..	381,888.0	80,569	131,356	—38.7
BOSTON.				
Met'p'litan dist	365,073.3	1,772,254	1,531,138	15.7
City proper..	27,870.0	748,060	670,585	11.6
Outside.....	337,203.3	1,024,194	860,553	19.0
City, adj. ter't'y	392,016.6	1,801,320	1,556,671	15.7
Adj. ter't'y..	364,146.6	1,053,260	886,086	18.9
CHICAGO.				
Met'p'litan dist	469,569.6	3,178,924	2,455,942	29.4
City proper..	123,382.9	2,701,705	2,185,283	23.6
Outside.....	346,186.7	477,219	270,659	76.3
City, adj. ter't'y	594,410.4	3,201,301	2,472,712	29.5
Adj. ter't'y..	471,027.5	499,596	287,429	73.8
DETROIT.				
Met'p'litan dist	175,253.8	1,165,153	514,086	126.6
City proper..	49,839.0	993,678	465,766	113.3
Outside.....	125,414.8	171,475	48,320	254.9
City, adj. ter't'y	295,906.6	1,181,057	522,740	125.9
Adj. ter't'y..	246,067.6	187,379	56,974	228.9
PHILADELPHIA.				
Met'p'litan dist	488,439.4	2,407,234	1,983,306	21.4
City proper..	81,920.0	1,823,779	1,549,008	17.7
Outside.....	401,519.4	583,455	434,298	34.3
City, adj. ter't'y	645,329.8	2,428,728	2,004,185	21.2
Adj. ter't'y..	563,409.8	604,949	455,177	32.9
PITTSBURGH.				
Met'p'litan dist	422,039.9	1,207,504	1,033,052	16.9
City proper..	25,517.2	588,343	533,905	10.2
Outside.....	396,522.7	619,161	499,147	24.0
City, adj. ter't'y	499,223.9	1,216,464	1,041,385	16.8
Adj. ter't'y..	473,706.7	628,121	507,480	23.8
ST. LOUIS.				
Met'p'litan dist	197,757.1	952,012	828,733	14.9
City proper..	39,040.0	772,897	687,029	12.5
Outside.....	158,717.1	179,115	141,704	26.4
City, adj. ter't'y	456,357.4	1,014,457	881,925	15.0
Adj. ter't'y..	417,317.4	241,560	194,896	23.9
S. FRAN.-OAK'D.				
Met'p'litan dist	286,500.8	891,477	686,873	29.8
City proper (S. Fran.).	26,880.0	506,676	416,912	21.5
City proper (Oakland).	29,248.0	216,261	150,174	44.0
Outside.....	230,372.8	168,540	119,787	40.7
Cit's, adj. ter't'y	381,880.0	900,921	692,654	30.1
Adj. ter't'y..	325,752.0	177,984	125,568	41.7

GROWTH OF BIGGEST UNITED STATES CITIES, 1860-1920.

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York.....	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414	1,911,698	1,478,103	1,174,779
Chicago.....	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,185	298,977	109,260
Philadelphia.....	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529
Detroit.....	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
Cleveland.....	796,841	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417
St. Louis.....	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773
Boston.....	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,840
Baltimore.....	733,826	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418
Pittsburgh.....	588,343	533,905	451,512	343,904	235,071	139,256	77,923
Los Angeles.....	576,673	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385
Buffalo.....	506,775	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129
San Francisco.....	506,676	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802
Milwaukee.....	457,147	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246
Washington, D. C.....	437,571	331,069	278,718	230,392	177,624	131,700	75,080
Newark.....	414,524	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	7,941
Cincinnati.....	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044
New Orleans.....	387,219	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675
Minneapolis.....	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564
Kansas City, Mo.....	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418
Seattle.....	315,312	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....
Indianapolis.....	314,194	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611
Jersey City.....	298,103	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226
Rochester, N. Y.....	295,750	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204
Portland, Ore.....	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874
Denver.....	256,491	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,629	4,759	.....
Toledo.....	243,164	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	31,584	13,768
Providence, R. I.....	237,595	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666
Columbus, Ohio.....	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554
Louisville.....	234,891	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033
St. Paul.....	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,156	41,473	20,030	10,401
Oakland, Cal.....	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Akron, Ohio.....	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512	10,006	3,477
Atlanta, Ga.....	200,616	154,839	89,872	65,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Omaha, Neb.....	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883
Worcester, Mass.....	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Birmingham, Ala.....	178,806	132,685	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.....	171,717	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
Richmond, Va.....	171,667	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
New Haven, Conn.....	162,537	133,605	108,027	81,298	Not separately returned		
Memphis, Tenn.....	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
San Antonio, Tex.....	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550	12,256	8,235
Dallas, Tex.....	158,976	92,104	42,638	38,067	10,358	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	152,559	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Bridgeport, Conn.....	143,355	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	no sep. fig.
Houston, Tex.....	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513	9,382	4,845
Hartford, Conn.....	138,036	98,915	79,850	53,230	42,015	37,180	no sep. fig.
Scranton, Pa.....	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Grand Rapids, Mich..	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Paterson, N. J.....	135,875	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586
Youngstown, Ohio....	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435	8,075	2,759
Springfield, Mass.....	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340	26,703	15,199
Des Moines, Iowa....	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	22,408	12,035	3,965
New Bedford, Mass...	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	26,845	21,320	22,300
Fall River, Mass.....	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026
Trenton, N. J.....	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228
Nashville, Tenn.....	118,342	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,988
Salt Lake City.....	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768	12,854	8,236
Camden, N. J.....	116,309	94,538	75,935	58,313	41,659	20,045	14,358
Norfolk, Va.....	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,966	19,229	14,620
Albany, N. Y.....	113,344	100,253	94,152	94,023	90,758	69,422	62,367

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES POPULATION JULY 1, 1920 TO 1925.

(Based on Federal Censuses 1910 and 1920; by the Bureau of the Census.)

STATE.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
United States	106,418,284	107,833,284	109,248,393	110,663,502	112,078,611	113,493,720
Alabama	2,358,993	2,380,632	2,402,273	2,423,912	2,445,551	2,467,190
Arizona	340,848	354,219	367,589	380,960	394,331	407,702
Arkansas	1,761,358	1,779,668	1,797,978	1,816,287	1,834,596	1,852,905
California	3,480,902	3,588,986	3,697,070	3,805,153	3,913,236	4,021,320
Colorado	946,870	961,353	975,837	990,320	1,004,803	1,019,286
Connecticut	1,394,324	1,421,710	1,449,097	1,476,483	1,503,869	1,531,255
Delaware	224,068	226,199	228,330	230,460	232,590	234,720
District of Columbia	*437,571	*437,571	*437,571	475,966	486,936	497,906
Florida	979,586	1,001,820	1,024,054	1,046,287	1,068,520	1,090,754
Georgia	2,910,598	2,940,131	2,969,664	2,999,196	3,028,728	3,058,260
Idaho	437,339	448,286	459,233	470,179	481,125	492,071
Illinois	6,528,886	6,616,099	6,703,312	6,790,524	6,877,737	6,964,950
Indiana	2,942,210	2,965,851	2,989,493	3,013,134	3,036,775	3,060,416
Iowa	2,413,252	2,431,716	2,450,180	2,468,643	2,487,106	2,505,569
Kansas	1,773,289	1,781,356	1,789,423	1,797,489	1,805,555	1,813,621
Kentucky	2,423,156	2,436,210	2,449,263	2,462,317	2,475,370	2,488,423
Louisiana	1,805,827	1,820,467	1,835,106	1,849,746	1,864,385	1,879,024
Maine	769,334	771,976	774,617	777,259	779,900	782,541
Maryland	1,457,608	1,473,504	1,489,399	1,505,295	1,521,190	1,537,085
Massachusetts	3,877,382	3,927,436	3,977,490	4,027,545	4,077,599	4,127,653
Michigan	3,712,613	3,801,016	3,889,418	3,977,821	4,066,223	4,154,625
Minnesota	2,403,164	2,435,241	2,467,318	2,499,396	2,531,473	2,563,550
Mississippi	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618
Missouri	3,409,758	3,421,162	3,432,566	3,433,971	3,455,376	3,466,781
Montana	557,791	575,593	593,396	611,199	629,003	646,806
Nebraska	1,301,737	1,312,465	1,323,193	1,333,922	1,344,652	1,355,371
Nevada	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407
New Hampshire	443,728	445,016	446,304	447,592	448,882	450,171
New Jersey	3,187,767	3,251,499	3,315,231	3,378,963	3,442,695	3,506,428
New Mexico	362,053	365,457	368,861	372,265	375,669	379,074
New York	10,450,718	10,581,700	10,712,680	10,843,661	10,974,642	11,105,625
North Carolina	2,577,296	2,613,639	2,649,982	2,686,325	2,722,669	2,759,014
North Dakota	650,468	657,659	664,850	672,041	679,232	686,424
Ohio	5,810,498	5,912,706	6,014,914	6,117,122	6,219,330	6,321,539
Oklahoma	2,047,397	2,085,624	2,123,851	2,162,079	2,200,307	2,238,536
Oregon	789,087	800,481	811,875	823,270	834,665	846,061
Pennsylvania	8,774,347	8,883,006	8,991,666	9,100,326	9,208,986	9,317,647
Rhode Island	607,580	613,944	620,308	626,672	633,036	639,401
South Carolina	1,692,394	1,709,732	1,727,070	1,744,408	1,761,746	1,779,084
South Dakota	639,260	644,684	650,108	655,532	660,956	666,380
Tennessee	2,345,770	2,361,539	2,377,308	2,393,077	2,408,846	2,424,616
Texas	4,702,714	4,781,686	4,860,658	4,939,630	5,018,602	5,097,574
Utah	453,313	461,146	468,979	476,812	484,645	492,478
Vermont	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428
Virginia	2,321,938	2,347,439	2,372,940	2,398,441	2,423,942	2,449,443
Washington	1,367,675	1,389,782	1,411,890	1,433,998	1,456,106	1,478,214
West Virginia	1,476,195	1,501,182	1,526,169	1,551,156	1,576,143	1,601,130
Wisconsin	2,647,426	2,678,142	2,708,858	2,739,574	2,770,291	2,801,008
Wyoming	196,897	201,886	206,875	211,864	216,853	221,842

*Population January 1, 1920.

MALES AND FEMALES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.

STATE.	Males.	Females.	STATE.	Males.	Females.	STATE.	Males.	Females.
Ala	573,892	569,503	Me	241,778	233,413	Okla	550,172	471,416
Ariz	109,361	78,568	Md	433,857	428,534	Ore	270,953	224,015
Ark	452,177	415,115	Mass	1,172,359	1,239,148	Pa	2,586,323	2,452,768
Cal	1,250,880	1,067,150	Mich	1,192,158	1,023,278	R. I.	179,720	188,917
Col	303,782	260,747	Minn	738,332	642,502	S. C.	389,199	390,792
Conn	424,216	413,858	Miss	441,331	434,775	S. Dak	188,882	155,964
Del	70,580	65,941	Mo	1,038,472	1,000,342	Tenn	609,547	605,400
D. C.	139,800	165,455	Mont	184,699	135,863	Tex	1,284,412	1,146,303
Fla	280,600	256,014	Neb	390,287	348,023	Utah	120,875	107,807
Ga	711,760	709,846	Nev	33,313	18,905	Vt	110,378	106,664
Idaho	132,959	101,117	N. H	141,204	139,822	Va	613,653	593,421
Ill	2,028,852	1,915,345	N. J	960,837	937,047	Wash	482,137	374,942
Ind	909,203	870,617	N. Mex	102,522	82,664	W. Va	403,572	348,772
Iowa	737,829	690,853	N. Y	3,255,503	3,259,178	Wis	800,258	727,403
Kan	534,187	489,957	N. C	603,683	607,044	Wyo	69,857	45,882
Ky	657,883	631,613	N. Dak	178,148	144,770			
La	469,669	454,515	Ohio	1,847,319	1,711,162	U. S. total	31,403,370	29,483,150

The total number of men 21 years of age and over comprised 28,442,400 whites, 2,792,006 Negroes, 61,229 Indians, 46,979 Chinese, 53,411 Japanese, and 7,345 men of other races—Filipinos, Hindus, Hawaiians, Malays, etc.

Of the white men, 21,513,948 were natives and 6,928,452 were foreign-born, and of the natives, 15,805,063 were of native parentage, 3,956,384 of foreign parentage, and 1,752,501 of mixed native and foreign parentage.

The total number of male citizens of all races, 27,661,880, comprised 24,339,776 natives and 3,322,104 foreign-born naturalized men.

Expressed in percentages, the distribution of the several classes of men 21 years of age and over, in 1920, was as follows:

Total white, 90.6 per cent; native white of native parentage, 50.3 per cent.; native white of foreign parentage, 12.6 per cent.; native white of mixed native and foreign parentage, 5.6 per cent.; foreign-born white, 22.1 per cent.; Negro, 8.9 per cent.; Indian, two-tenths of 1 per cent.; Chinese, one-tenth of 1 per cent.; Japanese, two-tenths of 1 per cent.; total citizens, all races, 88.1 per cent.; native citizens, all races, 77.5 per cent.; and foreign-born naturalized citizens, all races, 10.6 per cent.

U. S. POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE.

(U. S Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

State.	Total Population.		Native Whites.		Foreign-Born Whites.		Negroes.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Alabama	1,173,105	1,175,069	722,414	706,956	16,625	7,037	439,779	460,873
Arizona	183,602	150,560	114,688	98,662	44,657	33,442	5,859	2,146
Arkansas	895,228	856,976	649,578	616,204	8,591	5,384	236,895	235,325
California	1,813,591	1,613,270	1,308,373	1,274,676	401,850	279,812	19,837	18,926
Colorado	492,731	446,898	416,026	391,123	68,219	48,735	5,834	5,484
Connecticut	695,335	685,296	483,946	498,273	199,891	176,622	10,778	10,268
Delaware	113,755	109,248	86,680	86,125	11,369	8,441	15,655	14,680
District of Columbia	203,543	234,028	136,889	161,423	15,142	13,406	50,855	59,111
Florida	495,320	473,150	303,041	292,104	24,603	18,405	167,156	162,331
Georgia	1,444,823	1,451,009	844,105	828,823	10,004	6,182	590,443	615,922
Idaho	233,919	197,947	205,259	181,446	24,877	14,086	585	335
Illinois	3,304,833	3,180,447	2,250,509	2,541,873	657,264	549,687	93,835	88,439
Indiana	1,489,074	1,441,316	1,3 8,645	1,339,558	88,180	62,688	41,817	38,993
Iowa	1,229,392	1,174,629	1,091,646	1,066,888	127,065	98,582	10,121	8,884
Kansas	909,221	860,036	815,472	782,856	62,678	47,900	29,739	28,186
Kentucky	1,227,494	1,189,136	1,091,374	1,058,406	17,479	13,301	118,548	117,390
Louisiana	903,335	895,174	530,699	521,050	26,808	18,063	344,794	355,463
Maine	388,752	379,262	331,648	326,698	55,807	51,542	716	594
Maryland	729,455	720,206	550,973	551,587	54,628	47,549	123,453	121,026
Massachusetts	1,890,014	1,962,342	1,330,998	1,394,992	533,319	544,215	22,912	22,554
Michigan	1,928,436	1,739,976	1,476,459	1,398,533	413,806	312,829	34,249	25,833
Minnesota	1,245,537	1,141,588	957,140	925,632	278,588	207,576	4,851	3,958
Mississippi	897,124	893,494	428,428	417,515	4,968	3,051	462,829	472,355
Missouri	1,723,319	1,680,736	1,528,279	1,510,739	103,418	82,608	90,991	87,250
Montana	299,941	248,948	233,363	207,277	58,229	35,391	962	696
Nebraska	672,805	623,567	578,953	550,614	84,277	65,375	7,309	5,933
Nevada	46,240	31,167	31,571	24,326	10,737	4,065	196	150
New Hampshire	222,112	220,971	174,823	176,275	46,844	44,389	333	288
New Jersey	1,590,075	1,565,825	1,139,491	1,158,983	391,655	346,958	57,432	59,700
New Mexico	190,456	169,894	158,505	147,091	16,845	12,232	4,593	1,140
New York	5,187,350	5,197,877	3,638,435	3,747,480	1,442,575	1,343,537	95,418	103,065
North Carolina	1,279,062	1,280,061	894,690	881,990	4,341	2,758	373,965	389,442
North Dakota	341,673	305,199	262,645	245,806	75,386	56,117	276	191
Ohio	2,955,980	2,803,414	2,463,320	2,429,876	391,344	287,353	100,160	86,027
Oklahoma	1,058,044	970,239	927,760	853,466	24,931	15,037	76,294	73,114
Oregon	416,334	367,055	344,849	322,146	62,310	39,841	1,197	947
Pennsylvania	4,429,020	4,290,997	3,494,996	3,549,880	783,336	604,514	148,297	136,271
Rhode Island	297,524	306,873	205,967	214,514	86,164	87,335	5,096	4,940
South Carolina	838,293	845,431	411,728	450,409	4,095	2,306	422,185	442,534
South Dakota	337,120	299,427	280,587	256,169	47,610	34,781	475	357
Tennessee	1,173,967	1,163,918	942,203	928,312	9,021	6,457	222,639	229,119
Texas	2,409,222	2,254,006	1,835,072	1,722,574	200,447	160,072	371,474	370,220
Utah	232,051	217,345	196,357	189,089	30,875	25,580	834	612
Vermont	178,854	173,574	154,793	152,498	23,711	20,815	320	252
Virginia	1,168,492	1,140,695	806,082	781,042	19,051	11,734	42,536	347,481
Washington	734,701	621,920	558,575	511,147	153,118	96,937	3,957	2,926
West Virginia	763,100	700,601	673,959	641,370	41,910	19,996	47,129	39,216
Wisconsin	1,356,718	1,275,349	1,089,782	1,067,028	258,740	201,388	2,965	2,236
Wyoming	110,359	84,043	90,567	74,324	16,934	8,321	863	512
United States	53,900,431	51,810,189	40,902,333	40,205,828	7,528,322	6,184,432	5,209,436	5,253,695

NUMBER OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES IN U. S. POPULATION.

States.	1920.	1910.	1900.	States.	1920.	1910.	1900.	States.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Ala	99.8	101.0	100.5	Me	102.5	103.2	102.2	Okla	109.0	113.7	115.3
Ariz	121.9	138.2	140.4	Md	101.3	98.9	98.4	Ore	113.4	133.2	129.0
Ark	104.5	106.0	106.1	Mass	96.3	96.7	95.1	Pa	103.2	105.9	103.5
Cal	112.4	125.5	123.5	Mich	110.8	107.3	106.6	R. I.	97.0	99.3	96.5
Col	110.3	116.9	120.9	Minn	109.1	114.6	113.9	S. C.	99.2	98.5	98.4
Conn	101.5	102.3	100.0	Miss	100.4	101.6	101.5	S. Dak	112.6	118.9	116.6
Del	104.1	104.6	104.0	Mo	102.5	105.1	105.6	Tenn	100.9	102.1	102.2
D. C.	87.0	91.3	90.0	Mont	120.5	152.1	160.3	Tex	106.9	107.4	107.4
Fla	104.7	110.0	108.7	Neb	107.9	111.2	112.5	Utah	106.8	111.5	104.9
Ga	99.6	100.1	99.1	Nev	148.4	179.2	153.0	Vt	103.0	105.3	103.9
Idaho	118.2	132.5	136.5	N. H	100.5	100.9	99.6	Va	102.4	100.9	99.7
Ill	103.9	106.8	105.3	N. J	101.5	102.9	100.0	Wash	118.1	136.3	142.2
Ind	103.3	105.0	104.4	N. Mex	112.1	115.3	114.4	W. Va	108.9	111.6	108.6
Iowa	104.7	106.6	107.6	N. Y	99.8	101.2	98.9	Wis	106.4	107.4	106.6
Kan	105.7	110.0	109.5	N. C	99.9	99.2	98.3	Wyo	131.3	168.8	169.4
Ky	103.2	103.0	103.1	N. Dak	112.0	122.4	125.3				
La	100.9	101.7	101.1	Ohio	105.4	104.4	102.3	Whole U. S.	104.0	106.0	104.4

Ratio of males to females, whole U. S., prior years: (1820) 103.3; (1830) 103.1; (1840) 103.7; (1850) 104.3; (1860) 104.7; (1870) 102.2; (1880) 103.6; (1890) 105.0.

In 1920 in the U. S., there were 104.4 white males to each 100 white females; there were 99.2 negro males to each 100 negro females.

PROPORTIONATELY MORE SINGLE WOMEN NOW THAN IN COLONIAL TIMES.

The New Hampshire colonial censuses of 1767 and 1773 furnish information to set up a reasonably accurate marriage rate for females as it existed a century and a half ago.

A direct comparison between the New Hampshire census and the 1920 figures is perhaps best obtained, however, by using the native white group for 1920, since the total population includes the negro and the foreign-born elements, both of which groups introduce new factors into the problem.

Making the comparison in this manner, if the proportion had been the same for the United States in 1920 as for New Hampshire in 1773, the number of unmarried native white women in the country would have been a million less than that shown by the census returns.

This increase in the proportion single is presumably due to the increased opportunities for self-support, as suggested before, and to the change in the social status of the unmarried woman.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920.

STATE.	Dwellings.	Families.	STATE.	Dwellings.	Families.	STATE.	Dwellings.	Families.
Ala	480,392	508,769	Me	162,304	186,106	Okla	418,557	444,524
Ariz	73,673	80,208	Md	288,261	324,742	Ore	185,081	202,890
Ark	375,316	390,960	Mass	597,052	874,798	Pa	1,726,224	1,922,114
Cal	778,861	900,232	Mich	755,931	862,745	R. I	98,861	137,160
Col	211,103	230,843	Minn	469,652	526,026	S. Car	330,500	349,126
Conn	228,405	311,610	Miss	387,402	403,198	S. Dak	136,512	142,793
Del	47,868	52,070	Mo	717,256	829,043	Tenn	488,392	519,108
Dist. of Col.	72,175	96,194	Mont	130,670	139,912	Tex	946,629	1,017,413
Fla	217,871	234,133	Neb	288,390	303,436	Utah	89,587	98,346
Ga	586,509	628,525	Nev	20,709	21,862	Vt	77,158	85,804
Idaho	95,299	100,500	N. H	92,184	108,334	Va	450,229	483,363
Ill	1,190,414	1,534,077	N. J	515,211	721,841	Wash	304,735	342,228
Ind	696,466	737,707	N. Mex	78,024	83,706	W. Va	293,002	310,098
Iowa	559,188	586,070	N. Y	1,325,114	2,441,125	Wis	526,188	595,316
Kan	416,055	435,600	N. Car	495,269	513,377	Wyo	44,710	48,476
Ky	510,981	546,306	N. Dak	129,905	134,881			
La	370,377	389,913	Ohio	1,216,542	1,414,068	U. S	20,697,204	24,351,676

The term "family," as used in the census, signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family, and, on the other hand, all the occupants and employees of a hotel or boarding house, or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, and all the inmates of an institution, however numerous, are treated as constituting a single family.

The members of a natural family, in many cases do not live together in the same private family. In particular, the older sons and daughters are likely to be members of other households.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES, 1920.

CITY.	Dwellings.	Families.	CITY	Dwellings.	Families.	CITY.	Dwellings.	Families.
Baltimore, Md.	136,324	166,857	Los Angeles	125,004	159,476	Richmond	18,274	23,781
Boston, Mass.	79,597	164,785	Louisville, Ky.	47,449	60,490	Newark, N. J.	41,535	93,274
Buffalo, N. Y.	73,880	116,201	Milwaukee, Wis.	66,915	106,101	Philad'phia, Pa.	352,944	402,946
Chicago, Ill.	335,777	623,912	Minneapolis	65,568	91,843	Pittsburgh, Pa.	93,890	130,274
Cincin'ati, Ohio.	62,885	106,239	Nashville, Tenn.	24,992	30,220	Portland, Ore.	54,664	67,045
Cleveland, Ohio.	116,545	182,692	New Orleans, La	76,969	85,188	Richmond, Va.	30,753	39,191
Denver, Col	50,636	61,916	New York, N.Y.	365,963	1,278,341	St. Louis, Mo.	118,102	190,640
Detroit, Mich.	153,206	218,973	Bronx	33,985	166,260	St. Paul, Minn.	42,462	54,409
Indianap's, Ind.	71,648	81,256	Brooklyn	173,847	453,587	Salt Lake City.	23,685	28,216
Jersey City, N.J.	31,145	67,288	Manhattan	75,534	525,154	San Francisco	90,132	123,349
Kansas C'y, Mo.	61,321	82,056	Queens	64,323	109,559	Wash'gt'n, D.C.	72,175	96,194

SIZE OF FAMILIES IN THE BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA.

The Department of Commerce announces that the accompanying data relate only to fathers aged 40 to 49 years as these on the whole probably represent completed families.

To occupied fathers aged 40 to 44 there were born in the birth registration area of the United States 147,209 children in the year 1923, and to occupied fathers aged 45 to 49, 66,764 children.

To mothers with husbands aged 40-44 the average number of children ever born was 5.6 and the average number living 4 9.

To mothers with husbands aged 45-49 the average number of children ever born was 6.4 and the average number living 5.5.

Considering only fathers aged 40 to 44 and only those occupations represented by at east fifty births, the highest average number of children ever born (seven) appears for coal mine operatives and the lowest average (2.8) for architects.

The highest average number of children living (5.9) appears for coal mine operatives and the lowest average number of children living (2.6) for actors and showmen.

Considering only fathers aged 45 to 49 and only those occupations represented by at least fifty births, the highest average number of children ever born (8.1) appears for foremen, overseers and inspectors and for coal mine operatives.

The lowest average (3.3) appears for dentists, physicians and surgeons.

The highest average number of children living (6.6) appears for coal mine operatives and the lowest average number of children living (3) for dentists, physicians and surgeons.

FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY TENURE OF HOMES, 1920.

(By the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

STATE.	OWNED.		Rented.	STATE.	OWNED.		Rented.
	Free.	Mortgaged.			Free.	Mortgaged.	
Alabama	124,456	41,445	319,756	Nebraska	99,715	63,973	125,713
Arizona	24,605	7,797	44,163	Nevada	7,795	1,532	10,940
Arkansas	119,279	46,727	208,491	New Hampshire	36,195	15,193	53,159
California	219,035	155,473	492,177	New Jersey	101,598	165,844	438,911
Colorado	71,155	43,244	109,501	New Mexico	38,593	8,208	32,907
Connecticut	43,788	69,228	190,964	New York	342,452	381,776	1,670,088
Delaware	12,358	9,672	28,287	North Carolina	186,460	38,498	261,303
Dist. of Col	12,354	15,375	65,654	North Dakota	37,268	43,375	45,050
Florida	70,166	20,848	128,678	Ohio	432,804	271,872	673,858
Georgia	141,899	39,546	421,047	Oklahoma	109,001	74,586	231,813
Idaho	30,974	26,957	38,013	Oregon	66,491	40,054	89,588
Illinois	370,221	268,446	846,071	Pennsylvania	490,653	345,167	1,035,534
Indiana	243,851	139,796	326,192	Rhode Island	19,889	21,352	92,800
Iowa	205,115	119,289	239,880	South Carolina	80,911	21,977	227,657
Kansas	153,131	82,370	182,784	South Dakota	46,438	34,621	53,099
Kentucky	209,239	59,846	258,643	Tennessee	186,199	50,056	264,982
Louisiana	94,420	24,515	248,802	Texas	291,089	116,576	563,597
Maine	80,540	25,979	73,860	Utah	38,842	17,582	38,598
Maryland	94,695	60,857	160,219	Vermont	29,029	18,571	35,706
Massachusetts	126,312	171,741	564,097	Virginia	187,547	48,614	231,563
Michigan	268,287	220,467	349,054	Washington	106,729	72,655	151,513
Minnesota	181,253	123,786	202,222	West Virginia	109,732	26,477	160,528
Mississippi	97,473	30,322	257,971	Wisconsin	195,011	169,346	212,464
Missouri	229,129	163,824	409,068	Wyoming	14,167	8,579	22,271
Montana	43,776	35,559	53,362	Total	6,522,119	4,059,593	12,943,598

U. S. POPULATION BY COLOR AND RACE, 1910-1920.

State.	White.		Negro.		Indian.		Chinese.		Japanese.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Alabama	1,447,032	1,228,832	900,652	908,282	405	909	59	62	18	4
Arizona	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371
Arkansas	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891	106	460	113	62	5	9
California	3,264,711	2,259,672	38,763	21,645	17,360	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356
Colorado	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300
Connecticut	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174	159	152	566	462	102	71
Delaware	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181	2	5	43	30	8	4
Dist. of Columbia	326,860	236,128	109,966	94,446	37	68	461	369	105	47
Florida	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669	518	74	181	191	106	50
Georgia	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987	125	95	211	233	9	4
Idaho	425,668	319,221	920	651	3,098	3,488	585	859	1,569	1,363
Illinois	6,299,333	5,526,962	182,274	109,049	194	188	2,776	2,103	472	285
Indiana	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320	125	279	283	276	81	38
Iowa	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973	529	471	235	97	29	36
Kansas	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,925	54,030	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107
Kentucky	2,180,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656	57	234	62	52	9	12
Louisiana	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874	1,066	780	387	507	57	31
Maine	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363	839	892	161	108	7	13
Maryland	1,204,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250	32	55	371	378	29	24
Massachusetts	3,803,524	3,324,926	45,466	38,055	555	688	2,544	2,582	191	151
Michigan	3,601,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115	5,614	7,519	792	241	184	49
Minnesota	2,368,936	2,059,227	8,809	7,084	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67
Mississippi	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	2
Missouri	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452	171	313	412	535	135	99
Montana	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585
Nebraska	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590
Nevada	70,699	74,276	346	513	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864
New Hampshire	442,331	429,906	621	564	28	34	95	67	8	1
New Jersey	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760	100	168	1,190	1,139	325	206
New Mexico	334,673	304,594	5,733	1,628	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	258
New York	10,172,027	8,966,845	198,483	134,191	5,503	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247
North Carolina	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2
North Dakota	639,954	569,855	467	617	6,254	6,486	124	39	72	59
Ohio	5,571,893	4,654,897	186,187	111,452	151	127	941	569	130	76
Oklahoma	1,821,194	1,444,531	149,408	137,612	57,337	74,825	261	139	67	48
Oregon	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418
Pennsylvania	8,432,724	7,457,713	284,568	193,919	337	1,503	1,829	1,784	255	190
Rhode Island	593,980	532,492	10,036	9,529	110	284	225	272	35	33
South Carolina	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843	304	331	93	57	15	8
South Dakota	619,147	563,771	832	817	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42
Tennessee	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088	56	216	57	43	8	8
Texas	3,918,165	3,204,848	741,694	690,049	2,109	702	773	595	449	340
Utah	441,901	366,583	1,446	1,144	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110
Vermont	351,817	354,208	572	1,621	24	26	11	8	4	3
Virginia	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096	824	539	278	154	56	14
Washington	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,883	6,058	9,061	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,387	12,929
West Virginia	1,377,235	1,156,817	86,345	64,173	7	36	98	90	10	3
Wisconsin	2,616,938	2,320,555	5,201	2,900	9,611	10,142	251	226	60	34
Wyoming	190,146	140,318	1,375	2,235	1,543	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,596
United States	94,820,915	81,731,957	10,463,131	9,827,763	244,437	265,683	61,639	71,531	111,010	72,157

Not included in the above are (1910 figures in parentheses): Filipinos, 5,603 (160); Hindus, 2,507 (2,545); Koreans, 1,224 (462); Siamese, Hawaiians, Malays, Maoris, and Samoans, 154 (8)—Total, 9,488.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION.

State.	Native White.		Foreign-Born White.		State.	Native White.		Foreign-Born White.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Ala.	1,429,370	1,209,876	17,662	18,956	Nev.	55,897	56,277	14,802	17,999
Ariz.	213,350	124,644	78,099	46,824	N. H.	351,098	333,348	91,233	96,558
Ark.	1,265,782	1,114,117	13,975	16,909	N. J.	2,298,474	1,787,706	738,613	658,188
Cal.	2,583,049	1,742,422	681,662	517,250	N. M.	305,596	281,940	29,077	22,654
Col.	807,149	656,564	116,954	126,851	N. Y.	7,385,915	6,237,573	2,786,112	2,729,272
Conn.	982,219	770,138	376,513	328,759	N. C.	1,776,680	1,494,569	7,099	5,942
Del.	172,805	153,682	19,810	17,420	N. D.	508,451	413,697	131,503	156,158
D. of C.	298,312	211,777	28,548	24,351	Ohio	4,893,196	4,057,652	678,697	597,245
Fla.	595,145	409,792	43,008	33,842	Okla.	1,781,226	1,404,447	39,968	40,084
Ga.	1,672,928	1,416,730	16,186	15,072	Ore.	666,995	552,089	102,151	103,001
Idaho	386,705	278,794	38,963	40,427	Pa.	7,044,876	6,028,994	1,387,850	1,438,719
Ill.	5,092,382	4,324,402	1,206,951	1,202,560	R. I.	420,481	354,467	173,489	178,025
Ind.	2,698,203	2,480,639	150,868	159,322	S. C.	812,137	673,107	6,401	6,054
Iowa	2,158,534	1,935,707	225,647	273,484	S. D.	536,756	463,143	82,391	100,628
Kan.	1,598,328	1,499,162	110,578	135,190	Tenn.	1,870,515	1,692,973	15,478	18,459
Ky.	2,149,780	1,987,898	30,780	40,053	Tex.	3,557,646	2,964,864	360,519	239,984
La.	1,051,740	889,304	44,871	51,782	Utah	385,446	303,190	56,455	63,393
Me.	658,346	629,862	107,349	110,133	Vt.	307,291	304,437	44,526	49,861
Md.	1,102,560	958,465	102,177	104,174	Va.	1,587,124	1,363,181	30,785	26,628
Mass.	2,725,990	2,273,876	1,077,534	1,051,050	Wash.	1,069,722	867,914	250,055	241,197
Mich.	2,874,992	2,189,723	726,635	595,524	W. Va.	1,315,329	1,099,745	61,906	57,072
Minn.	1,882,772	1,516,217	486,164	543,010	Wis.	2,156,810	1,807,986	460,128	512,569
Miss.	845,943	776,722	8,019	9,389	Wyo.	164,891	113,200	25,255	27,118
Mo.	3,039,018	2,906,036	186,026	228,896					
Mont.	440,640	268,936	93,620	91,644	U. S.	81,108,161	68,386,412	13,712,754	13,345,545
Neb.	1,129,567	1,004,428	149,652	175,865					

AMERICAN CITIZENS, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns, as of Jan. 1, 1922.)

STATE.	MALE CITIZENS (ALL RACES).			FEMALE CITIZENS (ALL RACES).		
	Total.	Native.	Foreign-Born Naturalized.	Total.	Native.	Foreign-Born Naturalized.
Alabama	568,886	563,808	5,078	566,643	563,150	3,493
Arizona	80,387	74,298	6,089	60,431	55,629	4,802
Arkansas	448,497	443,883	4,614	413,078	410,092	2,986
California	998,095	831,252	166,843	930,152	802,577	127,575
Colorado	274,921	240,249	34,672	244,993	217,276	27,717
Conne ticut	309,143	238,191	70,952	321,451	253,204	68,247
Delaware	64,232	59,895	4,337	62,001	58,296	3,705
District of Columbia	132,988	125,137	7,851	159,949	152,981	6,968
Florida	262,751	253,361	9,390	243,909	236,185	7,724
Georgia	707,198	702,125	5,073	707,574	704,266	3,308
Idaho	122,475	108,272	14,203	97,705	87,991	9,714
Illinois	1,754,451	1,412,206	342,245	1,708,428	1,410,649	297,779
Indiana	860,834	825,916	34,918	841,818	813,093	28,725
Iowa	700,356	616,167	84,189	666,856	597,734	69,122
Kansas	509,133	476,063	33,070	474,414	446,548	27,866
Kentucky	651,260	640,967	10,293	627,158	618,930	8,228
Louisiana	453,051	443,621	9,430	443,827	437,930	5,897
Maine	210,236	192,163	18,073	210,798	188,292	22,506
Maryland	408,887	382,671	26,216	408,867	385,143	23,724
Massachusetts	888,782	674,635	214,147	966,468	737,841	228,627
Michigan	984,716	808,778	175,938	896,881	741,128	155,753
Minnesota	648,433	471,006	177,427	588,770	446,670	142,100
Mississippi	438,733	436,372	2,361	433,361	432,037	1,324
Missouri	998,139	940,503	57,636	970,947	924,017	46,930
Montana	163,057	128,967	34,090	126,774	104,080	22,694
Nebraska	358,789	309,731	49,058	327,558	286,767	40,791
Nevada	26,195	22,063	4,132	17,224	15,105	2,119
New Hampshire	116,059	98,656	17,403	119,407	100,175	19,232
New Jersey	756,600	597,607	158,993	768,590	621,548	147,042
New Mexico	92,254	88,831	3,423	76,354	73,893	2,511
New York	2,521,382	1,915,309	606,073	2,587,163	2,036,121	551,042
North Carolina	601,422	599,515	1,907	605,921	604,562	1,359
North Dakota	159,262	107,866	51,396	133,568	93,669	39,899
Ohio	1,639,619	1,482,578	157,041	1,588,675	1,451,760	136,915
Oklahoma	538,299	526,998	11,301	466,217	458,066	8,151
Oregon	240,083	208,129	31,954	210,484	186,866	23,618
Pennsylvania	2,158,549	1,855,616	302,933	2,168,185	1,905,032	263,153
Rhode Island	138,721	100,391	38,330	149,839	109,799	40,040
South Carolina	387,149	385,211	1,938	389,820	388,676	1,144
South Dakota	174,486	143,435	31,051	147,397	123,253	24,144
Tennessee	605,445	600,988	4,457	602,774	599,980	3,294
Texas	1,169,423	1,129,933	39,490	1,064,431	1,031,543	32,888
Utah	106,448	90,058	16,390	100,681	83,857	16,824
Vermont	99,440	89,895	9,545	99,173	88,884	10,289
Virginia	603,898	595,439	8,459	588,652	582,915	5,737
Washington	406,087	328,805	77,282	340,871	284,009	56,862
West Virginia	373,288	364,947	8,341	337,596	331,759	5.837
Wisconsin	689,048	554,283	134,765	652,933	538,462	114,471
Wyoming	60,293	52,986	7,307	43,186	38,461	4,725
United States	27,661,880	24,339,776	3,822,104	26,759,952	23,860,351	2,899,601

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "CITIZEN."

The total number of citizens, male and female, in the above table, is 54,421,832. The citizens comprise all native persons and all naturalized foreign-born persons.

Under the provisions of the naturalization laws at the time the 1910 census was taken, the citizenship status of a married woman was the same as that of her husband (but if the husband had taken out his naturalization papers only, his wife was classified in the census returns as an alien); for an unmarried woman the process of naturalization was the same as for a man; a foreign-born widow or foreign-born divorced wife of a citizen of the United States retained the citizenship status of her former husband so long as she continued to reside in this country; and a foreign-born widow or foreign-born divorced wife of an alien could become naturalized in the same manner as a man.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP.	NUMBER.		
	Male.		Female:
	1920.	1910.	1920.
Pop. 21 years of age and over	31,403,370	26,999,151	29,483,150
White	28,442,400	24,357,514	26,671,061
Negro	2,792,006	2,458,873	2,730,469
Indian	61,229	62,967	55,257
Chinese	46,979	60,421	3,646
Japanese	53,411	56,638	22,316
All other	7,345	2,738	401
Native white	21,513,948	17 710,697	21,100,793
Native parent	15,805,063	13,211,731	15,262.194
Foreign parent	3,956,384	3,215,082	4,045,947
Mixed parent	1,752,501	1,283,884	1,852,652
Foreign-born white	6,928,452	6,646,817	5,570,268
Naturalized	3,314,910	3,034,117	2,893,787
Hav'g first pap's	1,116,744	570,772	77,532
Alien	2,138,237	2,266,535	2,226,672
Unknown	358,561	775,393	372,277

CLASS OF POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP.	NUMBER.		
	Male.		Female:
	1920.	1910.	1920.
Pop. 18 to 44 yrs. inclusive	22,401,211	20,473,684	21,895,312
White	20,174,684	18,351,870	19,500,980
Negro	2,106,879	1,985,415	2,327,538
Indian	44,194	47,962	41,071
Chinese	23,594	29,953	3,271
Japanese	44.576	55,905	22,045
All other	7,284	2,579	407
Native white	16,049,115	13,880,182	16,186,791
Native parent	11,608,710	9,978,500	11.538,346
Foreign parent	2,968,158	2,702,668	3,067,640
Mixed parent	1,472,247	1,199,014	1,580,805
Foreign-born white	4,125,569	4,471,688	3,314,189

The total number voting at the 1920 presidential election was 26,674,171, not including blank or void ballots, or votes cast for names not on any ticket.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U. S. OF VOTING AGE, 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

State.	Males.				Females.			
	Total.	Naturalized.	First Papers.	Alien.	Total.	Naturalized.	First Papers.	Alien.
Alabama	9,814	5,031	1,125	2,030	6,291	3,472	59	1,639
Arizona	33,582	5,986	1,801	24,157	22,391	4,722	79	16,638
Arkansas	8,166	4,593	753	1,319	5,000	2,976	64	1,066
California	367,340	166,299	42,862	134,007	247,041	127,176	3,633	97,664
Colorado	62,089	34,630	8,648	15,696	42,928	27,688	603	12,446
Connecticut	184,568	70,826	28,046	78,711	160,334	68,185	1,227	81,216
Delaware	10,614	4,329	1,539	4,033	7,631	3,698	67	3,131
District of Columbia	14,042	7,786	1,775	2,842	12,334	6,926	324	3,491
Florida	22,282	8,968	1,723	9,309	16,088	7,141	111	7,137
Georgia	9,319	5,023	958	2,340	5,536	3,293	73	1,533
Idaho	23,366	14,186	3,156	4,489	12,804	9,708	139	2,217
Illinois	613,797	341,910	125,752	111,348	504,131	297,536	8,386	161,042
Indiana	82,908	34,871	23,563	15,980	57,465	28,696	1,353	19,682
Iowa	121,392	84,160	11,109	15,384	93,087	69,111	781	13,686
Kansas	57,876	33,036	7,881	11,008	43,333	27,853	628	10,388
Kentucky	16,827	10,273	1,472	3,060	12,661	8,220	159	2,212
Louisiana	24,848	9,350	2,121	10,708	16,380	5,846	82	7,586
Maine	49,355	18,028	6,553	21,676	44,974	22,451	189	18,751
Maryland	50,363	26,077	8,720	13,720	43,261	23,687	647	16,914
Massachusetts	491,107	213,478	73,725	193,845	497,804	227,938	5,555	248,506
Michigan	381,808	175,631	86,460	101,206	281,352	155,327	4,553	103,343
Minnesota	266,856	177,355	40,727	35,245	195,726	142,035	3,211	37,404
Mississippi	4,628	2,322	347	1,168	2,702	1,309	17	897
Missouri	97,345	57,561	13,765	17,240	76,206	46,887	993	19,853
Montana	54,250	34,009	8,714	7,636	31,459	22,618	479	5,990
Nebraska	78,821	49,012	13,868	9,490	61,078	40,771	1,119	12,705
Nevada	10,203	4,121	1,393	3,941	3,692	2,115	25	1,103
New Hampshire	42,432	17,395	4,839	17,723	39,617	19,217	201	16,874
New Jersey	360,902	158,727	60,708	129,137	314,320	146,789	3,185	145,890
New Mexico	13,244	3,381	750	8,390	8,689	2,500	45	5,642
New York	1,318,883	604,251	214,958	446,859	1,209,614	549,557	19,142	564,261
North Carolina	4,035	1,886	285	1,124	2,453	1,349	10	648
North Dakota	70,043	51,350	6,558	7,017	51,004	39,837	407	6,702
Ohio	363,500	156,819	76,524	114,286	259,017	136,715	3,350	104,001
Oklahoma	22,817	11,239	1,777	6,233	13,290	8,133	124	3,265
Oregon	58,580	31,899	11,255	12,800	36,227	23,581	726	10,326
Pennsylvania	727,194	302,437	98,734	295,499	546,844	262,855	5,366	246,010
Rhode Island	78,118	38,212	13,521	23,562	78,748	39,963	1,232	33,445
South Carolina	3,850	1,924	417	921	2,091	1,138	21	583
South Dakota	45,340	31,027	6,318	3,103	32,687	24,134	433	4,397
Tennessee	8,428	4,430	739	1,821	5,891	3,278	62	1,535
Texas	152,600	39,321	8,865	93,478	114,118	32,800	949	72,588
Utah	28,791	16,377	3,563	7,664	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Vermont	20,462	9,540	2,106	7,886	17,770	10,285	117	6,377
Virginia	17,431	8,356	2,294	4,792	10,422	5,703	108	3,327
Washington	143,258	77,156	23,308	29,572	87,177	56,761	1,443	22,954
West Virginia	38,471	8,315	3,105	23,996	16,994	5,826	100	9,386
Wisconsin	245,711	134,720	50,137	46,007	188,880	114,441	5,537	52,936
Wyoming	15,796	7 289	2,427	4,791	7,261	4,719	72	1,965
United States	6,928,452	3,314,910	1,116,749	2,138,237	5,570,268	2,893,787	77,532	2,226,672

The totals in the above table include 358,547 males and 372,276 females whose citizenship was not reported to the Census Bureau.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES OF VOTING AGE.

(Figures show number born in the respective countries.)

Country.	Males.	Females.	Country.	Males.	Females.	Country.	Males.	Females.
Africa	2,191	1,407	Finland	80,407	59,606	Poland	602,918	445,132
Albania	4,543	547	France	73,937	66,959	Portugal	33,837	22,739
America, Central & South	9,215	5,331	Germany	873,231	775,653	Roumania	52,979	39,138
Armenia	23,746	9,780	Greece	135,207	26,308	Russia	682,208	529,129
Asia Minor	1,513	627	Hungary	196,093	157,699	Scotland	122,568	108,966
Asia, other	4,450	2,096	Ireland	448,573	573,104	Spain	31,540	9,896
Atlantic Isles	18,393	15,164	Italy	858,111	550,822	Sweden	334,849	270,700
Australia	5,370	4,352	Jugo-Slavia	107,974	47,982	Switzerland	65,656	48,736
Austria	300,899	227,262	Lithuania	79,308	48,334	Syria	28,478	18,097
Belgium	31,811	22,531	Luxemburg	7,484	4,697	Turkey, Asia	5,870	1,753
Bulgaria	9,219	745	Mexico	189,974	129,723	Turkey, Eur'pe	3,311	1,290
Canada, Fr'ch.	141,514	132,662	Netherlands	67,901	49,276	Wales	34,806	29,429
Canada, others	349,404	377,936	Newfoundland	5,689	6,571	West Indies	11,690	9,969
Czecho-Slovak	182,913	152,417	Norway	195,101	153,784	All other	6,295	4,420
Denmark	109,754	71,044	Pacific Isles	1,761	1,436			
England	392,116	353,282	Palestine	1,703	836	Total	6,928,452	5,570,268

Figures for West Indies do not include Porto Rico.

GROWTH OF THE WHITE ELEMENT OF UNITED STATES POPULATION.

Census Yr.	Total Number.	Native.		Foreign-Born.		Census Yr.	Total Number.	Native.		Foreign-Born.	
		Number.	Pct. of Increase.	Number.	Pct. of Increase.			Number.	Pct. of Increase.	Number.	Pct. of Increase.
1850	19,553,068	17,312,533	.....	2,240,535	.....	1890	55,101,258	45,979,391	24.5	9,121,867	39.1
1860	26,922,537	22,825,784	31.8	4,096,753	82.8	1900	66,809,196	56,595,379	23.1	10,213,817	12.0
1870	34,337,292	28,843,580	26.4	5,493,712	34.1	1910	81,731,957	68,386,412	20.8	13,345,545	30.7
1880	43,402,970	36,843,291	27.7	6,559,679	19.4	1920	94,820,915	81,108,161	18.6	13,712,754	2.8

In computing this percentage of increase, the returns from the special enumeration of Indian Territory and Indian reservations in 1890 were excluded from the total for that year.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Census figures, Jan. 1, 1920; country of birth of chief races is shown.)

City.	Total Foreign-Born White.	England.	Ireland.	Germany.	Poland.	Austria.	Hungary.	Russia.	Italy.
Akron, Ohio	37,889	2,663	863	2,867	1,420	5,344	6,989	3,056	3,614
Albany, N. Y.	17,636	1,057	3,139	3,068	1,414	338	87	2,277	3,403
Baltimore, Md.	83,911	3,180	5,074	17,461	11,109	2,896	1,393	23,202	7,911
Boston, Mass.	238,919	12,408	57,011	5,915	7,650	1,530	360	38,021	38,179
Bridgeport, Conn.	46,414	3,491	4,300	1,979	3,061	2,697	6,230	5,395	8,789
Buffalo, N. Y.	121,530	6,710	7,264	20,898	31,406	2,945	2,736	6,557	16,411
Chicago, Ill.	805,482	26,420	56,786	112,288	137,611	30,491	26,106	102,095	59,215
Cincinnati, Ohio	42,827	1,634	3,887	17,833	1,220	1,526	2,873	4,198	2,717
Cleveland, Ohio	239,538	11,092	9,478	26,476	35,024	15,228	29,724	21,502	18,288
Denver, Colo.	37,620	3,556	3,221	4,664	812	1,390	487	5,333	2,871
Detroit, Mich.	289,297	17,169	7,004	30,238	56,624	10,674	13,564	27,278	16,205
Hartford, Conn.	40,667	2,049	6,116	1,820	4,880	919	272	7,654	7,101
Jersey City, N. J.	75,981	3,502	12,451	11,113	12,145	3,772	1,258	7,016	14,855
Kansas City, Mo.	27,320	1,925	2,584	3,958	944	749	335	3,848	3,318
Los Angeles, Cal.	112,057	11,478	4,932	10,563	2,205	2,089	1,706	9,691	7,930
Milwaukee, Wis.	110,068	1,968	1,447	39,771	23,060	5,906	4,803	7,105	4,022
Minneapolis, Minn.	88,032	2,963	2,066	6,439	4,789	2,222	571	6,222	766
New Bedford, Mass.	48,689	9,745	2,027	463	2,902	186	49	1,022	631
New Haven, Conn.	45,686	1,955	7,219	2,770	3,009	675	421	8,080	15,084
New Orleans, La.	25,992	1,206	1,534	3,418	230	484	81	1,348	7,633
New York, N. Y.	1,991,547	71,404	203,450	194,154	145,679	126,739	64,393	479,797	390,832
Bronx Borough	266,971	8,624	18,679	29,719	19,008	23,638	10,644	87,345	39,519
Brooklyn Borough	659,287	25,003	53,660	56,778	51,928	31,981	8,795	189,421	138,245
Manhattan Borough	922,080	29,817	116,749	70,836	64,514	65,603	40,644	193,775	184,546
Queens Borough	111,676	6,047	10,618	32,446	7,778	4,678	3,555	7,627	19,794
Richmond Borough	31,533	1,913	3,744	4,375	2,451	839	755	1,629	8,728
Newark, N. J.	117,003	5,386	8,840	14,041	13,702	7,897	4,278	19,968	27,465
Paterson, N. J.	45,145	3,664	3,200	3,500	5,736	754	616	4,400	11,566
Philadelphia, Pa.	397,927	30,844	64,590	39,766	31,112	13,387	11,513	95,744	63,723
Pittsburgh, Pa.	120,266	7,374	13,989	16,028	15,537	10,072	4,323	13,837	15,371
Portland, Ore.	47,114	4,021	1,969	5,384	909	1,599	519	5,161	2,847
Providence, R. I.	68,951	8,740	11,900	1,392	2,289	719	98	5,610	19,239
Rochester, N. Y.	71,321	5,980	4,385	10,735	4,590	1,536	398	6,871	19,468
St. Louis, Mo.	103,239	3,892	9,244	30,089	5,224	5,587	6,637	13,067	9,067
St. Paul, Minn.	51,595	1,934	3,053	8,724	2,555	2,429	1,792	4,228	1,685
San Francisco, Cal.	140,200	10,107	18,257	18,513	2,152	3,694	1,390	5,752	23,924
Seattle, Wash.	73,875	7,794	3,455	4,827	881	1,412	350	3,348	3,094
Syracuse, N. Y.	32,321	2,321	3,814	4,751	4,571	868	145	2,791	6,756
Toledo, Ohio	38,145	1,816	1,513	8,476	10,283	1,063	3,041	2,069	850
Trenton, N. J.	30,073	2,774	1,871	2,388	4,423	1,010	4,042	2,710	6,617
Washington, D. C.	28,548	2,990	4,320	3,382	716	525	219	5,181	3,764
Yonkers, N. Y.	25,700	1,796	4,140	2,102	2,568	2,917	1,162	1,987	4,507

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES OF VOTING AGE IN UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Census Bureau figures as of Jan. 1, 1920.)

City.	Males.		Females.	
	Total.	Naturalized.	Total.	Naturalized.
Akron	22,642	5,951	11,270	4,343
Albany	8,392	5,083	7,596	5,025
Atlanta	2,476	1,396	1,796	1,100
Baltimore	40,496	20,944	36,151	19,693
Boston	109,209	51,418	111,827	51,404
Bridgeport	23,292	8,342	19,016	7,544
Buffalo	60,068	31,184	51,648	29,391
Chicago	401,965	214,854	341,838	192,341
Cincinnati	20,588	14,036	19,761	13,511
Cleveland	122,646	50,535	95,147	45,650
Denver	19,728	12,300	15,554	10,948
Detroit	153,144	52,557	104,366	45,864
Fall River	18,377	7,205	19,768	7,654
Grand Rapids	13,948	7,637	12,233	7,111
Hartford	19,759	8,381	17,262	7,904
Jersey City	37,665	18,198	33,012	17,146
Kansas City, Mo.	14,096	7,706	10,632	6,186
Los Angeles	53,626	24,605	45,084	22,943
Louisville	5,679	3,967	5,503	3,656
Milwaukee	56,586	27,448	45,098	25,481
Minneapolis	45,854	28,261	36,881	23,972
New Bedford	20,980	7,571	21,506	7,706
New Haven	21,594	9,107	20,040	8,603
New Orleans	14,304	5,905	9,510	3,876
New York	927,742	405,009	870,140	360,255
Bronx Borough	124,230	65,022	118,863	58,287
Brooklyn Bor.	309,815	140,340	283,451	125,779
New York—Cont.				
Manhattan Bor.	423,541	160,174	403,879	139,873
Queens Bor.	53,942	31,524	51,070	30,015
Richmond Bor.	16,214	7,949	12,877	6,301
Newark	56,524	24,026	49,435	22,019
Oakland	23,907	12,190	18,046	10,467
Omaha	18,520	9,320	14,065	7,890
Paterson	21,102	10,708	19,644	9,992
Philadelphia	188,025	92,819	173,623	85,864
Pittsburgh	61,394	31,217	50,513	28,382
Portland, Ore.	25,409	13,094	17,724	10,782
Providence	31,410	15,217	32,031	16,051
Rochester	33,316	17,681	30,352	16,835
St. Louis	52,701	30,562	43,015	25,868
St. Paul	26,453	17,043	21,861	15,172
San Antonio	14,810	3,056	12,299	2,873
San Francisco	78,211	39,677	52,656	28,099
Scranton	14,247	7,546	12,440	7,051
Seattle	40,727	20,075	26,813	15,757
Springfield, Mass.	14,674	6,206	14,050	6,559
Syracuse	16,213	7,853	13,580	7,921
Toledo	20,281	10,383	15,030	9,451
Trenton	15,075	5,951	12,016	5,274
Washington	14,042	7,786	12,334	6,926
Worcester	25,911	10,892	23,478	10,899
Yonkers	12,176	6,649	11,736	6,513
Youngstown	19,282	6,106	11,661	5,113

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 1920.

STATE.	Austria.	Canada.	Cz'cho-Slovak.	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Norway.	Poland.	Russia.	Sweden.
Ala.....	583	892	232	1,942	2,427	372	809	2,732	215	394	1,582	748
Ariz....	486	1,962	148	2,882	1,516	210	1,206	1,261	337	261	816	859
Ark.....	636	880	492	1,137	3,979	108	676	1,314	99	529	662	331
Cal.....	13,264	59,562	3,377	58,572	67,180	5,252	45,308	88,502	11,460	7,082	27,224	31,925
Colo....	5,722	7,621	1,953	9,584	11,992	1,157	6,191	12,579	1,525	1,867	16,669	10,112
Conn...	12,699	24,631	6,558	22,708	22,614	13,222	45 464	80,322	1,414	46,623	38,719	17,697
Del....	615	446	122	1,497	1,632	226	2,895	4,136	65	3,847	2,244	316
D. of C..	525	1,688	122	2,990	3,382	219	4,320	3,764	219	716	5,181	481
Fla.....	525	4,121	189	4,451	3,534	383	1,304	4,745	610	428	1,243	1,399
Ga.....	401	955	123	1,593	1,936	246	1,112	700	132	917	3,452	299
Idaho...	781	4,954	420	4,451	4,143	233	1,410	1,323	2,482	287	1,458	5,112
Ill.....	46,457	38,375	66,709	54,247	205,491	34,437	74,274	94,407	27,785	162,405	117,899	105,577
Ind.....	9,100	5,096	3,941	8,522	37,377	9,351	7,271	6,712	544	17,791	7,673	4,942
Iowa....	4,334	8,929	9,150	13,036	70,642	747	10,686	4,956	17,344	2,028	7,319	22,493
Kan....	5,183	5,019	3,466	7,899	23,380	622	4,825	3,355	970	2,418	12,050	10,337
Ky.....	906	885	240	1,863	11,137	1,084	3,422	1,932	75	1,037	2,736	214
La.....	725	1,165	302	1,819	5,147	305	2,000	16,264	555	377	1,928	522
Me.....	305	74,150	410	5,149	932	72	5,748	2,797	581	1,717	3,763	2,026
Md.....	3,620	1,864	3,553	5,095	22,032	1,947	5,580	9,543	536	12,061	24,791	630
Mass...	8,098	262,021	2,238	86,895	22,113	1,387	183,171	117,007	5,491	69,157	92,034	38,012
Mich...	22,004	164,502	11,161	47,149	86,047	22,607	16,531	30,216	6,888	103,926	45,313	24,707
Minn...	11,550	33,732	12,626	10,958	74,634	4,277	10,289	7,432	90,188	18,537	16,100	112,117
Miss...	136	397	63	590	929	47	412	1,841	97	318	828	247
Mo.....	8,676	6,503	4,971	10,400	55,776	8,080	15,022	14,609	610	7,636	18,769	4,741
Mont...	3,298	14,316	1,895	8,159	7,873	935	7,260	3,842	9,962	1,219	5,203	7,179
Neb....	4,551	5,758	15,818	6,000	40,969	810	5,422	3,547	2,165	4,615	15,718	18,821
Nev....	190	1,178	85	1,271	1,069	40	970	2,641	206	104	124	545
N. H...	389	52,274	75	4,367	1,714	66	7,908	2,074	427	3,997	3,467	1,886
N. J...	36,917	10,292	16,747	46,781	92,382	40,470	65,971	157,285	5,343	90,419	73,527	10,675
N. M...	423	732	113	888	1,178	130	434	1,678	128	153	254	310
N. Y...	151,172	111,974	38,247	135,305	295,650	78,374	284,747	545,173	27,573	247,519	529,240	53,025
N. C...	149	650	20	967	703	66	301	453	70	210	932	170
N. D...	2,059	15,550	2,056	2,287	11,960	2,519	1,660	170	38,190	2,236	29,617	10,543
Ohio....	48,073	24,176	42,121	43,140	111,893	73,181	29,262	60,658	1,487	67,579	43,690	7,266
Okla...	1,393	2,475	1,825	2,686	7,029	311	1,321	2,122	297	1,253	5,005	931
Ore.....	2,798	13,774	1,132	7,953	13,740	909	4,203	4,324	6,955	1,480	6,979	10,532
Penn....	122,755	14,923	68,869	90,656	120,194	71,330	121,013	222,764	2,446	177,770	161,124	19,847
R. I....	1,307	36,412	264	25,782	3,126	176	22,253	32,241	545	8,158	8,055	6,542
S. C....	206	268	45	491	1,079	56	442	344	85	351	1,187	133
S. D....	1,151	4,453	2,819	2,943	15,674	585	1,954	413	16,813	792	11,193	8,573
Tenn...	398	972	82	1,665	2,159	326	1,291	2,079	63	841	2,262	305
Tex....	6,441	4,175	12,819	7,685	31,062	940	4,333	8,024	1,740	5,047	7,057	4,536
Utah...	987	1,466	163	14,836	3,589	179	1,207	3,225	2,109	240	684	6,073
Vt.....	283	24,868	108	2,197	630	264	2,884	4,067	106	1,726	1,333	1,123
Va.....	921	1,923	897	3,752	2,802	1,293	1,732	2,435	491	1,103	5,421	664
Wash...	6,494	42,988	1,792	20,806	22,315	1,056	8,927	10,813	30,304	3,906	11,124	34,793
W. Va...	5,115	957	1,549	3,433	3,798	6,260	1,459	14,147	51	5,799	3,911	326
Wis....	19,641	19,331	19,811	10,834	151,250	10,016	7,809	11,187	45,433	50,558	21,447	22,896
Wyo....	1,183	1,438	518	2,505	2,292	349	956	1,948	651	544	1,482	2,042

Those from countries not named in the above table numbered: Albania, 5,608; Alsace-Lorraine, 34,321; Armenia, 36,626; Asia Minor, 2,404; Other Asia, viz., Hedjaz, India, China, Japan and Asia not specified, 7,708; Atlantic Islands (including Azores and Cape Verde) 38,984; Australia, 10,801; Belgium, 62,686; Bulgaria, 10,477; Central and South America, 20,929; Denmark, 189,154; Finland, 149,-824; France, 118,569; Greece, 175,972; Jugo-Slavia, 169,437; Lithuania, 135,068; Luxemburg, 12,585; Mexico, 478,383; Netherlands, 131,766; New Foundland, 13,242; Norway, 363,862; Palestine, 3,202; Portugal, 67,453; Roumania, 102,823; Scotland, 254,567; Spain, 49,247; Switzerland, 118,659; Syria, 51,900; Turkey in Asia, 8,610; Turkey in Europe, 5,284; Wales, 67,066; West Indies (except Porto Rico) 26,369; Other Europe (Danzig, Fiume, Saar Basin and Europe not specified) 5,901; all other Africa, Pacific Islands, country not specified, and at sea) 17,727.

The centre of foreign-born white population, Jan. 1, 1920, was in latitude 41° 3′ 45″, and longitude 84° 49′ 17″, in the eastern part of Allen County, Indiana, 10¾ miles east of New Haven and 16 miles east of Ft. Wayne.

TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920.

STATE.	Total.	STATE.	Total.	STATE.	Total.	STATE.	Total.
Ala.....	18,027	Iowa.....	225,994	Nev.....	16,003	S. D.....	82,534
Ariz.....	80,566	Kan.....	110,967	N. H.....	91,397	Tennessee....	15,648
Ark.....	14,137	Ky.....	30,906	N. J.....	742,486	Tex.....	363,832
Cal.....	757,625	La.....	46,427	N. M.....	29,808	Utah.....	59,200
Colo.....	119,138	Me.....	107,814	N. Y.....	2,825,375	Vt.....	44,558
Conn.....	378,439	Md.....	103,179	N. C.....	7,272	Va.....	31,705
Del.....	19,901	Mass.....	1,088,548	N. D.....	131,863	Wash.....	265,292
D. of C.....	29,365	Mich.....	729,292	Ohio.....	680,452	W. Va.....	62,105
Fla.....	53,864	Minn.....	486,795	Okla.....	40,432	Wis.....	460,485
Ga.....	16,564	Miss.....	8,408	Ore.....	107,644	Wyo.....	26,567
Idaho.....	40,747	Mo.....	186,833	Pa.....	1,392,557		
Ill.....	1,210,584	Mont.....	95,591	R. I.....	175,189	Total U. S..	13,920,692
Ind.....	151,328	Neb.....	150,665	S. C.....	6,582		

The foreign-born population in 1910 totaled 13,345,545.

Of the foreign-born population on Jan. 1, 1920, naturalized totaled 6,493,088; holding first papers only, 1,223,490; aliens, 5,398,605; citizenship not reported, 805,509.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF *FOREIGN WHITE STOCK* IN U. S. 1920.

By *Foreign White Stock* is meant the foreign-born, plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.
Amer., Cen., So.	19,487	Finland.....	296,276	Netherlands...	362,318	Sweden.....	1,457,382
Asia "all other"	10,732	France.....	333,678	Newfoundland.	25,448	Switzerland....	327,797
Austria.....	3,129,796	Germany.....	7,259,997	Norway.....	1,023,225	Turkey, Asia...	164,409
Belgium.....	122,690	Greece.....	212,338	Portugal.....	134,794	" Europe...	23,303
Bulgaria.....	11,397	Hungary.....	1,110,905	Roumania.....	134,318	Wales.....	230,380
Canada, French	343,309	Ireland.....	4,136,395	Russia.....	3,871,123	West Indies....	45,494
" other..	1,755,309	Italy.....	3,336,945	Scotland.....	731,239	All other.....	116,463
Denmark.....	467,525	Luxemburg....	43,109	Serbia, Mont...	32,324		
England.....	2,307,112	Mexico.....	725,332	Spain.....	77,944	Total.....	36,398,958

U. S. POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1880-1920.

The total population in 1920 included 2,257,255 infants under 1 year. The percentage for infants under 1 was 2.1 in 1920, as against 2.4 in 1910. The decrease in the proportions of young children and infants between 1910 and 1920 is due, in whole or in part, to decline in the birth rate.

The proportion of persons at and above the age of 25 has become larger from census to census since 1880, the increase between 1910 and 1920 having been noteworthy in the case of persons aged 45 and over.

The number of centenarians reported in 1920 was 4,267, as against 3,555 in 1910. Of the persons reported as centenarians in 1920, 1,561 were men and 2,706 were women.

The greater longevity of women is also shown by the fact that, although the males outnumbered the females in the population as a whole, the women predominated in each of the 5-year age periods above 75, in both 1920 and 1910.

The census takers had no means of verifying the ages of the persons enumerated by them, and consequently the age returns, especially for centenarians, are not absolutely accurate. It is probable the number of centenarians has been overstated at every census.

Age Period.	Population.				
	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
All ages numbered	105,710,620	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,622,250	50,155,783
Under 5 years	11,573,230	10,631,364	9,170,628	7,634,693	6,914,516
5 to 14 years	22,039,212	18,867,772	16,954,357	14,607,507	12,194,846
15 to 24 years	18,707,577	18,120,587	14,881,105	12,754,239	10,099,187
25 to 44 years	31,278,522	26,809,875	21,297,427	16,858,086	12,918,794
45 to 64 years	17,030,165	13,424,089	10,399,976	8,188,272	6,304,981
65 years and over	4,933,215	3,949,524	3,080,498	2,417,288	1,723,459
Age unknown	148,699	169,055	200,584	162,165	.....
All ages, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	10.9	11.6	12.1	12.2	13.8
5 to 14 years	20.8	20.5	22.3	23.3	24.3
15 to 24 years	29.6	19.7	19.6	20.4	20.0
25 to 44 years	29.6	29.1	28.0	26.9	25.8
45 to 64 years	16.1	14.6	13.7	13.1	12.6
65 years and over	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.4
Age unknown	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	.....

MARITAL CONDITION OF UNITED STATES POPULATION.

Sex and Census Year.	Tot. Pop. 15 Years of Age and Over.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	
		Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.
Both sexes: 1920	72,098,178	22,584,467	31.3	43,168,199	59.9	5,675,933	7.9	508,588	0.7
1910	62,473,130	21,483,299	34.4	35,777,287	57.3	4,647,618	7.4	341,230	0.5
Male: 1920	36,920,663	12,967,565	35.1	21,849,266	59.2	1,758,308	4.8	235,284	0.6
1910	32,425,805	12,550,129	38.7	18,092,600	55.8	1,471,390	4.5	156,162	0.5
Female: 1920	35,177,515	9,616,902	27.3	21,318,933	60.6	3,917,625	11.1	273,304	0.8
1910	30,047,325	8,933,170	29.7	17,684,687	58.9	3,176,228	10.6	185,068	0.6

The U. S. Census figures of Jan. 1, 1920, show that there has been an increase during recent years in the proportion of married persons among the younger element of the population.

For each year of age from 15 to 34 the figures for 1920 show, without exception, in the case of each sex, an increase in the proportion married as compared with 1910, the change being especially noticeable for the younger ages.

For the ages from 35 to 44 inclusive, considered as a group, there was also an increase during the decade in the proportion married, but this increase was less pronounced, especially in the case of women, than the increase shown for the younger ages.

Among the persons at the ages of 45 and upward, considered in three groups—45 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 and over—the proportion married was somewhat smaller in 1920 than for the corresponding groups in 1910.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF CITIES.

(The 1923 estimates are by the Bureau of the Census.)

Cities.	Population Federal Census, Jan. 1, 1920.		Estimated Population, July 1, 1923.		Cities.	Population Federal Census, Jan. 1, 1920.		Estimated Population, July 1, 1923.	
	White.	Color'd	White.	Color'd		White.	Color'd	White.	Color'd
Atlanta	140,670	62,880	155,475	67,488	Mobile	36,854	23,923	39,625	24,233
Atlantic City	39,686	11,021	40,931	11,418	Nashville	82,703	35,639	85,836	35,292
Augusta	29,888	22,660	31,337	22,927	Newark	397,223	17,301	418,664	20,035
Baltimore	625,130	108,696	659,370	114,210	New Orleans	285,916	101,303	299,080	105,495
Birmingham	108,550	70,256	118,994	76,907	New York	5,459,463	160,585	5,744,377	183,248
Boston	730,485	17,575	751,893	18,507	Bronx Boro	726,990	5,026	835,267	5,277
Charleston	35,585	32,372	38,403	32,842	Brooklyn Boro	1,984,953	33,403	2,119,845	36,842
Chattanooga	39,001	18,894	41,941	18,222	Manh't'n Boro	2,168,906	115,197	2,133,696	133,305
Chester	50,827	7,203	56,658	8,039	Queens Boro	463,661	5,381	529,731	6,113
Chicago	2,589,169	112,536	2,749,725	136,396	Richm'd Boro	114,953	1,578	125,838	1,711
Cincinnati	371,097	30,150	372,980	33,332	Norfolk	72,226	43,551	101,577	57,512
Cleveland	762,026	34,815	844,150	44,369	Omaha	181,046	10,555	191,979	12,403
Columbus	216,452	22,310	235,266	25,816	Philadelphia	1,688,180	135,599	1,769,176	153,612
Dallas	134,888	24,088	152,470	24,804	Pittsburgh	556,026	38,251	570,792	42,650
Detroit	954,055	41,613	954,055	41,613	Portsmouth, Va.	31,099	23,288	31,861	25,480
East St. Louis	59,304	7,463	61,703	8,026	Richmond	117,574	54,093	126,279	54,765
Fort Worth	95,478	16,058	125,547	18,274	Roanoke	41,499	9,343	45,720	9,782
Houston	104,268	34,008	118,862	36,108	St. Louis	702,615	70,282	724,291	79,562
Indianapolis	280,963	34,783	303,269	39,449	San Antonio	146,799	14,580	168,790	15,937
Jacksonville	49,972	41,586	55,341	44,705	San Francisco	490,022	16,654	522,471	16,567
Kansas C'y, Kan.	93,752	15,099	98,675	17,106	Savannah	44,030	39,222	48,269	41,179
Kansas C'y, Mo.	293,517	30,893	318,333	33,486	Seattle	302,953	12,732	302,953	12,732
Knoxville	66,511	11,307	77,157	11,712	Springfield, O.	53,799	7,041	58,059	7,798
Little Rock	47,657	17,485	52,725	18,191	Tampa	40,045	11,563	43,689	12,361
Los Angeles	546,864	29,809	631,153	35,700	Tulsa	62,901	9,174	88,795	13,223
Louisville	201,543	40,525	216,985	40,686	Washington	326,860	110,711	326,860	110,711
Macon	29,898	23,097	31,946	24,385	Wilmington	99,382	10,786	106,337	11,391
Memphis	101,113	61,238	107,833	62,234					

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(U. S. Census of Jan. 1, 1920.)

ALABAMA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Alabama City	5,432	4,313
Albany	7,652	6,118
Anniston	17,734	12,794
Bessemer	18,674	10,864
Birmingham	178,806	132,685
Dothan	10,034	7,016
Florence	10,529	6,689
Gadsden	14,737	10,557
Huntsville	8,018	7,611
Mobile	60,777	51,521
Montgomery	43,464	38,136
Selma	15,589	13,649
Sheffield	6,682	4,865
Talladega	6,546	5,854
Troy	5,696	4,961
Tuscaloosa	11,996	8,407

ARIZONA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Bisbee	9,205	9,019
Douglas	9,916	6,437
Globe	7,044	7,083
Miami	6,689	.....
Nogales	5,199	3,514
Phoenix	29,053	11,134
Prescott	5,010	5,092
Tucson	20,292	13,193

ARKANSAS.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Blytheville	6,447	3,849
Fayetteville	5,362	4,471
Fort Smith	28,870	23,975
Helena	9,112	8,772
Hot Springs	11,695	14,434
Jonesboro	9,384	7,123
Little Rock	65,142	45,941
N. Little Rock	14,048	11,138
Paragould	6,306	5,248
Pine Bluff	19,280	15,102
Texarkana	8,257	5,655
Van Buren	5,224	3,878
West Helena	6,226	.....

CALIFORNIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Alameda	28,806	23,383
Alhambra	9,096	5,021
Anaheim	5,526	2,628
Bakersfield	18,638	12,727
Berkeley	56,036	40,434
Brawley	5,389	881
Calexico	6,223	797
Chico	9,339	3,750
El Centro	5,464	1,610
Eureka	12,923	11,845
Fresno	45,086	24,892
Glendale	13,536	2,746
Hanford	5,888	4,829
Long Beach	55,593	17,809
Los Angeles	576,673	319,198
Marysville	5,461	5,430
Modesto	9,241	4,034
Monrovia	5,480	3,576
Monterey	5,479	4,923
Napa	6,757	5,791
Oakland	216,261	150,174
Ontario	7,280	4,274
Palo Alto	5,900	4,486
Pasadena	45,354	30,291
Petaluma	6,226	5,880
Pomona	13,505	10,207
Redlands	9,571	10,449
Richmond	16,843	6,802
Riverside	19,341	15,212
Sacramento	65,908	44,696
SanBernardino	18,721	12,779
San Diego	74,683	39,578
San Francisco	506,676	416,912
San Jose	39,642	28,946
San Leandro	5,703	3,471
SanLuisObispo	5,895	5,157
San Mateo	5,979	4,384
San Rafael	5,512	5,934
Santa Ana	15,485	8,429
Santa Barbara	19,441	11,659
Santa Clara	5,220	4,348
Santa Cruz	10,917	11,446
Santa Monica	15,252	7,847
Santa Rosa	8,758	7,817
S. Pasadena	7,652	4,649
Stockton	40,296	23,253
Vallejo	21,107	11,340
Venice	10,385	3,119
Visalia	5,753	4,550
Watsonville	5,013	4,446
Whittier	7,997	4,550

COLORADO.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Boulder	11,006	9,539
Colorado Spgs.	30,105	29,078
Denver	256,491	213,381
Fort Collins	8,755	8,210
Grand Junc.	8,665	7,754
Greeley	10,958	8,179
Longmont	5,848	4,256
Loveland	5,005	3,651
Pueblo	45,581	44,395
Sterling	6,415	3,044
Trinidad	10,906	10,204

CONNECTICUT.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Ansonia	17,643	15,152
Branfordtown	6,627	6,047
Bridgeport	143,555	102,054
Bristol	20,620	9,527
Danbury	18,943	20,234
Derby	11,238	8,991
East Hartford	11,648	8,138
Enfield	11,719	9,719
Fairfield	11,475	6,134
Greenwich	5,939	3,886
Hamden	8,611	5,850
Hartford	138,036	98,915
Huntington (Shelton)	9,475	6,545
Killingly	8,178	6,564
Manchester	18,370	13,641
Meriden	29,867	27,265
Middletown	13,638	11,851
Milford	10,193	4,366
Naugatuck	15,051	12,722
New Britain	59,316	43,916
New Haven	162,537	133,605
New London	25,688	19,659
New Milford	4,781	5,010
Norwalk	27,743	24,211
Norwich	22,304	20,367
Plainfield	7,926	6,719
Plymouth	5,942	5,021
Putnam	7,711	6,637
Rockville	7,726	7,977
Seymour	6,781	4,786
Southington	5,085	3,714
S. Norwalk (See Norwalk)	5,407	8,968
Stafford	5,407	5,233
Stamford	35,096	25,138
Stonington	10,236	9,154
Stratford	12,347	5,712
Torrington (boro)	20,623	15,483
Wallingford	9,648	8,690
Waterbury	91,715	73,141
West Hartford	8,854	4,808
Willimantic	12,230	11,230
Winsted	8,248	7,754

DELAWARE.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Wilmington	110,168	87,411

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Washington	437,571	331,069

FLORIDA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Daytona	5,445	3,082
Fernandina	5,457	3,482
Gainesville	6,860	6,183
Jacksonville	91,558	57,699
Key West	18,749	19,945
Lakeland	7,062	3,719
Miami	29,571	5,471
Orlando	9,282	3,894
Palatka	5,102	3,779
Pensacola	31,035	22,982
St. Augustine	6,192	5,494
St. Petersburg	14,237	4,127
Sanford	5,588	3,570
Tallahassee	5,637	5,018
Tampa	51,608	37,782
W.Palm Beach	8,659	1,743
West Tampa	8,463	8,258

GEORGIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Albany	11,555	8,190
Americus	9,010	8,063
Athens	16,748	14,913
Atlanta	200,616	154,839
Augusta	52,548	41,040
Brunswick	14,413	10,182
Columbus	31,125	20,554
Cordele	6,538	5,883
Dalton	5,222	5,324
Decatur	6,150	2,466
Dublin	7,777	5,795
East Point	5,241	3,682

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Elberton	6,475	6,483
Fitzgerald	6,870	5,795
Gainesville	6,272	5,925
Griffin	8,240	7,478
La Grange	17,038	5,587
Macon	52,995	40,665
Marietta	6,190	5,949
Moultrie	6,789	3,349
Newman	7,037	5,548
Rome	13,252	12,099
Savannah	83,252	65,064
Thomasville	8,196	6,727
Valdosta	10,783	7,656
Waycross	18,068	14,485

IDAHO.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Boise	21,393	17,358
Burley	5,408	.....
Caldwell	5,106	3,543
Coeur d'Alene	6,447	7,291
Idaho Falls	8,064	4,827
Lewiston	6,574	6,043
Nampa	7,621	4,205
Pocatello	15,001	9,110
Twin Falls	8,324	5,258

ILLINOIS.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Alton	24,682	17,528
Aurora	36,397	29,807
Beardstown	7,111	6,107
Belleville	24,823	21,122
Belvidere	7,804	7,253
Benton	7,201	2,675
Berwyn	14,150	5,841
Bloomington	28,725	25,768
Blue Island	11,424	8,043
Cairo	15,203	14,548
Canton	10,928	10,453
Carbondale	6,267	5,411
Carlinville	5,212	3,616
Centralia	12,491	9,680
Champaign	15,873	12,421
Charleston	6,615	5,884
Chicago	2,701,705	2,185,283
Chicago Hts.	19,653	14,525
Cicero	44,995	14,557
Clinton	5,898	5,165
Collinsville	9,753	7,478
Danville	33,776	27,871
Decatur	43,818	31,140
De Kalb	7,871	8,102
Dixon	8,191	7,216
Duquoin	7,285	5,454
East Moline	8,675	2,665
East St. Louis	66,767	58,547
Edwardsville	5,336	5,014
Eldorado	5,004	3,366
Elgin	27,454	25,978
Evanston	37,234	24,978
Forest Park	10,768	6,594
Freeport	19,669	17,567
Galesburg	23,834	22,089
Granite	14,757	9,903
Harrisburg	7,125	5,309
Harvey	9,216	7,227
Herrin	10,986	6,861
Highland Park	6,167	4,209
Hillsboro	5,074	3,424
Hoopeston	5,451	4,698
Jacksonville	15,713	15,326
Johnston	7,137	3,248
Joliet	38,442	34,670
Kankakee	16,753	13,986
Kewanee	16,026	9,307
La Grange	6,525	5,282
La Salle	13,050	11,537
Lincoln	11,882	10,892
Litchfield	6,215	5,971
Macomb	6,714	5,774
Marion	9,582	7,093
Mattoon	13,552	11,456
Maywood	12,072	8,033
Melrose Park	7,147	4,806
Metropolis	5,055	4,655
Moline	30,734	24,199
Monmouth	8,116	9,128
Mt. Carmel	7,456	6,934
Mt. Vernon	9,815	8,007
Murphysboro	10,703	7,485
No. Chicago	5,839	3,306
Oak Park	39,858	19,444
Ottawa	10,816	9,535
Pana	6,122	6,055
Paris	7,985	7,664

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Pekin	12,086	9,897
Peoria	76,121	66,950
Peru	8,869	7,984
Pontiac	6,664	6,090
Quincy	35,978	36,587
Rockford	65,651	45,401
Rock Island	35,177	24,335
Savanna	3,237	3,691
Springfield	59,183	51,678
Spring Valley	6,493	7,035
Staunton	6,027	5,048
Sterling	8,182	7,467
Streator	14,779	14,253
Taylorville	5,806	5,446
Urbana	10,244	8,245
Waukegan	19,226	16,069
W. Frankfort	8,478	2,111
W. Hammond	7,492	4,948
Wilmette	7,814	4,943
Winnetka	6,694	3,168
Woodstock	5,523	4,331
Zion	5,580	4,789

INDIANA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Alexandria	4,172	5,096
Anderson	29,767	22,476
Bedford	9,076	8,716
Bicknell	7,635	2,794
Bloomington	11,595	8,838
Bluffton	5,391	4,987
Brazil	9,293	9,340
Clinton	10,962	6,229
Columbus	8,990	8,813
Connersville	9,901	7,738
Crawfordsville	10,139	9,371
E. Chicago	35,967	19,098
Elkhart	24,277	19,282
Elwood	10,790	11,028
Evansville	85,264	69,647
Fort Wayne	86,549	63,933
Frankfort	11,585	8,634
Gary	55,378	16,802
Goshen	9,525	8,514
Greenburg	5,345	5,420
Hammond	36,004	20,925
Hartford	6,183	6,187
Huntington	14,000	10,272
Indianapolis	314,194	233,650
Jeffersonville	10,098	10,412
Kokomo	30,067	17,010
Lafayette	22,486	20,081
Laporte	15,158	10,525
Lebanon	6,257	5,474
Linton	5,856	5,906
Logansport	21,626	19,050
Madison	6,711	6,934
Marion	23,747	19,359
Michigan City	19,457	19,027
Mishawaka	15,195	11,886
Mt. Vernon	5,284	5,563
Muncie	36,524	24,005
New Albany	22,992	20,629
New Castle	14,458	9,468
Peru	12,410	10,910
Portland	5,958	5,130
Princeton	7,132	6,448
Richmond	26,765	22,324
Rushville	5,498	4,925
Seymour	7,348	6,305
Shelbyville	9,701	9,500
South Bend	70,983	53,684
Terre Haute	66,083	58,157
Valparaiso	6,518	6,987
Vincennes	17,160	14,895
Wabash	9,872	8,687
Warsaw	5,478	4,430
Washington	8,743	7,854
Whiting	10,145	6,587

IOWA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Albia	5,067	4,969
Ames	6,270	4,223
Atlantic	5,329	4,560
Boone	12,451	10,347
Burlington	24,057	24,324
Cedar Falls	6,316	5,012
Cedar Rapids	45,566	32,811
Centerville	8,486	6,936
Chariton	5,175	3,794
Charles City	7,350	5,892
Clinton	24,151	25,577
Council Bluffs	36,162	29,292
Creston	8,034	6,924
Davenport	56,727	43,028
Des Moines	126,468	86,368
Dubuque	39,141	38,494
Fairfield	5,948	4,970
Fort Dodge	19,347	15,543
Fort Madison	12,066	8,900

IOWA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Grinnell	5,362	5,036
Iowa City	11,267	10,091
Keokuk	14,423	14,008
Marshalltown	15,731	13,374
Mason City	20,065	11,230
Muscatine	16,068	16,178
Newton	6,627	4,616
Oelwein	7,455	6,028
Oskaloosa	9,427	9,466
Ottumwa	23,003	22,012
Perry	5,642	4,630
Red Oak	5,578	4,830
Shenandoah	5,255	4,976
Sioux City	71,227	47,828
Waterloo	36,230	26,693
Webster City	5,657	5,208

KANSAS.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Arkansas City	11,253	7,508
Atchison	12,630	16,429
Chanute	10,286	9,272
Coffeyville	13,452	12,687
Concordia	4,705	4,415
Dodge City	5,061	3,214
Eldorado	10,995	3,129
Emporia	11,273	9,058
Fort Scott	10,693	10,463
Galena	4,712	6,096
Hutchinson	23,298	16,364
Independence	11,520	10,480
Iola	8,513	9,032
Junction	7,533	5,598
Kansas City	101,177	82,331
Lawrence	12,456	12,374
Leavenworth	16,912	19,363
Manhattan	7,989	5,722
Newton	9,781	7,862
Ottawa	9,018	7,650
Parsons	16,028	12,463
Pittsburg	18,052	14,755
Pratt	5,183	3,302
Rosedale	7,674	5,960
Salina	15,085	9,688
Topeka	50,022	43,684
Wellington	7,048	7,034
Wichita	72,217	52,450
Winfield	7,933	6,700

KENTUCKY.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Ashland	14,729	8,688
Bellevue	7,379	6,683
Bowling Green	9,638	9,173
Covington	57,121	53,270
Danville	5,099	5,420
Dayton	7,646	6,979
Fort Thomas	5,028	.....
Frankfort	9,805	10,465
Henderson	12,169	11,452
Hopkinsville	9,696	9,419
Lexington	41,534	35,099
Louisville	234,891	223,928
Mayfield	6,583	5,916
Maysville	6,107	6,141
Middlesboro	8,041	7,305
Newport	20,317	30,309
Owensboro	17,424	16,011
Paducah	24,735	22,760
Paris	6,310	5,859
Richmond	5,622	5,340
Winchester	8,333	7,156

LOUISIANA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Alexandria	17,510	11,213
Baton Rouge	21,782	14,897
Bogalusa	8,245	.....
Crowley	6,108	5,099
Gretna	7,197	.....
Houma	5,160	5,024
Lafayette	7,855	6,392
Lake Charles	13,088	11,449
Minden	6,105	3,002
Monroe	12,675	10,209
Morgan City	5,429	5,477
New Iberia	6,278	7,499
New Orleans	387,219	339,075
Shreveport	43,874	28,015

MAINE.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Auburn	16,985	15,064
Augusta	14,114	13,211
Bangor	25,978	24,803
Bath	14,731	9,396
Belfast	5,083	4,618
Biddeford	18,008	17,079
Brewer	6,064	5,667
Brunswick	5,784	5,341
Calais	6,084	6,116
Caribou	6,018	5,377
Gardiner	5,475	5,311

MAINE—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Houlton	6,191	5,845
Lewiston	31,791	26,247
Old Town	6,956	6,317
Portland	69,272	58,571
Rockland	8,109	8,174
Rumford	7,016	5,427
Saco	6,817	6,583
Sanford	10,691	9,049
Skowhegan	5,981	5,341
S. Portland	9,254	7,471
Waterville	13,351	11,458
Westbrook	9,453	8,281

MARYLAND.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Annapolis	11,214	8,609
Baltimore	733,826	558,485
Cambridge	7,467	6,407
Cumberland	29,837	21,839
Frederick	11,066	10,411
Frostburg	6,017	6,028
Hagerstown	28,064	16,507
Salisbury	7,553	6,690

MASSACHUSETTS.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Abington	5,787	5,455
Adams	12,967	13,026
Agawam	5,023	3,501
Amesbury	10,036	9,894
Amherst	5,550	5,112
Andover	8,268	7,301
Arlington	18,768	11,187
Athol	9,792	8,536
Attleboro	19,731	16,215
Belmont	10,749	5,542
Beverly	22,561	18,650
Boston	748,060	670,585
Braintree	10,580	8,066
Bridgewater	8,438	7,688
Brockton	66,254	56,878
Brookline	37,748	27,792
Cambridge	109,694	104,839
Canton	5,945	4,797
Chelmsford	5,682	5,010
Chelsea	43,184	32,452
Chicopee	36,214	25,401
Clinton	12,779	13,075
Concord	6,461	6,421
Danvers	11,108	9,407
Dedham	10,792	9,284
Dracut	5,280	3,461
Easthampton	11,261	8,524
Easton	5,041	5,139
Everett	40,120	33,484
Fairhaven	7,291	5,122
Fall River	120,485	119,295
Fitchburg	41,029	37,826
Framingham	17,033	12,948
Franklin	6,497	5,641
Gardner	16,971	14,699
Gloucester	22,947	24,398
Grafton	6,887	5,705
Gt. Barrington	6,315	5,926
Greenfield	15,462	10,427
Haverhill	53,884	44,115
Hingham	5,604	4,965
Holyoke	60,203	57,730
Hudson	7,607	6,743
Hyde Park	(Boston)	15,507
Ipswich	6,201	5,777
Lawrence	94,270	85,892
Leominster	19,745	17,580
Lexington	6,350	4,918
Lowell	112,759	106,294
Ludlow	7,470	4,918
Lynn	99,148	89,336
Malden	49,103	44,404
Mansfield	6,255	5,183
Marblehead	7,324	7,338
Marlboro	15,028	14,579
Maynard	7,086	6,390
Medford	39,038	23,150
Melrose	18,204	15,715
Methuen	15,189	11,448
Middleboro	8,453	8,214
Milford	13,471	13,055
Millbury	5,652	4,740
Milton	9,382	7,924
Montague	7,675	6,866
Natick	10,907	9,866
Needham	7,012	5,026
New Bedford	121,217	96,652
Newburyport	15,618	14,949
Newton	46,054	39,806
No. Adams	22,282	22,019
No. Andover	6,265	5,529
No. Attleboro	9,238	9,562
Northampton	21,951	19,431
Northbridge	10,174	8,807
Norwood	12,627	8,014

MASSACHUSETTS—*Con.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Orange	5,393	5,282
Palmer	9,896	8,610
Peabody	19,552	15,724
Pittsfield	41,763	32,121
Plymouth	13,045	12,141
Quincy	47,876	32,642
Reading	7,439	5,818
Revere	28,823	18,219
Rockland	7,544	6,928
Salem	42,529	43,697
Saugus	10,874	8,047
Somerville	93,091	77,236
Southbridge	14,245	12,592
South Hadley	5,527	4,894
Spencer	5,930	6,740
Springfield	129,614	88,926
Stoneham	7,873	7,090
Stoughton	6,865	6,316
Swampscott	8,101	6,204
Taunton	37,137	34,259
Uxbridge	5,384	4,671
Wakefield	13,025	11,404
Walpole	5,446	4,892
Waltham	30,915	27,834
Ware	8,525	8,774
Watertown	21,457	12,875
Webster	13,258	11,509
Wellesley	6,224	5,413
W. Springfield	13,443	9,224
Westboro	5,789	5,446
Westfield	18,604	16,044
Weymouth	15,057	12,895
Whitman	7,147	7,292
Winchendon	5,904	5,678
Winchester	10,485	9,309
Winthrop	15,455	10,132
Woburn	16,574	16,308
Worcester	179,754	145,986

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	11,878	10,763
Albion	8,354	5,833
Alma	7,542	2,757
Alpena	11,101	12,706
Ann Arbor	19,516	14,817
Battle Creek	36,164	25,267
Bay City	47,554	45,166
Benton Harbor	12,233	9,185
Bessemer	5,482	4,583
Cadillac	9,750	8,375
Charlotte	5,126	4,886
Cheboygan	5,642	6,859
Coldwater	6,114	5,945
Detroit	993,678	465,766
Dowagiac	5,440	5,088
Escanaba	13,103	13,194
Flint	91,599	38,550
Grand Haven	7,205	5,856
Grand Rapids	137,634	112,571
Hamtramck	48,615	3,559
Hancock	7,527	8,981
Hastings	5,132	4,383
Highland Park	46,499	4,120
Hillsdale	5,476	5,001
Holland	12,183	10,490
Ionia	6,935	5,030
Iron Mountain	8,251	9,216
Ironwood	15,739	12,821
Ishpeming	10,500	12,448
Jackson	48,374	31,433
Kalamazoo	48,487	39,437
Lansing	57,327	31,229
Laurium	6,696	8,537
Ludington	8,810	9,132
Manistee	9,694	12,381
Manistique	6,380	4,722
Marquette	12,778	11,503
Menominee	8,907	10,507
Midland	5,483	2,527
Monroe	11,573	6,893
Munising	5,037	2,952
Mt. Clemens	9,488	7,707
Muskegon	36,570	24,062
Muskegon Hts	9,514	1,690
Negaunee	7,419	8,460
Niles	7,311	5,156
Owasso	12,575	9,639
Petoskey	5,064	4,778
Pontiac	34,273	14,532
Port Huron	25,944	18,863
River Rouge	9,822	4,163
Saginaw	61,903	50,510
St. Joseph	7,251	5,936
S. S. Marie	12,096	12,615
Sturgis	5,995	3,635
Three Rivers	5,209	5,072
Traverse City	10,925	12,115
Wyandotte	13,851	8,287
Ypsilanti	7,413	6,230

MINNESOTA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Albert Lea	8,056	6,192
Austin	10,118	6,960
Bemidji	7,086	5,099
Brainerd	9,591	8,526
Chisholm	9,039	7,684
Cloquet	5,127	7,031
Crookston	6,825	7,559
Duluth	98,917	78,466
Eveleth	7,205	7,036
Faribault	11,089	9,001
Fergus Falls	7,581	6,887
Hibbing	15,089	8,832
Little Falls	5,500	6,078
Mankato	12,469	10,365
Minneapolis	380,582	301,408
Moorhead	5,720	4,840
New Ulm	6,745	5,648
Owatonna	7,252	5,658
Red Wing	8,637	9,048
Rochester	13,722	7,844
St. Cloud	15,873	10,600
St. Paul	234,698	214,744
So. St. Paul	6,860	4,510
Stillwater	7,735	10,198
Virginia	14,022	10,473
Willmar	5,892	4,135
Winona	19,143	18,583

MISSISSIPPI.

Biloxi	10,937	8,049
Clarksdale	7,552	4,079
Columbus	10,501	8,988
Corinth	5,498	5,020
Greenville	11,560	9,610
Greenwood	7,793	5,836
Gulfport	8,157	6,386
Hattiesburg	13,270	11,733
Jackson	22,817	21,262
Laurel	13,037	8,465
McComb	7,775	6,237
Meridian	23,399	23,285
Natchez	12,608	11,791
Pascagoula	6,082	3,379
Tupelo	5,055	3,381
Vicksburg	18,072	20,814
Yazoo	5,244	6,796

MISSOURI.

Brookfield	6,304	5,749
C. Girardeau	10,252	8,475
Carthage	10,068	9,483
Chillicothe	6,772	6,265
Clinton	5,098	4,992
Columbia	10,392	9,662
De Soto	5,003	4,721
Flat River (Unincorp.)		5,112
Fulton	5,595	5,223
Hannibal	19,306	18,341
Independence	11,686	9,859
Jefferson City	14,490	11,850
Joplin	29,902	32,073
Kansas City	324,410	248,381
Kirksville	7,213	6,347
Maplewood	7,431	4,976
Marshall	5,200	4,869
Mexico	6,013	5,939
Moberly	12,808	10,923
Nevada	7,139	7,176
Poplar Bluff	8,042	6,916
St. Charles	8,503	9,437
St. Joseph	77,939	77,939
St. Louis	772,897	687,029
Sedalia	21,144	17,822
Springfield	39,631	35,201
Trenton	6,951	5,656
University	6,792	2,417
Webb City	7,807	11,817
Webster Gr'ves	9,474	7,080

MONTANA.

Anaconda	11,668	10,134
Billings	15,100	10,031
Bozeman	6,183	5,107
Butte	41,611	39,165
Great Falls	24,121	13,948
Havre	5,429	3,624
Helena	12,037	12,515
Kalispell	5,147	5,549
Lewiston	6,120	2,992
Livingston	6,311	5,359
Miles City	7,937	4,697
Missoula	12,668	12,869

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice	9,664	9,356
Columbus	5,410	5,014
Fairbury	5,454	5,294
Fremont	9,605	8,718
Grand Island	13,947	10,326

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Hastings	11,647	9,338
Kearney	7,702	6,202
Lincoln	54,948	43,973
Nebraska City	6,279	5,488
Norfolk	8,634	6,025
North Platte	10,466	4,793
Omaha	191,601	124,096
Scotts Bluff	6,912	1,746
So. Omaha	(Omaha)	26,259
York	5,388	6,235

NEVADA.

Reno	12,016	10,867

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin	16,104	11,780
Claremont	9,524	7,529
Concord	22,167	21,497
Derry	5,382	5,123
Dover	13,029	13,247
Franklin	6,318	6,132
Keene	11,210	10,068
Laconia	10,897	10,183
Lebanon	6,162	5,718
Manchester	78,384	70,063
Nashua	28,379	26,005
Portsmouth	13,569	11,269
Rochester	9,673	8,868
Somersworth	6,688	6,704

NEW JERSEY.

(For population of *all* incorporated places in the State, see the 1922 Almanac.)

Asbury Park	12,400	10,150
Atlantic City	50,707	46,150
Bayonne	76,754	55,545
Belleville (t'n)	15,660	.....
Bloomfield (t)	22,019	15,070
Boonton (t'n)	5,372	4,930
Bound B'k (b)	5,906	3,970
Bridgeton	14,323	14,209
Burlington	9,049	8,336
Camden	116,309	94,538
Cliffside Pk (b)	5,709	3,394
Clifton	26,470	.....
Collingsw'd (b)	8,714	4,795
Dover (town)	9,803	7,468
East Orange	50,710	34,371
E. Ruth'f'd (b)	5,463	4,275
Elizabeth	95,783	73,409
Englewood	11,627	9,924
Fort Lee (b)	5,761	4,472
Garfield	19,381	10,213
Gloucester	12,162	9,462
Guttenberg (t)	6,726	5,647
Hackensack (t)	17,667	14,050
Haddonf'd (b)	5,646	4,142
Ham'ton (t)	6,417	5,088
Harrison (t)	15,721	14,498
Hawthorne (b)	5,135	3,400
Hoboken	68,166	70,324
Irvington (t)	25,480	11,877
Jersey City	298,103	267,779
Kearny (t)	26,724	18,659
Lodi (bor)	8,175	4,138
Long Branch	13,521	13,298
Madison (b)	5,523	4,658
Millville	14,691	12,451
Montclair (t)	28,810	21,550
Morristown (t)	12,548	12,507
New Brunsw'k	32,779	23,388
Newark	414,524	347,469
N. Plainf'ld (b)	6,916	6,117
Nutley (t)	9,421	6,009
Orange	33,268	29,630
Passaic	63,841	54,773
Paterson	135,875	125,600
Pennsgrove (b)	6,060	2,118
Perth Amboy	41,707	32,121
Phillipsb'g (t)	16,923	13,906
Plainfield	27,700	20,550
Pleasantville	5,887	4,390
Princeton (b)	5,917	5,136
Rahway	11,042	9,337
Red Bank (b)	9,251	7,398
Ridgef'dPk (v)	8,575	.....
Ridgewood (v)	7,580	5,416
Roosevelt (b)	11,047	5,786
Roselle (bor)	5,737	2,725
Roselle P'k (b)	5,438	3,138
Rutherford (b)	9,497	7,045
Salem	7,435	6,614
Secaucus (t)	5,423	4,740
Somerville (b)	6,718	5,060
S. Amboy	7,897	7,007
S. Orange (v)	7,274	6,014
S. River (b)	6,596	4,772
Summit	10,174	7,500

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Trenton	119,289	96,815
Union (town)	20,651	21,023
Vineland (b)	6,799	5,282
Wallington (b)	5,715	3,448
W.Hoboken (t)	40,074	35,403
W. N. Y. (t)	29,926	13,560
W. Orange (t)	15,573	10,980
Westfield (t)	9,063	6,420
Woodbury	5,801	4,642

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque	15,157	11,020
Raton	5,544	4,539
Roswell	7,033	6,172
Santa Fe	7,236	5,072

NEW YORK.

(Cities are in *Italics*. For population of *all* incorporated places in the Empire State, see 1922 Almanac.)

Albany	113,344	100,253
Amsterdam	33,524	31,267
Auburn	36,192	34,668
Batavia	13,541	11,613
Beacon	10,996	10,629
Binghamton	66,800	48,443
Buffalo	506,775	423,715
Canandaigua	7,356	7,217
Cohoes	22,987	24,709
Corning	15,820	13,730
Cortland	13,294	11,504
Depew	5,850	3,991
Dunkirk	19,336	17,221
Elmira	45,393	37,176
Endicott	9,500	2,408
Fredonia	6,051	5,285
Freeport	8,599	4,836
Fulton	13,043	10,480
Geneva	14,648	12,446
Glen Cove	8,664	.....
Glens Falls	16,638	15,243
Gloversville	22,075	20,642
Hastings	5,526	4,552
Haverstraw	5,226	5,669
Hempstead	6,382	4,964
Herkimer	10,453	7,520
Hornell	15,025	13,617
Hudson	11,745	11,417
Hudson Falls	5,761	5,189
Ilion	10,169	6,588
Ithaca	17,004	14,802
Jamestown	38,917	31,297
Johnson City	8,587	3,775
Johnstown	10,908	10,447
Kingston	26,688	25,908
Lackawanna	17,918	14,549
Lancaster	6,059	4,364
Little Falls	13,029	12,273
Lockport	21,308	17,970
Malone	7,556	6,467
Mamaroneck	6,571	5,699
Massena	5,993	2,951
Mechanicville	8,166	6,634
Medina	6,011	5,683
Middletown	18,420	15,313
Mt. Vernon	42,726	30,919
New Rochelle	36,213	28,867
New York City	5,620,048	4,766,883
Bronx	732,016	430,980
Brooklyn	2,018,356	1,634,351
Manhattan	2,284,103	2,331,542
Queens	469,042	284,041
Richmond	116,531	85,969
Newark	6,964	6,227
Newburgh	30,366	27,805
Niagara Falls	50,760	30,445
N. Tarrytown	5,927	5,421
N. Tonawanda	15,482	11,955
Norwich	8,268	7,422
Ogdensburg	14,609	15,933
Olean	20,506	14,743
Oneida	10,541	8,317
Oneonta	11,582	9,491
Ossining	10,739	11,480
Oswego	23,626	23,368
Peekskill	15,868	15,245
Plattsburg	10,909	11,138
Port Chester	16,573	12,809
Port Jervis	10,171	9,564
Poughkeepsie	35,000	27,936
Rensselaer	10,823	10,711
Rochester	295,750	218,149
Rockville Cent	6,262	3,667
Rome	26,341	20,497
Rye	5,308	3,964
Salamanca	9,276	6,322
Saranac Lake	5,174	4,983
Saratoga Spgs.	13,181	12,693
Schenectady	88,723	72,826

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Seneca Falls	6,389	6,588
Solvay	7,352	5,139
Syracuse	171,717	137,249
Tarrytown	5,807	5,600
Tonawanda	10,068	8,290
Troy	72,013	76,813
Utica	94,156	74,419
Walden	5,493	4,004
Watertown	31,285	26,731
Watervliet	16,073	15,074
Waverly	5,270	4,855
White Plains	21,031	15,949
Whitehall	5,258	4,917
Yonkers	100,176	79,803

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville	28,504	18,762
Burlington	5,952	4,808
Charlotte	46,338	34,014
Concord	9,903	8,715
Durham	21,719	18,214
Elizabeth City	8,925	8,412
Fayetteville	8,877	7,045
Gastonia	12,871	5,759
Goldsboro	11,296	6,107
Greensboro	19,861	15,895
Greenville	5,772	4,101
Henderson	5,222	4,503
Hickory	5,076	3,716
High Point	14,302	9,525
Kinston	9,771	6,995
Lexington	5,254	4,163
Newbern	12,198	9,961
Raleigh	24,418	19,218
Reidsville	5,333	4,828
Rocky Mount	12,742	8,051
Salem (Winston-Salem)		5,533
Salisbury	13,884	7,153
Statesville	7,895	4,599
Thomasville	5,676	3,877
Washington	6,314	6,211
Wilmington	33,372	25,748
Wilson	10,612	6,717
Winston	48,395	22,700

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck	7,122	5,443
Devil's Lake	5,140	5,157
Fargo	21,961	14,331
Grand Forks	14,010	12,478
Jamestown	6,627	4,358
Minot	10,476	6,188

OHIO.

Akron	208,435	69,067
Alliance	21,603	15,083
Ashland	9,249	6,795
Ashtabula	22,082	18,266
Athens	6,418	5,463
Barberton	18,811	9,410
Bellaire	15,061	12,946
Bellefontaine	9,336	8,238
Bellevue	5,776	5,209
Bowling Green	5,788	5,222
Bucyrus	10,425	8,122
Cambridge	13,104	11,327
Canal Dover	8,101	6,621
Canton	87,091	50,217
Chillicothe	15,831	14,508
Cincinnati	401,247	363,591
Circleville	7,049	6,744
Cleveland	796,841	560,663
Cleveland Hts	15,236	2,955
Columbus	237,031	181,511
Conneaut	9,343	8,319
Coshocton	10,847	9,603
Cuyahoga Falls	10,200	4,020
Dayton	152,559	116,577
Defiance	8,876	7,327
Delaware	8,756	9,076
Delphos	5,745	5,038
Dennison	5,524	4,008
E. Cleveland	27,292	9,179
E. Liverpool	21,411	20,387
E. Palestine	5,750	3,537
E. Youngstown	11,237	4,972
Elyria	20,474	14,825
Findlay	17,021	14,858
Fostoria	9,987	9,597
Fremont	12,468	9,939
Galion	7,374	7,214
Gallipolis	6,070	5,560
Girard	6,556	3,736
Greenville	7,104	6,237
Hamilton	39,675	35,279
Ironton	14,007	13,147
Jackson	5,842	5,468
Kenmore	12,683	1,561
Kent	7,070	4,488

OHIO—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Kenton	7,690	7,185
Lakewood	41,732	15,181
Lancaster	14,706	13,093
Lima	41,326	30,508
Logan	5,493	4,850
Lorain	37,295	28,883
Mansfield	27,824	20,768
Marietta	15,140	12,923
Marion	27,891	18,232
Martin's Fy.	11,634	9,133
Massillon	17,428	13,879
Middletown	23,594	13,152
Mt. Vernon	9,237	9,087
Nelsonville	6,440	6,082
New Philadel.	10,718	8,542
Newark	26,718	25,404
Niles	13,080	8,361
Norwalk	7,379	7,858
Norwood	24,966	16,185
Painesville	7,272	5,501
Piqua	15,044	13,388
Portsmouth	33,011	23,481
Ravenna	7,219	5,310
St. Bernard	6,312	5,002
St. Mary's	5,679	5,732
Salem	10,305	8,943
Sandusky	22,897	19,989
Shelby	5,578	4,903
Sidney	8,590	6,607
Springfield	60,840	46,921
Steubenville	28,508	22,391
Struthers	5,847	3,370
Tiffin	14,375	11,894
Toledo	243,164	168,497
Troy	7,260	6,122
Urbana	7,621	7,739
Ulrichsville	6,428	4,751
Van Wert	8,100	7,157
Wapakoneta	5,295	5,349
Warren	27,050	11,081
Wash. Ct. Hse	7,962	7,277
Wellston	6,687	6,875
Wellsville	8,849	7,769
West Park	8,581	3,179
Wilmington	5,037	4,401
Wooster	8,204	6,136
Xenia	9,110	8,706
Youngstown	132,358	79,066
Zanesville	29,569	28,026

OKLAHOMA.

Ada	8,012	4,349
Ardmore	14,181	8,618
Bartlesville	14,417	6,181
Blackwell	7,174	3,266
Chickasha	10,179	10,320
Cushing	6,326	1,072
Drumright	6,460	.....
Durant	7,340	5,330
El Reno	7,737	7,872
Enid	16,576	13,799
Guthrie	11,757	11,654
Henryetta	5,889	1,671
Hugo	6,368	4,582
Lawton	8,930	7,788
McAlester	12,095	12,954
Miami	6,803	2,907
Muskogee	30,277	25,278
Norman	5,004	3,724
OklahomaCity	91,295	64,205
Okmulgee	17,430	4,176
Pawhuska	6,414	2,776
Picher	9,676	.....
Ponca City	7,051	2,521
Sapulpa	11,634	8,283
Shawnee	15,348	12,474
Tulsa	72,075	18,182
Vinita	5,010	4,082

OREGON.

Astoria	14,027	9,599
Baker City	7,729	6,742
Bend	5,415	536
Corvallis	5,752	4,552
Eugene	10,593	9,009
La Grande	6,913	4,843
Medford	5,756	8,840
Oregon City	5,686	4,287
Pendleton	7,387	4,460
Portland	258,288	207,214
Salem	17,679	14,094
The Dalles	5,807	4,880

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown	73,502	51,913
Altoona	60,331	52,127
Ambridge	12,730	5,205
Archbald	8,603	7,194
Arnold	6,120	1,818

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Ashland	6,666	6,855
Ashley	6,520	5,601
Avalon	5,277	4,317
Bangor	5,402	5,369
Beaver Falls	12,802	12,191
Bellevue	8,198	6,323
Berwick	12,181	5,357
Bethlehem	50,358	12,837
Blakely	6,564	5,345
Bloomsburg	7,819	7,413
Braddock	20,879	19,357
Bradford	15,525	14,544
Bristol	10,273	9,256
Butler	23,778	20,728
Canonsburg	10,632	3,891
Carbondale	18,640	17,040
Carlisle	10,916	10,303
Carnegie	11,516	10,009
Carrick	10,504	6,117
Chambersburg (boro)	13,171	11,800
Charleroi	11,516	9,615
Cheltenham	11,015	8,434
Chester	58,030	38,537
Clairton	6,264	3,326
Clearfield	8,529	6,851
Coaldale	6,336	5,154
Coatesville	14,515	11,084
Columbia	10,836	11,454
Connellsville	13,804	12,845
Conshohocken	8,481	7,480
Coraopolis	6,162	5,252
Corry	7,228	5,991
Crafton	5,954	4,583
Danville	6,952	7,517
Darby	7,922	6,305
Dickson City	11,049	9,331
Donora	14,131	8,174
Dormont	6,455	1,115
Dorranceton	6,334	4,046
Dubois	13,681	12,623
Dunmore	20,250	17,615
Duquesne	19,011	15,727
Duryea	7,776	7,487
E. Conemaugh	5,256	5,046
E. Pittsburgh	6,527	5,615
Easton	33,813	28,523
Edwardsville	9,027	8,407
Elw'd City (b)	8,958	3,902
Erie	93,372	66,525
Etna	6,341	5,830
Farrell	15,586	10,190
Ford City	5,605	4,850
Forest City	6,004	5,749
Frackville	5,590	3,118
Franklin	9,970	9,767
Freeland	6,666	6,197
Glassport	6,059	5,540
Greater Punxsutawney	10,311	9,058
Greensburg	15,033	13,012
Greenville	8,101	5,909
Hanover	8,664	7,057
Harrisburg	75,917	64,186
Haverford T'p	6,631	3,989
Hazelton	32,277	25,452
Homestead	20,452	18,713
Huntingdon	7,051	6,861
Indiana	7,043	5,749
Jeannette	10,627	8,077
Jersey Shore	6,103	5,381
Johnsonburg	5,400	4,334
Johnstown	67,327	55,482
Juniata	7,660	5,285
Kane	7,283	6,626
Kingston	9,952	6,449
Kittanning	7,153	4,311
Knoxville	7,201	5,651
Lancaster	53,150	47,227
Lansford	9,625	8,321
Larksville	9,438	9,288
Latrobe	9,484	8,777
Lebanon	24,643	19,240
Lehighton	6,102	5,316
Lewiston	9,849	8,166
Lock Haven	8,557	7,772
Luzerne	5,998	5,426
Marcus Hook	5,324	1,573
McKees Rocks	16,713	14,703
McKeesport	46,781	42,694
Mahanoy City	15,599	15,939
Meadville	14,568	12,780
Middlet'n (b)	5,920	5,374
Midland	5,452	1,244
Millvale	8,031	7,861
Milton	8,638	7,460
Minersville	7,845	7,240
Monessen	18,179	11,775
Monongahela	8,688	7,598

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Mt. Carmel	17,469	17,532
Mt. Oliver	5,575	4,241
Mt. Pleasant	5,862	5,812
Munhall	6,418	5,185
Nanticoke	22,614	18,877
Nantyglo	5,028	.....
New Brighton	9,361	8,329
New Castle	44,938	36,280
N'wKensingt'n	11,987	7,707
Norristown	32,319	27,875
No. Braddock	14,928	11,824
Northampton	9,349	8,729
Oil City	21,274	15,657
Old Forge	12,237	11,324
Olyphant	10,236	8,505
Palmerton	7,168	.....
Parsons	5,628	4,338
Philadelphia	1,823,779	1,549,008
Phoenixville	10,484	10,743
Pitcairn	5,738	4,975
Pittsburgh	588,343	533,905
Pittston	18,497	16,267
Plymouth	16,500	16,996
Pottstown	17,431	15,599
Pottsville	21,785	20,236
Punxsutawney	10,311	9,058
Rankin	7,301	6,042
Reading	107,784	96,071
Renovo	5,877	4,621
Ridgway	6,037	5,408
Rochester	6,957	5,903
St. Clair	6,585	5,640
St. Mary's	6,967	6,346
Sayre	8,078	6,426
Schuylkill H'n.	5,437	4,747
Scottdale	5,768	5,456
Scranton	137,783	129,867
Shamokin	21,204	19,588
Sharon	21,747	15,270
Sharpsburg	8,921	8,153
Shenandoah	24,726	25,774
S. Bethlehem	(Beth.)	19,973
S. Sharon	(Shar.)	10,190
Steelton	13,428	14,246
Stroudsburg	5,278	4,379
Summithill	5,499	4,209
Sunbury	15,721	13,770
Swissvale	10,908	7,381
Swoyersville	6,876	5,396
Tamaqua	12,363	9,462
Tarentum	8,925	7,414
Taylor	9,876	9,060
Throop	6,672	5,133
Titusville	8,432	8,533
Turtle Creek	8,138	4,995
Tyrone	9,084	7,176
Uniontown	15,692	13,344
Vandergrift	9,531	3,876
Warren	14,272	11,080
Washington	21,480	18,787
Waynesboro	9,720	7,199
W. Chester	11,717	11,767
W. Hazleton	5,854	4,715
W. Pittston	6,968	6,848
Wilkes-Barre	73,833	67,105
Wilkinsburg	24,403	18,924
Williamsport	36,198	31,860
Wilmerding	6,441	6,133
Windber	9,462	8,013
Winton	7,583	5,280
Woodlawn	12,495	1,396
York	47,512	44,750

RHODE ISLAND.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Bristol	11,375	8,565
Burrillville	8,606	7,878
Central Falls	24,174	22,754
Coventry	5,670	5,848
Cranston	29,407	21,107
Cumberland	10,077	10,107
E. Providence	21,793	15,808
Johnston	6,855	5,935
Lincoln	9,543	9,825
Newport	30,255	27,149
N. Providence	7,697	5,407
Pawtucket	64,248	51,622
Providence	237,595	224,326
S. Kingstown	5,181	5,176
Warren	7,841	6,585
Warwick	13,481	26,629
W. Warwick	15,461	.....
Westerly	9,952	8,696
Woonsocket	43,496	38,125

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Anderson	10,570	9,654
Charleston	67,957	58,833
Chester	5,557	4,754

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Con.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Columbia	37,524	26,319
Florence	10,968	7,057
Gaffney	5,065	4,767
Greenville	23,127	15,741
Greenwood	8,703	6,614
Newberry	5,894	5,028
Orangeburg	7,290	5,906
Rockhill	8,809	7,216
Spartanburg	22,638	17,517
Sumter	9,508	8,109
Union	6,141	5,623

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Aberdeen	14,537	10,753
Huron	8,302	5,791
Lead	5,013	8,392
Mitchell	8,478	6,515
Rapid City	5,777	3,854
Sioux Falls	25,202	14,094
Watertown	9,400	7,010
Yankton	5,024	3,787

TENNESSEE.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Bristol	8,047	7,148
Chattanooga	57,895	44,604
Clarksville	8,110	8,548
Cleveland	6,522	5,549
Columbia	5,526	5,754
Dyersburg	6,444	4,149
Jackson	18,860	15,779
Johnson City	12,442	8,502
Kingsport	5,692	.....
Knoxville	77,818	36,346
Memphis	162,351	131,105
Morristown	5,875	4,007
Murfreesboro	5,367	4,679
Nashville	118,342	110,364

TEXAS.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Abilene	10,274	9,204
Amarillo	15,494	9,957
Austin	34,876	29,860
Beaumont	40,422	20,640
Belton	5,098	4,164
Bonham	6,008	4,844
Brenham	5,066	4,718
Brownsville	11,791	10,517
Brownwood	8,223	6,967
Bryan	6,307	4,132
Burkburnett	5,300	.....
Cleburne	12,820	10,364
Childress	5,003	3,818
Cisco	7,422	2,410
Corpus Christi	10,522	8,222
Corsicana	11,356	9,749
Dallas	158,976	92,104
Del Rio	10,589	.....
Denison	17,065	13,632
Denton	7,626	4,732
Eagle Pass	5,765	3,536
Eastland	9,368	855
El Paso	77,560	39,279
Ennis	7,224	5,669
Fort Worth	106,482	73,312
Gainesville	8,648	7,624
Galveston	44,255	36,981
Greenville	12,384	8,850
Hillsboro	6,952	6,115
Houston	138,276	78,800
Houston Hts.	(Houston)	6,984
Laredo	22,710	14,855
Longview	5,713	5,155
Marshall	14,271	11,452
McAllen	5,331	.....
McKinney	6,677	4,714
Mineral Wells	7,890	3,950
Navasota	5,060	3,284
Orange	9,212	5,527
Palestine	11,039	10,482
Paris	15,040	11,269
Port Arthur	22,251	7,663
Ranger	16,205	.....
San Angelo	10,050	10,321
San Antonio	161,379	96,614
San Benito	5,070	.....
Sherman	15,031	12,412
Sulphur Spgs.	5,558	5,151
Taylor	5,965	5,314
Temple	11,033	10,993
Terrell	8 349	7,050
Texarkana	11,480	9,790
Tyler	12,085	10,400
Vernon	5,142	3,195
Victoria	5,957	3,673
Waco	38,500	26,425
Waxahachie	7,958	6,205
Weatherford	6,203	5,074
Wichita Falls	40,079	8,200
Yoakum	6,184	4,657

UTAH.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Brigham	5,282	3,685
Logan	9,439	7,522
Ogden	32,804	25,580
Provo	10,303	8,925
Salt Lake City	118,110	92,777

VERMONT.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Barre	10,008	10,734
Bennington (t)	9,982	8,698
Bennington (v)	7,230	6,211
Brattleboro (t)	8,332	7,541
Brattleboro (v)	7,324	6,517
Burlington	22,779	20,486
Colchester	6,627	6,450
Montpelier	7,125	7,856
Rockingham	6,231	6,207
Rutland	14,954	13,546
St. Albans	7,588	6,381
St. Johnsb'y (t)	8,708	8,098
St. Johnsb'y (v)	7,163	6,693
Springfield	5,283	3,250

VIRGINIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Alexandria	18,060	15,329
Bristol	6,729	6,247
Charlottesville	10,688	6,765
Clifton Forge	6,164	5,748
Covington	5,623	4,234
Danville	21,539	19,020
Fredericksburg	5,882	5,874
Hampton	6,138	5,505
Harrisonburg	5,875	4,879
Lynchburg	30,070	29,494
Newport News	35,596	20,205
Norfolk	115,777	67,452
Petersburg	31,012	24,127
Portsmouth	54,387	33,190
Pulaski	5,282	4,807
Richmond	171,667	127,628
Roanoke	50,842	34,874
S. Norfolk	7,724	.....
Staunton	10,623	10,604
Suffolk	9,123	7,008
Winchester	6,883	5,864

WASHINGTON.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Aberdeen	15,337	13,660
Anacortes	5,284	4,168
Bellingham	25,585	24,298
Bremerton	8,918	2,993
Centralia	7,549	7,311
Everett	27,644	24,814
Hoquiam	10,058	8,171
Olympia	7,795	6,996
Port Angeles	5,351	2,286
Puyallup	6,323	4,544
Seattle	315,312	237,194
Spokane	104,437	104,402
Tacoma	96,965	83,743
Vancouver	12,637	9,300
Walla Walla	15,503	19,364
Wenatchee	6,324	4,050
Yakima	18,539	14,082

WEST VIRGINIA.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Bluefield	15,282	11,188
Charleston	39,608	22,996
Clarksburg	27,869	9,201
Elkins	6,788	5,260
Fairmont	17,851	9,711
Grafton	8,517	7,563
Huntington	50,177	31,161
Keyser	6,003	3,705
Martinsburg	12,515	10,698
Morgantown	12,127	9,150
Moundsville	10,669	8,918
Parkersburg	20,050	17,842
Princeton	6,224	3,027
Wheeling	56,208	41,641
Williamson	6,819	3,561

WISCONSIN.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Antigo	8,451	7,196
Appleton	19,561	15,773
Ashland	11,334	11,594
Baraboo	5,538	6,324
Beaver Dam	7,992	6,758
Beloit	21,284	15,125
Chippewa Falls	9,130	8,893

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

Place.	1920.	1910.
Cudahy	6,725	3,691
De Pere	5,165	4,477
Eau Claire	20,906	18,310
Fond du Lac	23,427	18,797
Green Bay	31,017	25,236
Janesville	18,293	13,894
Kaukauna	5,951	4,717
Kenosha	40,472	21,371
La Crosse	30,421	30,417
Madison	38,378	25,531
Manitowac	17,563	13,027
Marinette	13,610	14,610
Marshfield	7,394	5,783
Menasha	7,214	6,081
Menominee	5,104	5,036
Merrill	8,068	8,689
Milwaukee	457,147	373,857
Neenah	7,171	5,734
Oconto	4,920	5,629
Oshkosh	33,162	33,062
Portage	5,582	5,540
Racine	58,593	38,002
Rhinelander	6,654	5,637
Sheboygan	30,955	26,398
S. Milwaukee	7,598	6,092
Stevens Point	11,370	8,692
Stoughton	5,101	4,761
Superior	39,671	40,384
Two Rivers	7,305	4,850
Watertown	9,299	8,829
Waukesha	12,558	8,740
Wausau	18,661	16,560
Wauwatosa	5,818	3,346
West Allis	13,745	6,645
Wisconsin R's.	7,243	6,521

WYOMING.

Place.	1920.	1910.
Casper	11,447	2,639
Cheyenne	13,829	11,320
Laramie	6,301	8,237
Rock Springs	6,456	5,778
Sheridan	9,175	8,408

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1920.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Total No.	Per Mil. Pop.	State.	Total No.	Per Mil. Pop.	State.	Total No.	Per Mil. Pop.	State.	Total No.	Per Mil. Pop.
Ala	1,026	437	Iowa	1,159	482	Nev	41	530	S. D	211	331
Ariz	101	302	Kan	1,095	619	N. H	382	862	Tenn	1,429	611
Ark	919	524	Ky	1,640	679	N. J	1,075	341	Tex	1,754	376
Cal	1,504	439	La	725	403	N. M	552	1,532	Utah	165	367
Col	706	751	Me	583	759	N. Y	4,205	405	Vt	195	553
Conn	719	521	Md	763	526	N. C	1,230	481	Va	1,161	503
Del	139	623	Mass	2,589	672	N. D	145	224	Wash	498	367
D. of C	358	818	Mich	1,679	430	Ohio	3,873	672	W. Va	647	442
Fla	463	478	Minn	870	364	Okla	860	424	Wis	1,313	499
Ga	1,336	461	Miss	840	469	Ore	354	452	Wyo	30	154
Idaho	131	303	Mo	2,226	654	Pa	4,094	469			
Ill	3,246	501	Mont	180	328	R. I	231	382	U. S. 1920	52,567	497
Ind	2,223	759	Neb	405	312	S. C	597	355	U. S. 1910	57,272	623

Of the blind, 30,160 were males, 22,407 were females; 45,737 were white; 6,302 Negroes; 488 Indians; 40 were Chinese or Japanese.

The above table contains data only as to the *enumerated* blind. The Census Bureau estimates the *actual number* of blind at 70,000 to 71,000 in 1910, and at 74,600 to 76,000 in 1920. This would raise the number per million population to 761 in 1910 and to 705 in 1921.

There were 169 deaf mute blind in the United States in 1920.

Age at which vision was lost—born blind, 3,978; birth to 2 yrs., 2,995; 2 to 19 yrs., 7,643; 20 to 44 yrs., 8,520; 45 to 64 yrs., 8,821; 64 yrs. and over, 7,853.

The chief causes of blindness are: Cataract, glaucoma, atrophy of the optic nerve, opthalmia, neonatorum, and trachoma.

Seventeen of 3,978 persons born blind (0.43 per cent.) reported that both parents were blind and 161 others (4 per cent.) reported one parent blind; 200 of those born blind (5 per cent.) reported their parents were first cousins.

DEAF MUTES.

Deaf mutes in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, numbered 44,885, or 425 per million of general population.

Wyoming, with 36, has fewer in proportion to population (185 per 1,000,000) than any other State, and Delaware, with 46, ranks next lowest.

The highest is the District of Columbia, with 802 per 1,000,000, and the next highest is Wisconsin, with 641 per 1,000,000.

New York State, with 4,022, has 387 per 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Of the 35,026 deaf mutes from whom detailed information was obtained, 19,166 were males and 15,860 were females; 18,317 were white males and 15,110 were white females; 16,825 were native born white males and 13,980 were native born white females; 1,492 were foreign born white males and 1,130 were foreign born white females; 786 were male Negroes and 701 were female Negroes; 63 males and 49 females were Indians, Chinese, Japanese or other colored persons.

Deafness was congenital (from birth) in the cases of 13,513 of the deaf mutes, and the affliction was acquired by 21,513 at less than 10 years of age (and by 16,458 of the 21,513 at less than 5 years of age).

Out of the 35,026 deaf mutes from whom detailed information was obtained, 700 (1.9 per cent.) reported both parents deaf, and 443 others reported one parent deaf. Of the 13,513 deaf mutes who were born without the faculty of hearing, 471 (3.5 per cent.) reported both parents deaf, and 244 others (1.8 per cent.) reported one parent deaf.

Of 31,230 deaf mutes 10 years of age and over, 10,196 males and 2,482 females were gainfully employed.

There were 169 blind deaf mutes in the United States in 1920.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Jan. 15.	Hogs.	Beef Cattle.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Wool.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Onions	Beans.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Alfalfa Seed.	Cotton Seed.	Bran.	Cotton Seed Meal.
1916	6.32	5.85	7.67	5.52	7.29	23.3	57.79	128	1.13	3.47	10.27	3.05	8.84	36.85	25.93	37.03
1917	9.16	6.86	9.15	7.33	9.59	31.8	63.92	129	2.08	5.71	9.60	2.44	7.97	52.53	32.76	42.95
1918	15.26	8.33	11.16	10.55	13.83	58.1	76.54	130	1.79	7.00	14.48	3.57	10.14	67.51	41.32	55.93
1919	15.69	9.65	12.39	9.68	12.71	55.2	86.10	120	1.34	4.98	21.55	4.34	10.07	64.93	49.78	62.81
1920	13.36	8.99	12.89	9.34	12.91	53.3	94.42	118	2.81	4.70	28.06	5.35	16.60	69.88	50.23	79.39
1921	8.72	6.32	9.34	5.30	8.44	19.6	66.82	96	1.35	2.95	10.82	3.04	9.95	18.96	39.74	42.92
1922	6.89	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	2.64	2.86	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.24	28.08	45.08
1923	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	1.60	4.24	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	32.53	52.79
1924	6.59	5.38	8.36	6.71	10.19	36.6	55.57	73	1.81	3.49	12.51	3.37	10.43	44.37	34.67	52.33
1925	9.31	5.63	8.50	7.86	12.69	42.8	54.81	73	1.64	4.08	16.17	3.04	10.52	37.50	37.38	48.49

The figures represent cents per pound, or dollars per 100 pounds, in the cases of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs; cents per pound as to wool; dollars per head for cows and horses; dollars per bushel as to onions, beans and all seeds but cotton; dollars per ton as to bran and cottonseed meal; cottonseed prices are dollars per ton.

Jan. 15.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Flaxseed.	Apples.	Hay.	Cotton	Butter.	Eggs.	Chickens.
1916	108.4	64.4	41.8	58.3	86.8	81.1	79.3	72.7	198.4	86.1	10.31	11.4	28.0	28.7	11.6
1917	157.6	92.9	53.3	89.9	121.0	115.9	159.8	92.9	252.2	104.3	11.10	17.0	33.8	36.8	14.3
1918	201.6	136.8	76.3	129.2	172.6	162.3	122.0	123.1	318.8	132.9	18.48	29.3	43.4	47.8	18.4
1919	206.2	141.4	67.6	89.0	145.6	160.5	115.2	137.8	318.9	148.9	19.86	26.8	52.2	52.8	21.6
1920	233.8	143.6	80.4	133.6	153.4	152.8	198.1	151.1	445.0	215.9	21.16	36.0	59.6	60.8	23.4
1921	149.2	64.6	43.7	60.8	128.1	122.0	100.6	126.3	160.0	130.8	15.70	11.6	47.0	55.4	21.3
1922	95.2	44.6	31.9	44.0	70.0	84.4	112.0	102.3	162.1	183.5	11.34	15.9	37.4	38.4	18.6
1923	104.6	70.2	41.5	56.8	71.7	88.5	62.0	92.5	229.9	131.5	11.98	25.2	43.0	38.8	17.4
1924	96.7	73.6	43.4	56.5	63.5	92.7	86.4	112.5	218.8	121.3	13.59	32.5	44.9	35.4	17.5
1925	162.1	112.0	54.0	82.4	126.2	107.0	70.2	145.5	271.8	144.9	12.70	22.7	41.3	48.6	18.5

The figures represent cents a bushel for grains, potatoes and apples; dollars a ton for flaxseed and hay; cents a pound for cotton, butter, chickens; cents a dozen for eggs.

UNITED STATES FARM WAGE AVERAGES BY YEARS.

Year	By the Month.		Day Labor, Harvest.		Day Labor, Not Harvest.		Year	By the Month.		Day Labor, Harvest.		Day Labor, Not Harvest.	
	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board		With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.
1913	$21.38	$30.31	$1.57	$1.94	$1.16	$1.50	1919	$39.82	$56.29	$3.15	$3.83	$2.45	$3.12
1914	21.05	29.88	1.55	1.91	1.13	1.45	1920	46.89	64.95	3.60	4.36	2.86	3.59
1915	21.26	30.15	1.56	1.92	1.13	1.47	1921	30.14	43.32	2.24	2.79	1.68	2.18
1916	23.25	32.83	1.69	2.07	1.26	1.62	1922	29.17	41.79	2.20	2.72	1.65	2.15
1917	28.87	40.43	2.08	2.54	1.56	2.02	1923	33.18	46.91	2.45	3.03	1.93	2.47
1918	34.92	47.07	2.65	3.22	2.07	2.63	1924	33.34	47.22	No	data	1.88	2.44

COTTON PRICES (AVERAGE FOR MIDDLING) AT NEW YORK.

Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.
1855	10.39	1885	10.45	1903	11.18	1909	12.68	1915	10.14	1920	33.89
1860	11.00	1890	11.07	1904	11.75	1910	15.11	1916	14.45	1921	15.07
1865	83.38	1895	7.44	1905	9.80	1911	13.01	1917	23.49	1922	21.17
1870	23.98	1900	9.25	1906	11.50	1912	11.52	1918	31.70	1923	29.44
1875	15.46	1901	8.75	1907	12.10	1913	12.80	1919	32.25	1924	28.68
1880	11.51	1902	9.00	1908	10.62	1914	11.13				

LIVE STOCK IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Country.	Date	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
		Thou'ds	*Thou'ds*	*Thou'ds*			*Thou'ds*	*Thou'ds*	*Thou'ds*
Argentina	1922	*a* 37,065	*a* 1,437	*a* 36,209	Formosa (Taiwan)	1921	3	1	*e*
Australia	1923	13,358	898	80,110	Latvia	1924	*c* 905	*c* 458	*c* 1,235
Austria	1923	2,163	1,473	597	Lithuania	1924	*c* 1,252	*c* 1,564	*c* 1,455
Belgium	1924	1,628	1,139	*b* 126	Netherlands	1921	2,063	1,260	889
Brazil	1920	34,271	16,169	7,933	New Zealand	1924	3,563	414	23,776
Bulgaria	1924	1,292	574	7,450	Norway	1924	1,114	249	1,507
Canada	1924	9,461	5,069	2,685	Poland	1924	8,800	5,500	2,500
Czecho-Slovakia	1924	*c* 4,607	*c* 2,580	*c* 1,426	Portugal	1920	*a* 741	*a* 921	*a* 3,851
Denmark	1924	2,667	2,868	302	Roumania	1923	5,554	2,925	12,481
Esthonia	1924	*c* 501	*c* 285	*c* 607	Russia, European, incl. Northern Caucasia	1923	32,693	8,176	45,764
Finland	1923	1,282	382	1,550	Russia, Asiatic	1922	*f* 5,989	*f* 952	*f* 9,463
France	1924	14,025	5,802	10,172	Spain	1922	3,436	4,160	18,460
Germany	1924	17,296	16,844	5,717	Sweden	1920	2,736	1,011	1,568
Greece	1921	675	404	5,789	Switzerland	1921	1,425	640	245
Hungary	1922	1,828	2,473	1,352	Union of S. Africa	1923	9,315	868	31,224
India, British	1923	117,253	.....	28,967	England and Wales	1924	5,894	3,228	14,843
India, Native States	1922	26,512	.....	11,930	Scotland	1924	1,164	199	6,886
Italy	1918	*a* 6,240	*a* 2,339	*a* 11,754	Ireland (total)	1924	4,930	1,078	3,637
	1918	*d* 6,624	*d* 2,509	*d* 12,029	United States	1925	*g* 66,600	*g* 56,700	*g* 39,600
Japan	1922	1,459	512	11					
Korea (Chosen)	1922	1,608	1,101	2					

a. Census.
b. Year 1920.
c. Unofficial.
d. Estimated for present boundaries.
e. Less than 500.
f. Excludes Turkestan and Trans-Caucasia.
g. Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industries by adjustment of the census figures to a January 1 basis and including all animals in towns, villages and ranges as well as on farms. The estimates of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates have been used to obtain fluctuations between census years.

COST OF LIVING IN AMERICAN CITIES.

(Data by United States Department of Labor was gathered 1918-1919.)

NEW YORK CITY.

Income Group.	Number of Families.	Avg. Persons in Family, Total.	Avg. Yearly Exp. for Food.	Clothing.	Rent.	Other and Total.	Surplus. Families Having.	Avg. Amt.	Deficit. Families Having.	Avg. Amt.
Under $900	16	4.2	$396.84	$88.27	$167.57	$868.30	7	$21.03	6	$117.60
$900 and under $1,200	107	4.5	510.88	153.31	177.42	1,109.86	46	47.29	38	145.26
$1,200 and under $1,500	151	4.7	584.60	199.95	206.86	1,343.74	88	65.91	34	190.51
$1,500 and under $1,800	115	4.7	646.53	277.01	221.63	1,581.92	79	109.81	22	137.98
$1,800 and under $2,100	66	4.9	736.52	309.84	222.26	1,790.78	50	175.05	7	123.54
$2,100 and under $2,500	38	6.3	844.84	423.77	271.61	2,192.80	26	239.35	11	232.68
$2,500 and over	25	7.4	1,106.89	599.50	355.73	2,853.22	19	250.04	6	259.45
All incomes	518	4.9	640.98	253.68	214.42	1,525.72	315	115.95	124	167.09
BOSTON.										
Under $900	6	4.7	$437.63	$119.19	$129.67	$891.87	3	$41.67	2	$177.69
$900 and under $1,200	97	4.7	497.95	142.99	159.95	1,092.90	33	39.68	43	78.33
$1,200 and under $1,500	160	4.9	578.73	196.44	180.21	1,296.19	100	80.64	42	72.99
$1,500 and under $1,800	69	5.7	738.82	243.80	192.55	1,605.17	50	91.18	14	84.19
$1,800 and under $2,100	42	6.3	793.71	298.74	215.44	1,849.08	32	134.24	6	95.36
$2,100 and under $2,500	20	6.0	855.84	399.63	210.00	2,128.88	16	246.40	1	354.61
$2,500 and over	13	7.7	1,209.68	546.96	253.54	2,736.38	12	240.88	1	491.76
All incomes	407	5.3	640.50	222.33	184.12	1,438.13	246	102.38	109	86.11
CHICAGO.										
Under $900	4	4.8	$403.99	$142.27	$102.00	$911 69	2	$75.61	2	$179.87
$900 and under $1,200	65	4.5	454.75	143.78	173.89	1,088.94	28	79.00	26	117.79
$1,200 and under $1,500	120	4.9	523.01	205.76	208.04	1,334.82	74	85.42	38	119.76
$1,500 and under $1,800	92	4.9	553.65	248.80	239.69	1,561.27	70	135.53	19	152.09
$1,800 and under $2,100	39	4.9	585.65	292.60	246.94	1,705.58	33	298.75	6	155.82
$2,100 and under $2,500	20	6.8	816.36	396.29	268.69	2,174.79	12	267.26	6	131.79
$2,500 and over	8	7.3	1,026.76	576.35	210.25	2,539.36	7	267.58	1	225.00
All incomes	348	5.0	552.45	234.03	215.56	1,461.42	226	146.51	98	130.75
PHILADELPHIA.										
Under $900	4	4.3	$365.40	$100.87	$176.25	$821.26	3	$24.33	1	$157.35
$900 and under $1,200	63	4.3	462.86	139.60	167.46	1,052.94	41	60.66	15	95.14
$1,200 and under $1,500	86	4.7	532.63	194.70	186.72	1,306.06	62	81.47	21	132.87
$1,500 and under $1,800	75	4.7	593.69	273.53	200.94	1,535.77	62	125.32	9	103.81
$1,800 and under $2,100	40	5.2	716.11	309.72	206.85	1,783.58	33	197.51	5	107.28
$2,100 and under $2,500	22	6.5	832.46	372.09	230.27	2,091.61	18	253.54	4	68.97
$2,500 and over	11	7.2	914.42	476.39	250.36	2,527.89	11	409.42	.....	.....
All incomes	301	4.9	591.27	240.11	194.52	1,469.40	230	134.64	55	111.29

Household expenditures are relative to income, and also are proportioned, though in a lesser degree, as to food, clothing and rent. The above figures are approximately correct as to surplus and deficit in any recent year up to the present time.

WHAT AMERICANS EARN; HOW THEY SPEND IT.

(Data gathered in 92 Industrial Centres by the United States Department of Labor, 1918-19.)

SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FAMILY INCOMES IN ONE YEAR.

Income Group.	No. of Families.	Average Income from Earnings of— Husband.	Wife.	Children.	Other and Total.	Average Income from— Lodgers.	Garden, Poultry, etc.	Gifts.	Rents and Investments.	Other and Total.	Total Average Income per Family.
Under $900	332	$765.60	$9.39	$6.92	$781,91	$1.41	$6.57	$18.12	$0.64	$30.98	$812.89
$900 and under $1,200	2,423	1,013,69	11.39	11.83	1,037.42	2.37	8.12	20.52	1.89	37.96	1,075.38
$1,200 and under $1,500	3,959	1,252 45	13.93	26.33	1,294.00	4.25	10.62	24.29	5.51	49.80	1,343.80
$1,500 and under $1,800	2,730	1,487.92	15.36	61.77	1,566.42	6.49	13.56	29.10	8.99	65.12	1,631.54
$1,800 and under $2,100	1,594	1,691.07	14.30	143.55	1,853.97	8.13	14.64	28.94	11.67	70.90	1,924.87
$2,100 and under $2,500	705	1,785.96	26.77	342.71	2,161.12	13.69	15.18	45.69	22.67	111.06	2,272.18
$2,500 and over	353	1,795.56	11.62	872.33	2,684.05	10.87	13.76	37.85	21.71	106.20	2,790.25
All Incomes	12,096	1,349.15	14.35	89.47	1,454.93	5.56	11.56	26.71	7.72	58.36	1,513.29

EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF COST OF LIVING.

Income Group.	No of Families.	Ave. Persons in Family. Total.	Equivalent Adult Males.	Average Yearly Expenses per Family for— Food.	Clothing.	Rent.	Other and Total.	Surplus. Families Having.	Ave. Am't.	Deficit. Families Having.	Ave. Am't.
Under $900	332	4.3	2.89	$371.61	$111.63	$121.65	$842.91	137	$47.59	144	114.48
$900 and under $1,200.	2,423	4.5	2 98	456.16	456.45	149.63	1,076.12	1,306	67.62	838	107.39
$1,200 and under $1,500	3,959	4.7	3.16	515.56	206.50	179.73	1,300.71	2,731	106.27	977	122.48
$1,500 and under $1,800	2,730	5.0	3.36	571.75	257.38	207.13	1,536 68	2,112	157.74	525	141.32
$1,800 and under $2,100	1,594	5.1	3.59	626.52	306.94	231.92	1,755.74	1,315	232.41	240	155.57
$2,100 and under $2,500	705	5.7	4.09	711.86	384.20	248.35	2,054.97	585	290.65	102	165.68
$2,500 and over	353	6.4	4.95	859.98	503.03	260.21	2,466.91	306	404.45	45	213.81
All incomes	12,096	4.9	3.32	548.51	237.60	186.55	1,434.37	8,492	155.31	2,871	126.85

THE AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER'S DOLLAR.

The following table, compiled by the United States Department of Labor, shows what quantities of ordinary articles of food are purchasable at retail for one dollar. The prices given represent cents per pound, per dozen, or per quart, as stated.

Year.	Sirloin Steak.		Round Steak.		Rib Roast.		Chuck Roast.		Plate Beef.		Pork Chops.		Bacon.	
	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	.254	3.9	.223	4.5	.198	5.1	.160	6.3	.121	8.3	.210	4.8	.270	3.7
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5	.275	3.6
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9	.269	3.7
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4	.287	3.5
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1	.410	2.4
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6	.529	1.9
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4	.554	1.8
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4	.523	1.9
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9	.427	2.3
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0	.398	2.5
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3	.391	2.6
1924	.396	2.5	.338	3.0	.288	3.5	.208	4.8	.132	7.6	.308	3.2	.377	2.7

Year.	Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.		Cheese.		Milk.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per Doz.*	*Doz.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*
1913	.269	3.7	.158	6.3	.213	4.7	.345	2.9	.383	2.6	.221	4.5	.089	11.2
1914	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8	.229	4.4	.089	11.2
1915	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8	.233	4.3	.088	11.4
1916	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5	.258	3.9	.091	11.0
1917	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1	.332	3.0	.112	9.0
1918	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7	.359	2.8	.139	7.2
1919	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5	.426	2.3	.155	6.5
1920	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4	.416	2.4	.167	6.0
1921	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9	.340	2.9	.146	6.8
1922	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1	.329	3.0	.131	7.6
1923	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8	.369	2.7	.138	7.2
1924	.453	2.2	.190	5.3	.353	2.8	.478	2.1	.517	1.9	.353	2.8	.138	7.2

Year.	Bread.		Flour.		Corn Meal.		Rice.		Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	.056	17.9	.033	30.3	.030	33.3	.087	11.5	.017	58.8	.055	18.2	.298	3.4
1914	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4
1915	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3
1916	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3
1917	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3
1918	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3
1919	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3
1920	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1
1921	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8
1922	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8
1923	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7
1924	.088	11.4	.049	20.4	.047	21.3	.101	9.9	.027	37.0	.092	10.9	.433	2.3

FOOD VALUES AND BODY NEEDS.

(Data from a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The following table shows the amount or quantity which one pound of each of the named foods contains of fuel energy, protein, calcium, phosphorus, and iron.

The daily requirement of the average individual is —fuel energy, 3,500 calories; protein, 100 grams; calcium, 0.68 grams; phosphorus, 1.32 grams; iron, 15.0 milligrams.

Food Substances.	Fuel En'rgy	Protein.	Calcium.	Phosphorus	Iron.
	Calories.	*Grams.*	*Grams.*	*Grams.*	*Milligrams.*
Lard	4,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter	3,365	5	.07	.08	.90
Walnuts, Eng.	3,200	84	.40	1.62	9.5
Pork, salt, fat	2,850	34	.02	.34	5.0
Chocolate	2,770	59	.42	2.06	12.2
Peanuts	2,485	117	.32	1.81	9.1
Cheese	1,995	131	3.84	2.76	5.9
Soda Crackers	1,875	44	.10	.46	6.8
Sugar	1,815	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oatmeal	1,810	73	.31	1.78	17.2
Cake	1,745	29	.21	.31	3.2
Cream	1,725	9	.33	.26	.5
Macaroni	1,625	61	.10	.65	5.0
Flour, graham	1,625	60	.18	1.65	16.8
Flour, corn	1,615	42	.08	.86	4.1
Flour, wheat, patent	1,610	52	.06	.28	3.2
Rice	1,590	36	.04	.44	4.1
Beans, dried	1,565	102	.73	2.14	31.8
Honey	1,480	2	.....	.06	3.2
Raisins	1,405	10	.29	.60	9.5
Apple Pie	1,235	14	.02	.06	.9
Pork loin	1,230	61	.04	.65	9.0
Mutton	1,215	59	.03	.59	8.8
Bread, wheat	1,185	42	.12	.42	4.1

Food Substances.	Fuel En'rgy	Protein.	Calcium.	Phosphorus	Iron.
	Calories.	*Grams.*	*Grams.*	*Grams.*	*Milligrams.*
Currant jelly	1,175	1	.06	.04	1.4
Blackberry preserves	1,125	4	.16	.10	1.4
Beef	1,005	67	.04	.67	10.1
Fowl	750	62	.03	.62	9.3
Salmon, fresh	640	69	.07	.75	2.8
Eggs	595	54	.27	.73	12.2
Cheese, cottage	500	95	.45	1.48	.09
Corn, canned	445	13	.15	.51	3.2
Milk	315	15	.54	.42	.9
Potatoes	305	8	.05	.21	4.5
Bananas	290	4	.03	.09	1.8
Oysters	230	28	.24	.70	20.4
Apples	215	1	.02	.04	.9
Onions	200	6	.14	.19	2.3
Beans, string	175	10	.20	.22	4.1
Oranges	170	3	.15	.07	.9
Milk, skim	165	15	.55	.44	.9
Codfish, fresh	160	38	.04	.41	1.5
Turnips	125	4	.20	.15	1.4
Cabbage	120	6	.17	.11	4.1
Spinach	110	10	.30	.31	16.3
Tomato, can'd.	105	5	.06	.11	1.8
Cantaloupe	90	1	.08	.08	1.4
Lettuce	70	5	.17	.16	2.7

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX.

(Compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.)

Year.	United States.	Canada.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Denmark.	Holland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Japan.	China.	Australia.	India.
1913....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919....	206	209	242	356	.....	364	294	304	204	330	236	145	180	198
1920....	226	244	295	510	106	631	382	292	221	347	259	152	218	204
1921....	147	172	182	345	83	578	250	182	190	211	200	150	167	181
1922....	149	152	154	327	82	562	179	160	176	162	196	146	154	180
1923....	154	153	152	419	95	575	201	151	172	157	199	156	170	176
1924....	150	155	164	489	123	585	226	156	183	155	206	154	165	177

The above index numbers cover all commodities. Figures for England are those of the Statist; those for China cover Shanghai; those for Japan are for Tokio; those for India cover Calcutta.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1890.

(Known as Dun's Index Number; prepared by R. G. Dun & Co., N. Y.)

July 1.	Breadstuffs.	Meat.	Dairy and Garden.	Other Food.	Clothing.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900....	14.898	8.906	10.901	9.482	16.324	14.834	16.070	91.415
1901....	14.904	9.430	11.030	9.086	15.098	15.344	16.617	91.509
1902....	20.534	11.628	12.057	8.748	15.533	16.084	16.826	101.910
1903....	17.473	9.269	13.083	9.186	17.136	16.544	16.765	99.456
1904....	18.244	9.033	10.648	10.406	16.514	15.428	16.919	97.192
1905....	18.833	8.614	9.982	9.922	17.986	15.916	17.061	98.312
1906....	17.923	9.677	12.590	9.645	19.177	16.649	19.555	105.216
1907....	20.306	10.196	14.767	10.013	20.355	17.688	20.335	113.660
1908....	22.826	10.197	12.552	10.465	17.233	16.542	18.359	108.174
1909....	25.854	9.955	15.268	10.628	20.062	16.426	20.828	119.021
1910....	21.690	11.406	14.663	10.556	21.173	16.744	22.936	119.168
1911....	21.283	9.414	17.473	11.384	19.324	16.583	22.669	118.130
1912....	25.964	10.715	15.501	11.828	20.449	16.349	21.471	122.277
1913....	21.192	13.090	13.039	10.213	20.534	16.512	21.739	116.319
1914....	21.086	12.979	17.244	10.449	20.834	15.691	21.425	119.708
1915....	26.467	12.134	15.563	10.724	20.902	16.607	22.561	124.958
1916....	26.378	14.400	19.435	12.156	25.800	21.174	25.799	145.142
1917....	53.918	18.824	26.449	14.225	36.527	32.390	29.617	211.950
1918....	51.420	23.719	24.750	21.929	45.238	30.170	35.349	232.575
1919....	51.728	25.660	26.160	23.342	45.623	25.759	35.435	233.707
1920....	57.170	22.019	28.044	25.521	50.268	31.172	46.220	260.414
1921....	26.573	13.114	18.012	17.268	28.034	23.037	33.795	159.833
1922....	27.022	17.469	20.061	18.427	34.459	21.450	34.855	173.743
1923....	29.854	16.707	19.802	20.036	39.929	23.796	38.587	188.711
1924....	33.523	16.047	20.205	19.419	37.925	22.515	35.851	185.485
1925....	36.059	22.397	21.236	19.916	38.334	21.908	36.049	195.899

INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN UNITED STATES RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

(By Bureau Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor. Average for year 1913 = 100.)

Year.	Sirloin Steak.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese	Milk.	Flour.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.
1907....	71.5	75.7	80.7	81.4	84.1	85.3	.....	87.2	95.0	105.3	105.3	.....	.....
1908....	73.3	77.6	80.5	83.0	86.1	85.5	.....	89.6	101.5	111.2	107.7	.....	.....
1909....	75.6	82.0	90.1	88.5	92.6	90.1	.....	91.3	109.4	112.3	106.6	.....	.....
1910....	80.3	91.4	103.8	93.6	97.7	93.8	.....	94.6	108.2	101.0	109.3	.....	.....
1911....	80.6	89.3	88.4	91.0	93.5	87.9	.....	95.5	101.6	130.5	111.4	.....	.....
1912....	91.0	90.6	93.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	.....	97.4	105.2	132.1	115.1	.....	.....
1913....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914....	102.0	101.7	98.6	102.2	102.3	94.4	103.6	100.5	103.9	108.3	108.2	99.7	100.4
1915....	101.1	97.2	93.4	97.5	98 7	93.4	105.0	99.2	125.8	88.9	120.1	100.6	100.2
1916....	107.5	109.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	103.0	116.7	102.2	134.6	158.8	146.4	100.3	100.4
1917....	124.0	142.2	174.9	134.5	139.4	127.2	150.4	125 4	211.2	252.7	169.3	101.4	106.9
1918....	153.2	178.1	210.8	177.0	164.9	150.7	162.4	156.2	203.0	188.2	176.4	102.4	119.1
1919....	164.2	198.5	233.5	193.0	182.0	177.0	192.8	174.2	218.2	223.5	205.5	145.3	128.9
1920....	172.1	206.3	186.7	109.9	197.4	183.0	188.2	187.6	245.5	370.6	352.7	157.7	134.7
1921....	152.8	181.4	113.9	186.4	147.5	135 0	153.9	164.0	175.8	182.4	145.5	121.8	128.1
1922....	147.2	181.4	107.6	169.0	128.7	125.1	148.9	147.2	154.5	164.7	132.7	121.1	125.2
1923....	153.9	169.1	112.0	164.3	134.8	144.7	167.0	155.1	142.4	170.6	183.6	126.5	127.8
1924....	155.9	168.4	120.3	165.7	138.5	135.0	159.7	155.1	148.5	158 8	167.3	145.3	131.4

AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The average total annual income per white family among wage earners and salaried persons in the United States is $1,513 (of which the husband earned $1,349), according to data gathered in ninety-two cities and localities in 1918-1919 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, made public in May, 1924, by the Government.

The highest annual average family income—$2,407—was found in the mining city of Bisbee, Ariz.

The average family income in chief cities was as follows:

City.	Ave. Income.	City.	Ave. Income.	City.	Ave. Income.	City.	Ave. Income.
Atlanta.....	$1,366	Detroit.....	$1,541	Newark.....	$1,490	Richmond, Va....	$1,363
Baltimore.....	1,259	Fall River.....	1,315	New Orleans.....	1,275	St. Louis.....	1,401
Boston.....	1,423	Indianapolis.....	1,372	New York.....	1,493	Salt Lake.....	1,556
Buffalo.....	1,514	Kansas City.....	1,401	Omaha.....	1,503	San Francisco....	1,477
Chicago.....	1,457	Los Angeles.....	1,347	Philadelphia.....	1,506	St. Paul.....	1,386
Cincinnati.....	1,198	Louisville.....	1,307	Pittsburgh.....	1,484	Seattle.....	1,563
Cleveland.....	1,549	Memphis.....	1,535	Portland, Me.....	1,381	Syracuse, N. Y....	1,401
Dallas.....	1,352	Milwaukee.....	1,399	Portland, Ore....	1,558	Trenton, N. J....	1,505
Denver.....	1,347	Minneapolis.....	1,386	Providence.....	1,366	Wilmington, Del..	1,760

AVERAGE U. S. EXPORT PRICES OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

Year.	Corn, Per Bu.	Wheat, Per Bu.	Wheat Flour, Per Bbl.	Bacon & Hams, Per Lb.	Lard, Per Lb.	Pork, Pickled, Per Lb.	Beef, Pickled & Cured, Per Lb.	Butter, Per Lb.	Cheese, Per Lb.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1855	.89	1.66	9.05	8.4	10.3	.....	.....	18.1	10.6
1860	.72	.98	5.92	8.8	11.3	7.7	17.5	15.0	10.1
1865	1.31	1.94	10.41	22.9	20.6	16.5	27.7	33.8	22.0
1870	.92	1.29	6.11	15.7	16.6	13.2	7.3	29.3	15.5
1875	.85	1.12	5.97	11.4	13.8	10.1	8.7	23.7	13.5
1880	.54	1.25	5.88	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	17.1	9.5
1885	.54	.86	4.90	9.2	7.9	7.2	7.5	16.8	9.3
1890	.42	.83	4.66	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.4	14.4	9.0
1895	.53	.58	3.38	8.7	7.8	7.1	5.7	16.4	9.1
1900	.41	.72	3.62	7.9	6.3	6.2	5.7	17.2	10 2
1901	.46	.73	3.72	8.4	7.6	7.2	5.7	17.3	9.9
1902	.68	.73	3.70	9.0	9.4	8.7	6.2	18.0	10.1
1903	.54	.77	3.74	9.9	10.4	10.5	7.2	18.0	11.9
1904	.54	.81	4.05	11.4	8.3	8.5	5.7	16.5	10.5
1905	.53	.89	4.55	10.5	7.7	7.9	5.5	16.4	10.7
1906	.53	.82	4.25	10.1	8.1	8.2	5.8	18.0	11.7
1907	.53	.79	3.99	10.1	9.2	9.1	6.0	19.4	11.6
1908	.65	.99	4.61	10.9	9.1	8.9	6.8	21.8	12.9
1909	.70	1.02	4.86	10.9	10.0	8.8	7.7	21.2	12.6
1910	.69	1.02	5.27	10.8	11.9	11.1	7.5	25.0	15.5
1911	.56	.93	4.88	12.1	11.0	10.8	8.7	21.7	12.4
1912	.72	.94	4.63	13.3	9.8	9.5	7.4	24.1	14.2
1913	.59	.97	4.67	12.1	11.2	10.6	9.6	24.3	17.0
1914	.75	.95	4.61	13.1	11.3	10.8	9.8	23.8	17.1
1915	.81	1.28	5.86	13.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	24.3	15.3
1916	.81	1.24	5.63	13.9	11.2	10.6	10.6	26.6	16.7
1917	1.12	1.99	7.80	17.6	17.3	14.8	11.6	32.6	23.1
1918	1.84	2.37	11.19	26.7	25.0	22.7	14.1	38.6	24.3
1919	1.66	2.41	11.09	31.5	31.3	25.3	20.5	50.7	37.8
1920	1.49	2.73	11.31	25.2	23.4	19.8	14.2	58.0	31.0
1921	.72	1.55	7.01	17.9	13.0	12.8	10.5	40.8	23.1
1922	.70	1.25	5.61	17.3	11.9	12.0	8.9	37.2	24.9
1923	.87	1.18	5.40	14.4	12.6	11.7	10.2	43.9	26.2
1924	.97	1.43	5.70	14.2	13.3	11.9	10.2	41.5	26.0

Breadstuffs prices are average domestic export and including 1918; subsequently, calendar years.

Meat and dairy products prices are average domestic export, and are for fiscal years down to and including 1918; subsequently, calendar years. Pork prices prior to 1884 cover "pork" only; beef prices prior to 1878 cover "beef" only.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES FOR WHEAT, CORN AND OATS, AT CHICAGO.

Year	Wheat.				Corn.			
	Low.		High.		Low.		High.	
	Dollars	Month.	Dollars	Month.	Dollars	Month.	Dollars	Month.
1900	.615	January	.875	June	.305	January	.495	November
1901	.63125	July	.795	December	.36	January	.66375	December
1902	.675	October	.95	September	.4375	December	.88	July
1903	.7025	March	.93	September	.41	December	.53	July, Aug.
1904	.8125	January	1.22	Sept., Oct., Dec.	.4275	January	.58125	November
1905	.77875	August	1.24	February	.42	Jan., Dec.	.645	May
1906	.69125	Aug., Sept.	.9475	May	.39	Feb., March	.5475	June
1907	.71	January	1.22	October	.3975	January	.665	October
1908	.845	July	1.11	May	.565	February	.82	May, Sept.
1909	.9925	August	1.60	June	.5825	January	.77	June
1910	.895	November	1.295	July	.455	December	.68	January
1911	.8325	April	1.17	October	.455	Jan., Feb., March	.76	November
1912	.85	Nov., Dec.	1.22	April, May	.475	December	.83	August
1913	.8075	October	1.15375	January	.465	January	.7825	Aug., Sept.
1914	.7775	July	1.33	September	.60	January	.86	August
1915	.98	August	1.68	February	.5975	October	.8225	August
1916	.9825	June	2.02	October	.69	May	1.11	October
1917	1.515	February	3.45	May	.9325	January	2.36	August
1918	2.17	Jan., Feb., March, April, May	2.42	December	1.30	November	1.85	January
1919	2.20	August	3.50	December	1.22	Jan., Feb.	2.10	July, Aug.
1920	1.58	November	3.50	January	.67	November	2.17	May
1921	1.005	November	2.0675	January	.42	October	.78	January
1922	1.00	Aug., Sept.	1.73	May	.46	January	.775	December
1923	.965	July	1.38	March	.695	January	1.14	October
1924	1.02	March	1.91	December	.715	January	1.355	December

Year.	Oats.				Year.	Oats.			
	Low.		High.			Low.		High.	
	Dollars	Month.	Dollars.	Month.		Dollars	Month.	Dollars.	Month.
1860	.16	November.	.38	January	1909	.365	August	.625	May
1865	.25	December.	.66	January	1910	.2975	October	.49	February
1870	.325	September.	.535	May	1911	.28875	March	.47625	November
1875	.295	December.	.645	May	1912	.3025	November.	.585	April
1880	.225	August	.35	Jan., May	1913	.31625	March	.48375	September
1885	.2425	September.	.365	April	1914	.335	August	.51125	September
1890	.1925	February.	.45	November	1915	.3575	October	.60125	March
1895	.16625	December.	.315	June	1916	.37375	June	.57	November
1900	.21	August	.2625	June	1917	.51	August	.85	July
1901	.2325	January	.4825	December	1918	.66375	October	.93	February
1902	.25	August	.56	July	1919	.54	January	.89	December
1903	.3125	March	.45	July	1920	.4675	November.	1.29	June
1904	.2825	Oct., Dec.	.46	February	1921	.32	Aug., Nov.	.495	January
1905	.25	September.	.3425	July	1922	.31	August	.50	December
1906	.28875	March	.4275	June	1923	.37	August	.495	December
1907	.335	January	.565	September	1924	.445	January	.635	December
1908	.46	August	.605	July					

MANUFACTURES IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1849-1923.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census.)

In 1810 the value of products of manufacture in the United States was estimated for the year 1809, by the Treasury, at over $120,000,000.

The 1810 census estimate for 1809 was $198,613,471.

There are no reliable data for 1819 1829, or 1839.

SUMMARY, 1849-1923.

YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners, Ave. No.	Capital.	Wages in the Year.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
1849	123,025	957,059	$533,245,351	$236,755,464	$555,123,882	$1,019,106,616
1859	140,433	1,311,246	1,009,855,715	378,878,966	1,031,605,092	1,885,861,676
1869	252,148	2,053,996	1,694,567,015	620,467,474	1,990,741,794	3,385,860,354
1879	253,852	2,732,595	2,790,272,606	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
1889	355,405	4,251,535	6,525,050,759	1,891,219,696	5,162,013,878	9,372,378,843
1899	512,191	5,306,143	9,813,834,390	2,320,938,168	7,343,627,875	13,000,149,159

The figures for years above cover not only factories but also "hand and neighborhood and building industries." Value figures for 1869 are on a gold basis.

1899	207,514	4,712,763	8,975,256,496	2,008,361,119	6,575,851,491	11,406,926,701
1904	216,180	5,468,383	12,675,580,874	2,610,444,953	8,500,207,810	14,793,902,563
1909	268,491	6,615,046	18,428,269,706	3,427,037,884	12,142,790,878	20,672,051,870
1914	275,791	7,036,247	22,790,979,937	4,078,332,433	14,368,088,831	24,246,434,724
1919	290,105	9,096,372	44,466,593,771	10,533,400,340	37,376,380,283	62,418,078,773
1921	196,267	6,946,570	.....	8,202,324,000	25,321,056,000	43,653,283,000
1923	196,309	8,778,950	.....	11,009,298,000	34,705,698,000	60,555,998,000

Figures for 1921 and 1923 do not include establishments with annual products under $5,000 in value.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1923, BY STATES.

STATE.	Wage Earners.	Wages in Year.	Value of Products.	STATE.	Wage Earners.	Wages in Year.	Value of Products.
	Ave. No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Ave. No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	109,520	95,757,727	541,718,625	Nevada	4,665	7,795,029	22,242,524
Arizona	9,008	12,635,070	123,377,206	New Hamp.	75,324	79,073,889	333,124,503
Arkansas	44,544	37,865,864	173,085,207	New Jersey	447,948	578,999,234	3,321,301,524
California	246,975	353,205,303	2,216,639,248	New Mexico	5,459	6,483,635	20,422,126
Colorado	31,226	40,652,745	255,182,504	New York	1,150,901	1,582,005,519	8,960,693,128
Connecticut	263,160	314,832,582	1,288,292,600	North Car.	173,687	127,543,821	951,910,599
Delaware	23,188	27,368,652	128,951,304	North Dak.	3,551	5,134,350	42,145,471
Dist. of Col.	9,823	14,795,722	73,107,854	Ohio	699,031	979,659,869	5,046,504,133
Florida	65,038	52,356,618	188,258,384	Oklahoma	25,488	33,068,705	315,197,148
Georgia	137,383	92,243,788	604,449,555	Oregon	62,655	81,768,700	363,912,328
Idaho	16,347	22,886,215	87,428,909	Penna	1,095,066	1,450,826,374	7,438,609,142
Illinois	645,448	913,326,203	5,041,519,545	R. I.	134,667	150,499,859	675,425,020
Indiana	295,131	374,509,629	2,031,821,938	So. Carolina	96,802	64,753,457	360,445,737
Iowa	77,842	94,206,205	690,042,714	So. Dakota	5,146	6,210,607	47,320,901
Kansas	51,255	65,056,339	605,037,334	Tennessee	106,504	92,481,539	555,252,759
Kentucky	76,836	82,647,889	427,089,796	Texas	102,358	111,461,949	979,667,812
Louisiana	94,597	83,030,577	624,682,620	Utah	15,901	19,783,915	191,586,226
Maine	83,327	91,854,369	402,650,267	Vermont	30,784	34,695,484	149,951,623
Maryland	129,837	136,275,410	903,405,514	Virginia	111,578	104,686,099	548,158,896
Mass	667,758	798,267,701	3,583,205,344	Washington	111,662	156,434,842	660,538,407
Michigan	503,492	768,659,249	3,870,434,161	W. Virginia	85,661	109,926,819	489,508,462
Minnesota	103,344	125,710,684	968,476,565	Wisconsin	247,757	297,428,889	1,721,501,052
Mississippi	54,333	40,018,853	178,581,729	Wyoming	7,457	12,501,584	110,631,659
Missouri	196,693	228,014,986	1,547,167,429				
Montana	15,943	24,540,317	175,007,157	U. S.	8,778,950	11,009,298,000	60,555,998,000
Nebraska	31,267	39,760,667	415,015,844				

The figures do not include plants with less than $5,000 year's output.

Total number of establishments, 196,309, of which 38,187 are in New York State; 19,055 in Pennsylvania; 14,348 in Illinois; 11,196 in Ohio; 10,531 in Massachusetts.

VALUE OF 1923 PRODUCTS OF CHIEF DISTINCTIVE MANUFACTURES IN THE GREAT GROUPS.

Motor vehicles, exclusive of motorcycles, $3,163,328,000; motor vehicle bodies and parts, $1,013,113,000; auto tires and inner tubes, $644,194,000.

Iron and steel works and rolling mills, $3,145,325,000; iron and steel blast furnaces, $1,007,613,000.

Slaughtering and meat packing, $2,585,804,000.

Printing and publishing, $2,021,356,000; paper and wood pulp, $907,347,000.

Cotton goods, $1,901,126,000; knit goods, $848,177,000; silk manufactures, $761,322,000; worsted goods, $698,271,000.

Petroleum refining, $1,793,700,000.

Lumber and timber, $1,494,462,000; products of lumber and planing mills, $692,784,000; furniture, $776,495,000.

Cars, etc., made in railway repair shops, $1,433,680,000; cars, steam and electric, not built in railway repair shops, $604,351,000.

Clothing, women's, $1,406,684,000; clothing, men's, $1,178,715,000.

Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, $1,293,002,000.

Bread and other bakery goods, $1,122,906,000; flour and grain mill products, $1,048,578,000.

Boots and shoes, other than rubber, $1,000,078,000.

Butter, cheese and condensed and evaporated milk, $985,350,000.

Cigars and cigarettes, $821,226,000.

Cane sugar refining, $726,241,000.

Copper and its products, $636,868,000; brass, bronze and other non-iron alloys and their products, $511,470,000.

Coke, exclusive of gas-house coke, $516,923,000.

Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, $515,316,000.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Turpentine.	Rosin.	YEAR.	Turpentine.	Rosin.	YEAR.	Turpentine.	Rosin.
	Gallons.	*500 lb. bbls.*		*Gallons.*	*500 lb. bbls.*		*Gallons.*	*500 lb. bbls.*
1923	29,781,944	1,990,865	1919	19,228,174	1,269,717	1909	29,714,132	1,827,760
1922	24,252,835	1,651,795	1918	18,650,000	1,238,000	1904	31,129,236	1,964,674
1921	24,770,620	1,690,971	1917	24,900,000	1,631,000	1899	37,733,500	2,434,933
1920	26,200,000	1,757,000	1914	27,648,939	1,649,160			

MANUFACTURES IN UNITED STATES, BY GREAT GROUPS.

Group No.	Industry.	Census Year.	Number of Establishments.	Wage Earners (Average Number).	Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.	Primary Horsepower.
					Expressed in Thousands of Dollars.				
	All industries.....	1923	196,309	8,778,950	11,009,298	34,705,798	60,555,998	25,850,300	33,094,228
		1921	196,267	6,946,570	8,202,324	25,321,056	43,653,283	18,332,227	
		1919	274,598	9,041,311	10,461,787	37,288,731	62,193,427	24,904,696	29,327,669
		1914	272,518	7,023,685	4,067,718	14,358,935	24,216,515	9,857,580	22,401,401
1	Food and kindred products.	1923	51,847	682,137	795,571	6,990,846	9,524,051	2,533,205	3,723,025
		1921	52,113	626,618	746,267	6,122,933	8,267,132	2,144,199	
		1919	69,423	733,664	774,722	10,252,633	12,748,348	2,495,715	3,203,106
		1914	67,403	536,436	303,345	3,907,186	4,977,760	1,070,574	2,503,932
2	Textiles and their products.	1923	26,797	1,719,434	1,748,069	5,408,424	9,487,184	4,078,760	3,806,403
		1921	25,985	1,510,867	1,473,219	3,804,503	6,963,886	3,159,383	
		1919	28,473	1,612,060	1,482,879	5,388,229	9,226,646	3,838,417	3,254,033
		1914	23,364	1,506,197	675,902	2,014,099	3,445,481	1,431,382	2,717,369
3	Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.	1923	6,358	892,660	1,324,588	4,152,918	6,828,841	2,675,923	7,202,426
		1921	6,255	571,798	731,186	2,140,344	3,456,390	1,316,046	
		1919	7,621	858,571	1,244,405	3,423,678	5,889,523	2,465,845	6,430,002
		1914	6,331	618,349	421,988	1,315,810	2,137,628	821,818	4,587,816
4	Lumber and allied products.	1923	21,674	931,748	962,542	1,666,188	3,633,034	1,966,846	3,336,133
		1921	21,393	703,309	670,421	1,197,465	2,456,608	1,259,143	
		1919	41,195	863,937	859,832	1,368,172	3,113,203	1,745,031	3,409,654
		1914	43,452	865,009	446,777	765,573	1,615,780	850,207	3,230,695
5	Leather and its manufactures.	1923	4,868	344,545	388,630	1,083,345	1,880,085	796,740	412,998
		1921	4,813	280,071	314,412	934,398	1,544,186	609,788	
		1919	6,397	349,362	363,453	1,713,806	2,610,231	896,425	382,537
		1914	6,758	307,060	169,358	753,135	1,104,595	351,460	311,194
6	Rubber products.	1923	529	137,868	182,084	501,163	958,518	457,355	605,634
		1921	496	103,273	123,613	377,879	704,903	327,024	
		1919	477	158,549	193,764	594,343	1,138,216	543,873	429,273
		1914	342	74,022	44,167	163,035	300,994	137,959	199,242
7	Paper and printing.	1923	25,775	527,589	742,658	1,543,059	3,769,985	2,226,926	2,742,697
		1921	25,355	467,072	637,130	1,331,325	3,148,747	1,817,422	
		1919	36,403	509,875	564,510	1,306,717	3,012,584	1,705,867	2,345,940
		1914	37,196	452,900	296,493	580,715	1,456,046	875,331	2,044,582
8	Chemicals and allied products.	1923	8,832	384,493	501,205	3,680,407	5,706,866	2,026,459	2,739,519
		1921	8,894	314,231	404,300	3,111,425	4,594,777	1,483,352	
		1919	12,405	460,641	550,262	3,903,873	6,090,949	2,187,076	2,424,938
		1914	13,229	349,154	225,190	1,485,074	2,685,423	1,200,349	1,955,822
9	Stone, clay, and glass products.	1923	8,287	347,619	449,349	559,697	1,538,571	978,874	1,919,155
		1921	8,322	251,912	306,236	425,006	1,025,918	600,912	
		1919	12,583	300,817	331,029	413,940	1,096,291	682,351	1,579,340
		1914	14,790	335,824	206,084	240,817	618,700	377,883	1,493,976
10	Metals and metal products, other than iron and steel.	1923	7,433	296,911	394,024	1,767,072	2,634,031	866,959	1,168,656
		1921	7,801	212,354	256,251	885,840	1,406,873	521,033	
		1919	10,346	304,195	358,638	1,737,024	2,517,417	780,393	951,770
		1914	9,708	238,246	153,956	963,794	1,327,930	364,136	549,326
11	Tobacco manufactures.	1923	3,672	146,337	120,462	515,865	1,044,192	528,327	43,515
		1921	4,372	149,985	120,903	608,689	1,048,490	439,801	
		1919	10,291	157,097	123,988	483,567	1,012,933	529,366	43,390
		1914	13,951	178,872	77,856	207,134	490,165	283,031	38,556
12	Machinery (not including transportation equipment).	1923	12,147	907,707	1,253,743	1,891,524	4,727,818	2,836,294	2,300,443
		1921	12,395	662,277	832,781	1,361,163	3,235,075	1,873,912	
		1919	14,821	998,484	1,240,487	1,973,455	4,768,671	2,795,216	2,060,325
		1914	13,457	618,737	412,406	662,967	1,582,409	919,442	1,266,608
13	Musical instruments and phonographs.	1923	535	58,329	75,396	123,600	282,531	158,931	90,229
		1921	600	45,113	54,494	94,988	212,989	118,001	
		1919	778	68,741	75,868	137,460	320,905	183,445	91,040
		1914	737	48,768	30,855	49,324	119,689	70,365	57,526
14	Transportation equipment, air, land, and water.	1923	3,873	606,328	963,939	3,394,505	5,333,480	1,938,975	1,624,468
		1921	4,273	405,773	591,333	1,803,011	3,018,155	1,215,144	
		1919	6,768	858,582	1,259,015	3,200,603	5,627,265	2,426,662	1,453,804
		1914	7,818	312,562	230,615	639,793	1,137,423	497,630	602,459
15	Railroad repair shops.	1923	2,348	523,430	772,968	631,359	1,520,093	888,734	806,435
		1921	2,326	418,285	671,956	506,571	1,267,342	760,771	
		1919	2,368	515,709	726,691	547,829	1,354,446	806,617	644,875
		1914	2,011	365,902	253,150	261,438	552,618	291,180	478,893
16	Miscellaneous industries.	1923	11 334	271,815	334,070	795,726	1,686,718	890,992	578,492
		1921	10,874	223,632	267,822	615,516	1,301,812	686,296	
		1919	14,249	291,027	312,244	843,402	1,665,799	822,397	623,633
		1914	11,971	215,647	119,576	349,041	663,874	314,833	363,405

Primary horsepower data were not taken in 1921. No data for establishments reporting products under $5,000 in value are included in the statistics for 1923 or 1921. For 1919 and 1914 data for such establishments have been eliminated from certain of the items shown, as follows: For 1919—number of establishments, 60,215; wage earners (average number), 41,252; cost of materials, $56,029,000; value of products, $151,632,000; value added by manufacturer, $95,603,000. For 1914—Number of establishments, 95,409; wage earners (average number), 127,495; cost of materials, $80,602,000; value of products, $228,655,000; value added by manufacture, $148,053,000. For the remaining items, separate figures for this class of establishments have not been compiled, so that corresponding deductions cannot be made. Data for establishments engaged in automobile repairing in 1919 and 1914 have been omitted from all items shown in this table.

MANUFACTURES IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1923.

The following table, from preliminary figures compiled by the United States Census Bureau, show the extent, in 1923, of the chief manufacturing industries in the City of New York.

Industry.	Avg. Wage Earn'rs	Wages in Year.	Value of Products in Year.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Artif. flow., plnts.	3,508	3,450,253	14,138,841
Bags, excl. paper	1,667	1,588,911	17,441,457
Beverages	3,226	4,785,269	21,481,301
Bookbind.,bl.bks.	7,667	9,855,098	25,024,348
Boots, shoes, except rubber	16,464	27,226,681	84,665,330
Boxes, paper	8,184	9,389,445	40,825,491
Brass and other alloys	4,518	6,008,748	24,751,446
Bread, bak. prod.	23,915	34,410,847	176,540,616
Cars and repairs	5,856	8,509,093	13,095,514
Chemicals, misc.	1,614	2,048,077	16,317,032
Chocolate, cocoa, excl. candy	1,213	1,106,119	15,363,467
Clothing	114,497	183,532,273	1,528,365,400
Coffee, spices	1,034	1,248,717	39,059,588
Confectionery	9,863	9,029,376	54,025,584
Corsets	3,465	3,447,801	20,289,974
Dental goods	1,063	1,433,022	11,559,333
Dyeing, finishing, (textiles)	4,014	4,678,047	25,740,437
Elec. mach., etc.	8,546	9,767,249	54,325,167
Engrav., pl. ptg.	2,332	3,602,790	11,641,905
Food preps., misc.	2,415	2,889,642	26,801,489
Foundry and shop prod., misc.	16,349	24,499,021	81,432,339
Fur goods	9,425	20,406,885	155,267,779
Fur. goods, men's.	3,597	4,509,218	36,968,991
Furniture	9,069	15,669,139	56,372,856
Furs, dressed	2,610	4,772,380	13,349,719
Gas and elec. fixts, excl. lamps	3,832	5,383,481	21,211,431
Gas	7,450	12,082,111	81,903,188
Hat and cap mat.	1,386	1,564,917	15,128,106
Hats, caps, excl. felt and straw	2,484	3,916,200	16,642,803
Hats, fur, felt	2,036	3,095,593	12,961,416
House fur., misc.	2,454	2,677,272	23,069,978
Ice cr'm, wat. ices	2,168	3,448,361	22,914,659
Ice, manfd	1,647	3,020,727	12,959,927
Ink	826	1,111,469	10,118,666
Instruments, prof., scientif.	1,987	2,719,679	13,896,618
Jewelry	5,281	9,449,863	54,595,802
Knit goods	15,188	18,415,022	116,617,613
Leath. gds. misc.	2,505	3,315,067	15,264,331
Lithographing	4,903	8,422,688	26,862,302
Lumber, excl. saw mill	4,215	7,530,735	33,379,012
Marble, slate, stone work	2,423	5,332,011	15,905,065
Mattrs., bed spgs.	1,218	1,726,557	11,076,641
Millinery, lace goods, misc.	30,134	40,782,744	193,968,280
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts	2,186	3,289,861	13,160,212
Motor vehicles, excl. cycles	1,463	2,577,880	16,326,124
Mus. insts., pianos	5,777	9,149,875	32,905,068
Paints	2,415	3,023,351	47,854,013
Paper gds., misc.	2,733	2,753,162	18,041,612
Pat. medicines	2,353	2,587,392	35,006,306
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	2,831	2,644,067	38,255,440
Photo-engraving, excl. printing	2,682	5,916,509	12,367,565
Pickles, jellies, preserves, sauces	1,345	1,308,030	18,458,831
Pocketbooks, card cases	3,438	5,431,244	24,614,226
Printing, pub., book and job	21,479	40,668,549	148,867,642
Printing, pub., news.and period.	15,242	31,147,320	281,236,055
Rub. gds., misc.	3,280	3,529,387	14,105,752
Sausage, excl. packing estab.	471	744,541	11,202,712
Shipbldg., steel	6,391	10,951,557	24,276,536
Shirts	5,343	6,359,805	78,764,670
Silk manufactures	7,249	8,779,711	65,265,357
Slaughtering,pack.	4,681	7,304,239	143,369,082
Soap	2,008	2,515,853	28,572,931
Stamped, enam. ware, misc.	4,133	4,681,133	18,170,307
Struc. iron work, excl. mill	3,263	6,200,580	24,190,854
Tinware, misc.	3,359	3,977,409	17,653,032
Tobacco, cigars, cigarets	12,154	12,066,463	116,666,064
Toys, games	3,298	3,956,530	18,151,100
Trunks, satchels	1,987	3,106,528	14,017,441
Varnishes	1,050	1,761,428	18,876,379
Other and total	579,005	851,186,143	5,349,077,002

New York City manufactories in 1919 used 2,934,252 long tons of hard coal, 6,570,341 short tons of soft coal, 1,660,795 short tons of coke, 6,372,531 barrels of fuel oils, 91,070 barrels of gasoline and other volatile oils, and 4,203,800,000 cubic feet of gas.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING IN NEW YORK CITY, 1919.

Borough.	Establishments.	Total Persons Engaged.	Wage Earners (Aver. No.)	Salaries.	Wages.	Value of Products.	Capital.
	No.	*No.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Whole City	32,590	825,056	638,775	326,171,741	805,822,451	5,260,707,577	3,038,557,492
Bronx	1,370	25,150	20,036	8,280,025	23,658,433	114,975,501	96,124,561
Brooklyn	6,738	203,021	166,724	65,281,669	201,232,510	1,184,973,144	729,166,203
Manhattan	22,981	519,647	386,907	230,192,469	502,042,139	3,525,574,539	808,764,796
Queens	1,249	56,918	47,222	17,784,933	54,282,704	331,285,294	310,682,294
Richmond	252	20,320	17,886	4,632,645	24,606,665	103,899,099	93,819,638

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, NEW YORK CITY, 1920.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.
All occupations	1,839,685	691,727
Actors	5,053	5,034
Artists, sculptors, teachers of art.	5,095	3,112
Authors, editors, reporters	4,461	1,553
Bakers	15,510	249
Bankers, brokers, money lenders	14,615	246
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.	15,448	3,691
Bookkeepers, cashiers, account'ts.	42,449	40,234
Brick and stone masons	9,985	.....
Carpenters	42,478	3
Chauffeurs	49,185	280
Clergymen	4,037	17
Clerks, except in stores	137,283	68,949
Clerks in stores	26,114	12,190
Compositors, linotypers, typeset'rs	20,823	606
Draymen, teamsters, expressmen.	28,785	80
Dressmakers and seamstresses	157	22,758
Electricians and electrical engin'rs	21,445	5
Elevator tenders	9,134	1,025
Engineers, stationary	17,470	.....
Firemen, except locomotive and fire department	11,709	.....
Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers	11,714	26
Janitors and sextons	9,123	9,612
Laborers, building, general	22,959	345
Laborers, porters, helpers in stores	11,655	918
Lawyers, judges, and justices	11,246	253
Longshoremen and stevedores	37,050	221
Machinists, millwrights, toolmak's	42,664	1
Managers and supts., mfg.	15,819	839
Manufacturers and officials	37,755	1,137
Musicians and teachers of music	10,160	5,233
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	25,438	4
Physicians and surgeons	9,449	527
Plumbers and gas and steamfitters	19,354	.....
Policemen	11,725	29
Retail dealers	114,671	7,056
Salesmen and saleswomen	91,625	27,610
Semi-skilled operatives	88,248	31,775
Servants and waiters	54,970	94,658
Stenographers and typewriters	7,146	72,535
Tailors and tailoresses	46,932	3,261
Teachers, school	6,048	27,546
Telephone operators	1,351	20,068
Trained nurses	409	12,127

"Clerks in stores" probably includes salespersons incorrectly reported as clerks.

WATER POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data gathered by the United States Geological Survey.)

The following table shows the developed and the potential water power in the United States. The figures for developed water power show that the total capacity of water wheels installed in plants of 100 horsepower or more in the United States in March, 1925, was 10,038,655 horsepower, an increase of 951,000 horsepower, or nearly 10½ per cent. over the total of 9,087,958 horsepower in March, 1924.

Of this increase 939,000 horsepower, or 99 per cent., was in public-utility power plants, and 12,000 horsepower, or 1 per cent., in manufacturing plants.

Studies of the installed capacity at fully-developed waterpower sites indicate that, in general, the ultimate capacity of water wheels that may be installed at any power site will average about 130 per cent. of the potential power available 50 per cent. of the time.

Therefore, to determine the capacity of the water wheels that may ultimately be installed in water power plants in any State, the capacity of water wheels already installed should be subtracted from 130 per cent. of the power available 50 per cent. of the time.

States.	Developed Water Power.			Potential Water Power.	
	Public Utility and Municipal.	Mfg. and Misc.	Total.	Available 90 per cent. of the Time.	Available 50 per cent. of the Time.
	H. P.	*H. P.*	*H. P.*	*H. P.*	*H. P.*
Alabama	213,950	15,238	229,188	472,000	1,050,000
Arizona	49,360	0	49,360	2,759,000	2,887,000
Arkansas	15,080	469	15,549	125,000	178,000
California	1,512,398	19,082	1,531,480	4,603,000	6,674,000
Colorado	77,696	12,840	90,536	765,000	1,570,000
Connecticut	81,405	55,018	136,423	65,000	110,000
Delaware	0	3,133	3,133	5,000	10,000
District of Columbia	0	666	0 666	incl. in	Maryland.
Florida	8,650	436	9,086	10,000	18,000
Georgia	380,720	14,074	394,794	572,000	958,000
Idaho	297,887	950	298,837	2,122,000	4,032,000
Illinois	69,759	16,920	86,679	189,000	361,000
Indiana	47,711	3,565	51,276	40,000	110,000
Iowa	175,010	2,270	177,280	169,000	395,000
Kansas	9,861	4,603	14,464	104,000	251,000
Kentucky	352	904	1,256	77,000	184,000
Louisiana	0	0	0	1,000	2,000
Maine	174,662	301,965	476,627	536,000	1,074,000
Maryland	2,120	5,110	7,230	106,000	238,000
Massachusetts	162,477	181,962	344,439	106,000	235,000
Michigan	255,348	49,172	304,520	168,000	274,000
Minnesota	185,664	77,122	262,786	203,000	401,000
Mississippi	0	0	0	30,000	60,000
Missouri	19,670	300	19,970	67,000	152,000
Montana	358,100	1,940	360,040	2,550,000	3,700,000
Nebraska	17,437	3,400	20,837	183,000	342,000
Nevada	13,335	300	13,635	300,000	370,000
New Hampshire	119,740	123,570	243,310	186,000	350,000
New Jersey	8,658	10,244	18,902	50,000	90,000
New Mexico	1,455	0	1,455	116,000	186,000
New York	1,404,603	308,948	1,713,551	4,010,000	4,960,000
North Carolina	379,600	155,000	534,600	540,000	816,000
North Dakota	0	245	245	82,000	193,000
Ohio	24,486	5,084	29,570	55,000	166,000
Oklahoma	1,948	0	1,948	70,000	194,000
Oregon	193,462	50,765	244,227	3,665,000	6,715,000
Pennsylvania	221,055	4,941	225,996	257,000	638,000
Rhode Island	3,285	26,903	30,188	25,000	40,000
South Carolina	482,215	25,000	507,215	429,000	632,000
South Dakota	7,050	12,121	19,171	63,000	110,000
Tennessee	165,381	966	166,347	432,000	710,000
Texas	10,077	3,743	13,820	238,000	514,000
Utah	110,344	4,985	115,329	1,420,000	1,586,000
Vermont	114,701	53,115	167,816	80,000	162,000
Virginia	90,727	27,142	117,869	459,000	812,000
Washington	549,746	10,947	560,693	4,970,000	7,871,000
West Virginia	8,446	6,265	14,711	355,000	980,000
Wisconsin	264,141	148,574	412,715	285,000	480,000
Wyoming	7,560	326	7,886	704,000	1,182,000
United States	8,287,332	1,750,323	10,037,655	34,818,000	55,030,000

DEVELOPED WATER POWER IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Division.	Percentage of Total in U. S.			Change.		Division.	Percentage of Total in U. S.			Change.	
	1921.	1924.	1925.	1921–1924.	1924–1925.		1921.	1924.	1925.	1921–1924.	1924–1925.
New England	16.5	15.3	14.0	—1.2	—1.3	East South Central	3.1	3.8	4.0	+ .7	+ .2
Middle Atlantic	18.7	19.1	19.4	+ .4	+ .3	West South Central	.2	.2	.3	0	+ .1
East North Central	9.3	9.1	8.8	— .2	— .3	Mountain	10.4	9.7	9.3	— .7	— .4
West North Central	5.6	5.1	5.1	— .5	0	Pacific	22.6	23.5	23.3	+ .9	— .2
South Atlantic	13.6	14.3	15.8	+ .7	+1.5						

The developed water power in the United States in 1921 totaled 7,926,958 horsepower, in plants of 100 horsepower or more, of which 6,200,380 horsepower was in public utility and municipal plants and 1,726,578 horsepower was in manufacturing and other stations.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR OTHER THAN RUBBER.

Classes.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Classes.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Boots & shoes:	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	Canvas, oth. textile fabrics	*Pairs.* 8,601,582	*Pairs.* 6,739,339	*Pairs.* 8,346,705
Men's	69,457,535	89,984,065	100,282,892	All oth. (slippers & misc. footw'r)	30,784,395	28,322,619	36,984,539
Boys', youths'	18,462,032	21,631,905	22,238,666	Total	286,771,101	323,876,458	351,114,273
Women's	101,473,985	105,367,667	109,676,409				
Miss's, child'n's	35,065,527	39,443,554	40,135,924				
Infants'	17,379,147	23,939,001	27,015,445				
Athletic, sport'g (leather)	5,546,898	8,448,308	6,433,693				

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCED BY PUBLIC UTILITY PLANTS IN 1924.

(Data compiled by the United States Geological Survey.)

STATE.	Kilowatt Hours.	STATE.	Kilowatt Hours.	STATE.	Kilowatt Hours.	STATE.	Kilowatt Hours.
Ala.	890,087,000	Iowa	1,175,068,000	Nev.	41,623,000	S. D.	65,909,000
Ariz.	153,196,000	Kan.	557,370,000	N. H.	215,806,000	Tenn.	694,073,000
Ark.	154,682,000	Ky.	405,194,000	N. J.	1,304,297,000	Texas	1,128,974,000
Cal.	5,566,440,000	La.	308,262,000	N. M.	19,913,000	Utah	266,946,000
Colo.	490,030,000	Me.	473,671,000	N. Y.	9,288,569,000	Vt.	223,793,000
Conn.	895,792,000	Md.	482,346,000	N. C.	647,330,000	Va.	743,668,000
Del.	87,977,000	Mass.	2,097,998,000	N. D.	39,296,000	Wash.	1,503,560,000
D. of C.	315,227,000	Mich.	2,696,648,000	Ohio	3,701,562,000	W. Va.	1,762,737,000
Fla.	218,288,000	Minn.	869,866,000	Okla.	331,157,000	Wis.	1,429,754,000
Ga.	748,756,000	Miss.	74,216,000	Ore.	678,395,000	Wyo.	53,556,000
Idaho	792,532,000	Mo.	888,755,000	Pa.	5,712,869,000		
Ill.	4,665,472,000	Mont.	1,145,285,000	R. I.	427,493,000	U. S.	59,013,590,000
Ind.	1,297,676,000	Neb.	337,902,000	S. C.	943,577,000		

Total kilowatt hours in previous years; 1919, 38,921,000,000; 1920, 43,554,880,000; 1921, 40,975,617,000; 1922, 47,659,004,000; 1923, 55,674,435,000.

The average consumption of coal (or its equivalent in other fuels) in 1924, per kilowatt hour, was 2.2 lbs.

Of the electric power produced (1924) 19,969,463,000 kilowatt hours were due to water power; and 39,044,127,000 kilowatt hours were due to fuel power. Of the fuel power, wood produced 236,300,000 kilowatt hours.

Of the other fuels used (1924) coal totaled 37,556,125 short tons; oil totaled 16,629,643 bbls.; natural gas, 48,442,528 M. cubic feet.

ELECTRICAL SERVICE DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Supplied to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Society for Electrical Development, Inc.)

CENTRAL STATIONS AND MUNICIPAL PLANTS.	1924.	1923.	Movement.
			Per Cent.
Investment in plant and equipment	$6,600,000,000	$5,800,000,000	13.8 increase
Kilowatt-hours generated (total)	59,013,590,000	55,674,435,000	6.0 increase
By central stations	57,347,590,000	54,074,435,000	6.1 increase
By municipal plants	1,666,000,000	1,600,000,000	4.1 increase
Number of customers	15,300,000	13,400,000	14.2 increase
Total income	$1,320,000,000	$1,250,000,000	5.6 increase
Number of employees	350,000	300,000	16.7 increase
Prime movers (total horsepower)	28,250,000	26,750,000	5.6 increase
Steam horsepower	18,750,000	18,300,000	2.5 increase
Water wheel horsepower	9,307,500	8,275,000	12.5 increase
Gas and oil horsepower	192,500	175,000	10.0 increase
Generator capacity, kilowatts	18,685,000	17,796,026	4.5 increase
Coal consumption per kilowatt-hour, pounds	2.20	2.40	8.3 decrease
Load factor—annual average, per cent	36.30	35.60	2.0 increase
Consumption per capita, kilowatt-hours	534.00	506.00	5.5 increase
Incandescent lamps per customer	42.80	32.65	13.5 increase
Residences wired	12,250,000	10,500,000	16.7 increase

FUEL ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the U. S. Geological Survey.)

The estimated avarage thermal values used in the comparisons between natural gas, coal and petroleum are 1,000,000 British thermal units per M cubic feet for gas; 24,000,000 British thermal units per ton for coal; 6,000,000 British thermal units per barrel for petroleum.

YEAR (Calendar).	COAL USED (BITUMINOUS AND ANTHRACITE).			PETROLEUM USED.			NATURAL GAS USED.		
	Quantity (Millions of Tons).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).	Quantity (Millions of Barrels).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).	Quantity (Millions of M Cubic Feet).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).
1911	496	627	11,900,000	220	134	1,320,000	513	75	513,000
1912	534	696	12,800,000	223	164	1,340,000	562	85	562,000
1913	570	760	13,700,000	248	237	1,490,000	582	88	582,000
1914	514	681	12,300,000	266	214	1,600,000	592	94	592,000
1915	532	687	12,800,000	281	179	1,690,000	629	101	629,000
1916	590	867	14,200,000	301	331	1,810,000	753	120	753,000
1917	651	1,533	15,600,000	335	523	2,010,000	795	142	795,000
1918	678	1,828	16,300,000	356	704	2,140,000	721	154	721,000
1919	554	1,526	13,300,000	378	760	2,270,000	746	161	746,000
1920	658	2,564	15,800,000	443	1,361	2,660,000	798	196	798,000
1921	506	1,652	12,200,000	472	815	2,830,000	662	175	662,000
1922	477	1,549	11,400,000	558	895	3,350,000	763	222	763,000

VALUE OF MANUFACTURES IN UNITED STATES CITIES IN 1919.

CITY.	Dollars.	CITY.	Dollars.	CITY.	Dollars.	CITY.	Dollars.
Baltimore	677,878,492	Jersey City	374,182,924	New Orle'ns	182,798,561	St. Paul	149,638,290
Boston	618,921,962	Kan. City, Kan.	468,686,423	Omaha	452,236,634	San Franc.	417,321,277
Buffalo	634,409,733	Los Angeles	278,184,143	Paterson	216,659,174	Schenect'dy	106,531,182
Chicago	3,657,424,471	Louisville	204,565,727	Phila'elphia	1,996,481,074	Seattle	274,431,239
Cincinnati	500,040,996	Milwaukee	576,161,312	Pittsburgh	614,726,978	Syracuse	150,091,278
Cleveland	1,091,577,490	Minn'apolis	491,382,975	Providence	297,629,283	Tacoma	103,171,756
Columbus	184,021,849	Newark, N. J.	577,608,564	Richmond	156,724,322	Toledo	293,520,900
Dayton	174,990,607	New Bedf'd	210,773,312	Rochester, N. Y.	351,416,379	Trenton	122,477,987
Denver	125,411,270	New York	5,260,707,577	St. Louis	871,700,438	Worcester	208,705,773
Detroit	1,234,519,842					You'gstown	241,458,370
Indianap'lis	398,666,553						

PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY SEX, 1880-1920.

Sex and Census Year.	Total Population.	Population 10 Years of Age and Over.	Persons 10 Years and Over in Gainful Occupations. Number.	Pct. of Total Pop.	Pct. of Pop. 10 Yrs. and Over
BOTH.					
1920...	105,710,620	82,739,315	41,614,248	39.4	50.3
1910...	91,972,266	71,580,270	38,167,336	41.5	53.3
1900...	75,994,575	57,949,824	29,073,233	38.3	50.2
1890...	62,622,250	47,413,559	23,318,183	37.2	49.2
1880...	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.7	47.3
MALE.					
1920...	53,900,431	42,289,969	33,064,737	61.3	78.2
1910...	47,332,277	37,027,558	30,091,564	63.6	81.3
MALE.					
1900...	38,816,448	29,703,440	23,753,836	61.2	80.0
1890...	32,067,880	24,352,659	19,312,651	60.2	79.3
1880...	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.8	78.7
FEMALE					
1920...	51,810,189	40,449,346	8,549,511	16.5	21.1
1910...	44,639,989	34,552,712	8,075,772	18.1	23.4
1900...	37,178,127	28,246,384	5,319,397	14.3	18.8
1890...	30,554,370	23,060,900	4,005,532	13.1	17.4
1880...	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.7	14.7

PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.

Sex and General Division of Occupations.	1920. Number.	1920. Pct. Distribution.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct. Distribution.
BOTH SEXES.				
All occupat'ns..	41,614,248	100.0	38,167,336	100.0
Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	10,953,158	26.3	12,659,082	33.1
Extract. minerals.	1,090,223	2.6	965,169	2.5
Manuf. mech. ind.	12,818,524	30.8	10,628,731	27.8
Transportation...	3,063,582	7.4	2,637,420	6.9
Trade.....	4,242,979	10.2	3,614,670	9.5
Public service (not else. classified).	770,460	1.9	459,291	1.2
Profes'nal service.	2,143,889	5.2	1,693,361	4.4
Dom., pers. serv..	3,404,892	8.2	3,772,559	9.9
Clerical oc'p't'ns.	3,126,541	7.5	1,737,053	4.6
MALE.				
All occupat'ns..	33,064,737	100.0	30,091,564	100.0
Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	9,869,030	29.8	10,851,581	36.1
Extract. minerals.	1,087,359	3.3	964,075	3.2
Manuf. mech. ind.	10,888,183	32.9	8,808,161	29.3
Transportation...	2,850,528	8.6	2,530,795	8.4
Trade.....	3,575,187	10.8	3,146,582	10.5
Public service (not else. classified).	748,666	2.3	445,733	1.5
Profes'nal service.	1,127,391	3.4	959,470	3.2
Dom., pers. serv..	1,217,968	3.7	1,241,338	4.1
Clerical oc'p't'ns.	1,700,425	5.1	1,143,829	3.8
FEMALE.				
All occupat'ns..	8,549,511	100.0	8,075,772	100.0
Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	1,084,128	12.7	1,807,501	22.4
Extract. minerals.	2,864	.....	1,094	.....
Manuf. mech. ind.	1,930,341	22.6	1,820,570	22.5
Transportation...	213,054	2.5	106,625	1.3
Trade.....	667,792	7.8	468,088	5.8
Public service (not else. classified).	21,794	0.3	13,558	0.2
Profes'nal service.	1,016,498	11.9	733,891	9.1
Dom., pers. serv..	2,186,924	25.6	2,531,221	31.3
Clerical oc'p't'ns.	1,426,116	16.7	593,224	7.3

WAGE EARNERS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES, 1920.

State.	Male Wage Earners.	Female Wage Earners.	Total Wage Earners.	Pct. of Pop.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	
Alabama.....	684,348	223,868	908,216	38.7
Arizona.....	112,193	18,386	130,579	39.1
Arkansas.....	518,754	115,810	634,564	36.2
California.....	1,226,113	286,647	1,512,760	44.1
Colorado.....	303,870	62,587	366,457	39.0
Connecticut.....	443,653	146,252	589,905	42.7
Delaware.....	73,122	18,102	91,224	40.9
Dist. of Col.....	143,401	92,626	236,027	53.9
Florida.....	300,050	85,262	385,312	39.8
Georgia.....	840,412	288,745	1,129,157	39.0
Idaho.....	135,950	17,509	153,459	35.6
Illinois.....	2,086,800	540,938	2,627,738	40.5
Indiana.....	931,647	185,385	1,117,032	38.1
Iowa.....	717,377	141,321	858,698	35.7
Kansas.....	531,881	92,510	624,391	35.3
Kentucky.....	719,629	131,493	851,122	35.2
Louisiana.....	528,507	152,726	681,233	37.9
Maine.....	245,013	64,845	309,858	40.3
Maryland.....	466,257	137,221	603,478	41.6
Massachusetts...	1,225,163	503,155	1,728,318	44.9
Michigan.....	1,228,631	245,383	1,474,014	40.2
Minnesota.....	742,947	164,066	907,013	38.0
Mississippi.....	526,446	194,964	721,410	40.3
Missouri.....	1,072,545	244,615	1,317,160	38.7
Montana.....	185,905	28,278	214,183	39.0
Nebraska.....	385,292	71,789	457,081	35.3
Nevada.....	33,214	4,334	37,548	48.5
New Hampshire..	143,525	49,302	192,827	43.5
New Jersey.....	1,014,663	295,990	1,310,653	41.5
New Mexico.....	107,090	14,941	122,031	33.9
New York.....	3,367,909	1,135,295	4,503,204	43.4
North Carolina..	693,155	202,697	895,852	35.0
North Dakota...	178,754	28,328	207,082	32.0
Ohio.....	1,891,546	409,970	2,301,516	40.0
Oklahoma.....	586,834	94,594	681,428	33.6
Oregon.....	267,791	54,492	322,283	41.1
Pennsylvania....	2,740,127	686,232	3,426,359	39.3
Rhode Island....	194,438	80,562	275,000	45.5
South Carolina..	468,601	205,656	674,257	40.0
South Dakota...	186,885	29,686	216,571	34.0
Tennessee.....	677,988	152,108	830,096	35.5
Texas.....	1,415,180	303,843	1,719,023	36.9
Utah.....	127,418	21,783	149,201	33.2
Vermont.....	111,585	26,899	138,484	39.3
Virginia.....	677,366	156,210	833,576	36.1
Washington.....	485,767	92,900	578,667	42.7
West Virginia....	433,677	57,439	491,116	33.6
Wisconsin.....	813,184	182,365	995,549	37.8
Wyoming.....	72,134	9,402	81,536	41.9
Continental U. S.	33,064,737	8,549,511	41,614,248	39.4
Alaska.....	24,712	2,085	26,797	61.2
Hawaii.....	97,619	14,263	111,882	59.8
Porto Rico.....	322,466	86,462	408,928	45.2

Of the 41,614,248 persons engaged in gainful occupations, 20,521,997 were native whites of native parentage; 8,347,466 were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 7,746,460 were foreign-born whites; 4,824,151 were negroes; 63,326 were Indians; 45,614, Chinese; 57,903, Japanese.

Of wage earners in 1920 16 years of age and over in manufactures, 7,202,529 were males and 1,772,924 were females.

Of the 8,549,511 females ten years of age and over engaged in 1920 in gainful occupations, 3,733,329 were native whites of native parentage; 2,115,454 were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 1,118,463 were foreign-born whites; 1,571,289 were Negroes.

WAGE EARNERS IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES IN 1920.

(Includes manufactures and all gainful occupations.)

City.	Male Wage Earners.	Female Wage Earners.	Total Wage Earners.	City.	Male Wage Earners.	Female Wage Earners.	Total Wage Earners.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Akron, Ohio	92,082	16,021	108,103	New Orleans, La	128,422	49,761	178,183
Albany, N. Y	37,822	14,500	52,322	New York, N. Y	1,839,685	691,727	2,531,412
Atlanta, Ga	66,702	32,250	98,952	Bronx Borough	230,546	77,658	308,204
Baltimore, Md	245,122	92,632	337,754	Brooklyn Borough	646,774	215,139	861,913
Birmingham, Ala	59,070	20,082	79,152	Manhattan Borough	773,448	342,518	1,115,966
Boston, Mass	245,905	104,302	350,207	Queens Borough	151,040	46,792	197,832
Bridgeport, Conn	48,369	15,527	63,896	Richmond Borough	37,877	9,620	47,497
Buffalo, N. Y	165,362	49,981	215,343	Newark, N. J	136,095	42,235	178,330
Cambridge, Mass	34,025	15,984	50,009	Norfolk, Va	43,733	14,627	58,360
Camden, N. J	39,336	10,758	50,094	Oakland, Cal	78,354	20,119	98,473
Chicago, Ill	919,899	311,535	1,221,434	Omaha, Neb	67,869	21,066	88,935
Cincinnati, Ohio	134,925	50,383	185,308	Paterson, N. J	44,996	18,883	63,879
Cleveland, Ohio	273,715	73,531	347,246	Philadelphia, Pa	603,237	215,763	819,000
Columbus, Ohio	80,726	25,479	106,205	Pittsburgh, Pa	191,989	57,759	249,748
Dallas, Tex	55,719	21,772	77,491	Portland, Ore	92,102	28,506	120,608
Dayton, Ohio	53,529	15,030	68,559	Providence, R. I	75,875	33,430	109,305
Denver, Col	90,084	29,006	119,090	Reading, Pa	35,939	13,624	49,563
Des Moines, Iowa	41,301	15,350	56,651	Richmond, Va	53,184	26,641	79,825
Detroit, Mich	381,300	83,814	465,114	Rochester, N. Y	96,463	37,641	134,104
Fall River, Mass	36,094	20,404	56,498	St. Louis, Mo	272,659	99,791	372,450
Fort Worth, Tex	40,013	10,703	50,715	St. Paul, Minn	78,702	28,118	106,820
Grand Rapids, Mich	43,985	15,071	59,056	Salt Lake City, Utah	35,814	10,085	45,899
Hartford, Conn	46,347	17,599	63,946	San Antonio, Tex	52,740	16,807	69,547
Houston, Tex	48,749	17,181	65,930	San Francisco, Cal	204,734	60,932	265,666
Indianapolis, Ind	110,137	36,221	146,358	Scranton, Pa	41,453	13,334	54,787
Jersey City, N. J	97,738	29,895	127,633	Seattle, Wash	120,600	33,176	153,776
Kansas City, Mo	116,858	40,322	157,180	Spokane, Wash	34,737	11,121	45,858
Los Angeles, Cal	197,700	68,400	266,100	Springfield, Mass	42,954	17,301	60,255
Louisville, Ky	78,067	34,186	112,253	Syracuse, N. Y	58,546	18,759	77,305
Lowell, Mass	35,771	18,248	54,019	Toledo, Ohio	86,846	23,283	110,129
Memphis, Tenn	56,428	24,143	80,571	Trenton, N. J	38,854	11,834	50,688
Milwaukee, Wis	153,419	51,344	204,763	Washington, D. C	143,401	92,626	236,027
Minneapolis, Minn	127,549	46,740	174,289	Wilmington, Del	38,552	11,767	50,319
Nashville, Tenn	37,325	17,929	55,254	Worcester, Mass	57,885	21,008	78,893
New Bedford, Mass	39,796	20,773	60,569	Yonkers, N. Y	30,187	11,218	41,405
New Haven, Conn	51,037	18,955	69,992	Youngstown, Ohio	46,611	8,652	55,263

FACTS ABOUT WORKING WOMEN.

(Data compiled by Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.)

It is perhaps not generally realized that one in every five working women is less than 20 years old, and that more than one in every five is between the ages of 20 and 24 years. Two-fifths of the women who work are under 25 years old. Another two-fifths are between 25 and 44 years of age.

While nearly half of the men at work fall into the 25- to 44-year group, nearly one in every three is more than 44 years old, in contrast to only one in six women.

One in eight men is between 20 and 24 years old, and only about one in every ten is under 20 years.

Most of the women under 25 years of age are employed in manufacturing and clerical work, with domestic and personal service occupations ranking next.

Among women of 25 and over, the greatest number are employed in domestic and personal service, with manufacturing industries ranking second up to 65 years, after which agriculture takes second place.

Nearly half of the women in manufacturing industries, practically two-fifths of those in agricultural jobs, in trades and in professions, and two-thirds in transportation are less than 25 years old, in contrast to scarcely one-quarter of those in domestic and personal service who are so young as that.

Thus, in addition to the fact that more women are employed in domestic service than in any other group of occupations, even though their actual number has decreased considerably since 1910, we find that three-quarters of them are over 24 years of age, and that two-fifths of these, or nearly one-third of the total number, are more than 44 years old.

Of the two million married women at work, one-half of whom are native-white and one-third Negro, three-fifths are between 25 and 44 years of age, while another fifth are over 44 years.

Native-white women greatly predominate among working women, taking the lead in all occupational groups, excepting two—agriculture, in which they are outnumbered by Negro women, and domestic service, in which more of both Negro and foreign-born women are employed.

South Carolina stands out as the State having the greatest proportion of its women at work—more than one-third—and West Virginia as having the smallest porportion—about one-ninth.

CHILD LABOR IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES IN 1920.

City.	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. (both sexes).	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. in Gainful Occupations (both sexes).	City.	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. (both sexes).	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. in Gainful Occupations (both sexes).	City.	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. (both sexes).	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. in Gainful Occupations (both sexes).
	No.	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*
Total for all cities	2,641,260	166,355	Indianapolis	27,452	2,362	Queens boro	51,534	3,400
			Jersey City	32,051	2,753	Rich'md boro	13,048	555
Atlanta	20,052	2,364	Kansas City, Mo	26,265	1,330	Newark, N. J	44,044	3,553
Baltimore	72,725	6,419	Los Angeles	44,185	1,380	Paterson	14,926	1,750
Birmingham	19,417	1,095	Louisville	22,562	1,420	Philadelphia	179,935	10,947
Boston	72,354	4,607	Lowell	11,551	1,022	Pittsburgh	61,580	2,451
Buffalo	50,204	2,438	Milwaukee	38,374	4,467	Richmond	16,912	1,521
Chicago	260,996	18,911	Minneapolis	32,259	1,010	Rochester	26,800	1,499
Cincinnati	35,500	1,206	New Bedford	12,467	2,133	St. Louis	72,709	7,038
Cleveland	78,617	2,285	New Haven	17,012	1,552	St. Paul	21,277	739
Denver	21,985	1,382	New Orleans	41,985	4,265	Salt Lake	13,388	464
Detroit	80,126	2,871	New York	580,677	32,383	San Francisco	37,184	1,273
Fall River	14,433	2,669	Bronx boro	80,064	3,681	Seattle	24,355	1,177
Hartford	12,997	838	Brooklyn boro	223,311	12,994	Syracuse	15,507	759
Houston	13,832	1,162	Man. boro	212,720	11,573	Washington	35,230	1,371

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, 1920, BY SEX AND AGE.

State.	Males 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age.		Females 10 to 15 Yrs. of Age.	
	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.
Alabama	175,571	53,844	173,966	30,553
Arizona	19,318	1,810	18,960	901
Arkansas	130,853	32,092	128,740	16,048
California	153,301	7,229	151,019	1,828
Colorado	52,681	3,615	52,109	943
Connecticut	71,722	6,488	71,545	5,071
Delaware	12,008	952	11,801	454
D. of C.	17,149	1,272	18,801	599
Florida	61,924	7,924	61,928	2,940
Georgia	215,008	58,761	212,227	30,173
Idaho	27,823	1,421	26,818	187
Illinois	351,552	23,870	347,578	13,063
Indiana	163,834	12,428	160,145	4,483
Iowa	136,380	7,481	133,837	1,640
Kansas	106,417	6,224	105,289	1,046
Kentucky	161,285	22,550	157,123	4,204
Louisiana	128,369	21,928	129,683	10,346
Maine	41,486	1,853	41,343	732
Maryland	82,847	8,255	81,699	4,045
Massachusetts	197,205	19,714	196,821	14,009
Michigan	194,484	9,891	189,719	3,263
Minnesota	140,111	6,528	137,417	1,743
Mississippi	139,770	44,711	136,012	25,643
Missouri	199,657	16,893	196,025	5,694
Montana	30,450	1,165	29,595	237
Nebraska	78,881	4,366	76,939	920
Nevada	3,444	136	3,271	33
New Hampshire	22,825	1,002	22,866	524
New Jersey	170,747	14,196	170,438	11,828
New Mexico	24,082	1,729	23,950	466
New York	532,343	29,382	527,292	20,464
North Carolina	188,538	40,945	184,946	21,217
North Dakota	44,613	2,215	43,270	601
Ohio	300,942	15,230	295,799	2,889
Oklahoma	147,067	17,079	142,466	5,902
Oregon	41,134	2,088	40,366	374
Pennsylvania	498,750	33,453	498,166	22,218
Rhode Island	31,346	4,476	32,393	4,093
South Carolina	130,337	37,411	129,867	26,109
South Dakota	39,830	2,138	38,597	417
Tennessee	164,155	30,670	159,393	9,167
Texas	324,739	54,531	317,847	26,341
Utah	30,564	2,126	30,111	235
Vermont	19,638	935	18,941	342
Virginia	157,364	19,931	154,551	5,562
Washington	69,714	3,836	68,931	814
West Virginia	96,362	5,979	94,937	1,452
Wisconsin	155,746	10,982	152,722	4,702
Wyoming	10,509	513	9,878	95
United States	6,294,985	714,248	6,207,597	346,610

Males, 10 to 15 years, in gainful occupations in 1910, numbered 1,353,139; females, same ages, in gainful occupations in 1910, numbered 637,086.

Of the males in the U. S. 10 to 15 years of age 11.3 per cent. were gainfully occupied in 1920, as against 24.8 per cent. in 1910; 26.1 in 1900; 25.9 in 1890; and 24.4 in 1880. Of the females, 5.6 per cent. worked in 1920, as against 11.9 per cent. in 1910; 10.2 in 1900; 10.0 in 1890; and 9.0 in 1880.

Of the 1,060,858 persons 10 to 15 years old in 1920 earning wages, 647,309 were employed in agriculture, 7,191 in the extraction of minerals, 185,337 in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 18,912 in transportation, 63,368 in trade, 1,130 in public service, 3,465 in professional service, 54,006 in domestic and personal service, and 80,140 in clerical occupations.

From 1910 to 1920 there was an *increase* of 15.5 per cent. in the total number of children 10 to 15 years of age, but there was a *decrease* of 46.7 per cent. in the number of children 10 to 15 years engaged in gainful occupations. This was largely due to the fact that the 1920 census was taken at the beginning of a period of industrial depression and at a season of the year when employment in many occupations, especially in agriculture, was at its lowest ebb.

Moreover, in 1920, the employment of children was discouraged by a Federal child-labor law.

Since the Census of 1920 was taken this law has been declared unconstitutional, the industrial depression has been succeeded by a period of increasing employment, and were a census to be taken at the present time it would doubtless show a notably larger number of employed children than that of January, 1920.

HOW CHILD LABOR IS REGULATED BY THE STATES.

The laws are enforced through a work-permit system administered in most States by local school authorities and through inspection of the place of employment by some State agency, usually the Department of Labor. Moreover, in every State the compulsory school attendance law, if enforced, indirectly regulates the employment of children during school hours.

The failure of the State child-labor laws to prevent the widespread employment of children shown by the census reports is not altogether due to low standards; it is due also to the numerous exemptions permitted by many of the State laws and to inadequate enforcement of the laws.

Few State laws apply specifically to farm work or domestic service. Although a number of child-labor laws apply to "all gainful occupations," and therefore nominally cover farm work and housework, almost the only regulation of these types of child labor is that which results indirectly from the operation of the compulsory school attendance laws.

BALANCE OF TRADE UNDER TARIFF ACTS.

(From Act of July 4, 1789, to and including the year 1921, of the Act of Oct. 3, 1913.)

Act of	Fiscal Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Annual Average Excess Imports.	Annual Average Excess Exports.
July 4, 1789	1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844	.....
Aug. 10, 1790	1791–1792	60,700,000	39,765,139	10,467,430	.....
May 2, 1792	1793–1794	65,700,000	59,153,297	3,273,351	.....
June 7, 1794	1795–1812	1,523,538,964	1,213,983,049	17,197,551	.....
July 1, 1812	1813–1816	295,114,274	169,261,263	31,464,253	.....
April 27, 1816	1817–1824	686,533,674	608,707,242	9,728,304	.....
May 22, 1824	1825–1828	349,308,444	331,720,223	4,397,055	.....
May 19, 1828	1829–1832	342,589,837	314,695,705	8,723,533	.....
July 14, 1832	1833	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878	.....
March 2, 1833	1834–1842	1,218,445,645	1,060,257,281	17,576,485	.....
Aug. 30, 1842	1843–1846	349,333,077	423,681,648	.....	$18,589,643
July 30, 1846	1847–1857	2,336,430,244	2,512,765,531	.....	16,030,481
March 3, 1857	1858–1861	1,170,440,593	1,330,901,092	.....	40,115,125
March 2, 1861	1862	178,330,200	227,558,141	.....	49,227,941
July 14, 1862	1863–1864	526,488,602	532,355,587	.....	2,933,492
June 30, 1864	1865–1870	2,176,889,958	2,193,871,147	.....	2,830,198
July 14, 1870	1871–1872	1,059,359,997	1,065,317,286	.....	2,978,644
June 6, 1872	1873–1883	6,235,725,983	7,313,389,153	.....	97,969,379
March 3, 1883	1884–1890	4,758,262,722	5,080,073,791	.....	45,973,010
Oct. 1, 1890	1891–1894	3,112,621,836	3,588,238,021	.....	118,904,046
Aug. 27, 1894	1895–1897	2,280,107,204	2,688,600,689	.....	136,164,495
July 24, 1897	1898–1909	11,981,155,035	17,964,899,699	.....	498,645,389
Aug. 5, 1909	1910–1913	6,482,467,103	8,322,459,209	.....	459,998,026
Oct. 3, 1913	1914–1922	27,279,046,087	48,480,705,084	.....	2,355,739,889
Sept. 22, 1922	1923–1924	7,306,881,098	8,588,364,400	.....	640,741,651

Fiscal years ending Sept. 30 prior to 1843; from 1844 to 1918, fiscal years ended June 30. Calendar year after 1918.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

MERCHANDISE IMPORT AND EXPORT TOTALS, BY YEARS.

Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1800	162,224,548	1872	1,070,772,663	1890	1,647,139,093	1908	3,055,115,138
1810	152,157,970	1873	1,164,616,132	1891	1,729,397,006	1909	2,974,931,328
1820	144,141,669	1874	1,153,689,382	1892	1,857,680,610	1910	3,301,932,150
1830	134,391,691	1875	1,046,448,147	1893	1,714,066,116	1911	3,576,546,304
1840	221,927,638	1876	1,001,125,861	1894	1,547,135,194	1912	3,857,587,343
1850	316,885,252	1877	1,053,798,346	1895	1,539,508,130	1913	4,278,892,383
1855	476,718,211	1878	1,131,917,298	1896	1,662,331,612	1914	4,258,504,805
1860	687,192,176	1879	1,156,217,216	1897	1,815,723,968	1915	4,442,759,085
1861	506,864,375	1880	1,503,594,404	1898	1,847,531,984	1916	6,531,366,390
1862	380,027,178	1881	1,545,041,974	1899	1,924,171,791	1917	8,949,403,579
1863	447,300,262	1882	1,475,181,831	1900	2,244,424,266	1918	7,865,366,774
1864	475,285,291	1883	1,547,020,316	1901	2,310,937,156	1919	10,328,002,754
1865	404,774,883	1884	1,408,211,302	1902	2,285,040,349	1920	13,342,340,777
1866	783,671,588	1885	1,319,717,084	1903	2,445,860,916	1921	10,170,969,379
1867	690,267,237	1886	1,314,960,966	1904	2,451,914,642	1922	6,379,235,497
1868	639,389,339	1887	1,408,502,979	1905	2,636,074,737	1923	7,737,692,338
1869	703,624,076	1888	1,419,911,621	1906	2,970,426,946	1924	7,865,422,008
1870	828,730,176	1889	1,487,533,027	1907	3,315,272,503	1925	8,688,838,571
1871	963,043,862						

IMPORTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.

Fiscal Year.	Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Mexican Border.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Border.	Interior.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	693,112,563	23,692,936	5,377,669	58,916,113	59,947,859	8,894,044
1901	670,622,399	26,669,898	10,142,272	48,202,943	57,119,751	10,414,902
1902	724,370,676	31,076,809	13,704,334	54,301,387	67,756,020	12,111,722
1903	821,251,923	38,378,060	13,377,200	56,474,603	82,054,497	14,182,954
1904	779,237,183	43,923,657	12,449,975	57,499,129	83,744,295	14,233,132
1905	888,238,697	48,209,910	14,981,271	62,257,390	90,029,593	13,796,210
1906	974,562,799	53,983,654	16,944,791	66,323,922	97,927,685	16,819,595
1907	1,133,032,203	62,908,323	18,001,491	91,139,804	109,172,280	20,167,324
1908	907,184,563	59,340,735	10,868,544	81,981,637	114,873,922	20,092,391
1909	1,018,847,312	59,565,904	16,178,002	85,961,830	112,690,231	18,676,945
1910	1,227,154,723	68,704,561	22,911,198	88,656,730	129,123,041	20,397,177
1911	1,163,540,071	82,147,619	20,363,988	102,702,653	137,723,850	20,747,924
1912	1,268,100,584	92,244,523	22,512,229	111,488,360	137,882,121	21,037,117
1913	1,375,849,835	103,612,409	27,059,560	128,895,064	153,612,547	23,978,819
1914	1,374,620,578	120,372,034	32,802,909	138,151,367	205,273,412	22,705,357
1915	1,212,655,650	102,388,415	20,801,472	158,858,408	164,897,211	14,568,584
1916	1,562,179,535	110,154,169	33,797,117	262,975,769	214,196,786	14,586,134
1917	1,763,466,262	128,349,000	49,334,306	358,858,637	338,349,328	20,997,652
1918	1,711,757,676	146,798,259	46,652,656	617,099,614	404,529,488	18,817,710
1919	1,932,948,730	174,104,730	42,911,157	493,147,419	432,098,990	20,509,042
1920	3,763,649,904	304,218,105	39,196,712	467,127,868	627,807,045	36,352,480
1921	2,519,562,240	253,193,429	23,591,188	258,135,363	570,816,498	29,160,628
1922	1,759,734,097	156,877,201	8,581,727	287,143,024	380,656,248	15,086,711
1923	2,539,229,041	228,433,088	17,570,988	473,487,071	494,855,516	27,383,261
1924	2,309,489,927	249,515,264	20,499,943	486,222,167	457,854,860	30,556,107
1925	2,527,651,589	301,423,231	21,091,251	481,866,527	458,925,647	33,213,167

EXPORTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.

Fiscal Year.	Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Mexican Border.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Border.	Interior.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	963,569,447	234,107,671	22,320,157	70,175,057	104,267,087	43,663
1901	1,002,840,573	285,464,529	21,147,121	69,533,962	107,938,789	840,017
1902	895,444,758	263,079,196	24,231,221	87,515,263	111,441,279	7,684
1903	904,171,980	285,021,044	25,935,871	79,253,334	125,758,847	603
1904	897,106,123	334,794,649	29,260,684	65,722,816	133,942,317	682
1905	917,349,861	319,544,369	26,245,121	103,121,575	152,300,325	415
1906	1,061,778,069	368,723,184	34,925,348	101,770,160	176,664,860	2,879
1907	1,079,770,229	469,273,078	41,100,832	92,029,634	198,673,650	3,655
1908	1,155,761,363	396,552,136	33,101,272	94,207,094	181,146,516	4,965
1909	976,962,769	409,630,809	27,135,805	69,949,403	179,329,260	3,058
1910	1,018,143,541	399,100,499	29,106,100	73,188,636	225,398,112	47,832
1911	1,166,468,889	487,929,157	30,396,911	94,261,132	269,889,577	374,533
1912	1,262,679,331	463,973,859	27,193,816	127,542,331	322,370,708	562,364
1913	1,348,811,300	543,076,878	24,902,645	146,856,469	401,997,518	239,339
1914	1,304,108,797	566,387,662	16,630,369	136,243,148	341,183,200	425,972
1915	1,739,159,496	508,434,734	14,801,494	173,685,617	332,019,531	488,468
1916	3,039,147,369	485,403,919	20,510,636	273,193,851	555,227,110	.....
1917	3,395,502,570	685,315,838	33,139,215	333,955,377	842,135,395	.....
1918	3,881,744,288	715,590,999	51,052,179	491,401,313	779,922,592	.....
1919	4,612,484,016	958,287,905	53,722,840	621,531,504	986,256,421	.....
						Parcel Post
1920	5,104,011,096	1,446,355,456	59,738,200	534,992,258	963,891,653	.....
1921	3,739,748,080	1,469,736,256	111,133,853	361,036,167	834,855,677	.....
1922	1,888,280,651	922,673,025	74,692,984	315,753,617	569,756,212	.....
1923	1,981,834,117	911,589,129	57,088,982	318,939,447	687,281,698	.....
1924	2,150,525,740	1,034,137,053	64,821,905	427,484,075	624,152,357	10,162,610
1925	2,325,791,129	1,350,867,068	77,257,342	419,723,106	667,557,452	23,471,062

Interior includes Col., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Omaha, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Tenn., Utah and Nev.
Parcel Post figures cover Jan. 1 to June 30. This is the second year they have been segregated.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES.

Year (Fiscal).	Free, Dollars.	Dutiable, Dollars.	Total, Dollars.	Per Cent. of Free.	Total Duties, Dollars.	Ad Val. Rate of Duty Dutiable.	Ad Val. Rate D'ty Free and Dutiable.	Imports Per Cap. Dollars.
1821....	1,730,725	41,965,680	43,696,405	3.96	18,883,252	35.97	34.64	4.40
1830....	3,511,586	46,063,513	49,575,099	7.09	28,417,055	48.88	45.31	3.85
1840....	42,110,829	44,139,506	86,250,335	48.82	15,178,975	30.37	15.45	5.05
1850....	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	9.74	40,181,813	25.85	23.16	7.07
1860....	68,391,038	267,891,447	336,282,485	20.34	52,692,421	19.67	15.67	10.69
1870....	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,975	47.08	44.89	11.06
1880....	207,772,522	419,753,948	627,526,470	33.11	182,747,654	43.46	29.12	12.51
1890....	258,136,929	507,571,764	765,708,693	33.71	226,540,037	44.39	29.59	12.14
1900....	366,759,922	463,759,330	830,519,252	44.16	229,360,771	49.24	27.62	10.91
1901....	339,093,256	468,670,045	807,763,301	41.98	233,556,110	49.64	28.91	10.23
1902....	396,542,233	503,251,521	899,793,754	44.01	251,453,155	49.79	27.95	11.17
1903....	437,290,728	570,669,382	1,007,960,110	43.38	280,752,416	49.03	27.85	12.26
1904....	454,153,100	527,669,459	981,822,559	46.26	258,161,130	48.77	26.29	11.71
1905....	517,073,277	570,044,856	1,087,118,133	47.56	258,426,295	45.24	23.77	12.71
1906....	548,695,764	664,721,885	1,213,417,649	45.22	293,910,396	44.16	24.22	13.93
1907....	641,953,451	773,448,834	1,415,402,285	45.35	329,480,048	42.55	23.28	15.95
1908....	525,704,745	657,415,920	1,183,120,665	44.43	282,582,895	42.94	23.88	13.09
1909....	599,375,868	682,265,867	1,281,641,735	46.77	294,667,054	43.15	22.99	13.92
1910....	761,353,117	785,756,020	1,547,109,137	49.21	326,561,683	41.52	21.11	16.52
1911....	776,963,955	750,981,697	1,527,945,652	50.85	309,965,692	41.22	20.29	16.07
1912....	881,512,987	759,209,915	1,640,722,902	53.73	304,899,366	40.12	18.58	17.00
1913....	986,972,333	779,717,079	1,766,689,412	55.87	312,509,946	40.05	17.69	18.03
1914....	1,152,392,059	754,008,335	1,906,400,394	60.45	283,719,081	37.60	14.88	19.18
1915....	1,032,863,558	615,522,722	1,648,386,280	62.66	205,946,842	33.43	12.49	16.35
1916....	1,495,881,357	683,153,244	2,179,034,601	68.65	209,725,803	30.67	9.62	21.30
1917....	1,852,530,536	814,689,485	2,667,220,021	69.46	221,659,066	27.18	8.31	25.71
1918.... (Cal.)	2,117,555,366	747,338,621	2,864,893,987	73.91	180,589,834	24.11	6.30	27.24
1918....	1,149,881,796	303,079,210	1,452,961,006	71.14	73,928,070	24.39	5.09	13.82
1919....	2,711,462,069	1,116,221,362	3,829,966,446	70.84	237,456,680	21.27	6.20	35.91
1920....	3,115,958,238	1,985,865,155	5,104,669,713	61.08	325,645,565	16.40	6.38	47.22
1921....	1,564,278,455	992,591,256	2,556,869,711	61.18	292,396,752	29.55	11.44	23.35
1922....	1,888,240,127	1,185,613,136	3,073,853,263	61.43	450,823,359	38.02	14.67	27.78
1923....	2,165,148,317	1,566,621,499	3,731,769,816	58.02	566,136,863	36.14	15.17	33.21
1924....	2,118,167,861	1,456,943,421	3,575,111,282	59.25	544,768,198	37.39	15.24	31.43

Fiscal years 1821, 1830, and 1840, in above table, ended on Sept. 30.
Figures for calendar year 1918 are for last six months of that year.
"Imports for Consumption" embrace about 97 per cent. of all imports; the rest (3 per cent.) are imports intended for re-export.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	By Sea. In Foreign Vessels.	By Sea. Total.	By Sea. Pct. in Americ'n Vessels.	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910.....	147,100,976	1,319,438,085	1,466,539,061	10.0	90,408,369	1,556,947,430
1911.....	146,640,912	1,289,510,573	1,436,151,485	10.2	91,074,620	1,527,226,105
1912.....	170,849,680	1,380,228,170	1,551,077,850	11.0	102,187,084	1,653,264,934
1913.....	193,094,242	1,504,567,867	1,697,662,109	11.4	115,346,125	1,813,008,234
1914.....	198,923,666	1,538,784,987	1,737,708,653	11.4	156,217,004	1,893,925,657
1915.....	281,334,841	1,244,934,571	1,526,269,412	18.4	147,900,328	1,674,169,740
1916.....	449,872,543	1,550,102,577	1,999,975,120	22.5	197,908,390	2,197,883,510
1917.....	648,256,478	1,706,482,324	2,354,738,802	27.5	304,616,383	2,659,355,185
1918.....	710,777,017	1,849,650,228	2,560,427,245	27.7	385,228,158	2,945,655,403
1919.....	875,602,857	1,741,432,980	2,617,035,837	33.5	478,684,231	3,095,720,068
1920.....	1,835,757,405	2,870,930,209	4,706,687,614	39.0	531,664,500	5,238,352,114
1921.....	1,301,926,297	1,905,696,439	3,207,622,736	40.6	446,836,610	3,654,459,346
1922.....	734,375,471	1,533,906,433	2,268,281,904	32.4	258,756,097	2,607,618,110
1923.....	1,054,911,829	2,229,949,831	3,284,861,660	32.10	383,662,901	3,780,958,065
1924.....	1,011,003,703	2,066,819,263	3,077,822,966	32.85	373,359,492	3,451,182,458
1925.....	1,055,034,682	2,298,032,648	3,353,067,330	31.47	356,035,433	3,709,102,763

Parcel post imports (1925) $115,068,649, not included in total above.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

(Includes both free and dutiable, all classes.)

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials for Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Con-dit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures for Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready for Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910.....	566,270,770	144,776,636	181,566,572	285,138,373	367,723,367	11,471,712
1911.....	511,362,140	181,194,863	172,006,501	287,785,652	361,422,180	13,454,769
1912.....	555,986,041	230,358,230	196,100,608	293,739,134	360,018,963	17,061,958
1913.....	635,210,201	211,746,500	194,243,220	349,401,928	408,178,704	14,227,681
1914.....	632,865,860	247,947,621	227,644,329	319,275,488	449,318,214	16,874,145
1915.....	575,357,144	223,929,564	285,725,091	237,176,522	335,876,628	16,104,791
1916.....	948,825,500	251,886,746	310,938,181	356,857,137	311,870,962	17,504,984
1917.....	1,109,704,565	335,573,042	343,435,475	477,730,509	377,256,553	15,655,041
1918.....	1,230,252,430	372,681,751	380,227,084	540,742,182	402,670,415	19,081,541
1919.....	1,250,674,773	376,222,730	456,200,261	605,727,715	393,223,404	13,671,185
1920.....	2,141,453,939	622,092,148	891,029,825	801,248,503	745,165,833	37,361,866
1921.....	1,051,115,616	450,394,836	844,510,050	543,046,843	744,030,118	21,361,883
1922.....	909,097,565	301,967,891	332,888,529	407,212,323	638,646,574	18,266,126
1923.....	1,475,857,363	352,341,755	506,721,757	711,491,557	716,760,611	17,785,922
1924.....	1,200,327,966	385,546,608	530,175,122	658,278,284	756,253,362	23,556,926
1925.....	1,430,012,763	451,806,505	451,345,625	701,061,746	767,450,433	22,494,340

UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	From Europe.	From No. America.	From So. America.	From Asia.	From Oceania.	From Africa.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800.....	46,857,960	32,106,092	.....	11,560,810	142,969	551,496
1840.....	64,146,814	22,627,639	9,420,586	9,695,639	602,447	646,869
1850.....	124,954,302	24,136,879	16,647,637	10,315,486	1,401,340	682,151
1860.....	216,831,353	75,082,583	35,992,719	26,201,603	3,495,226	3,798,518
1870.....	249,540,283	126,544,611	43,596,045	31,413,378	1,423,212	9,860,058
1880.....	370,821,782	130,077,225	82,126,922	67,008,793	14,130,604	3,789,420
1890.....	449,987,266	148,368,709	90,006,144	67,506,833	28,356,568	5,084,892
1900.....	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	139,842,330	34,611,108	11,218,437
1910.....	806,270,280	306,767,486	196,164,786	193,155,344	37,099,795	17,489,739
1911.....	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	213,449,730	30,274,452	27,213,620
1912.....	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	225,468,250	36,464,115	22,585,888
1913.....	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	276,494,777	37,543,441	26,425,344
1914.....	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	286,952,486	42,144,398	19,149,476
1915.....	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	247,770,103	52,522,552	24,953,081
1916.....	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	437,181,464	96,225,991	64,765,745
1917.....	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	615,217,463	65,328,379	60,013,316
1918.....	411,578,494	918,347,346	567,418,257	826,193,642	146,205,707	75,911,957
1919.....	372,951,315	1,052,567,498	568,374,904	830,752,463	190,008,129	81,065,759
1920.....	1,179,400,699	1,486,250,288	869,944,300	1,368,669,105	157,891,783	185,195,939
1921.....	937,868,864	1,207,526,768	485,225,042	909,849,469	59,128,897	54,860,306
1922.....	830,543,712	700,739,286	288,897,069	704,556,280	31,241,423	52,101,238
1923.....	1,161,501,164	987,510,715	471,307,088	996,472,192	72,445,253	91,722,103
1924.....	1,065,488,705	996,486,192	429,639,333	944,752,924	47,240,438	70,429,362
1925.....	1,170,455,022	960,025,813	495,636,656	1,048,142,698	65,437,139	84,442,811

UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	To Europe.	To No. America.	To So. America.	To Asia.	To Oceania.	To Africa.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800.....	41,348,088	27,208,618	.....	1,177,846	14,112	1,110,374
1820.....	48,116,538	16,810,597	1,133,689	3,289,000	8,906	305,968
1830.....	48,175,248	18,886,434	4,587,391	1,845,224	93,668	233,601
1840.....	98,930,684	23,737,078	5,969,517	2,286,290	454,814	707,563
1850.....	113,862,253	24,722,610	9,076,724	3,051,720	208,129	977,284
1860.....	310,272,818	53,325,937	16,742,100	11,067,921	5,373,497	3,227,760
1870.....	420,184,014	68,962,006	21,651,459	10,972,064	4,334,991	3,414,768
1880.....	719,433,788	69,437,783	23,190,220	11,645,703	6,846,698	5,084,466
1890.....	683,736,397	94,100,410	38,752,648	19,696,820	16,460,269	5,082,140
1900.....	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849
1910.....	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	60,861,813	50,890,087	18,551,380
1911.....	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	85,422,428	66,060,813	23,607,107
1912.....	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	117,461,635	71,936,513	24,043,424
1913.....	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	115,056,620	79,102,845	29,088,917
1914.....	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	113,425,616	83,568,417	27,901,515
1915.....	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	114,470,493	77,764,725	28,519,751
1916.....	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	278,610,881	98,775,828	43,591,031
1917.....	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	380,249,708	109,314,490	52,733,064
1918.....	3,732,174,352	1,236,359,013	314,558,794	447,429,267	134,891,888	54,298,757
1919.....	4,644,937,841	1,288,157,869	400,646,300	607,721,118	105,662,126	85,157,432
1920.....	4,863,792,739	1,634,193,861	490,898,074	798,216,708	193,229,039	128,658,242
1921.....	3,408,522,000	1,645,906,752	523,450,650	633,340,386	171,261,037	134,029,208
1922.....	2,067,515,259	896,883,661	190,812,070	480,426,767	83,803,197	51,715,535
1923.....	2,035,091,381	1,045,467,963	258,716,884	436,872,090	121,757,769	58,827,286
1924.....	2,202,118,278	1,043,328,879	281,457,638	562,554,866	157,468,748	64,728,082
1925.....	2,660,133,840	1,142,399,291	360,410,788	457,617,173	167,002,281	77,268,086

VALUE OF U. S. GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1830 ...	821,146	1,422,664	1904 ...	99,055,368	81,459,986	1915 ...	171,568,755	146,224,148
1840 ...	3,085,157	3,703,373	1905 ...	53,648,961	92,594,024	1916 ...	494,009,301	90,249,548
1850 ...	1,776,706	4,560,627	1906 ...	96,221,730	38,573,591	1917 ...	977,176,026	291,921,225
1860 ...	2,508,786	58,446,039	1907 ...	114,510,249	51,399,176	1918 ...	124,413,483	190,852,224
1870 ...	12,056,950	33,635,962	1908 ...	148,337,321	74,432,924	1919 ...	62,363,733	116,575,535
1880 ...	80,758,396	3,639,025	1909 ...	44,003,989	91,531,818	1920 ...	150,540,200	466,420,606
1890 ...	12,943,342	17,274,491	1910 ...	43,339,905	118,563,215	1921 ...	638,559,805	133,537,902
1900 ...	44,573,184	48,266,759	1911 ...	73,607,013	22,509,653	1922 ...	468,318,273	27,345,282
1901 ...	66,051,187	53,185,177	1912 ...	48,936,500	57,328,348	1923 ...	284,089,550	49,021,975
1902 ...	52,021,254	48,568,950	1913 ...	69,194,025	77,762,622	1924 ...	417,025,638	10,206,941
1903 ...	44,982,027	47,090,595	1914 ...	66,538,659	112,038,529	1925 ...	134,145,136	248,729,698

SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1830 ...	7,334,818	756,109	1904 ...	27,768,814	49,472,702	1915 ...	29,110,323	50,942,187
1840 ...	5,797,656	4,713,641	1905 ...	27,484,865	48,848,812	1916 ...	34,154,375	59,791,523
1850 ...	2,852,086	2,962,367	1906 ...	44,442,540	65,869,063	1917 ...	35,003,563	78,279,931
1860 ...	6,041,349	8,100,200	1907 ...	42,946,624	56,739,073	1918 ...	70,328,153	139,181,399
1870 ...	14,362,229	24,519,704	1908 ...	44,658,097	57,921,202	1919 ...	78,825,266	301,174,550
1880 ...	12,275,914	13,503,894	1909 ...	43,954,810	55,682,792	1920 ...	102,900,634	179,037,260
1890 ...	21,032,984	34,873,929	1910 ...	45,217,194	55,286,861	1921 ...	59,430,850	52,536,171
1900 ...	35,256,302	56,712,275	1911 ...	45,937,249	64,749,958	1922 ...	70,684,298	62,694,677
1901 ...	36,386,521	64,285,180	1912 ...	47,050,219	64,890,665	1923 ...	64,947,025	55,906,956
1902 ...	28,232,254	49,732,390	1913 ...	41,268,516	71,614,311	1924 ...	79,939,985	98,785,586
1903 ...	24,163,491	44,250,259	1914 ...	30,326,604	54,965,023	1925 ...	71,606,388	108,823,344

UNITED STATES EXPORTS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1870	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,979,711,371
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1910	1,710,083,998	34,800,722	1,744,984,720	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409	1923	3,886,681,986	70,051,387	3,956,733,373
1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149	1924	4,223,973,222	87,683,269	4,311,656,491
1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148	1925	4,754,769,626	109,899,533	4,864,667,159

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials for Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures for Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready for Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910	565,934,957	109,828,320	259,259,654	267,765,916	499,215,329	8,079,822
1911	713,018,206	103,401,553	282,016,883	309,151,989	598,367,852	7,592,542
1912	723,008,839	99,899,270	318,838,493	348,149,524	672,268,163	8,155,539
1913	731,758,513	181,907,266	321,204,373	408,806,949	776,297,360	8,531,897
1914	792,716,109	137,495,121	293,218,336	374,224,210	724,908,000	7,122,249
1915	510,455,540	506,993,179	454,575,404	355,862,329	807,465,511	80,826,502
1916	535,952,043	380,638,102	599,059,151	657,923,305	1,998,298,249	100,306,729
1917	731,990,339	531,866,009	737,795,334	1,191,262,523	2,942,577,415	91,672,430
1918	897,324,082	374,978,216	1,153,702,460	1,201,438,423	2,185,420,221	25,787,655
1919	1,226,395,137	719,340,233	1,783,512,167	952,168,641	2,284,467,863	15,577,897
1920	1,968,639,653	626,566,067	1,514,526,450	991,536,840	2,834,848,116	13,191,980
1921	1,288,361,358	979,542,840	779,204,666	660,195,147	2,670,347,350	8,232,315
1922	925,474,502	520,542,419	623,636,229	412,054,969	1,210,587,489	7,613,767
1923	1,017,633,775	394,353,476	584,527,539	486,840,183	1,396,461,682	6,865,331
1924	1,302,452,932	203,348,604	561,801,130	595,636,779	1,554,472,575	5,982,315
1925	1,393,735,800	483,139,370	577,479,241	646,372,666	1,670,289,416	7,226,195

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS, BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea.				By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Pct. in Americ'n Vessels.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910	113,736,171	1,402,524,390	1,516,260,561	7.5	228,724,159	1,744,984,720
1911	133,565,552	1,640,925,993	1,774,491,485	7.5	274,828,714	2,049,320,199
1912	155,601,885	1,728,790,688	1,880,392,573	8.1	323,929,836	2,204,322,409
1913	187,938,254	1,887,460,562	2,075,398,816	9.1	390,485,334	2,465,884,150
1914	169,436,090	1,878,323,769	2,047,759,859	8.3	316,819,289	2,364,579,148
1915	290,597,071	2,175,758,992	2,466,356,063	11.8	302,233,277	2,768,589,340
1916	499,035,673	3,327,030,418	3,826,066,091	13.0	507,416,794	4,333,482,885
1917	794,604,353	4,637,151,133	5,431,755,486	14.6	795,408,564	6,227,164,050
1918	977,718,929	4,165,554,282	5,143,273,211	19.01	695,378,846	5,838,652,057
1919	1,584,173,467	4,632,138,533	6,216,312,000	25.50	865,149,938	7,081,461,938
1920	3,183,663,922	3,866,708,250	7,050,372,172	45.15	898,936,934	7,949,309,106
1921	2,203,296,091	3,398,879,596	5,602,175,687	39.38	783,707,989	6,385,883,676
1922	1,163,596,800	2,035,217,849	3,198,814,649	36.29	501,094,726	3,699,909,375
1923	1,264,894,833	2,036,642,595	3,301,364,330	38.22	585,144,558	3,886,681,986
1924	1,432,603,052	2,213,134,484	3,645,737,536	39.15	567,794,189	4,223,694,334
1925	1,522,383,260	2,685,654,645	4,208,037,905	36.18	546,731,721	4,754,769,626

VALUE OF CHIEF U. S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925.

Imports—Silk and manuf. of, $398,723,949 (raw silk, $353,149,402, incl.).
Cane sugar, $277,880,205.
Coffee, $267,153,339.
Rubber and manuf. of, $240,200,651.
Wool and manuf. of, $200,905,359 (raw wool, $124,163,805, incl.).
Cotton and manuf. of, $138,499,703 (raw cotton, $50,640,343, incl.).
Wood and manuf. of, $114,781,711 (paper-base stocks, $105,622,082, incl.).
Mineral oil (petroleum), $112,861,513.
Furs and manuf. of, $104,216,233.
Paper, newsprint, $102,089,345.
Hides and skins, except furs, $92,649,393.
Jute and manuf. of, $91,078,110.
Tobacco, mostly leaf, $87,774,819.
Copper, mostly unmanuf., $87,135,023; tin, unmanuf., $76,603,827.
Fertilizers, $74,026,850.
Precious stones, mostly diamonds, $72,602,073 (but incl. pearls, $5,861,587).
Veget. oils, expressed, and fats, $70,013,806.
Flax, hemp, and manuf. of, $58,793,813.
Oil seeds, $53,494,971.
Fruits, $48,382,615.
Chemicals, $46,064,367 (coal tar deriv., $20,409,-089, incl.).
Nuts, $35,134,172.
Cocoa or cacao beans, $34,833,208.
Art works, $34,678,585.
Veget. and their prep., $33,676,492.
Iron and steel, $31,706,866.
Fish, $29,717,564.
Tea, $28,563,896.

Exports—Cotton, raw, $1,060,885,562.
Petroleum (mineral oil), refined, $397,425,400 (incl. gasoline, $175,517,050; kerosene. $85,486,307; gas and fuel oil, $52,046,697; and lubricating oils, $84,375,346).
Machinery, $338,715,075.
Wheat, $306,605,563 (not incl. flour, $97,766,001).
Vehicles, $273,739,383 (autos and chassis, $173,-026,006, incl.).
Iron and steel, $207,287,106.
Copper and manuf. of, $171,403,051.
Cotton manuf., $148,163,250.
Wood and manuf. of, $140,604,312.
Tobacco, $131,136,844.
Lard, $123,223,066.
Meats, $114,664,160.
Coal, $104,444,671 (incl. bitum., $65,256,810).
Cotton cloth, $87,168,303.
Fruits, $85,314,689.
Electrical mach. and appar., $66,870,890.
Rye, $62,811,019.
Chemicals, $54,539,114.
Leather, $50,163,389.
Fodders, feeds, $37,033,856.
Barley, $25,945,381.
Dairy products, $25,633,257.
Furs and manuf. of, $25,520,290.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE, BY COUNTRIES.

(Figures Cover Years Ending June 30.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Grand total	4,311,656,481	4,864,831,459	3,554,036,954	3,824,140,139
NORTH AMERICA ... total	1,043,328,879	1,142,399,291	996,486,192	960,025,813
Northern ... total	611,409,709	657,825,966	419,761,209	411,361,556
Canada	602,120,600	647,421,511	417,275,091	408,059,713
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,064,010	10,186,430	2,308,769	2,962,785
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	177,970	212,964	2,549	22,758
Greenland	17,129	5,061	174,800	316,300
Southern ... total	431,919,170	484,573,325	576,724,983	548,664,257
Mexico	124,084,099	146,833,521	153,574,036	185,109,260
Central America ... total	58,869,321	70,409,740	34,148,215	39,602,143
British Honduras	1,853,530	2,021,341	2,105,634	2,632,257
Costa Rica	5,456,809	6,709,201	4,656,761	4,173,091
Guatemala	7,179,404	9,276,543	9,260,816	10,420,612
Honduras	9,304,340	9,831,123	4,716,436	7,157,642
Nicaragua	5,834,651	6,415,347	5,905,628	5,481,423
Panama	23,818,242	27,510,169	4,344,496	6,342,645
Salvador	5,422,345	8,646,016	3,158,444	3,394,473
West Indies ... total	248,965,750	267,330,064	389,002,732	323,952,854
Bermuda	4,158,050	3,142,977	1,166,724	859,578
Barbados	1,427,284	1,637,902	260,931	491,036
Jamaica	8,087,051	8,370,697	6,240,821	7,002,413
Trinidad-Tobago	4,207,334	3,935,178	4,752,668	5,370,219
Other British	5,062,542	5,446,327	2,292,976	3,026,116
Cuba	192,297,954	206,662,049	359,819,351	291,915,139
Dominican Republic	14,454,804	16,673,398	8,755,320	6,695,175
Dutch West Indies	3,358,358	3,930,448	3,671,708	5,810,008
French West Indies	2,327,904	2,764,159	191,749	259,270
Haiti	11,822,318	13,150,461	1,453,453	1,928,525
Virgin Islands of United States	1,762,061	1,616,468	397,031	595,375
SOUTH AMERICA ... total	281,157,638	360,410,788	429,639,333	495,636,656
Caribbean ... total	40,729,255	56,794,360	70,664,675	79,015,035
Colombia	22,739,349	33,816,810	54,806,301	59,333,787
Guiana—				
British	1,662,500	1,823,738	947,121	1,009,594
Dutch	838,003	867,070	678,240	868,760
French	250,739	271,140	105,664	167,293
Venezuela	15,238,664	19,985,612	14,127,349	17,635,601
East Coast ... total	178,721,899	235,256,401	231,277,890	299,141,518
Argentina	106,690,799	134,864,211	77,423,752	78,061,321
Falkland Islands	14,655	3,853	411,158	651,376
Brazil	53,985,282	80,590,029	146,255,852	198,546,477
Paraguay	681,731	1,001,658	311,689	239,931
Uruguay	17,349,432	18,796,656	6,875,439	14,542,413
West Coast ... total	62,006,484	68,360,027	127,696,768	124,580,103
Bolivia	3,624,218	4,665,351	786,206	110,174
Chile	30,869,865	34,783,981	92,504,750	99,028,041
Ecuador	4,836,640	5,609,668	5,784,511	7,385,783
Peru	22,675,761	23,301,027	28,621,301	18,056,105
EUROPE ... total	2,202,118,278	2,660,133,840	1,065,488,705	1,170,455,022
Northwestern and Central ... total	1,892,873,074	2,246,255,037	898,710,010	974,137,336
Sweden	44,728,408	41,748,744	35,303,165	44,655,255
Norway	20,283,288	27,998,725	20,663,930	23,145,404
Denmark	39,742,347	48,759,440	7,123,718	4,777,234
Iceland	104,539	189,920	27,616	37,613
United Kingdom	897,673,044	1,064,957,728	341,757,276	392,003,729
Irish Free State	.....	3,403,785	.....	617,130
Belgium	102,295,656	126,161,306	69,591,468	66,472,159
France	280,376,306	288,893,686	144,202,936	151,869,347
Netherlands	116,559,852	166,583,308	70,735,125	78,861,366
Austria	2,679,759	2,845,693	4,756,177	5,417,476
Czechoslovakia	1,567,816	2,107,082	20,209,811	23,262,098
Hungary	262,154	513,241	598,329	691,918
Germany	378,320,778	464,058,347	146,737,070	144,764,970
Switzerland	8,279,127	8,034,023	37,183,389	37,591,637
Northeastern ... total	41,902,248	77,224,693	22,185,436	24,314,438
Esthonia	1,567,077	1,434,737	397,867	323,164
Finland	10,388,399	11,055,670	8,302,355	8,028,993
Latvia	826,434	1,504,422	5,187,721	3,332,229
Lithuania	73,265	98,051	194,334	615,753
Poland and Danzig	5,500,932	6,087,835	3,122,071	2,943,023
Russia in Europe	23,546,141	57,043,978	4,981,088	9,071,276
Southwestern ... total	252,562,208	307,417,801	116,671,748	129,862,613
Azores and Madeira Islands	778,716	1,089,222	2,575,537	2,657,638
Gibraltar	405,791	1,839,600	6,320	32,776
Italy	175,432,249	219,630,233	79,933,956	94,952,208
Portugal	6,691,819	9,294,583	3,442,131	3,185,275
Spain	69,253,633	75,564,163	30,713,804	29,034,716
Southeastern ... total	14,780,748	29,236,309	27,921,511	42,146,635
Bulgaria	344,015	226,793	1,945,550	575,334
Greece	9,661,722	21,991,460	17,826,216	33,672,947
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands	933,352	1,326,783	99,654	186,063
Rumania	1,309,042	1,304,246	258,642	205,728
Turkey in Europe	2,020,227	3,634,764	7,546,745	6,120,553
Yugoslavia and Albania	512,390	752,263	244,704	1,380,010
ASIA ... total	562,554,866	457,617,173	944,752,924	1,048,142,698
Western ... total	4,483,543	6,271,082	18,615,974	22,833,404
Aden	670,132	569,425	2,185,862	2,415,377
Hejaz, Arabia, etc	326,853	565,523	3,202,958	3,331,287
Palestine and Syria	2,536,716	3,696,460	2,600,017	3,471,508
Persia	261,492	1,012,120	5,646,601	5,825,563
Turkey in Asia	688,350	427,554	4,980,536	7,789,669

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS. 1924.	EXPORTS. 1925.	IMPORTS. 1924.	IMPORTS. 1925.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
ASIA—Continued.				
Southern and Southeastern....total	115,668,111	123,517,857	420,065,624	513,334,687
British India	34,117,810	33,856,643	107,900,458	124,547,519
Ceylon	1,868,202	1,851,673	23,794,471	30,603,077
Straits Settlements	7,156,113	8,745,728	143,157,485	186,873,239
Other British East Indies	492,690	159,239	12,104	69,872
Java and Madura	9,503,008	10,742,056	36,325,159	43,400,221
Other Dutch East Indies	4,153,405	4,672,412	18,319,916	26,002,639
French Indo-China	1,753,851	1,125,047	158,168	82,568
Philippine Islands	55,701,380	61,391,756	90,162,610	100,881,243
Siam	915,574	963,811	152,402	731,585
Other Asia	6,078	9,492	82,851	142,724
Eastern.....total	442,403,212	327,828,234	506,071,326	511,974,607
China	124,432,872	89,008,726	157,881,756	147,288,503
Hongkong	19,253,102	15,467,766	20,357,335	18,396,686
Kwangtung	11,289,091	4,015,836	2,337,337	3,771,674
Japan	283,257,578	216,427,572	325,338,181	342,355,610
Chosen	2,606,299	2,175,900	47,651	70,309
Russia in Asia	1,563,370	732,479	109,066	92,095
OCEANIA .....total	157,468,748	167,002,281	47,240,438	65,437,139
Australia	128,503,761	131,955,360	31,989,715	43,261,839
New Zealand	27,020,981	32,755,301	12,983,480	19,329,833
British Oceania	648,647	659,917	953,650	490,846
French Oceania	1,056,304	1,385,069	1,243,692	2,192,466
Other Oceania	239,055	246,634	69,901	162,155
AFRICA.....total	64,728,082	77,268,086	70,429,362	84,442,811
Mediterranean	15,001,045	15,001,045	30,877,978	40,350,002
Algeria and Tunis	5,040,258	5,332,503	2,158,297	2,469,092
Canary Islands	1,858,270	1,929,890	208,997	206,357
Egypt	6,049,152	6,201,496	28,164,918	37,009,779
Italian Africa	26,715	27,138	7,983	1,220
Morocco	1,625,939	1,736,165	337,783	663,554
Spanish Africa	400,711	657,331	.....	.....
Other Africa.....total	49,727,037	61,383,563	39,551,384	44,092,809
Abyssinia	18,229	8,833	2,511	.....
Belgian Kongo	471,072	558,985	1,182,864	1,300,917
British Africa:				
West	7,733,796	8,906,012	14,048,428	15,681,634
South	32,669,910	40,226,338	7,408,655	8,268,633
East	2,196,116	2,833,597	1,298,318	3,060,821
Liberia	179,318	238,011	8,501	40,887
Madagascar	139,436	133,651	231,450	489,226
French Africa, n. e. s.	2,123,565	2,993,835	705,053	1,077,931
Portuguese Africa:				
East	3,424,110	4,869,398	2,296,077	9,518,283
Other	771,485	614,903	12,369,527	4,654,477

Figures for United Kingdom exclude Irish Free State after Dec. 31, 1924; Irish Free State figures begin Jan. 1, 1925.

FOREIGN TRADE BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	Imports.	Exports.
ATLANTIC COAST DISTRICTS.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Connecticut	7,411,559	175,767
Georgia	22,540,537	76,370,232
Maine and New Hamp.	27,538,447	14,795,071
Maryland	100,072,495	116,711,082
Massachusetts	301,447,007	50,893,497
New York	1,803,147,181	1,728,319,318
North Carolina	12,236,318	15,141,526
Philadelphia	205,283,243	122,422,174
Porto Rico	11,154,983	7,574,211
Rhode Island	9,334,220	93,479
South Carolina	10,943,608	24,610,539
Virginia	16,541,991	168,684,233
Total	2,527,651,589	2,325,791,129
GULF COAST DISTRICTS.		
Florida	25,555,033	73,223,593
Galveston	42,258,664	719,448,713
Mobile	7,464,146	44,926,970
New Orleans	220,929,311	447,916,732
Sabine	5,216,077	65,351,060
Total	301,423,231	1,350,867,068
MEXICAN BORDER DISTRICTS.		
Arizona	10,764,504	12,766,027
El Paso	6,794,530	15,424,223
San Antonio	3,532,217	49,067,092
Total	21,091,251	77,257,342
PACIFIC COAST DISTRICTS.		
Alaska	533,245	1,339,928
Hawaii	10,299,141	1,465,080
Los Angeles	39,790,090	81,607,588
Oregon	10,497,788	48,006,904
Pacific C'st Dist.—*Con.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
San Francisco	165,553,496	170,785,024
Washington	255,192,767	116,518,582
Total	481,866,527	419,723,106
NORTHERN BORDER DISTRICTS.		
Buffalo	75,299,537	165,077,575
Chicago	47,877,283	29,465,110
Dakota	23,243,389	35,496,263
Duluth and Superior	17,058,731	72,513,140
Michigan	83,255,145	212,566,698
Montana and Idaho	2,251,711	5,323,977
Ohio	18,114,612	28,174,408
Rochester	7,107,065	7,135,685
St. Lawrence	137,899,057	63,131,196
Vermont	41,966,726	43,246,145
Wisconsin	4,852,391	5,427,855
Total	458,925,647	667,557,452
INTERIOR DISTRICTS.		
Colorado	812,182	.....
Indiana	1,628,708	.....
Iowa	263,851	.....
Kentucky	550,567	.....
Minnesota	6,535,645	.....
Omaha	1,695,732	.....
Pittsburgh	8,430,658	.....
St. Louis	12,530,083	.....
Tennessee	626,216	.....
Utah and Nevada	139,525	.....
Total	33,213,167	.....
Parcel Post	.....	23,471,062
Grand Total	3,824,171,412	4,864,667,159

The trade by customs districts is largely done through the chief port of each district. Thus, the Virginia commerce is concentrated at Norfolk; Massachusetts, at Boston; Maryland, at Baltimore; Georgia, at Mobile and Savannah; Rhode Island, at Providence; South Carolina, at Charleston.

AMERICA'S "INVISIBLE BALANCE" OF TRADE.

(By Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in an April, 1925, Department Bulletin.)

In any analysis of our foreign trade balance sheet it is essential to take into account many items not appearing in the customs returns.

Those items, currently styled "invisible exchange," are of such increasing importance in any sound conclusion as to the movement of our foreign trade, as to the situation of our credit structure, as to the ability of foreign countries to purchase our commodities or pay their debts, as to the probable trend of exchange rates, and as to the probable movement of gold and the ultimate trend of price levels, that they require comprehensive study by all whose interest lies in these subjects.

The following table, in millions of dollars, summarizes the statement which is for the calendar year 1924.

ESTIMATED BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF UNITED STATES, 1924.

Items.	Credit.	Debit.	Balance.
CURRENT ITEMS.			
Visible—Merchandise	4,621	3,651	+970
Invisible—Int. and divs	614	150	+464
Ocean freights	76	68	+ 8
Govt. payments	.....	5	— 5
Services to tourists	100	600	—500
Charitable and missionary expenditures	.....	55	— 55
Immigrants' remittances	.....	300	—300
Total invisible	790	1,178	—388
Total, current items other than gold and silver	5,411	4,829	+582
MOVEMENTS OF CAPITAL.			
New foreign loans, exclusive of refunding	.....	795	—795
Sale and purchase of outstanding securities	319	114	+205
MOVEMENTS OF CAPITAL—*Cont.*			
Foreign bonds paid off	45	.....	+ 45
Principal of interallied debt	23	.....	+ 23
United States paper currency	.....	50	— 50
Total, capital items	387	959	—572
GOLD AND SILVER.			
Gold	62	320	—258
Silver	110	74	+ 36
Total gold and silver	172	394	—222
Total all items	5,970	6,182	—212
Add increase in foreigners' bank deposits	.....	.....	+216
Balance (representing errors and omissions)	.....	.....	+ 4

NOTE—Under merchandise, credit total includes $30,000,000 for unrecorded parcel post packages; debit total includes $40,000,000 for smuggled liquors.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS, 1919-1924 (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS).

Items.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
CREDITS.						
Current items, visible:						
Exports of merchandise (net)	4,016	2,950	1,976	734	388	970
Exports of silver (net)	152	26	.....	.....	.....	36
Exports of gold (net)	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports of United States currency (net)	91	103	.....	.....	50	.....
Current items, invisible:						
Interest on foreign investments (net)	50	50	80	351	417	464
Ocean freight payments (net)	93	93	33	7	.....	8
Total	4,562	3,222	2,089	1,092	855	1,478
Capital items:						
Foreign loans paid off	515	571	255	78	23	45
Sales of securities to foreigners	.....	.....	48	216	412	319
Principal of debts to United States Government	.....	.....	.....	31	91	23
Total	515	571	303	325	526	387
Total credits	5,077	3,793	2,392	1,417	1,382	1,865
DEBITS.						
Current items, visible:						
Imports of silver (net)	.....	.....	11	8	2	.....
Imports of gold (net)	.....	50	667	238	294	258
Imports of United States currency (net)	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	50
Current items, invisible:						
Governmental expenditures abroad	2,375	305	50	16	19	5
Ocean freight payments (net)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Immigrants' remittances (net) and charity	600	700	500	400	360	355
Tourists' expenditures (net)	50	150	200	300	400	500
Total	3,025	1,205	1,528	962	1,083	1,168
Capital items:						
New foreign bond issues in the United States	436	506	665	637	363	795
Other foreign investments of American capital	534	939	427	326	54	114
Total	970	1,445	1,092	963	417	909
Total debits	3,995	2,650	2,620	1,925	1,500	2,077
Excess of credits (+) or debits (—) on current transactions	+1,537	+2,017	+561	+130	—228	+310
Excess of credits or debits on capital transactions	—455	—874	—789	—638	+109	—522
Excess of credits or debits on all transactions of the year	+1,082	+1,143	—228	—508	—119	—212
Net change in foreigners' bank deposits and book accounts as revealed by questionnaires	.....	.....	.....	+375	+3	+216
Balance representing errors and omissions	.....	.....	.....	—133	—116	+4

"Interest on foreign investments (net)" in 1922, 1923, 1924, includes that received by the United States Government from foreign governments.

"Other foreign investments of American capital," 1922, 1923, 1924, cover securities only.

Our official statistics of exports and imports show that we exported $4,591,000,000 worth of merchandise; we imported $3,611,000,000 worth of merchandise.

There was thus a "favorable" balance of $980,000,000 on the movement of recorded merchandise. Allowing for the estimated value of parcel-post and smuggled goods this balance is reduced to $970,000,000.

Parallel with this movement of actual commodities were what have been termed the "current invisible items," amounts paid out in foreign countries through our tourists, through remittances of immigrants, through payments for foreign shipping

and services of one kind or another, a total of $1,178,000,000.

On the other hand, we received interest on money owed to us by foreign individuals and concerns and by foreign governments, together with payments for the use of our ships by foreigners and expenditures of foreigners in the United States, amounting to approximately $790,000,000.

Therefore, on these items of current invisible exchange we had a net balance against us of $388,000,000.

If now we put together the "favorable" balance on merchandise and the adverse balance on invisible items we find that our "favorable" balance on current transactions is reduced to $582,000,000.

Of precious metals we exported $172,000,000 and imported $394,000,000, or we received a net balance of $222,000,000 in gold and silver. This again reduces the favorable balance, this time to $360,000,000.

During the year there were large movements of capital. In these movements foreigners apparently bought $319,000,000 of securities in our markets, paid off in cash $45,000,000 of maturing bonds, and discharged $23,000,000 of the principal of debts owing to our Government—a total of $387,000,000.

On the other hand, our citizens bought in the market $114,000,000 of foreign bonds and subscribed $795,000,000 for new foreign issues in this country, besides reimporting about $50,000,000 of American currency. In other words we invested abroad during the year $572,000,000 more than we received from foreign investors.

This would give us a net adverse balance on all accounts of $212,000,000 were it not for the fact that many foreigners—both those who borrowed from us and others—increased their deposits in our banks. The increase in deposits actually reported by sixty-eight large banks was almost exactly equivalent to this estimated adverse balance.

It should constantly be borne in mind that in calculations of this character, depending so largely on estimates, there is always the possibility of errors, although there is a tendency for some of these errors to neutralize each other. Consequently, although the unassigned balance in the above table is only $4,000,000, it is possible that some of the items may be as much as $100,000,000 away from the truth.

Nevertheless some conclusions can safely be drawn. The increase in our merchandise exports as compared with 1923 was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in imports of merchandise or gold, but was paid for by means of credits, principally in the form of long-term securities floated in this country, but the volume of such securities was greater than necessary for this purpose, and the funds thus made available to foreigners were to a large extent kept in this country as bank balances to be drawn upon as needed.

At the same time gold imports continued on a large scale until the month of December, which would not have been the case unless foreigners had bought large amounts of securities in this country besides paying some of their outstanding debts to us.

The year's developments gave the United States a stronger position than ever in international finance. The United States is now the world's greatest investor, and the dollar is widely used as a basis for international transactions even where the United States is not directly concerned, whereas ten years ago the New York foreign exchange market was comparatively insignificant and the Nation was heavily indebted to Europe.

Our total foreign holdings, excluding debts owed to our Government, amount to about $9,000,000,000, having increased by about $1,000,000,000 during the year.

The increasing importance of the invisible items in explaining our international trade is shown by the fact that in 1924 they were equivalent to roughly 22 per cent. of our total exports and 34 per cent. of our total imports, whereas in the period between 1896 and 1914 they were reckoned as only 8 per cent. and 33 per cent., respectively.

But their nature has changed more than their magnitude, and still changes from year to year.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE BALANCES (MILLIONS OF DOLLARS).

According to the British Board of Trade, the trade balances of Great Britain in 1923 and 1924 were as follows (converted at average rate of sterling exchange for the year):

British Trade Balance.			*American Trade Balance.*		
ITEMS.	1923.	1924.	ITEMS.	1923.	1924.
Excess of imports of merchandise and bullion	928	1,507	Excess of exports of merchandise and bullion	94	748
Invisible exports:			Invisible exports:		
Net income from overseas inv.	686	575	Net income from overseas inv.	417	464
Net national shipping income	503	818	Net national shipping income	—8	8
Commissions	137	177	Commissions	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	46	66	Miscellaneous	—267	—637
Total invisible exports	1,372	1,636	Total invisible exports	142	—165
Available for investment overseas	444	129	Available for investment overseas	236	583
New overseas issues on London market	622	592	New foreign issues in United States	377	828

Commissions are assumed to balance.

Figures for "new foreign issues," etc., are at issue price.

TRAFFIC ON CHIEF AMERICAN CANALS.

YEAR. (Calendar.)	FREIGHT CARRIED. (Short Tons.)			VALUE OF FREIGHT CARRIED. (Expressed in Dollars.)		
	Sault Ste. Marie Canals.	Duluth-Superior.	Erie Barge Canal.	Sault Ste. Marie Canals.	Duluth-Superior.	Erie Barge Canal.
1910	62,363,218	36,684,578	3,073,412	654,010,844	284,049,072	59,042,178
1911	53,477,216	30,672,846	3,097,068	595,019,844	236,056,373	49,577,629
1912	72,472,676	41,474,776	2,606,116	791,357,837	320,921,932	38,444,617
1913	79,718,344	46,875,416	2,602,035	865,957,838	352,595,577	36,865,451
1914	55,369,934	33,535,704	2,080,850	634,800,268	287,002,960	28,277,991
1915	71,290,304	40,494,672	1,858,114	882,263,141	368,802,154	30,610,670
1916	91,888,219	52,177,333	1,625,050	974,161,156	387,219,625	27,513,525
1917	89,813,818	52,411,824	1,297,225	1,196,922,183	471,309,736	24,757,077
1918	85,680,327	53,746,358	1,159,270	987,005,347	537,514,906	35,212,459
1919	68,235,542	42,895,681	1,238,844	914,513,944	444,037,628	43,972,603
1920	79,279,630	46,808,613	1,421,434	1,119,774,214	552,900,033	60,523,658
1921	48,254,116	30,083,555	1,457,802	746,134,195	330,512,891	.....
1922	66,064,883	38,202,074	2,260,763	957,126,634	365,660,138	.....
1923	91,379,658	59,274,812	2,006,284	1,026,045,064	449,701,954	.....
1924	72,037,390	45,416,956	2,032,317	1,079,675,776	516,837,517	.....

In 1924, on the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, the eastbound freight totaled 56,840.755 tons.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures, compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, show the total net tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at all U. S. ports in the foreign trade of this country, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
	Net Tons.		*Net Tons.*			*Net Tons.*		*Net Tons.*	
1900	12,344,570	22	44,099,576	78	1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74
1901	12,798,652	21	46,789,262	79	1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74
1902	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77	1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71
1903	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78	1916	35,829,742	34	68,143,163	66
1904	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78	1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63
1905	14,283,632	23	47,857,126	77	1918	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58
1906	15,193,223	22	52,746,676	78	1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1908	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,903	77	1924	58,315,530	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75	1925	57,733,259	41	81,134,736	59

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1881, and 1882; the highest was 91, in 1825.

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

(Years ended June 30; ships engaged in foreign trade only, with cargo, and without.)

Countries to Which Destined.	Total.		American.		Foreign.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Grand total	67,885,162	69,978,197	29,309,131	29,047,876	38,576,031	40,930,321
Europe ... total	20,482,832	23,288,611	5,114,990	5,222,152	15,367,842	18,066,459
Belgium	1,060,154	1,256,166	344,621	376,857	715,533	879,309
Denmark	483,659	535,566	69,756	89,386	413,903	446,180
France	2,265,638	2,216,429	444,670	398,256	1,820,968	1,818,173
Germany	3,253,977	3,616,659	1,278,254	1,389,302	1,975,723	2,227,357
Greece	168,725	192,474	49,132	30,819	119,593	161,655
Italy	1,810,430	2,023,616	282,103	299,698	1,528,327	1,723,918
Netherlands	1,343,503	1,522,706	393,876	425,321	949,627	1,097,385
Norway	324,704	329,022	11,823	4,339	312,881	324,683
Poland and Danzig	92,953	77,473	11,913	4,006	81,040	73,467
Russia in Europe	24,044	192,863	3,045	3,058	20,999	189,805
Spain	448,334	454,445	94,987	80,439	353,347	374,006
Sweden	388,176	387,255	28,626	23,342	359,550	363,913
United Kingdom	3,431,214	9,991,352	1,941,935	1,942,402	6,489,279	8,048,950
Other Europe	387,321	492,585	160,249	154,927	227,072	337,658
North America ... total	37,649,275	37,084,121	20,783,338	20,316,204	16,865,937	16,767,917
Canada:						
Maritime Provinces	1,353,723	1,388,582	446,035	473,591	907,688	914,991
Quebec and Ontario	4,595,017	13,073,590	7,190,252	6,474,474	7,404,765	6,599,116
British Col. and Yukon	4,586,434	5,308,842	1,898,562	2,328,320	2,687,872	2,980,522
Central American States:						
Costa Rica	27,436	48,421	3,584	19,170	23,852	29,251
Guatemala	.....	246,805	.....	138,169	.....	108,636
Honduras	494,040	601,996	214,446	256,990	279,594	345,006
Nicaragua	.....	102,725	.....	3,620	.....	99,105
Panama	654,595	802,909	519,650	710,769	134,945	92,140
Mexico	8,080,663	7,155,122	6,068,133	5,197,987	2,012,530	1,957,135
West Indies:						
Bermuda	664,472	541,053	22,653	13,112	641,819	527,941
Other British	863,249	1,047,408	327,942	40,348	535,307	646,060
Cuba	4,702,087	5,220,919	3,143,017	3,383,823	1,559,070	1,837,096
Dominican Republic	454,863	614,862	331,860	464,268	123,003	150,594
Haiti	276,655	269,304	225,212	182,318	51,443	86,986
Other North America	896,041	661,583	391,992	268,245	504,049	393,338
South America ... total	3,329,758	3,582,368	1,299,421	1,448,125	2,030,337	2,134,243
Argentina	780,523	764,930	242,930	212,449	537,593	552,481
Brazil	953,278	1,031,958	319,455	339,523	633,823	692,435
Chile	1,011,987	1,140,095	454,635	565,634	557,352	574,461
Colombia	201,985	183,477	153,873	127,271	48,112	56,206
Peru	153,422	96,901	32,684	23,827	120,738	73,074
Uruguay	130,086	170,951	44,994	71,308	85,092	99,643
Venezuela	68,162	146,803	42,820	103,402	25,342	43,401
Other South America	30,315	47,253	8,030	4,711	22,285	42,542
Asia ... total	4,755,539	4,040,550	1,820,123	1,679,382	2,935,416	2,361,168
British India	448,412	258,528	149,999	130,687	298,413	127,841
China	539,443	593,611	242,011	196,803	297,432	396,808
Hongkong	276,802	256,479	32,706	50,524	244,096	205,955
Japan	2,682,460	2,206,342	799,520	701,301	1,882,940	1,505,041
Philippine Islands	472,507	560,208	447,359	528,847	25,148	31,361
Other Asia	335,915	165,382	148,528	71,220	187,387	94,162
Oceania ... total	1,057,070	1,191,839	158,131	227,201	898,939	964,638
Australia	886,886	947,874	145,684	164,259	741,202	783,615
Other Oceania	170,184	243,965	12,447	62,942	157,737	181,023
Africa ... total	610,688	790,708	133,128	154,812	477,560	635,896
British Africa	287,880	340,337	90,933	100,956	196,947	239,381
Canary Islands	51,671	57,034	13,299	5,078	38,372	51,956
French Africa	115,242	130,337	8,124	18,546	107,118	111,791
Portuguese Africa	23,992	22,350	8,680	1,487	15,312	20,863
Other Africa	131,903	240,650	12,092	28,745	119,811	211,905

Figures for United Kingdom do not include Irish Free State after Dec. 31, 1924.

Of the vessels entered at United States ports in the year ended June 30, 1925, American represented 28,685,383 net tons; foreign, 40,204,415 net tons. In the tables of tonnage movement in the foreign trade the tonnage is stated in net tons of 100 cubic feet carrying space after prescribed allowances are made for space for crew, engines, etc.

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY GROUPS.

Group No.	Class.	Imports.	Exports.	Group No.	Class.	Imports.	Exports.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
0	Animals and their prod., exc. wool & hair	351,162,310	453,052,278	5	Non-metallic min'ls	256,094,419	604,492,120
1	Veget. food prod., oil seeds, expres'd oils & beverages	918,462,407	732,300,077	6	Ores, metals, and manuf. of, exc. machinery & vehicles	294,582,322	460,019,712
2	Oth. veget. prod., exc. fibres & woods	400,786,774	247,448,292	7	Mach. & vehicles, incl. autos & parts	16,584,564	612,454,458
3	Textiles	971,645,774	1,274,987,457	8	Chemicals & allied products	133,488,341	114,166,702
4	Wood & paper	354,708,271	190,947,940	9	Miscellaneous	126,625,957	88,461,861

WAGES AND SALARIES PAID IN THIS COUNTRY.

According to the United States Government income tax records, the wages and salaries paid in this country in 1923 were, by States and Territories, as follows:

States and Territories.	Wages and Salaries.	States and Territories.	Wages and Salaries.	States and Territories.	Wages and Salaries.	States and Territories.	Wages and Salaries.
Ala	$92,553,151	Ind	$318,435,432	Neb	$113,404,631	S. C.	$51,374,067
Ariz	36,585,563	Iowa	200,794,947	Nev	15,245,573	S. D.	29,081,566
Ark	69,863,656	Kan	128,348,357	N. H.	57,676,647	Tenn	133,806,178
Cal	887,929,907	Ky.	126,923,248	N. J.	558,418,148	Tex	301,335,796
Col	119,368,037	Louisiana	132,100,536	N. M.	20,413,834	Utah	50,871,905
Conn	211,261,161	Me.	70,387,386	N. Y.	2,982,834,736	Vt.	32,916,134
Del	33,341,046	Md	291,170,885	N. C.	130,061,350	Va.	147,552,439
Dis. Col	176,021,609	Mass	784,773,435	N. D.	30,998,172	Wash	218,161,848
Fla	74,664,964	Mich	606,076,573	Ohio	971,872,804	W. Va.	153,667,826
Ga	138,090,052	Minn	212,174,963	Okla	130,120,261	Wis.	428,895,844
Hawaii	30,458,272	Miss	54,229,612	Ore	112,015,110	Wyo.	37,784,264
Idaho	38,178,629	Mo.	360,543,344	Pa	1,415,338,901		
Illinois	1,229,460,154	Mont.	69,845,553	R. I.	159,378,950	Total	14,776,807,456

Individuals earning from $2,000 to $3,000 a year in any one income class, so the figures show. constituted, in 1923, the largest body of tax payers The earnings, in each class, were as follows:

Income Class.	Wages and Salaries.	Income Class.	Wages and Salaries.	Income Class.	Wages and Salaries.
Thousands.	*Dollars.*	*Thousands.*	*Dollars.*	*Thousands.*	*Dollars.*
Under 1	179,787,956	10 to 11	199,657,803	150 to 200	19,502,852
Under 1	1,641,358	11 to 12	178,393,723	200 to 250	8,657,860
1 to 2	1,170,182,573	12 to 13	136,999,665	250 to 300	5,503,048
1 to 2	1,726,434,146	13 to 14	117,927,098	300 to 400	8,917,095
2 to 3	3,191,956,489	14 to 15	89,767,700	400 to 500	3,850,130
2 to 3	1,080,515,952	15 to 20	307,719,955	500 to 750	4,750,511
3 to 4	726,977,031	20 to 25	196,540,835	750 to 1,000	1,851,149
3 to 4	1,343,194,025	25 to 30	136,567,629	1,000 to 1,500	2,687,941
4 to 5	93,972,572	30 to 40	172,726,547	1,500 to 2,000	239,635
4 to 5	1,051,878,046	40 to 50	102,725,648	2,000 to 3,000	1,258,458
5 to 6	27,227,919	50 to 60	67,658,024	3,000 to 4,000	27,726
5 to 6	737,193,521	60 to 70	47,555,527	4,000 to 5,000	.....
6 to 7	550,664,353	70 to 80	32,873,777	5,000 and over	206,716
7 to 8	404,269,219	80 to 90	25,524,557		
8 to 9	302,005,091	90 to 100	19,580,003	Total	14,776,807,456
9 to 10	250,050,351	100 to 150	49,185,242		

CHIEF FOREIGN PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Final .000 omitted. Figures show a year's traffic.)

Port.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Port.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*£ Sterling*	*£ Sterling*
Auckland (1921)	New Zealand.	56,360	*35,877	Bristol (1921)	England	36,232	5,097
Baltimore (1923)	United States	84,952	112,507	Cardiff (1921)	Wales	7,834	19,539
Boston (1923)	United States	340,620	48,226	Glasgow (1921)	Scotland	33,238	61,464
Buen'sAyres(1921)	Argentina	199,400	187,498	Grimsby (1921)	England	14,734	13,268
Buffalo (1923)	United States	69,597	179,800	Hull (1921)	England	60,459	31,464
Callao (1922)	Peru	29,269	18,026	Leith (1921)	Scotland	20,359	7,654
Canton (1922)	China	45,013	73,884	Liverpool (1921)	England	241,370	286,643
Dairen (1922)	China	54,503	79,220	London (1921)	England	415,076	191,781
Detroit (1923)	United States	82,827	218,755	Manchester (1921)	England	51,873	34,643
Galveston (1923)	United States	28,069	414,492	So'hampton (1921)	England	30,634	36,179
Havana (1920)	Cuba	347,674	108,526			*Metric*	*tons.*
Kobe (1922)	Japan	428,178	139,902	Amsterdam (1922)	Holland	3,916	1,439
Melbourne (1921)	Australia	139,593	138,033	Antwerp (1920)	Belgium	8,543	4,479
Montreal (1921)	Canada	286,597	263,743	Barcelona (1921)	Spain	1,091	136
New Orleans(1923)	United States	166,563	346,200	Bombay (1923)	India	2,303	2,119
New York (1923)	United States	1,775,030	1,430,160	Bordeaux (1922)	France	2,514	1,275
Norfolk (1923)	United States	13,004	155,532	Calcutta (1922)	India	1,137	1,523
Philadelphia(1923)	United States	215,199	125,584	Canton (1922)	China	†4,451	
Rio Janeiro (1921)	Brazil	109,671	36,378	Dairen (1922)	China	†8,203	
S. Francisco (1923)	United States	186,065	157,242	Dunkirk (1922)	France	2,219	431
Santos (1921)	Brazil	70,547	109,768	Fiume (1913)	Austria	923	1,174
Shanghai (1922)	China	348,262	180,983	Genoa (1922)	Italy	4,968	533
Singapore (1922)	Str'ts Set'm't	231,057	211,564	Havre (1922)	France	3,018	825
Sydney (1921)	N. S. Wales	166,355	184,368	Marseilles (1922)	France	4,172	1,653
Tampico (1920)	Mexico	42,247	36,602	Naples (1917)	Italy	1,136	200
Tientsin (1922)	China	80,130	38,571	Rotterdam (1922)	Holland	17,985	13,032
Valparaiso (1921)	Chili	8,775	77,194	Rouen (1922)	France	7,377	432
Vera Cruz (1920)	Mexico	62,572	15,468	Shanghai (1922)	China	†27,516	
Wellington (1921)	New Zealand.	50,577	*29,780	Tientsin (1922)	China	†3,629	
Yokohama (1922)	Japan	326,027	447,732	Trieste (1921)	Italy	1,139	352

* Figures averaged for five-year period, 1917-1921. † Sum of imports and exports.

WATER-BORNE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Short tons; calendar years: from the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, ELIMINATING ALL KNOWN DUPLICATIONS (1).

(Quantities expressed in short tons.)

Years.	Ports on Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts.		Ports on Great Lakes.		Rivers, Canals, and Connecting Channels.	Grand Total Foreign and Domestic.
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Domestic.	
1920	100,384,206	114,557,241	12,388,707	98,750,979	125,400,000	399,000,000
1921	80,151,748	115,333,669	12,512,860	58,947,310	116,300,000	332,000,000
1922	86,874,593	128,430,717	13,005,132	81,032,958	111,800,000	376,000,000
1923	82,998,505	180,660,122	14,659,905	110,857,646	153,700,000	478,000,000
1924	85,433,050	197,624,890	16,128,526	93,702,753	173,200,000	453,700,000

(1) The figures represent the actual tonnages handled at the ports and on the rivers, canals, and connecting channels. The grand total figures do not represent an addition of the several elements, but do show the actual tonnages floated on the waters of the United States after eliminating certain traffic common to both ports and internal waterways.

COMMERCE OF THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Years.	Foreign.		Domestic, Coastwise.		Other Domestic.	Total Eliminating (1) Duplications.
	Imports.	Exports.	Receipts.	Shipments.		
1920	39,903,983	72,868,930	143,664,063	147,601,094	135,351,280	326,081,133
1921	35,624,770	57,039,838	103,858,765	103,853,258	140,849,934	266,945,586
1922	49,064,493	50,815,232	138,537,030	149,739,852	130,650,468	309,443,399
1923	44,387,395	53,271,015	195,946,096	202,133,329	184,956,112	389,176,178
1924	41,386,696	60,174,880	181,780,387	181,704,964	153,475,070	392,889,219

(1) Ascertained by adding one-half of domestic tonnage to the foreign, except that for 1924 it was ascertained by adding one-half of coastwise and intraport tonnage to the local, internal, and foreign tonnages.

COMMERCE ON RIVERS, CANALS AND CONNECTING CHANNELS.

The commerce, in short tons, in 1924, on rivers, canals, and connecting channels, was as follows:

Bulk freight—Miscellaneous, 168,194,083; floated and rafted, 10,963,480; total bulk freight, 179,157,567.

Package freight—15,564,350.

Adjusted traffic totals in short tons for rivers, canals, and connecting channels, eliminating duplications—(1920) 125,400,000, (1921) 116,300,000, (1922) 111,800,000, (1923) 153,700,000, (1924) 173,200,000.

The adjusted totals were ascertained by eliminating all known traffic common to two or more rivers, canals, etc.

COAST AND GULF PORTS.

Localities.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Short tons.	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
Portland, Me	3,138,152	2,671,605	2,461,237	2,369,881	2,865,369	3,338,829
Boston, Mass	8,178,015	8,957,738	8,685,528	9,752,841	13,993,646	15,217,663
New Bedford and Fairh'vn.	1,248,840	949,457	1,029,195	839,824	794,680	1,088,022
Providence, R. I	3,540,981	2,809,026	3,961,969	3,926,555	3,928,298	5,206,553
New Haven	2,181,082	1,468,284	1,766,805	1,122,073	1,353,151	1,613,087
Hempstead, N. Y	2,008,349	2,072,685	2,768,211	2,503,786	3,980,779	6,245,286
New York, N. Y	.....	83,697,630	79,593,294	82,627,133	86,629,554	117,115,976
Philadelphia, Pa	28,931,257	28,678,419	29,020,487	21,662,374	26,650,505	27,050,668
Baltimore, Md	13,271,449	14,055,906	16,465,975	11,911,846	13,195,626	17,797,452
Norfolk, Va	22,752,711	12,661,674	16,118,544	11,871,285	14,371,211	14,021,118
Newport News	12,421,433	4,157,499	6,860,523	3,855,376	3,198,164	4,879,778
Charleston, S. C	520,686	863,987	2,224,606	1,509,261	1,500,385	2,114,057
Savannah, Ga	1,540,057	1,714,292	2,147,678	1,545,906	2,017,298	2,392,664
Jacksonville	1,459,556	1,667,827	2,304,488	1,871,081	2,251,729	3,053,526
Tampa, Fla	296,005	666,864	2,257,382	1,321,808	2,483,024	2,973,000
Mobile, Ala	1,323,997	1,970,638	1,655,215	1,411,164	1,582,311	2,575,885
New Orleans, La	9,087,084	8,895,681	10,513,863	11,622,826	10,109,513	12,345,004
Galveston, Tex	3,277,782	3,126,957	8,002,981	6,822,171	5,356,831	5,763,805
Texas City	376,986	501,752	2,369,367	3,661,049	3,268,201	2,781,125
Houston, Tex	2,388,066	1,287,972	1,210,204	2,828,460	3,365,644	4,815,119
Port Arthur	5,956,580	6,948,502	7,494,260	7,051,500	7,736,708	9,754,020
Beaumont, Tex	1,100,047	2,167,801	2,960,525	2,984,678	2,359,082	3,357,237
Los Angeles	2,091,056	3,152,005	4,210,176	4,863,882	10,285,810	27,154,550
San Francisco	6,042,543	7,113,067	7,685,402	8,382,723	14,837,609	13,641,884
Oakland, Calif	2,680,797	2,344,098	1,716,332	1,945,422	2,111,917	2,081,929
San Luis Obispo	1,873,285	2,059,574	2,253,155	1,038,139	1,067,843	2,280,759
Portl'd, Astoria, Vancouver	5,661,037	5,781,648	7,254,295	7,336,202	8,483,224	7,933,630
Tacoma, Wash	2,865,871	2,660,512	2,705,217	2,497,050	3,264,035	4,111,869
Seattle, Wash	9,947,917	5,496,677	5,227,586	4,117,002	5,691,537	6,400,433

PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Localities.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Short tons.	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*
Agate Bay, Minn	10,155,700	7,474,418	10,704,464	3,980,097	6,851,193	7,490,612
Duluth-Superior	53,746,358	42,895,681	46,808,613	30,083,555	38,202,074	59,274,812
Ashland, Wis	9,297,481	7,346,243	9,836,329	3,183,453	7,064,184	7,783,756
Marquette Bay, Mich	2,945,720	1,681,668	3,042,433	658,788	1,805,270	2,181,402
Milwaukee, Wis	5,726,749	5,248,850	4,075,466	5,011,520	4,023,505	5,585,436
Escanaba, Mich	.....	.....	7,608,777	2,270,860	5,385,885	6,559,896
Chicago, Ill	1,925,633	1,631,620	1,527,265	2,632,343	2,857,521	1,982,393
Calumet, Ill	10,594,123	8,574,542	10,392,490	6,215,989	9,680,155	11,916,651
Indian Harbor, Ind	3,098,692	2,752,105	3,146,159	2,395,962	2,890,558	4,140,725
Gary, Ind	.....	.....	4,095,525	2,632,650	3,241,780	4,460,020
Calcite, Mich	4,305,000	4,501,820	6,544,614	3,503,260	5,968,510	7,667,362
Detroit, Mich	.....	.....	3,297,183	2,318,639	3,442,501	4,665,098
Toledo, Ohio	13,769,388	10,130,014	10,904,293	9,202,109	9,424,518	11,987,355
Sandusky, Ohio	2,983,369	2,069,066	2,277,489	2,427,220	3,496,624	3,896,748
Huron, Ohio	4,128,327	2,826,314	3,584,355	2,214,631	1,114,569	2,795,989
Lorain, Ohio	7,586,686	6,817,729	8,519,316	4,941,882	5,498,656	8,279,209
Cleveland, Ohio	15,895,450	12,235,283	12,463,028	6,200,362	10,925,692	14,455,878
Ashtabula, Ohio	16,993,677	13,236,516	16,313,708	5,794,137	11,991,667	17,465,243
(1) Conneaut, Ohio	10,835,424	10,047,535	9,166,996	7,463,728	9,109,643	13,064,197
Erie, Pa	4,380,516	3,197,794	4,252,100	2,325,067	2,212,348	3,766,389
Buffalo (Lake)	18,544,063	14,610,551	18,094,623	14,033,351	17,679,096	18,819,063

(1) In 1918 and 1919 includes car ferry traffic, amount unknown. Gary (1923) figures cover iron ore only.

WATER-BORNE COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES PORTS IN 1924.

(Figures, by Army Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, cover calendar year.)

COASTAL PORTS.

Locality.	Commerce.	Locality.	Commerce.	Locality.	Commerce.
	Short Tons.		*Short Tons.*		*Short Tons.*
Portland, Me	2,582,513	Newport News, Va	4,817,138	Port Arthur, Tex	8,872,920
Boston, Mass	13,185,884	Charleston, S. C	2,082,222	Beaumont, Tex	4,803,150
N. Bedford, Fairhaven	908,813	Savannah, Ga	2,039,625	Los Angeles, Cal	22,214,137
Fall River, Mass	709,235	Jacksonville, Fla	2,774,946	San Francisco, Cal	11,395,012
Providence, R. I	4,111,215	Tampa, Fla	2,532,599	Oakland, Cal	2,216,527
New Haven, Conn	1,286,128	Mobile, Ala	2,694,908	San Luis Obispo, Cal	1,515,447
Hempstead, N. Y	5,010,725	New Orleans, La	13,609,603	Portland, Ore	7,494,444
New York, N. Y	117,865,396	Galveston, Tex	6,743,080	Astoria, Ore	504,811
Philadelphia, Pa	25,439,611	Texas City, Tex	3,906,089	Vancouver, Wash	98,073
Baltimore, Md	16,526,291	Houston, Tex	7,094,294	Tacoma, Wash	4,154,273
Norfolk, Va	15,174,708	Sabine, Tex	1,686,654	Seattle, Wash	7,612,334

GREAT LAKES PORTS.

Locality.	Commerce.	Locality.	Commerce.	Locality.	Commerce.
	Short Tons.		*Short Tons.*		*Short Tons.*
Agate Bay, Minn	5,646,160	Calumet, Ill	9,461,569	Lorain, Ohio	6,144,892
Duluth-Superior	45,416,956	Indiana Harbor	4,195,436	Cleveland, Ohio	10,584,040
Ashland, Wis	6,158,993	Gary, Ind	3,464,638	Ashtabula, Ohio	10,135,250
Marquette Bay, Mich	1,645,145	Calcite, Mich	6,899,021	Conneaut, Ohio	10,184,903
Green Bay, Wis	1,204,170	Detroit, Mich	5,064,928	Erie, Pa	2,527,361
Milwaukee, Wis	6,476,414	Toledo, Ohio	11,320,476	Buffalo, N. Y.	
Escanaba, Mich	5,047,875	Sandusky, Ohio	4,812,504	(Lake traffic)	19,710,035
Chicago, Ill	1,658,087	Huron, Ohio	1,630,660		

RIVERS (SHORT TONS).

Locality.	1924.	Locality.	1924.
Hudson, N. Y., upper section (Hudson to Waterford)	1,700,715	Cumberland, Tenn. & Ky., below Nashv'le	171,074
Hudson, N. Y., middle section (Tarrytown to Hudson)	9,721,553	Above Nashville	271,425
Delaware, Philadelphia to Trenton	3,186,590	Tennessee, Tenn.: Below Riverton	407,408
Potomac, at Washington, D. C	1,442,880	Between Chattanooga & Brown's Is	168,646
James, Va	789,542	Above Chattanooga	884,742
Black Warrior, Warrior and Tombigbee, Ala	1,105,260	Monongahela, Pa. & W. Va	21,878,815
Mississippi, between Missouri and Minneapolis	769,139	Alleghany, Pa.: Improved portion	4,339,511
Between Missouri and Cairo	738,728	Open channel portion	88,528
Between Cairo and Memphis	1,153,021	Kanawha, W. Va	901,183
Between Memphis and Vicksburg	1,666,440	Ohio	10,866,683
Between Vicksburg and New Orleans	7,633,277	Detroit, Mich	80,073,850
		San Joaquin, Cal	727,499
		Sacramento, Cal	1,796,105
		Columbia, Ore., Vancouver to Dalles	759,012
		Willamette, above Portland and Yamhill, Ore	1,146,106

CANALS AND CONNECTING CHANNELS (SHORT TONS).

Locality.	1924.	Locality.	1924.
Cape Cod Canal, Mass	922,062	Harvey Canal, La	71,366
New York State Barge Canal System:		Hanson Canal, La	54,321
Erie Division	1,691,766	Illinois and Mississippi Canal	11,627
Cayuga and Seneca Division	10,827	Keweenaw Waterway, Mich	459,624
Oswego Division	18,254	Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, Wis	511,806
Black River Division	.....	St. Mary's Falls Canal	72,037,390
Champlain Division	311,476	St. Clair River Flats Canal	75,443,480
Schuylkill Canal, Pa	33,398	Willamette Falls Canal, Ore	375,242
Delaware and Lehigh Canals	297,612	Lake Washington Ship Canal, Wash	2,111,069
Delaware and Raritan Canals, Pa	350,151		
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal	683,206		

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD'S WATER-BORNE COMMERCE DATA.

Water-borne foreign commerce of the United States in 1924 aggregated a total traffic of 92,000,000 tons, which was but a few tons in excess of the business so transported in 1923.

Export shipments increased from 49,000,000 tons in 1923 to 52,000,000 in 1924, and imports fell to about 43,000,000 tons in 1923 to a little more than 40,000,000 tons in 1924.

Shipment of exports and imports at New York aggregated 21,853,308 tons in 1924, of which 11,890,468 tons were represented by exports and 9,962,810 were imports.

The Shipping Board announced that traffic was handled in 1924 through 181 domestic ports, an increase of eleven over the number of ports recorded in 1923.

Of this number sixty-four handled more than 100,000 tons in each year, while nineteen handled more than 1,000,000 tons in 1924, as compared with seventeen in 1923.

Nineteen ports handled more than 2,000,000 tons in each year, and in 1924 eleven ports imported and exported more than 68 per cent. of the entire water-borne foreign commerce.

Of the eleven principal ports only the first four in importance—New York, New Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia—maintained the same relative standing. Los Angeles went from tenth to fifth place; Galveston from eighth to seventh place and Norfolk from eleventh to ninth place, while Buffalo descended from fifth to sixth place; Boston from sixth to tenth; San Francisco from seventh to eighth and Port Arthur from ninth to eleventh.

The foreign commerce at the ten principal ports aside from New York was given as follows:

New Orleans	8,164,434	Galveston	3,221,502
Baltimore	5,421,195	San Francisco	3,085,513
Philadelphia	5,406,668	Norfolk	2,834,933
Los Angeles	4,215,990	Boston	2,243,650
Buffalo	3,798,041	Port Arthur	2,310,263

BEAUMONT AND PORT ARTHUR SHIP CHANNEL.

(By Harvey W. Gilbert, member Waterway Committee.)

The Beaumont and Port Arthur Ship Channel has not only become the world's oil refining centre, but has attained its place among the world's greatest ports as a tonnage producer for general merchandise, sulphur and lumber. The channel is of merit, due to the fact that it is dug in clay throughout from one end to the other, to a point thirty miles inland. Beaumont, the largest city on the waterway, is at the head of tide water, and Port Arthur—about midway to the Gulf—enjoys shipping facilities as well as Beaumont.

The President has signed the bill giving the waterway thirty feet mean-low-tide from Beaumont to the Gulf, and the committee is laying plans to further deepen to thirty-five feet within the next three or four years.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STATISTICS.

(Compiled from the Records of the Interstate Commerce Commission)

YEAR.	Mileage Owned.	Miles Built.	Locomotives in Service.	Freight Cars in Service.	Passenger Cars in Service.	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.	Railway Employees.	Employees Wages.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1900	193,346	4,894	37,663	1,365,531	34,713	576,831,251	1,081,983,301	1,017,653	577,264,841
1901	197,237	5,368	39,584	1,464,328	35,969	607,278,121	1,089,226,440	1,071,169	610,713,701
1902	202,472	6,026	41,225	1,546,101	36,987	649,878,505	1,200,315,787	1,189,315	676,028,592
1903	207,977	5,652	43,871	1,653,782	38,140	694,891,535	1,304,394,323	1,312,537	757,321,415
1904	213,904	3,832	46,743	1,692,194	39,752	715,419,682	1,309,899,165	1,296,121	817,598,810
1905	218,101	4,388	48,357	1,731,409	40,713	738,834,667	1,427,731,905	1,382,196	839,944,680
1906	224,363	5,623	51,672	1,837,914	42,262	797,946,116	1,631,374,219	1,521,355	900,801,653
1907	229,951	5,212	55,388	1,991,557	43,973	873,905,133	1,796,336,659	1,672,074	1,072,386,427
1908	223,468	3,214	57,698	2,100,784	45,292	890,009,574	1,532,981,790	1,436,275	1,035,437,528
1909	236,834	3,748	58,219	2,086,835	45,664	891,472,425	1,556,559,741	1,502,823	988,323,694
1910	240,293	4,122	60,019	2,148,478	47,179	971,683,199	1,849,900,101	1,699,420	1,143,725,306
1911	243,979	3,066	62,463	2,208,997	49,906	997,409,882	1,781,638,043	1,669,809	1,208,466,470
1912	246,777	2,997	63,463	2,229,163	51,583	1,004,081,346	1,844,977,673	1,716,380	1,252,347,697
1913	249,777	3,071	65,597	2,298,478	52,717	1,043,603,005	2,058,035,487	1,815,239	1,373,830,589
1914	252,105	1,532	67,012	2,349,734	54,492	1,063,248,850	2,002,025,830	1,710,296	1,381,117,292
1915	253,789	933	66,502	2,341,567	55,810	985,676,117	1,828,692,294	.....	.....
1916	254,251	1,098	65,314	2,313,378	54,774	1,048,986,826	2,347,395,581	1,700,814	1,506,960,995
1917	254,037	979	65,565	2,329,475	55,193	1,109,943,226	2,453,423,333	1,732,876	1,739,482,142
1918	253,626	721	66,070	2,379,472	55,939	1,122,962,887	2,477,091,958	1,841,575	2,613,813,351
1919	253,529	686	67,936	2,397,943	56,611	1,211,021,934	2,185,285,250	1,913,422	2,843,128,432
1920	253,152	314	68,977	2,426,889	56,290	1,269,912,881	2,427,622,267	2,022,832	3,681,801,193
1921	252,845	475	68,942	2,388,424	56,102	1,061,130,762	1,808,835,938	1,659,513	2,765,218,079
1922	251,176	324	69,122	2,378,510	56,950	989,509,000	1,974,618,324	1,626,834	2,640,817,005
1923	250,413	427	68,518	2,352,483	56,827	1,008,537,863	2,503,117,071	1,857,674	3,004,071,882
1924	250,222	579	69,414	2,379,131	57,159	951,067,086	2,331,291,297	1,751,324	2,826,025,230

Figures for Miles Owned cover classes I, II, and III, also non-operating subsidiaries, and some railways not filing annual reports.

Figures for freight carried (1913) cover classes I and II roads, and this is true for that year as to Number of Employees and Employees Wages.

Figures for 1917 and subsequent as to employees and wages cover only Class I roads.

Average tractive power of locomotives, in pounds—(1903) 21,781; (1910) 27,282; (1915) 31,501; (1920) 36,365; (1923) 39,177.

Average capacity of freight cars, in tons—(1903) 29.4; (1910) 35.9; (1915) 39.7; (1920) 42.4; (1923) 43.8.

Average annual compensation per employee—(1917) $1,003.81; (1918) $1,419.34; (1919) $1,485.89; (1920) $1,820.12; (1921) $1,666.28; (1922) $1,623.29; (1923) $1,617.11; (1924) $1,613.65.

RAILWAY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT DATA.

YEAR.	Passenger Revenue.	Freight Revenue.	Miles Traveled by Passengers.	Rev. per Pass. Mile.	Ave. Journey per Pass.	Frt. Rev. per Ton Mile.	Miles Traveled by Passenger Trains.	Miles Traveled by Freight Trains.	CASUALTIES. Killed	CASUALTIES. Injured
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Thousands.*	*Cts.*	*Miles*	*Cts.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*No.*	*No.*
1900	323,715,639	1,049,256,323	16,038,076	2.00	27.80	0.73	363,469,596	492,543,526	7,865	50,320
1901	351,356,265	1,118,543,014	17,353,588	2.01	28.58	0.75	385,172,567	491,942,041	8,455	53,339
1902	392,963,248	1,207,228,845	19,689,938	1.99	30.30	0.76	405,613,231	499,711,176	8,588	64,662
1903	421,704,592	1,338,020,026	20,915,764	2.01	30.10	0.76	425,142,204	526,312,433	9,840	76,553
1904	444,326,991	1,379,002,693	21,923,214	2.01	30.64	0.78	440,464,866	535,090,971	10,046	84,155
1905	472,694,732	1,450,772,838	23,800,149	1.96	32.21	0.77	459,827,029	546,424,405	9,703	86,008
1906	510,032,583	1,640,386,655	25,167,241	2.00	31.54	0.75	479,037,553	594,005,825	10,61	897,706
1907	564,606,343	1,823,651,998	27,718,554	2.01	31.72	0.76	509,328,042	629,995,723	11,839	111,016
1908	566,832,746	1,655,419,108	29,082,837	1.94	32.86	0.75	505,945,582	587,218,454	10,188	104,230
1909	563,609,342	1,677,614,678	29,109,323	1.93	32.85	0.76	506,011,038	568,854,608	8,722	95,626
1910	628,992,473	1,925,553,036	32,338,496	1.94	33.50	0.75	549,015,003	635,450,681	9,682	119,507
1911	657,638,291	1,925,950,887	33,201,694	1.97	33.48	0.76	572,929,421	626,496,025	10,396	150,159
1912	660,373,176	1,968,598,630	33,132,355	1.99	33.18	0.74	585,853,528	612,345,112	10,585	169,538
1913	695,987,817	2,198,930,565	34,672,685	2.01	33.31	0.73	593,061,212	643,841,292	10,964	200,308
1914	703,483,691	2,126,716,945	35,357,221	1.99	33.25	0.74	605,212,471	607,871,709	10,302	192,662
1915	646,475,045	2,037,925,560	32,474,923	1.99	32.95	0.73	580,448,205	552,003,893	8,621	162,040
1916	722,359,371	2,631,091,957	35,220,016	2.05	33.58	0.72	595,440,924	632,303,852	10,001	196,722
1917	840,909,959	2,897,436,101	40,099,758	2.10	36.13	0.73	593,338,291	646,402,252	10,087	194,805
1918	1,046,166,057	3,522,052,401	43,212,458	2.42	38.48	0.86	544,320,851	628,435,670	9,286	174,575
1919	1,193,430,616	3,624,886,453	46,838,166	2.55	38.68	0.99	553,147,240	560,498,577	6,978	149,053
1920	1,304,814,986	4,420,832,703	47,369,906	2.75	37.30	1.07	574,826,099	619,507,289	6,958	168,309
1921	1,166,252,353	4,004,109,277	37,705,737	3.09	35.53	1.29	568,241,993	519,816,726	5,996	120,685
1922	1,087,516,376	4,085,741,720	35,811,046	3.04	36.19	1.19	553,919,210	544,486,388	6,325	134,871
1923	1,147,577,654	4,625,786,003	38,294,178	3.03	37.97	1.13	573,938,043	631,167,314	7,385	171,712
1924	1,076,615,373	4,347,916,272	36,374,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,617	143,739

Where there are no figures (1924) no data was available up to the close of that year.

Of the persons killed in 1924, railway employees numbered 1,543; passengers, 175. Those injured included 125,319 rail employees and 6,677 passengers.

GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Killed	1,969	1,852	1,784	1,791	1,705	1,810	2,268	2,149
Injured	4,764	4,683	4,616	5,077	4,868	5,383	6,314	6,525
Total	6,733	6,535	6,400	6,868	6,573	7,193	8,582	8,674

Grade crossing accidents in which automobiles and trains collided killed 1,688 persons in 1924, as against 1,759 in 1923; and injured 5,650 in 1924, as compared with 5,416 in 1923.

MILEAGE, REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF BIG RAILWAYS IN U. S.

Road.	Miles Operated.	Operating Revenue.		Operating Expenses.		Net Railway Operating Income. (*d*, Means Deficit).	
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	11,837	237,797,147	235,410,951	172,602,873	170,314,807	46,036,391	47,283,279
Atlanta Birming. & Atlantic.	640	4,636,689	4,810,482	4,568,640	4,389,111	(*d*)162,490	107,720
Atlantic Coast Line	4,866	80,882,311	81,785,921	59,868,429	60,335,126	15,496,609	15,179,185
Baltimore & Ohio	5,304	255,594,435	224,318,795	199,323,961	172,752,633	42,133,130	38,084,324
Bangor & Aroostook	616	6,769,803	6,924,115	5,079,775	5,099,040	1,732,074	1,739,137
Bessemer & Lake Erie	228	20,367,251	14,506,820	13,917,892	11,356,945	6,835,256	2,800,953
Boston & Maine	2,287	86,193,418	78,697,297	75,254,893	63,912,556	2,987,415	8,972,022
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburgh	592	22,024,651	15,951,853	20,175,269	13,451,122	2,985,651	2,641,407
Central of Georgia	1,921	26,198,846	27,173,209	21,138,070	21,071,051	3,944,371	4,555,803
Central New England	295	7,988,226	8,145,477	6,016,754	5,763,907	1,063,396	1,720,775
Central R. R. of N. J	692	57,383,653	55,466,963	48,550,288	39,652,657	4,583,236	10,273,251
Central Vermont	434	8,627,980	8,380,752	7,677,080	7,298,127	150,720	471,088
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,556	101,975,796	108,033,449	78,889,781	82,761,705	19,135,359	21,892,520
Chicago & Alton	1,051	33,588,193	30,854,030	25,389,228	23,893,469	5,319,568	4,394,793
Chicago, Burl'gt'n & Quincy	9,407	171,270,661	162,674,878	134,290,379	119,956,734	25,365,567	28,742,112
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	945	28,405,408	26,068,788	24,279,112	22,453,256	3,324,116	1,467,259
Chicago Great Western	1,496	25,723,707	24,726,678	21,931,016	20,236,411	2,118,674	2,234,046
Chic., Indianap. & Louisville.	6,550	17,375,548	17,944,000	12,943,458	12,468,741	2,353,034	2,157,370
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	10,987	169,628,338	158,366,459	134,999,228	125,550,061	20,167,713	18,972,106
Chicago & Northwestern	8,463	160,425,965	149,454,584	132,507,531	120,536,645	15,843,375	16,784,051
Chic., Rock Isl. & Gulf	461	5,774,646	6,693,418	4,717,243	4,642,054	719,700	1,522,199
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pacific	7,611	124,628,438	124,187,093	100,272,892	96,564,492	14,121,464	16,191,390
Chic., St.P., Minn., & Omaha	1,749	28,363,234	27,915,736	23,516,147	22,189,824	3,028,915	3,408,989
Cin., New Orl. & Tex. Pac.	338	23,049,393	21,951,667	16,522,285	15,277,812	4,856,706	5,574,443
Cincinnati Northern	244	5,174,419	4,826,932	3,573,998	3,165,833	838,257	936,296
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	2,411	94,941,444	87,712,382	72,114,741	66,740,728	16,691,901	14,364,267
Colorado & Southern	1,092	12,675,913	12,834,288	11,154,293	10,127,488	790,130	1,759,280
Delaware & Hudson	895	47,194,777	44,954,449	39,238,137	36,622,436	6,512,344	7,431,880
Del., Lack. & Western	993	88,490,646	86,753,529	69,968,455	64,560,062	13,442,543	15,870,712
Denver & Rio Grande West.	2,600	34,587,497	33,011,558	30,030,670	28,591,457	3,231,815	2,785,083
Detroit Gd. Haven & Mil.	190	6,935,222	6,451,947	5,184,256	4,917,490	646,654	385,234
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	468	10,417,412	11,995,758	6,766,472	7,622,618	1,786,924	2,914,859
Duluth & Iron Range	279	7,768,818	5,090,968	5,448,116	4,878,906	1,758,480	272,874
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	305	22,253,554	13,856,099	9,097,448	7,455,313	10,632,757	3,822,157
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic	591	5,862,546	5,902,129	4,693,351	4,786,425	606,570	445,046
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	460	27,539,298	21,521,787	18,483,534	15,259,301	5,409,365	3,384,849
Erie (Incl. Chic. & Erie)	2,309	132,978,455	119,096,856	108,070,145	95,784,776	18,320,413	17,072,177
Florida East Coast	763	16,023,998	20,106,910	10,771,330	13,270,096	3,165,911	4,411,515
Fort Worth & Denver City	457	9,625,851	11,121,721	6,657,629	6,690,284	2,877,039	3,724,150
Georgia R. R.	329	6,199,046	5,984,812	4,803,725	4,927,882	1,193,095	841,296
Grand Trunk Western	347	19,589,964	17,889,156	14,201,321	14,934,267	1,500,501	179,479
Great Northern	8,251	120,077,772	110,243,104	86,750,523	75,212,158	24,731,992	24,201,287
Hocking Valley	348	17,563,402	17,443,399	14,027,189	13,178,503	2,454,068	3,518,080
Illinois Central	6,230	186,763,167	173,838,132	150,023,276	134,024,921	24,863,440	28,102,074
International Gt. Northern	1,160	15,806,608	16,901,448	12,542,633	12,955,240	2,176,504	2,683,511
Kansas City Southern	773	19,594,128	18,131,751	15,185,980	13,696,561	2,682,831	3,021,319
Lehigh Valley	1,375	75,935,153	76,374,805	66,754,214	60,967,968	6,573,120	11,391,549
Long Island	397	34,085,420	35,077,885	25,737,089	26,660,853	4,001,966	4,538,994
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,209	24,829,341	24,383,428	18,852,849	19,944,966	3,687,371	1,877,867
Louisville & Nashville	5,044	136,376,573	135,505,767	109,663,090	107,426,397	20,673,143	22,291,374
Maine Central	1,208	21,192,265	20,178,337	17,843,124	16,528,552	1,983,142	2,307,881
Michigan Central	1,852	94,798,042	87,614,662	67,639,532	62,159,524	19,388,175	18,985,283
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,647	16,524,961	15,097,126	14,288,791	14,546,992	825,341	(*d*)959,551
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste M.	4,403	49,345,336	47,945,360	37,615,134	36,813,855	8,204,096	6,776,158
Missouri-Kan.-Tex	1,804	34,911,504	34,488,364	26,745,160	23,356,467	7,553,554	8,912,952
Mo., Kan. & Texas of Texas.	1,389	21,076,414	22,820,981	16,883,159	16,375,567	1,256,035	3,674,546
Missouri Pacific	7,360	114,607,948	123,647,723	97,939,966	98,466,365	8,893,245	15,817,564
Mobile & Ohio	1,165	20,112,417	19,464,381	15,837,060	14,290,401	2,695,009	3,532,155
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis	1,259	24,801,787	23,601,646	21,453,047	19,480,969	3,061,971	3,433,767
New York Central	6,890	421,034,783	369,940,387	325,917,241	279,970,071	70,989,101	64,926,937
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis	1,695	57,477,379	53,992,435	43,938,162	40,276,956	9,198,854	9,589,635
N. Y., N. H. & H	1,986	133,940,586	127,213,698	97,480,323	97,480,323	13,277,728	19,787,279
N. Y., Ont. & Western	569	13,937,366	13,666,132	12,158,349	11,013,306	1,006,956	1,685,368
Norfolk Southern	932	9,386,653	9,291,928	7,125,645	6,932,095	1,367,528	1,411,328
Norfolk & Western	2,241	95,494,687	97,799,793	72,623,799	69,872,213	19,877,677	22,468,426
Northern Pacific	6,680	102,202,660	95,290,404	80,336,010	75,533,064	17,866,857	19,757,277
Northwestern Pacific	488	7,994,091	7,126,195	5,908,323	5,179,358	1,378,793	1,284,373
Oregon Short Line	2,375	38,782,096	34,989,745	28,454,465	25,832,499	6,034,182	5,526,654
Oreg-Wash. R.R. & Nav. Co.	2,233	30,227,112	28,775,558	25,847,702	22,631,706	1,094,393	2,956,635
Pennsylvania	10,500	721,397,408	645,299,176	590,518,030	517,450,673	83,546,667	79,103,112
Pere Marquette	2,288	45,965,737	41,797,915	34,871,097	30,962,730	7,086,372	7,200,828
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	233	44,666,690	31,421,149	30,677,899	25,590,148	15,574,595	8,146,221
Phila. & Reading	1,149	105,807,432	92,088,258	76,758,909	70,306,556	26,655,426	18,967,742
Rich., Fred. & Potomac	118	12,077,813	11,836,355	7,936,776	7,895,344	2,811,335	2,627,875
Rutland	413	6,695,786	6,509,062	5,628,599	5,476,007	868,143	799,608
St. L., Brownsville-Mexico	550	6,147,806	7,841,144	3,589,548	4,556,688	1,905,563	2,177,108
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,761	85,627,607	85,989,817	62,540,811	60,571,833	18,484,458	20,589,138
St. Louis Southwestern	970	20,842,524	18,245,055	12,929,102	12,312,743	6,111,138	4,160,359
St. L., Southwestern of Texas	807	8,708,596	8,081,236	9,061,111	7,715,170	(*d*)546,337	526,011
San Antonio & Aransas Pass.	739	6,455,495	7,424,448	5,421,598	6,274,907	849,287	752,237
Seaboard Air Line	3,571	52,249,110	53,364,173	40,342,259	41,387,634	7,957,963	9,013,514
Southern Pacific System	12,561	284,311,987	272,967,581	203,483,115	197,514,893	53,571,352	49,579,192
Southern R'y	6,869	150,467,965	142,486,514	112,414,259	102,674,674	28,128,137	30,442,720
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	555	8,704,947	8,562,669	5,554,836	5,285,563	1,882,173	2,040,535
Texas & Pacific	1,953	32,592,489	33,784,580	24,981,658	25,242,324	5,237,535	5,801,611
Union Pacific	3,714	117,479,916	110,886,386	76,094,064	73,201,926	28,844,300	27,552,006
Union R. R. (of Penna.)	46	12,645,303	10,719,728	9,848,536	9,880,392	3,383,254	1,417,550
Virginian	545	20,328,348	18,988,439	13,611,421	12,209,447	5,872,092	5,536,451
Wabash	2,490	66,617,636	65,780,929	52,033,495	50,298,417	8,941,275	9,347,780
West Jersey & Seashore	360	14,142,520	12,932,368	11,992,566	10,862,342	990,826	824,955
Western Maryland	804	23,055,036	19,135,563	17,716,434	14,165,409	4,621,552	3,560,637
Western Pacific	1,043	14,138,268	14,370,467	10,663,711	11,477,665	3,014,162	2,973,611
Wheeling & Lake Erie	512	19,211,572	18,332,401	14,753,041	14,410,273	2,361,489	2,361,489

In the first half of 1925, operating revenues of Class I. roads and large switching and terminal companies totaled $2,895,216,468; operating expenses, $2,238,868,809.

RAILWAY REVENUES, EXPENSES AND DIVIDENDS.

Year.	Total Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses.	Tax Accruals.	Net Railway Operating Income.	Net Income.	Dividends Declared.	Ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Revenues.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*
1900	1,487,044,814	961,428,511	44,445,145	481,171,158	252,760,482	139,597,972	64.65
1901	1,588,526,037	1,030,397,270	46,707,835	511,420,932	273,450,219	156,735,784	64.86
1902	1,726,380,267	1,116,248,747	50,054,136	560,077,384	314,989,295	185,391,655	64.66
1903	1,900,846,907	1,257,538,852	53,251,852	590,056,203	338,324,228	196,728,176	66.16
1904	1,975,174,091	1,338,896,253	56,801,756	579,476,082	317,308,473	221,941,049	67.79
1905	2,082,482,406	1,390,602,152	58,712,179	633,168,075	364,811,011	237,964,482	66.78
1906	2,325,765,167	1,536,877,271	69,064,057	719,823,839	434,228,959	272,795,974	66.08
1907	2,589,105,578	1,748,515,814	73,743,473	766,846,291	488,014,078	308,088,627	67.53
1908	2,440,638,832	1,710,401,791	78,673,794	634,794,284	443,986,915	390,695,351	70.08
1909	2,473,205,301	1,650,034,204	85,139,554	710,474,052	441,062,743	321,071,626	66.72
1910	2,812,141,575	1,881,879,118	98,034,593	805,097,141	583,191,124	405,771,416	66.92
1911	2,852,854,721	1,976,331,864	102,657,157	744,669,102	547,280,771	460,195,376	69.28
1912	2,906,415,869	2,035,057,529	113,818,605	727,458,036	453,125,324	400,315,313	70.02
1913	3,193,117,834	2,235,922,626	122,005,424	805,266,117	546,761,119	369,077,546	70.02
1914	3,127,729,588	2,280,415,791	140,470,286	674,189,999	395,492,305	451,653,346	72.91
1915	2,956,193,202	2,088,682,956	137,775,259	694,276,111	354,786,729	328,477,938	70.65
1916	3,691,065,217	2,426,250,521	161,825,322	1,058,505,501	735,341,165	366,561,494	65.73
1917	4,115,413,057	2,906,283,165	218,632,045	950,556,850	658,224,696	381,851,548	70.62
1918	4,985,290,177	4,071,522,007	229,532,927	646,223,098	442,336,131	339,185,658	81.67
1919	5,250,419,628	4,498,816,672	239,136,164	454,132,156	496,609,104	335,241,935	85.68
1920	6,310,150,780	5,954,393,793	289,272,083	12,100,759	481,950,969	331,102,938	94.36
1921	5,632,665,331	4,668,997,935	283,162,551	601,138,916	350,539,608	456,482,092	82.89
1922	5,674,482,538	4,509,990,972	308,145,247	769,411,093	434,459,186	338,805,695	77.75
1923	6,360,423,213	4,945,135,398	337,334,329	983,736,225	.....	411,881,766	76.14
1924	5,986,492,120	4,558,307,781	344,075,226	987,133,417	.....	.....	.....

Net Income figures (1913) cover classes I and II roads and non-operating subsidiaries; most of the other figures, that year, exclude non-oper. subsid.

Dividend figures (1923) include $50,417,400 of stock dividends authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Per Cent of Stock paying dividends—(1890) 36.24; (1900) 45.66; (1910) 66.71; (1916) 62.02; (1920) 57.30; (1923) 62.09.

Average dividend rate, counting all stock—(1890) 1.97; (1900) 2.39; (1910) 5.00; (1916) 4.19; (1920) 3.74; (1923) 4.53.

Average dividend rate on dividend-paying stock—(1890) 5.45; (1900) 5.23; (1910) 7.50; (1916) 6.75; (1920) 6.52; (1923) 7.30. The peak, 8.03 was in 1911.

Operating revenues in 1924 were derived from the following chief sources—Freight, $4,347,916,272; passengers, $1,076,615,373; mail, $97,968,330; express, $143,705,417.

Operating expenses in 1924 were divided as follows—Maintenance of way, $802,322,886; maintenance of equipment, $1,270,119,592; traffic, $99,082,513; transportation, $2,180,984,666.

Operating income is the difference between operating revenues and operating expenses, plus taxes and uncollectible revenues.

RAILWAY VALUES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND CAPITAL.

(Investment figures, first column, represent book values.)

Yr.	Investment in Road and Equipment.	Common Stock Outstanding.	Preferred Stock Outstanding.	Funded Debt Outstanding.	Total Railway Capital Outstanding.	Net Capitalization	Amount of Stock Paying Dividends.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	10,263,313,400	4,522,291,838	1,323,287,755	5,645,455,367	11,491,034,960	9,547,984,611	2,668,969,895
1901	10,405,095,085	4,475,408,821	1,331,157,383	5,881,580,887	11,688,147,091	9,482,649,182	2,977,575,179
1902	10,658,321,376	4,722,056,120	1,302,145,175	6,109,981,669	12,134,182,964	9,925,664,171	3,337,644,681
1903	10,973,504,903	4,876,961,012	1,278,598,020	6,444,431,226	12,599,990,258	10,281,598,305	3,450,737,869
1904	11,511,537,131	5,050,529,469	1,289,369,860	6,873,225,350	13,213,124,679	10,711,794,078	3,643,427,319
1905	11,951,348,949	5,180,933,907	1,373,623,144	7,250,701,070	13,805,258,121	11,167,105,992	4,119,086,714
1906	12,420,287,938	5,403,001,962	1,400,758,131	7,766,661,385	14,570,421,478	11,671,949,649	4,526,958,760
1907	13,030,344,328	5,932,948,772	1,423,912,919	8,725,284,992	16,082,146,683	.....	4,948,756,203
1908	13,213,766,540	5,910,351,430	1,462,860,893	9,394,332,504	16,767,544,827	12,833,591,510	4,843,370,740
1909	13,609,183,515	6,218,382,485	1,467,896,060	9,801,590,390	17,487,868,935	13,914,302,363	4,920,174,118
1910	14,557,816,099	6,710,168,538	1,403,488,842	10,303,474,858	18,417,132,238	14,375,529,748	5,412,578,457
1911	15,612,378,845	7,074,917,534	1,395,800,077	10,738,217,470	19,208,935,081	15,044,482,894	5,730,250,326
1912	16,004,744,966	7,248,749,515	1,373,651,306	11,130,135,443	19,752,536,264	15,125,533,485	5,581,289,249
1913	16,588,603,109	7,231,515,045	1,379,096,282	11,185,514,385	19,796,125,712	15,366,472,253	5,780,682,416
1914	17,153,785,568	7,304,479,846	1,376,279,858	11,566,541,553	20,247,301,257	15,759,093,913	5,667,072,956
1915	17,441,420,382	7,599,937,801	1,394,956,920	12,133,064,357	21,127,959,078	16,307,502,580	5,219,846,562
1916	17,842,776,668	7,593,731,500	1,455,141,559	12,000,435,523	21,049,308,582	16,332,578,328	5,430,123,235
1917	18,574,297,873	7,454,610,000	1,847,920,981	11,946,826,260	21,249,357,241	16,401,786,017	5,610,774,033
1918	18,984,756,478	7,249,307,281	1,805,809,755	11,729,715,805	20,784,832,841	16,454,339,035	5,138,851,230
1919	19,300,120,717	7,193,405,278	1,897,727,699	11,859,042,168	20,950,175,145	16,550,310,683	5,298,320,617
1920	19,849,319,946	7,215,861,540	1,897,823,599	12,777,765,646	21,891,450,785	16,993,930,263	5,075,039,642
1921	20,329,223,603	7,275,293,120	1,800,344,790	13,215,997,882	22,291,635,792	17,082,875,993	5,059,843,975
1922	20,580,168,269	7,306,953,854	1,834,011,047	13,149,136,284	22,290,101,185	17,279,726,169	5,321,347,138
1923	21,372,858,161	7,397,756,895	1,851,764,544	13,589,085,900	22,838,607,339	17,810,262,262	5,646,076,157

Figures for 1913-1914, except in first and last columns, cover classes I and II roads and non-operating subsidiaries.

NET CAPITALIZATION.

"Net Capitalization" is total capital outstanding, minus capital securities owned by railways. Thus, in 1923, of the $17,810,262,262 of American rail securities in the hands of the public, stocks totaled $6,847,048,512; bonds, $10,963,213,750.

INTEREST ON RAILWAY DEBT.

Interest on railway debt (1890) $221,499,702; (1900) $262,094,838; (1910) $399,582,056; (1920) $553,641,078; (1923) $571,860,778.

Figures in columns 2—5 include nominally outstanding.

RAILWAY MILEAGE BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1924.	Proportn to Tot. Mil'ge in U. S.	State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1924.	Proportn to Tot. mil'ge in U. S.	State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1924.	Proportn to Tot. mil'ge in U. S.	State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1924.	Proportn to Tot. mil'ge in U. S.
	Miles.	Pct.		*Miles.*	*Pct.*		*Miles.*	*Pct.*		*Miles.*	*Pct.*
Ala.....	5,329	2.13	Iowa....	9,837	3.93	Nev.....	2,145	.86	S. D.....	4,276	1.71
Ariz.....	2,453	.98	Kan.....	9,443	3.77	N. H....	1,239	.50	Tenn....	4,032	1.61
Ark.....	4,916	1.97	Ky.....	3,956	1.58	N. J.....	2,310	.92	Texas...	16,142	6.45
Cal.....	8,313	3.32	La.....	5,082	2.03	N. M....	2,982	1.19	Utah....	2,207	.88
Col.....	5,097	2.04	Me.....	2,235	.89	N. Y....	8,401	3.36	Vt.....	1,058	.42
Conn....	1,003	.40	Md.....	1,448	.58	N. C....	5,350	2.14	Va.....	4,711	1.88
Del.....	336	.13	Mass....	2,102	.84	N. D....	5,276	2.11	Wash....	5,495	2.20
D. of C..	36	.01	Mich....	8,544	3.41	Ohio....	8,865	3.54	W. Va...	4,058	1.62
Florida..	5,193	2.08	Minn....	8,828	3.53	Okla....	6,586	2.63	Wis.....	7,506	3.00
Ga.....	7,067	2.83	Miss....	4,216	1.69	Oregon..	3,347	1.34	Wyo....	1,999	.80
Idaho...	2,878	1.15	Mo.....	8,065	3.22	Penn....	11,414	4.56	Alaska...	798	.....
Ill.....	12,035	20.97	Mont....	5,038	2.01	R. I.....	211	.08	Hawaii..	251	.....
Ind.....	7,197	2.88	Neb.....	6,192	2.48	S. C....	3,770	1.51	U. S.....	250,222	.....

In 1923, there were built in this country, 181,633 steam-railroad cars, costing $393,689,972, of which 1,842 were for passenger service and cost $40,330,-240; also were built 3,265 electric-railroad cars, costing $29,708,361.

Locomotives built in 1923 numbered (value in parentheses)—Steam, 3,598 ($184,468,714); electric, 1,409 ($8,864,749); internal combustion, 458 ($1,-339,635).

Total railway mileage in the United States—(1830) 23; (1840) 2,818; (1850) 9,021; (1860) 30,626; (1870) 52,922; (1880) 93,267; (1890) 167,191; (1900) 198,964; (1910) 249,992; (1915—June 30) 253,789; (1916—June 30) 254,251; (1917—Jan. 1) 254,037; (1918—Jan. 1) 253,626; (1919—Jan. 1) 253,529 (1920—Jan. 1) 253,152; (1921—Jan. 1) 252,845; (1922—Jan. 1) 251,176; (1923—Jan. 1) 250,413.

Mileage in Alaska and Hawaii not included in total in above table.

WIDTH OF STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAYS.

The *standard gauge* of railways is 4 feet 8½ inches in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, and European Turkey. That is to say it is 56½ inches from the inside of one rail to the inside of the opposite rail, about five-eighths of an inch below the top of the rail head.

This measurement holds good on rail heads with slanted sides as well as on rail heads with straight sides.

Any gauge less than standard gauge usually is called narrow gauge, and anything over standard gauge is broad gauge.

Narrow gauge track is generally 3 feet or 5 feet 3 inches.

Broad gauge is 6 feet and was used in the Southern States, but they have all been converted into standard gauge.

In general, a single track railway of standard gauge requires 12 feet of roadway; a double track, 23 feet.

A narrow gauge railroad is one where the distance is 3 feet or 3½ feet between the top centres of the rails. They are used in mining and lumbering.

A passenger engine, on good roads, averages approximately 35,000 miles a year; a freight engine, 25,000 miles.

The average resistance of cars to motion is 6 to pounds per long ton, when the track and the train are in good order.

THE RAILROAD DOLLAR; HOW IT GOES.

The following table shows, by years, how the American Railways have spent each dollar they received from the public.

Year (Fiscal).	Labor (Salaries and Wages).	Fuel (Locomotive).	Material, Supplies and Misc.	Loss & Damage, Injuries to Persons, Insurance.	Depreciation & Retirements.	Taxes.	Hire of Equip. and Joint Facility Net Rentals.	Net Ry. Operating Income.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
1911.....	39.4	8.1	16.8	2.4	2.4	3.6	1.0	26.3
1912.....	40.1	8.0	16.8	2.4	2.5	3.9	1.0	25.3
1913.....	40.1	7.8	16.9	2.5	2.7	3.8	0.9	25.3
1914.....	41.0	7.8	18.2	2.7	3.0	4.5	1.0	21.8
1915.....	40.0	7.3	17.0	2.6	3.5	4.6	1.2	23.8
1916.....	37.6	6.7	15.6	2.0	3.5	4.3	1.2	29.1
(Calendar) 1916.....	38.0	7.0	15.3	2.0	3.3	4.4	1.1	28.9
(Calendar) 1917.....	40.3	9.8	15.2	2.3	2.9	5.3	0.9	23.3
1918.....	49.8	10.3	16.8	2.3	2.4	4.6	0.7	13.1
1919.....	51.4	9.2	19.5	3.0	2.5	4.5	1.1	8.8
1920.....	55.4	10.9	22.1	3.6	2.3	4.4	1.0	0.3
1921.....	46.9	9.5	20.6	2.9	2.8	5.0	1.4	10.9
1922.....	44.4	9.3	20.7	2.0	3.0	5.4	1.5	13.7
1923.....	44.3	8.4	20.1	1.8	3.2	5.3	1.6	15.3
1924.....	44.3	7.4	19.1	1.8	3.5	5.8	1.7	16.4

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census, cover single track mileage.)

State.	1922.	1917.	State.	1922.	1917.	State.	1922.	1917.
New York....	4,792.35	4,773.36	Oregon.....	612.01	603.13	Nebraska.....	206.05	210.99
Pennsylvania..	4,423.08	4,462.11	Kansas.....	581.20	581.69	Dist. of Col...	198.54	194.87
Ohio.....	3,975.84	4,236.11	Maine.....	566.08	571.52	Florida.....	197.04	183.03
Illinois.....	3,414.15	3,441.43	Virginia.....	553.67	580.68	Idaho.....	149.46	155.40
California....	3,075.75	3,022.08	Kentucky.....	513.05	515.70	Arkansas.....	120.32	121.83
Massachus'tts.	2,689.57	3,055.88	Tennessee....	494.53	447.36	Vermont.....	116.11	125.55
Indiana.....	2,309.33	2,355.58	Utah.....	477.60	469.40	Montana.....	111.26	120.92
Michigan.....	1,813.94	1,768.37	Georgia.....	450.60	449.69	Delaware.....	105.87	101.95
New Jersey...	1,342.93	1,368.06	Colorado.....	430.81	467.16	Mississippi....	97.91	124.17
Missouri.....	1,098.23	1,083.65	West Virginia.	422.06	395.15	Arizona.....	44.12	52.89
Connecticut...	1,010.86	1,079.72	Rhode Island..	402.54	453.61	Wyoming.....	22.84	23.05
Iowa.....	1,001.31	1,015.45	Alabama.....	364.50	369.35	North Dakota.	20.66	24.42
Texas.....	973.69	949.94	Oklahoma....	323.81	301.51	South Dakota.	17.20	24.44
Washington...	953.57	1,021.69	Louisiana....	304.80	330.59	New Mexico..	11.00	10.95
Wisconsin....	919.44	901.28	South Carolina	301.40	313.56	Nevada.....	4.52	11.56
Maryland.....	758.38	774.62	New Hamp...	263.46	269.34			
Minnesota....	680.89	655.90	North Carolina	215.55	227.63	United States	43,933.88	44,808.31

Passengers on electric railways totaled 12,665,300,050 in 1922.

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Passenger Cars.		Motor Trucks.		Total Cars and Trucks.	
	Number.	Wholesale Value.	Number.	Wholesale Value.	Number.	Wholesale Value.
1899	3,700	$4,750,000	.....	.....	3,700	$4,750,000
1904	21,281	23,634,367	411	$946,947	21,692	30,864,616
1909	127,731	159,918,506	3,255	5,230,023	130,986	165,148,529
1910	181,000	213,000,000	.....	.....	187,000	225,000,000
1911	199,319	240,770,000	10,655	22,292,321	210,000	262,500,000
1912	356,000	335,000,000	22,000	43,000,000	378,000	378,000,000
1913	461,500	399,902,000	23,500	44,000,000	485,000	423,000,000
1914	543,679	413,859,379	25,375	45,098,464	569,054	458,957,843
1915	818,618	565,978,950	74,000	125,800,000	892,618	691,778,950
1916	1,493,617	797,469,353	90,000	157,500,000	1,583,617	954,969,353
1917	1,740,792	1,503,505,781	128,157	220,982,668	1,868,949	1,274,488,449
1918	926,388	801,937,925	227,250	434,168,992	1,153,638	1,236,106,917
1919	1,657,652	1,461,785,925	316,364	423,326,621	1,974,016	1,885,112,546
1920	1,883,158	1,809,170,963	322,039	423,756,715	2,205,197	2,232,927,628
1921	1,444,502	1,151,739,856	144,821	159,514,140	1,592,041	1,325,590,565
1922	2,406,396	1,567,003,041	252,668	222,635,324	2,659,064	1,789,638,365
1923	3,485,298	2,302,467,237	402,408	295,858,451	3,890,134	2,611,417,430
1924	3,243,285	2,011,038,288	374,317	317,027,716	3,617,602	2,328,066,004

Figures for 1899, 1904, 1909, 1914, 1921, and 1923 are by U. S. Census. Those for 1917 and 1918 are by the War Industries Board, from sworn statements by manufacturers. Those for all other years are by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and include production of plants in Canada making motor vehicles of U. S. design.

This Canadian production was: (1917) 93,810; (1918), 82,408; (1919), 78,462; (1920), 97,868; (1921), 65,355; (1922), 97,904; (1923), 145,357; (1924), 130,519.

The revised U. S. Census production figures for 1923, differently classified (values in parentheses) are—Passenger vehicles, complete, 3,432,308 ($2,277,777,450); government, municipal, etc., vehicles, complete, 1,192 ($10,051,776); business vehicles, complete, including trucks, 281,477 ($222,419,517); chassis, 175,273 ($101,486,215); trailers, 11,460 ($4,366,722); tractors, 140,157 ($78,165,298); total of complete motor vehicles—4,041,867 ($3,240,809,788).

The United States Department of Commerce figures on 1924 motor vehicle production are—passenger cars, 3,144,515; trucks, 358,296. This is exclusive of the Canadian production—passenger cars, 117,765; trucks, 17,130.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in 1925 gave out the following data on that industry:

CAPITAL INVESTED IN AUTO PRODUCTION.

Year.	Cars.	Trucks.	Total.
1919	$784,660,761	$230,782,577	$1,015,443,338
1920	897,953,600	306,425,000	1,204,378,600
1921	1,134,166,000	289,334,000	1,423,500,000
1922	1,154,103,335	302,546,620	1,456,649,954
1923	1,281,364,300	290,358,100	1,571,722,400
1924	1,373,372,426	317,677,686	1,691,050,112

3,119,563 EMPLOYED IN AUTO INDUSTRY.

Employed directly—motor vehicle factory workers, 329,563; parts and accessory factory workers, 300,000; tire factory workers, 115,000; motor vehicle dealers and salesmen 181,000; supplies, accessories and parts, dealers and salesmen, 135,000; garage employees, 110,000; tire dealers and salesmen, 90,000; repair shop employees, 345,000; professional chauffeurs, 470,000; professional truck drivers, 750,000; gasoline refinery and oil workers, 60,000; automobile financing and insurance, 8,000; total directly employed, 2,893,563.

Employed indirectly—Iron and steel workers, 52,000; copper, lead, tin, nickel and aluminum workers, 13,000; Railroad workers, 80,000; plate glass workers, 12,000; tannery and leather workers, 10,000; woodworkers, 25,000; upholstering cloth, top and side curtain material workers, 20,000; asbestos workers, 500; paint and varnish factory workers, 1,000; coal miners, 2,500; total indirectly employed—226,000; grand total, 3,119,563.

The figures for the various industries are based on the percentage of total output of product consumed by automobile industry.

No estimates attempted for the number of people working on curled hair and other forms of padding, road construction work, manufacturing of machine tools and other production equipment, extension of automobile plants, etc.

In 1924 there were, it is estimated, 329,563 persons employed in motor car and truck factories; their wages totaled $547,215,700.

Consumption of gasoline in the United States in 1924 is estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at 7,780,625,085 gallons, as against 4,250,696,163 gallons, in 1920.

The Rubber Association of America estimates that in 1924 rubber tire production numbered 51,633,000 casings, 70,705,000 inner tubes, 910,000 solid tires; crude rubber consumed—625,348,000 lbs.

Federal excise taxes on motor vehicles in 1924 totaled $139,201,755; state gasoline taxes amounted to $79,734,490.

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Census Bureau data; covers only Death Registration States; totals include District of Col.)

Area.	Number of Deaths.						Area.	Number of Deaths.					
	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.		1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Reg. Area	14,411	11,666	10,168	9,103	7,968	7,525	Mich.	738	574	441	419	318	257
							Minn.	328	260	216	178	171	185
							Miss.	78	60	46	39	41	.....
Reg. State	14,157	11,466	9,903	8,878	7,771	7,310	Mo.	398	321	276	231	244	241
							Mont.	49	48	43	45	44	64
							Neb.	123	131	104	104	.....	.....
Cal.	1,239	960	876	734	647	545	N. H.	59	49	38	50	38	22
Col.	157	159	121	117	118	120	N. J.	672	543	484	405	424	393
Conn.	249	216	220	218	207	184	N. Y.	1,930	1,788	1,632	1,410	1,354	1,251
Del.	55	24	17	22	23	.....	N. C.	258	169	139	133	104	79
Fla.	170	122	104	104	58	.....	Ohio	1,078	818	734	717	631	661
Ga.	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ore.	120	113	103	87	70	68
Idaho	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pa.	1,592	1,260	1,060	1,042	818	855
Ill.	1,031	1,033	887	728	522	466	R. I.	97	93	83	78	87	70
Ind.	433	306	266	248	187	177	S. C.	119	76	74	91	73	62
Iowa	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tenn.	171	160	134	130	100	82
Kan.	217	175	166	155	98	132	Utah	60	59	53	51	37	46
Ky.	166	128	105	85	71	92	Vt.	46	39	23	30	21	13
La.	158	104	97	90	57	78	Va.	200	137	140	97	116	103
Me.	91	79	56	43	45	41	Wash.	240	173	202	184	148	158
Md.	243	224	177	142	153	167	Wis.	292	271	205	167	164	155
Mass.	611	496	523	454	524	488	Wy.	51	28	.....	.....	.....	.....

The number of persons killed in this country in 1923 by motor vehicles was about 18,788 (of which 2,000 were due to collisions between autos and trains or autos and street cars). It is estimated by the United States Dept. of Commerce. Of the auto deaths, 16,452 were due to accidents on highways.

AUTO FATALITIES 1920-1924 IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

City.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920
Total (58 cities)	5,030	4,908	4,326	3,936	3,602
Akron	39	40	25	31	39
Albany	28	27	21	31	13
Atlanta	53	55	54	38	44
Baltimore	129	131	130	100	97
Birmingham	55	49	31	42	23
Boston	142	133	129	103	89
Bridgeport	21	23	28	28	30
Buffalo	113	137	106	81	104
Chicago	560	589	623	569	472
Cincinnati	84	102	76	79	57
Cleveland	220	203	142	148	155
Columbus	59	58	37	43	31
Denver	40	45	56	43	37
Detroit	305	252	176	133	175
Fall River	16	22	13	13	12
Grand Rapids	31	27	23	15	16
Hartford	33	40	31	31	36
Houston	31	25	27	25	8
Indianapolis	70	53	47	40	36
Jersey City	56	37	36	36	43
Kansas City, Mo	87	86	63	67	56
Los Angeles	267	224	187	165	142
Louisville	58	36	42	35	28
Memphis	36	46	42	25	43
Milwaukee	83	62	65	52	59
Minneapolis	84	60	71	49	41
Nashville	34	28	20	24	19
New Haven	48	28	33	21	29

City.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
New Orleans	84	68	46	43	50
New York	1,001	964	896	885	773
Bronx Borough	122	129	81	106	73
Brooklyn Borough	329	279	266	279	251
Manhattan Borough	440	474	463	420	385
Queens Borough	89	66	68	65	47
Richmond Borough	21	16	18	15	17
Newark, N. J.	104	107	81	68	77
Norfolk	16	13	11	22	20
Oakland	49	50	41	35	28
Omaha	27	40	24	23	41
Paterson	49	39	34	32	18
Philadelphia	263	294	267	190	226
Pittsburgh	185	146	123	107	98
Portland, Oreg.	39	39	40	38	34
Providence	57	52	51	39	35
Richmond	33	26	20	19	12
Rochester	48	44	52	42	34
St. Louis	186	168	134	119	104
St. Paul	55	59	36	34	30
Salt Lake City	.....	20	24	18	23
San Antonio	22	30	28	33	21
San Francisco	113	107	118	94	88
Seattle	53	55	44	44	41
Syracuse	41	43	36	34	25
Toledo	47	63	45	37	44
Trenton	34	36	27	26	17
Washington, D. C.	108	86	64	53	50
Wilmington	29	29	15	10	14
Yonkers	16	17	13	17	11

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AND FEES IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	Grand Total Motor Cars.	Private Passenger Cars.	License and Other Fees.
Alabama	157,262	135,777	$1,954,801
Arizona	57,828	50,233	339,722
Arkansas	141,983	125,368	2,333,240
California	1,319,394	1,125,381	7,011,113
Colorado	213,247	197,361	1,258,205
Connecticut	217,227	180,542	5,069,581
Delaware	35,136	29,075	604,354
Dist. of Col.	88,762	78,846	378,868
Florida	195,128	157,519	2,418,933
Georgia	207,688	181,268	2,532,266
Idaho	69,227	61,600	1,306,892
Illinois	1,119,236	978,428	11,546,206
Indiana	651,705	566,736	4,102,666
Iowa	616,128	575,210	8,979,170
Kansas	410,891	370,951	4,222,930
Kentucky	229,804	206,064	3,233,379
Louisiana	178,000	150,900	2,790,348
Maine	127,178	105,040	1,933,561
Maryland	198,398	184,398	2,332,953
Massachusetts	570,578	486,952	8,122,166
Michigan	867,545	784,070	12,404,546
Minnesota	503,437	465,165	8,591,853
Mississippi	134,680	122,117	1,525,077
Missouri	540,500	489,356	4,525,914
Montana	79,695	69,824	776,320

State.	Grand Total Motor Cars.	Private Passenger Cars.	License and Other Fees.
Nebraska	308,715	277,449	3,597,261
Nevada	18,118	16,236	181,970
New Hampshire	70,932	63,662	1,522,186
New Jersey	504,217	393,785	9,278,428
New Mexico	41,680	39,890	421,412
New York	1,412,879	1,136,678	24,089,241
North Carolina	302,232	272,552	4,614,521
North Dakota	117,346	112,664	816,766
Ohio	1,241,600	1,076,800	11,685,329
Oklahoma	369,903	342,856	3,728,679
Oregon	192,615	177,558	4,766,070
Pennsylvania	1,228,587	1,043,692	22,107,376
Rhode Island	95,482	76,666	1,623,604
South Carolina	161,753	146,639	1,151,983
South Dakota	142,396	131,190	2,068,437
Tennessee	204,680	183,891	2,597,870
Texas	801,712	735,270	10,373,997
Utah	68,316	59,453	485,969
Vermont	61,179	57,072	1,323,377
Virginia	261,945	220,000	3,791,556
Washington	295,443	251,466	4,861,420
West Virginia	190,734	163,907	2,874,587
Wisconsin	525,221	475,182	6,786,485
Wyoming	43,639	38,831	448,664
Totals	17,591,981	15,371,570	$225,492,252

PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data, as of 1922, by United States Department of Agriculture.)

State.	Surfaced.	Total, incl. surfaced.	Surfaced in 1922.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Ala.	10,420	58,410	358
Ariz.	1,233	21,227	413
Ark.	3,871	74,866	872
Cal.	14,275	75,889	988
Col.	4,598	48,143	1,631
Conn.	2,206	12,152	168
Del.	448	3,933	80
Fla.	6,438	27,643	438
Ga.	18,339	94,012	428
Idaho	2,982	31,099	615
Ill.	11,473	96,326	880
Ind.	39,857	76,246	2,435
Iowa	2,585	104,082	839
Kan.	1,100	128,551	271
Ky.	15,436	68,704	413
La.	2,771	39,803	756
Me.	2,953	21,483	350

State.	Surfaced.	Total, incl. surfaced.	Surfaced in 1922.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Md.	3,663	14,772	172
Mass.	6,575	18,868	236
Mich.	7,186	77,283	2,570
Minn.	16,905	107,103	2,078
Miss.	5,744	53,085	613
Mo.	7,879	111,520	466
Mont.	1,772	64,732	129
Neb.	496	86,556	160
Nev.	168	26,057	81
N. H.	1,692	13,841	146
N. J.	6,459	14,066	319
N. M.	1,802	45,549	299
N. Y.	18,566	81,878	1,643
N. C.	16,755	68,204	2,116
N. D.	710	106,523	144
Ohio	36,068	84,219	1,205

State.	Surfaced.	Total, incl. surfaced.	Surfaced in 1922.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Okla.	2,461	134,263	187
Ore.	8,050	45,475	978
Pa.	13,921	90,991	942
R. I.	754	2,274	87
S. C.	6,908	61,850	548
S. D.	548	115,485	326
Tenn.	9,878	62,546	726
Tex.	14,883	167,685	2,103
Utah	2,544	23,047	443
Vt.	3,545	14,677	148
Va.	7,260	59,080	555
Wash.	12,062	45,816	811
W. Va.	1,367	35,173	191
Wis.	19,714	78,679	1,958
Wyo.	440	46,528	138
U. S.	387,760	2,941,294	34,456

Since June 30, 1916, the United States Government has spent $400,000,000 on good roads. The States have spent as much.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE LINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Privately Owned—Data, by Bureau of the Census, cover 1922).

Number of companies or systems	24	Balance Sheet:	
Miles of pole line	252,991	Assets, total	$459,469,284
Miles of single wire owned and leased	1,853,250	Plant and equipment	$326,661,860
Nautical miles of ocean cable	76,711	Investment and marketable securities, long-term advances, and miscellaneous investments	$78,838,774
Number of messages	191,121,333	Cash and current assets, including supplies and sundries	$53,968,650
Number of telegraph offices	27,354		
Income, total	$151,858,086	Liabilities, total	$459,469,284
Telegraph traffic	$146,805,215	Capital stock	$177,203,778
All other sources	$5,052,871	Funded debt	$71,394,000
		Reserves	$90,222,189
Expenses, total	$127,990,615	Accounts payable	$14,712,890
General operation and maintenance, including salaries and wages and legal expenses	$113,139,825	Interest, taxes, dividends, and rents, due and accrued, and sundries	$35,419,643
Interest and taxes	$10,195,036	Net surplus	$70,516,784
All other expenses	$4,655,754		
Net income	$23,867,471		
Dividends	$10,715,577	Number of employees	68,632
		Salaries and wages	$76,161,926

Wire mileage does not include 285,002 exclusively operated by railways. Income figures do not include sinking fund charges.

The mileage of wires of land-telegraph companies was 1,849,312.

Cable companies reported 52,430 nautical miles of ocean cable. This was exclusive of 24.281 miles of Western Union cables. The cable companies in 1922 handled 5,280,066 messages, not including 4,322,493 ocean messages over Western Union cables.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND AND CABLE WIRES (not included above).

The Government, in 1922, operated the following mileage of land and cable lines:

Alaska—land, 470; cable, 2,669. Canal Zone—land, 470. Philippines—land, 5,227; cable, 850. Porto Rico—land, 195.

The Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, operated by the Signal Corps of the Army, connects Seattle, Wash., with the most important points in Alaska. The service has been extended through connection with the Navy Radio Communication Service. The cable system connects with the telegraph lines of the Government railroad and other railroads in Alaska and with nine telephone systems in the Territory, all of which handle telegrams.

The Panama Canal Zone System is operated by the Panama Railroad Co.

The telegraph lines in the Philippines are operated as a part of the Postal Service.

The United States Weather Bureau operates nine telegraph and telephone lines in localities where no commercial lines are available, primarily for the purpose of transmitting meteorological observations, weather forecasts and warnings, vessel and wreck reports, and general Government business.

The combined length of these 9 Weather Bureau lines is 289 miles, including 15 miles of leased wire and 66 miles of cable. The commercial telegrams transmitted numbered 25,000.

The Coast Guard, Lighthouse Service, and Naval Communication Service co-operate with the Weather Bureau in the maintenance of these lines and make extensive use of some of them.

Because of their location, some of the Weather Bureau lines are of great benefit to logging, shipping, fishing and other private interests.

Wireless—The wireless service in 1922 included 37 tower stations, which handled 2,365,109 messages; income $8,111,102; expenses, $5,111,574; net income, $2,999,528.

Radio apparatus valued at $43,460,676 was made in this country in 1923, including 1,889,614 head sets; 521,085 receiving sets; 1,073 transmitting sets.

TELEPHONES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1922, BY STATES.

The Census Bureau gives the number of telephones, in 1922, by States, as follows:

STATE.	Telephones	STATE.	Telephones	STATE.	Telephones	STATE.	Telephones
	Number.		*Number.*		*Number.*		*Number.*
Ala	84,401	Iowa	533,347	Nev	10,313	S. C	54,078
Ariz	24,353	Kan	354,251	N. H	68,874	S. D	101,555
Ark	99,490	Ky	201,545	N. J	383,496	Tenn	171,413
Cal	763,338	La	87,354	N. M	18,342	Tex	462,424
Col	150,652	Me	113,725	N. Y	1.780,563	Utah	53,261
Conn	205,902	Md	153,790	N. C	116,129	Vt	54,530
Del	23,534	Mass	687,700	N. D	77,586	Va	155,490
D. C	102,231	Mich	508,140	Ohio	962,837	Wash	238,275
Fla	79,657	Minn	424,777	Okla	222,889	W. Va	116,081
Ga	136,334	Miss	63,761	Ore	146,847	Wis	429,949
Idaho	48,745	Mo	550,980	Pa	1,085,651	Wyoming	24,949
Ill	1,283,449	Mont	55,115	R. I	92,766	U. S	14,347,395
Ind	508,726	Neb	273,500				

The number of telephones in 1917 in the United States was 11,716,520.

In 1902 telephones numbered 2,371,044, with 4,900,451 miles of wire.

Other 1922 data—number of systems or lines, 57.253; miles of wire, 37,265,958; estimated number of messages or talks, 24,647,560,860; number of public exchanges, 19,260; number of employees, 312,015, of which 207,582 were females; salaries and wages paid in the year, $352,925,570; revenue, $684,923,557; value of plant and equipment, $2,205,-183,150.

BELL TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

(Compiled by Chief Statistician, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y. City.)

JAN. 1.	STATIONS IN BELL SYSTEM. Bell Owned Stations.	Bell Connected Stations.	Total.	Employees.	Miles of Wire.	Average Daily Messages.
1915	5,584,853	3,064,140	8,648,993	142,527	17,475,594	27,848,174
1916	5,968,110	3,183,111	9,151,221	156,294	18,505,545	26,002,829
1917	6,545,490	3,301,702	9,847,192	179,032	19,850,315	29,419,933
1918	7,031,530	3,444,148	10,475,678	192,364	22,610,487	31,854,000
1919	7,201,757	3,790,568	10,992,325	199,914	23,281,150	32,309,500
1920	7,739,159	4,056,588	11,795,747	209,860	24,162,999	30,800,000
1921	8,333,979	4,267,956	12,601,935	231,316	25,377,404	33,162,000
1922	8,914,155	4,466,064	13,380,219	224,288	27,819,821	35,027,000
1923	9,514,813	4,535,752	14,050,565	243,053	30,616,522	38,354,000
1924	10,406,155	4,593,946	15,000,101	271,987	34,523 842	42,792,000
1925	11,242,318	4,664,232	15,906,550	279,659	39,893,619	45,816,000

MINERAL PRODUCTS—STATES THEY COME FROM.

(Revised as of 1924 by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

Mineral.	States in Order of Value.
Aluminum	N. Y., N. C., Tenn.
Antimonial lead	Not separable by States.
Arsenious oxide	Nev., Utah., Mont.
Asbestos	Md., Cal., Ga., Ariz.
Asphalt	Cal., Tex., Ill., Ky.
Barytes (crude)	Ga., Mo., Tenn., S. C.
Bauxite	Ark., Ga., Tenn., Ala.
Borates	Cal., Nev.
Bromine	Mich., W. Va., Ohio.
Cadmium	Not separable by States.
Calcium-magnes. chloride	Mich., W. Va., Cal., Ohio.
Cement	Pa., Cal., Ind., Mich.
Chromite	Md., Cal., Ore.
Clay products	Ohio, Pa., N. J., Ill.
Clay, raw	N. J., Pa., Mo., Ga.
Coal:	
Bituminous	Pa., W. Va., Ill., Ky.
Anthracite	Pa.
Coke	Pa., Ind., Ohio, Ill.
Copper	Ariz., Mont., Utah, Mich
Diatomaceous earth	Cal., Okla., Ill., Mo.
Emery	Va., N. Y.
Feldspar (crude)	N. C., Me., N. H., N. Y.
Ferroalloys	Pa., N. Y., Md., Ohio.
Fluospar	Ill., Ky., Col., N. M.
Fuller's earth	Fla., Ga., Tex., Ill.
Garnet, abrasive	N. Y., N. H., N. C.
Gold	Cal., Col., S. D., Ariz.
Graphite	Ala., Tex., R. I., Mich.
Grindstones and pulpstones	Ohio, W. Va., Mich., Wash.
Gypsum	N. Y., Iowa, Ohio, Mich.
Iron ore	Minn., Mich., Ala., N. Y.
Iron, pig	Pa., Ohio, Ill., Ind.
Lead	Mo., Idaho, Utah, Okla.
Lime	Ohio, Pa., Mass., Mo.
Magnesite (crude)	Cal., Wash.
Magnesium	N. Y., Mich.
Magnesium chloride	Mich., Cal.
Magnesium sulphate	Mich., Wash., Cal.
Manganese ore	Mont., Ark., Va., Col.
Manganiferous ore	Minn., Wis., Mich., Ga.
Magnaniferous zinc	N. J.
Mica	N. C., N. H., N. M., Va.
Millstones	N. Y., Me., N. C., Minn.
Mineral paints	Pa., Ill., Col., Ohio.
Mineral waters	Wis., N. Y., Cal., Me.
Natural gas	W. Va., Pa., Okla., Ohio.
Natural gas gasoline	Okla., Cal., Tex., W. Va.
Nickel	Not separable by States.
Ollstones, etc	Ark., Ind., Ohio, N. H.
Peat	Ill., N. J., Cal., Ind.
Petroleum	Okla., Cal., Tex., Wyo.
Phosphate rock	Fla., Tenn., Idaho, Ky.
Platinum and allied metals	Cal., Ore., Alaska, Wyo.
Potash (K2O)	Cal., Neb., Pa., Ind.
Pumice	Kan., Neb., Cal., Utah.
Pyrites	Cal., Va., N. Y., Wis.
Quicksilver	Cal., Tex., Nev., Ore.
Salt	Mich., N. Y., Ohio, Kan.
Sand and gravel	Pa., Ohio, Ill., N. Y.
Sand-lime brick	Mich., Mass., Wis., Fla.
Silica (quartz)	Wis., Md., Cal., Conn.
Silver	Utah, Mont., Nev., Idaho.
Slate	Pa., Vt., N. Y., Me.
Stone	Pa., Ind., Ohio, N. Y.
Sulphur	Tex., La., Nev., Utah.
Talc and soapstone	N. Y., Va., Vt., Cal.
Tin	Alaska.
Titanium ore: rutile	Va.
Uranium, vanadium ores	Utah, Col.
Zinc	Okla., Kan., N. J., Mont.

Cement's 100th birthday, in 1924, was marked by a tablet erected in the City of Leeds, England, in memory of Joseph Aspdin, the modern discoverer of "liquid stone," or concrete.

MINERAL PRODUCING STATES AND THEIR LEADING MINERAL PRODUCTS.

State.	Products in Order of Value.
Ala.	Coal, iron ore, cement, clay products.
Alaska.	Copper, gold, coal, silver.
Ariz.	Copper, gold, silver, lead.
Ark.	Petroleum, coal, natural gas, bauxite.
Cal.	Petroleum, cement, natural gas, clay products.
Col.	Coal, gold, clay products, silver.
Conn.	Clay products, stone, lime, sand and gravel.
Del.	Clay products, stone, sand and gravel.
D. of C.	Sand and gravel, clay products, sand-lime brick, stone.
Fla.	Phosphate rock, stone, Fuller's earth, sand and gravel.
Ga.	Clay products, stone, cement, Fuller's earth.
Idaho.	Lead, silver, zinc, gold.
Ill.	Coal, clay products, petroleum, cement.
Ind.	Coal, cement, stone, clay products.
Iowa.	Coal, cement, clay products, gypsum.
Kan.	Petroleum, zinc, coal, natural gas.
Ky.	Coal, petroleum, clay products, natural gas.
La.	Petroleum, sulphur, natural gas, natural-gas gasoline.
Me.	Stone, lime, clay products, slate.
Md.	Coal, clay products, cement, sand and gravel.
Mass.	Stone, clay products, lime, sand and gravel.
Mich.	Iron ore, copper, cement, salt.
Minn.	Iron ore, stone, cement, clay products.
Miss.	Sand and gravel, clay products, mineral waters, stone.
Mo.	Lead, clay products, cement, coal.
Mont.	Copper, silver, coal, zinc.
Neb.	Cement, clay products, sand and gravel, stone.
Nev.	Copper, silver, gold, gypsum.
N. H.	Stone, clay products, sand and gravel, feldspar.
N. J.	Clay products, zinc, cement, sand and gravel.
N. M.	Coal, copper, zinc, silver.
N. Y.	Clay products, cement, gypsum, stone.
N. C.	Stone, clay products, sand and gravel, feldspar.
N. D.	Coal, clay products, mineral waters, sand and gravel.
Ohio.	Clay products, coal, natural gas, petroleum.
Okla.	Petroleum, zinc, natural gas, natural-gas gasoline.
Ore.	Cement, stone, sand and gravel, clay products.
Pa.	Coal, cement, clay products, natural gas.
R. I.	Stone, clay products, lime, sand and gravel.
S. C.	Stone, clay products, sand and gravel, barytes.
S. D.	Gold, stone, sand and gravel, gypsum.
Tenn.	Coal, clay products, cement, stone.
Texas.	Petroleum, sulphur, natural-gas gasoline, natural gas.
Utah.	Copper, silver, lead. coal.
Vt.	Stone, slate, lime, talc.
Va.	Coal, clay products, stone, cement.
Wash.	Coal, cement, clay products, sand and gravel.
W. Va.	Coal, natural gas, petroleum, clay products.
Wis.	Stone, sand and gravel, mineral waters, iron ore.
Wyo.	Petroleum, coal, natural gas, natural-gas gasoline.

VALUE OF MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1924.

Year.	Metallic.	Non-Metallic.	Other and Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	303,440,000	310,995,000	615,429,000
1900	513,732,000	594,204,000	1,108,936,000
1901	493,314,000	660,764,000	1,155,078,000
1902	604,517,000	722,434,000	1,327,951,000
1903	588,753,000	905,628,000	1,495,381,000
1904	501,114,000	857,667,000	1,359,181,000
1905	702,585,000	920,780,000	1,623,765,000
1906	886,180,000	1,014,500,000	1,900,880,000
1907	904,108,000	1,165,376,000	2,069,570,000
1908	550,768,000	1,040,761,000	1,591,773,000
1909	754,944,000	1,131,866,000	1,887,107,000
1910	749,879,000	1,237,668,000	1,987,844,000
1911	680,907,000	1,242,942,000	1,924,081,000
1912	862,008,000	1,375,420,000	2,237,794,000
1913	878,869,000	1,554,298,000	2,433,545,000
1914	686,639,000	1,424,063,000	2,111,172,000
1915	991,730,000	1,400,484,000	2,394,644,000
1916	1,620,745,000	1,884,413,000	3,508,439,000
1917	2,086,234,000	2,900,462,000	4,992,496,000
1918	2,153,318,000	3,380,690,000	5,540,708,000
1919	1,359,744,000	3,232,626,000	4,595,770,000
1920	1,762,350,000	5,214,170,000	6,981,340,000
1921	654,130,000	3,481,890,000	4,138,670,000
1922	987,180,000	3,656,410,000	4,647,290,000
1923	1,510,800,000	4,483,970,000	5,998,800,000
1924	1,231,500,000	4,080,500,000	5,318,000,000

Included in non-metallic is *mineral oil;* production in 1924 was valued at $3,382,500,000.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1923, BY STATES.

STATE.	Value Min. Prod.	STATE	Value Min. Prod.	STATE	Value Min. Prod.	STATE.	Value Min. Prod.	STATE.	Value Min. Prod.
Ala...	$82,496,430	Ga...	14,300,313	Mass.	14,781,129	N. M.	23,791,047	S. D..	7,372,368
Alask	20,241,137	Idaho	27,105,344	Mich.	128,291,450	N. Y.	89,975,134	Tenn.	44,185,381
Ariz..	105,065,693	Ill....	287,698,325	Minn.	174,105,328	N. C..	10,020,559	Tex ..	264,232,465
Ark..	41,554,319	Ind...	132,179,525	Miss..	2,163,343	N. D.	3,473,018	Utah.	86,221,000
Cal...	381,010,424	Iowa .	46,174 897	Mo...	79,199,473	Ohio..	287,868,728	Vt....	13,910,449
Col...	61,379,146	Kan..	109,391,713	Mont.	74,707,269	Okla..	398,857,652	Va...	48,052,018
Conn.	7,177,266	Ky...	148,853,786	Neb..	3,302,397	Ore...	6,054,487	Wash.	22,169,191
Del...	416,074	La...	61,199,048	Nev..	28,598,627	Pa...	1,226,284,404	W.Va.	413,075,026
D. C..	929,768	Me...	7,565,553	N. H.	3,572,615	R. I..	1,022,528	Wis..	19,089,600
Fla...	12,557,822	Md...	21,189,542	N. J..	72,602,066	S. C..	3,550,059	Wyo..	77,664,547

GOLD PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924, BY STATES.

(Figures by Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey.)

STATE.	Troy Ounces.	Value.	STATE.	Troy Ounces.	Value.	STATE.	Troy Ounces.	Value.
Alaska.....	300,907	$6,220,300	Nevada....	223,159	4,613,100	So. Dakota .	296,781	6,135,000
Arizona....	232,113	4,798,200	New Mexico	24,207	500,400	Tennessee...	324	6,700
California..	630,882	13,041,500	No. Carolina	14	300	Utah.....	152,376	3,149,900
Colorado...	408,667	8,447,900	Oregon.....	27,511	568,700	Washington.	13,187	272,600
Georgia....	20	400	Pa.....	218	4,500	Wyoming...	5	100
Idaho.....	26,809	554,200	P. I.....	80,965	1,673,700			
Montana...	93,088	1,924,300	Porto Rico..	10	200	Total....	2,511,243	51,912,000

Gold value, $20.67+ a troy ounce.

SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1924, BY STATES.

(Figures by Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey.)

STATE.	Troy Ounces.	Value.	STATE.	Troy Ounces.	Value.	STATE.	Troy Ounces.	Value.
Alaska.....	666,165	$447,663	Montana...	13,154,937	8,840,118	So. Dakota .	90,809	61,024
Arizona....	6,349,265	4,266,706	Nevada.....	9,523,846	6,400,025	Tennessee ..	93,049	62,529
California..	3,366,959	2,262,596	New Mex...	783,338	526,403	Texas.....	719,500	483,504
Colorado...	3,286,996	2,208,861	No. Carolina	.....	.....	Utah.....	18,178,768	12,216,132
Idaho.....	8,035,193	5,399,650	Oregon.....	47,475	31,903	Washington.	194,317	130,581
Illinois.....	9,500	6,384	Pa.....	1,932	1,298	Wyoming...	.....	.....
Michigan...	153,201	102,951	P. I.....	39,576	26,595			
Missouri....	97,379	65,439	Porto Rico..	11	7	Total....	64,792,216	43,540,369

Silver value, 67.2 cents an ounce, at average New York City price.

ROLLED IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTIQN IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by American Iron and Steel Institute; gross tons.)

YEAR (Calendar).	Iron and Steel Rails.	Plates and Sheets.	Nail Plate.	Wire Rods.	Structural Shapes.	Oth. Finished Products.	Total, Gross Tons
1910.....	3,636,031	4,955,484	45,294	2,241,830	2,266,890	8,475,750	21,621,279
1911.....	2,822,790	4,488,049	48,522	2,450,453	1,912,367	7,316,990	19,039,171
1912.....	3,327,915	5,875,080	45,331	2,653,553	2,846,487	9,908,475	24,656,841
1913.....	3,502,780	5,751,037	37,503	2,464,807	3,004,972	10,030,144	24,791,243
1914.....	1,945,095	4,719,246	38,573	2,431,714	2,031,124	7,204,444	18,370,196
1915.....	2,204,203	6,077,694	31,929	3,095,907	2,437,003	10,546,188	24,392,924
1916.....	2,854,518	7,453,980	30,088	3,518,746	3,029,964	15,493,093	32,380,389
1917.....	2,944,161	8,267,616	22,864	3,137,138	3,110,000	15,585,921	33,067,700
1918.....	2,540,892	8,799,135	18,310	2,562,390	2,849,969	14,385,058	31,155,754
1919.....	2,203,843	7,372,814	12,832	2,538,476	2,714,036	10,359,543	25,101,544
1920.....	2,604,116	9,337,680	20,577	3,136,907	3,306,748	13,941,835	32,347,863
1921.....	2,178,818	4,260,574	14,573	1,564,330	1,272,624	5,483,087	14,774,006
1922.....	2,171,776	7,968,397	21,969	2,654,741	2,718,768	10,916,353	26,452,604
1923.....	2,904,516	9,497,717	22,833	3,075,892	3,405,197	14,370,921	33,277,076
1924.....	2,433,332	8,087,883	22,175	2,522,545	3,283,708	11,736,792	28,086,435

Rolled blooms and billets for forging purposes are included from 1910, also semi-finished products rolled for export are included for 1912 and subsequent years. Prior to 1892 structural shapes were included in "all other finished rolled products."

Two-thirds of the rails produced now weigh 85 pounds or over a yard, and one-quarter of the rails weigh 100 pounds or over a yard. Four-fifths of the rails are by open-hearth process. Girder and high T rails for electric and street railways are included in the figures given above. No iron rails have been produced since 1911.

Of the 1924 rolled iron and steel production, 27,386,959 tons were rolled *steel*, and 699,476 tons were rolled *iron*.

"Other finished products" in 1924 included 4,280,921 tons of *merchant bars*, 14,968 tons of railroad ties, 15,101,318 kegs (100 lbs. each) of wire *nails*, of which 485,287 kegs were exported.

IRON ORE MINED, BY STATES, IN 1923.

STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.
Alabama.....	6,783,146	Minnesota....	44,348,296	New York....	541,922	Virginia.....	155,977
California....	2,779	Missouri.....	53,546	North Carolina	59,684	Wisconsin....	871,416
Colorado.....	4,102	Montana.....	17,751	Pennsylvania..	993,441	Wyoming.....	378,747
Georgia.....	117,321	Nevada.....	9,578	Tennessee....	267,275		
Idaho.....	1,290	New Jersey...	307,733	Utah.....	57,752	Total.....	69,811,472
Michigan.....	14,174,468	New Mexico..	205,218				

Total iron ore mined in the U. S., 1810-1924—1,599,274,254 gross or long tons.

Hematite ore comes chiefly from Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, and Wisconsin; brown ore from Alabama, Virginia, Utah, and Tennessee; magnetite from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Mexico; carbonate only from Pennsylvania.

The largest iron mine in the United States is near Hibbing, Minn. It produced 4,474,415 tons of hematite ore in 1922.

Bessemer includes low phosphorus; foundry includes ferro-silicon; "all other" includes spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese.

PRODUCTION OF CHIEF METALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal.).	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.	Steel.	Zinc. Crude.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Long tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Short tons*
1810...	2,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,900	.....	.....
1820...	73,112	.....	.....	1,500	.....	20,000	.....	.....
1830...	564,950	253,400	.....	8,000	.....	165,000	.....	.....
1840...	11,697,829	252,300	100	17,000	.....	286,903	.....	.....
1850...	50,000,000	50,900	650	22,000	.....	563,755	.....	.....
1855...	55,000,000	52,000	3,000	15,800	.....	700,159	.....	.....
1860...	46,000,000	156,800	7,200	15,600	.....	821,223	.....	.....
1865...	53,225,000	11,642,200	8,500	14,700	.....	831,770	.....	.....
1870...	50,000,000	16,434,000	12,600	17,830	3,031,891	1,665,179	68,750	.....
1871...	43,500,000	23,588,300	13,000	20,000	.....	1,706,793	73,214	.....
1872...	36,000,000	29,396,400	12,500	25,880	.....	2,548,713	142,954	.....
1873...	36,000,000	35,881,600	15,500	42,540	.....	2,560,963	198,796	7,343
1874...	33,490,900	36,917,500	17,500	52,080	.....	2,401,262	215,727	.....
1875...	33,467,900	30,485,900	18,000	59,640	.....	2,023,733	389,799	15,833
1876...	39,929,200	34,919,800	19,000	64,070	.....	1,868,961	533,191	.....
1877...	46,897,400	36,991,500	21,000	81,900	.....	2,066,594	569,618	.....
1878...	51,206,400	40,401,000	21,500	91,060	.....	2,301,215	731,977	.....
1879...	38,900,000	35,477,100	23,000	92,780	.....	2,741,853	935,273	.....
1880...	36,000,000	37,417,000	27,000	97,825	7,120,362	3,835,191	1,247,335	23,239
1881...	34,700,000	37,557,500	32,000	117,085	.....	4,144,254	1,588,314	.....
1882...	32,500,000	41,105,900	40,467	132,890	.....	4,623,323	1,736,692	33,765
1883...	30,000,000	39,618,400	51,574	143,957	.....	4,595,510	1,673,535	36,872
1884...	30,800,000	41,921,300	64,708	139,897	.....	4,097,868	1,550,879	38,544
1885...	31,801,000	42,503,500	74,052	129,412	.....	4,044,526	1,711,920	40,688
1886...	35,869,000	39,482,400	70,430	130,629	.....	5,683,329	2,562,503	42,641
1887...	33,136,000	40,887,200	81,017	145,700	.....	6,417,148	3,339,071	50,340
1888...	33,167,500	43,045,100	101,054	151,919	.....	6,489,738	2,899,440	55,903
1889...	32,967,000	46,838,400	101,239	156,397	14,518,041	7,603,642	3,385,732	58,860
1890...	32,845,000	57,242,100	115,966	143,630	16,036,043	9,202,703	4,277,071	63,683
1891...	33,175,000	57,630,000	126,839	178,554	14,591,178	8,279,870	3,904,240	80,873
1892...	33,015,000	55,662,500	154,018	173,305	16,296,666	9,157,000	4,927,581	87,260
1893...	35,955,000	46,800,000	147,033	163,982	11,587,629	7,124,502	4,019,995	78,832
1894...	39,500,000	31,422,100	158,120	162,686	11,879,679	6,657,888	4,412,032	75,328
1895...	46,610,000	36,445,500	169,917	170,000	15,957,614	9,446,308	6,114,834	89,686
1896...	53,088,000	39,654,600	205,384	188,000	16,005,449	8,623,127	5,281,689	81,499
1897...	57,363,000	32,316,000	220,571	212,000	17,518,046	9,652,680	7,156,957	99,980
1898...	64,463,000	32,118,400	235,050	222,000	19,433,716	11,773,934	8,932,857	115,399
1899...	71,053,400	32,858,700	253,870	210,500	24,683,173	13,620,703	10,639,857	129,051
1900...	79,171,000	35,748,100	272,588	270,824	27,553,161	13,789,242	10,188,329	123,886
1901...	78,666,700	33,128,400	268,782	270,000	28,887,479	15,873,354	13,473,595	140,822
1902...	80,000,000	29,415,000	294,423	270,000	35,554,135	17,821,007	14,947,250	156,927
1903...	73,591,700	29,322,000	311,627	282,000	35,019,308	18,009,252	14,534,978	159,219
1904...	80,464,700	33,456,024	362,739	307,000	27,644,330	16,497,033	13,859,887	186,702
1905...	88,180,700	34,222,000	402,637	307,514	42,526,133	22,992,380	20,023,947	203,849
1906...	94,373,800	38,256,400	409,735	336,200	47,749,728	25,307,191	23,398,136	199,694
1907...	90,435,700	37,299,700	387,945	352,381	51,720,619	25,781,361	23,362,594	123,745
1908...	94,560,000	28,050,600	420,791	311,666	35,983,336	15,936,018	14,023,247	290,749
1909...	99,673,400	28,455,200	487,925	352,839	51,155,437	25,795,471	23,955,021	230,225
1910...	96,269,100	30,854,500	482,214	375,402	56,889,734	27,303,567	26,094,919	252,479
1911...	96,890,000	32,615,700	489,836	391,995	41,092,447	23,649,547	23,676,106	271,621
1912...	93,451,500	39,197,400	555,031	392,517	57,017,614	29,726,937	31,251,303	323,907
1913...	88,301,023	40,864,871	546,645	411,878	61,980,437	30,966,152	31,300,874	337,252
1914...	94,531,800	40,067,700	513,454	512,794	41,439,761	23,332,244	23,513,030	343,418
1915...	101,035,700	37,397,300	619,647	507,026	55,526,490	29,916,213	32,151,036	458,135
1916...	92,590,300	48,953,000	860,648	552,228	75,167,672	39,434,797	42,773,680	564,338
1917...	83,750,700	59,078,100	842,018	548,450	75,288,851	38,621,216	45,060,607	584,597
1918...	68,646,700	66,485,129	852,024	539,905	69,658,278	39,054,644	44,462,432	492,405
1919...	60,333,400	63,533,652	574,294	424,433	60,965,418	31,015,364	34,671,232	452,272
1920...	51,186,900	60,801,955	539,759	476,849	67,604,465	36,925,987	42,132,934	450,045
1921...	50,067,300	53,052,000	225,708	398,222	29,499,978	16,688,126	19,733,797	198,232
1922...	48,849,100	56,240,048	424,235	468,746	47,128,527	27,219,004	35,602,926	353,274
1923...	51,734,000	60,134,839	640,625	543,841	69,811,472	40,361,146	44,943,696	508,335
1924...	51,912,000	43,540,369	955,745	566,407	52,083,375	31,405,790	37,931,939	515,831

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF OTHER METALS IN 1924.

(Data by United States Geological Survey. Values in parentheses.)

Aluminum ($37,607,000); antimonal lead, 20,787 s. t. ($3,376,713); antimony, 2,763 s. t. ($596,800); bauxite, 347,570 l. t. ($2,137,990); cadmium, 129,328 lbs. ($77,597); chromite, 288 l. t. ($1,140).

Ferroalloys, 498,218 l. t. ($43,249,953); manganese ore, 58,348 l. t. ($1,318,771); manganiferous ore, 898,468 l. t. ($2,739,254); nickel, 191 s. t. ($114,903).

Platinum, etc., 66,007 troy oz. ($7,611,319); quicksilver, 10,061 flasks (75 lbs. each) ($691,090); quicksilver ore, 70,000 s. t.; tin (metallic equiv.) 7 s. t. ($7,000); tungsten ore, 374 s. t. ($200,000).

NON-METALLIC MINERALS IN 1924.

Arsenious oxide, 14,453 s. t. ($2,655,015); asbestos, 300 s. t. ($42,520).

Asphalt, 1,729,321 s. t. ($18,293,089); barytes (crude), 201,000 s. t. ($1,593,000); borates, 116,110 s. t. ($3,183,910); bromine, 2,033,804 lbs. ($594,685); calcium-magn.-chloride, 58,791 s. t. ($1,164,848).

Cement, 147,165,461 bbls. (376 lbs. each) ($269,325,559); clay, raw, 3,676,720 s. t. ($11,478,756).

Coal, bituminous, 483,280,000 s. t.; coal, anthracite, 80,548,000 l. t.; coke, 43,652,000 s. t.

Diatomaceous earth, etc., 91,639 s. t. ($1,083,326); emery, 2,195 s. t. ($19,756); feldspar, crude, 204,772 l. t. ($1,509,339); fluorspar, 124,979 s. t. ($2,451,131); fuller's earth, 177,994 s. t. ($2,632,342); garnet, abrasive, 8,290 s. t. ($674,176).

Graphite, amorphous, 4,071 s. t. ($38,533); graphite, crystalline, 1,800,325 lbs. ($48,977) grindstones, etc., 38,184 s. t. ($1,666,669).

Gypsum, 5,042,629 s. t. ($42,724,507); lime, 4,022,000 s. t. ($38,670,000); magnesite, crude, 12,011 s. t. ($1,041,300); mica scrap, 4,000 s. t. ($80,000); mica, sheet, 2,075,000 lbs. ($313,000); millstones ($30,125); mineral paints (zinc, lead, pigm.), 173,859 s. t. ($25,711,159).

Natural gas, 1,095,000,000 m. cu. ft. ($254,000,000); natural gas gasoline, 894,000,000 gals. ($77,500,000).

Oilstones, etc., 1,056 s. t. ($258,943); peat, 55,469 s. t. ($395,470).

Petroleum, 707,265,000 bbls. (42 gals. each) ($986,000,000); phosphate rock, 2,867,789 l. t. ($10,252,083).

Potash, 21,880 s. t. ($842,618); pumice, 43,651 s. t. ($190,253); pyrites, 160,096 l. t. ($645,262).

Salt, 6,803,115 s. t. ($25,838,348).

Sand, for glass, 2,300,000 s. t. ($3,760,000); sand, building, etc., 137,040,000 s. t. ($88,100,000); sand, lime brick, 269,717,000 ($3,083,799); silica (quartz), 23,150 s. t. ($161,817).

Slate, 727,700 s. t. ($11,776,016); stone, 102,366,000 s. t. ($159,936,000).

Sulphur, 1,537,345 l. t. ($25,000,000); sulphuric acid, 874,953 s. t. ($6,996,000); talc, soapstone, 203,821 s. t. ($3,515,556).

Note—s. t., short tons; l. t., long tons; some figures not final.

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Exclusive of Ford cars, the average consumption of aluminum is 100 pounds to the car.

The frame of the airship *Shenandoah* was built of the 17 S alloy, containing besides aluminum 4 per cent. of copper and 0.5 per cent. of magnesium and manganese.

There are in the United States 125,000 miles of aluminum cable in use for electric power transmission, of which 85,000 miles are of steel reinforced type.

VALUE OF ALUMINUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, IMPORTED, AND EXPORTED.

Year (Cal.)	Domestic Production		Imports.	Exports.	Year (Cal.)	Domestic Production		Imports.	Exports.
	Primary Metal.	Secondary Metal.				Primary Metal.	Secondary Metal.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1919....	38,558,000	12,014,600	4,568,595	3,890,326	1922....	13,622,000	6,085,900	9,695,012	2,836,116
1920....	41,375,000	9,489,100	13,077,022	5,630,781	1923....	28,305,000	10,824,600	8,742,563	3,571,539
1921....	10,906,000	3,775,400	8,889,791	3,108,857	1924....	37,607,000	14,596,200	7,145,036	4,172,390

Imports for consumption include aluminum in crude form, scrap, bars, strips, rods, plates, sheets, and all manufactures of aluminum.

Exports include ingots, metal and alloy, plates and sheets, and all other manufactures of aluminum.

The import duty or tariff on aluminum was 7 cents a pound 1910-1912, 2 cents a pound 1913-1921, 5 cents a pound 1922 and since.

The average price (cents per lb.) to consumers of aluminum ingots has been: (1910) 22; (1911) 21; (1912) 21; (1913) 20; (1914) 19; (1915) 26; (1916) 37; (1917) 38; (1918) 33; (1919) 33; (1920) 33; (1921) 27; (1922) 21; (1923) 26; (1924) 28.

Aluminum salts produced in the United States in 1924 totaled 302,190 short tons, valued at $9,301,410.

COAL-MINE FATALITIES AND PRODUCTION.

Year. (Cal.)	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.	Year. (Cal.)	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.	Year. (Cal.)	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.
	No.	*No.*	*Sh.tons.*		*No.*	*No.*	*Sh.tons.*		*No.*	*No.*	*Sh.tons.*
1908.....	690,438	6,445	167,407	1914.....	763,185	2,454	209,261	1920.....	784,621	2,271	289,057
1909.....	666,552	2,642	174,416	1915.....	734,008	2,269	234,297	1921.....	823,253	1,987	254,854
1910.....	725,030	2,821	177,808	1916.....	720,971	2,226	265,094	1922.....	844,807	1,979	241,006
1911.....	728,348	2,656	186,887	1917.....	757,317	2,696	241,618	1923.....	860,560	2,458	267,492
1912.....	722,662	2,419	220,945	1918.....	762,426	2,580	262,873	1924.....	828,237	2,381	241,000
1913.....	747,644	2,785	204,685	1919.....	776,569	2,317	239,082				

Of the deaths in 1924 in coal mines, 496 occurred in the anthracite region in Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF PIG IRON, STEEL RAILS, COAL, PETROLEUM AND COPPPER.

Year.	Pig Iron, No. 1 Fdry, Per Ton.	Steel Rails, Open H'rth, Per Ton.	Coal. Anthr. Per Long Ton.	Coal. Bitum. Per Long Ton.	Kerosene, Per Gal.	Copper, Per Lb.	Year.	Pig Iron, No. 1 Fdry, Per Ton.	Steel Rails, Open H'rth, Per Ton.	Coal. Anthr. Per Long Ton.	Coal. Bitum. Per Long Ton.	Kerosene, Per Gal.	Copper, Per Lb.
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1865...	46.08	.....	.....	.....	74.3	39.2	1909...	17.81	28.00	4.97	2.55	6.6	13.0
1870...	33.23	106.79	6.63	4.71	30.5	21.2	1910...	16.86	28.00	4.94	2.49	6.2	12.7
1875...	25.53	68.75	5.67	4.08	14.1	22.7	1911...	15.21	28.00	4.99	2.48	5.6	12.5
1880...	28.48	67.52	3.47	3.12	8.6	21.4	1912...	16.06	28.00	5.11	2.54	5.7	16.5
1885...	17.99	28.52	4.40	2.91	8.7	10.8	1913...	16.57	28.00	5.30	2.52	6.3	15.5
1890...	18.41	31.78	4.17	3.11	7.4	15.6	1914...	15.74	30.00	5.27	2.49	6.4	13.3
1895...	13.10	24.33	4.24	2.18	4.9	10.7	1915...	15.26	30.00	5.27	2.53	6.0	17.5
1900...	19.98	32.29	4.26	2.26	7.8	16.6	1916...	21.18	34.00	5.25	2.43	6.4	24.6
1901...	15.87	27.33	4.41	2.41	6.3	16.7	1917...	43.64	40.00	5.56	2.94	5.4	27.3
1902...	22.19	28.00	4.53	2.53	6.3	12.2	1918...	36.67	57.00	6.16	3.89	8.9	24.7
1903...	19.92	28.00	4.85	2.78	6.7	13.7	1919...	31.09	49.29	8.25	4.66	12.2	18.6
1904...	15.57	28.00	4.93	2.75	7.8	12.8	1920...	44.39	54.38	9.44	8.85	15.3	18.4
1905...	17.88	28.00	4.99	2.63	6.8	15.6	1921...	25.34	45.69	10.92	5.94	12.5	12.9
1906...	20.98	28.00	4.93	2.58	6.3	19.3	1922...	27.58	40.75	10.72	5.95	9.3	13.5
1907...	23.89	28.00	4.90	2.56	6.3	20.0	1923...	28.68	43.00	10.91	5.46	9.0	14.7
1908...	17.70	28.00	4.88	2.58	6.8	13.2	1924...	23.28	43.00	11.17	4.65	9.7	13.1

Figures for pig iron and steel rails are for calendar years. Pig iron prices are as at Philadelphia after 1909 and are for No. 2 foundry, which is usually 50 cents below No. 1; pig iron prices since 1917 are for Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh. Steel rail prices are as at the mills in Pennsylvania, and are for Bessemer down to and including 1913; the $2 extra a ton on open hearth was annulled Oct. 22, 1921.

Lowest price for pig iron—$11.66, in 1898; highest, $48.94, in 1872.

Lowest price for rails—$17.62, in 1898; highest, $120.58, in 1873.

Coal prices are average domestic export; years are fiscal down to and including 1918; subsequently, calendar.

Lowest price for coal: Anthracite—$3.15, in 1878; highest, $16.13 in 1921; bituminous—lowest, $2.06, in 1899; highest, $11.82 in 1921.

Mineral oil (petroleum) prices are average domestic export, and cover fiscal years down to and including 1918; subsequently, calendar.

Lowest price for petroleum—4.2 cents, in 1894; highest, 21 cents, in 1877.

Copper prices are calendar year average in the United States.

Lowest price for copper—9.5 cents, in 1894.

ANNUAL PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON.

(By the Director of the Mint. Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.)

Calendar	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio	Calendar	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Dollars.*			*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Dollars.*	
1900.....	27	30 1-4	28 5-16	.62007	33.33	1917.....	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525	23.09
1910.....	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077	38.22	1918.....	42 1-2	49 1-2	47 17-32	1.04171	19.84
1911.....	23 11-16	26 1-8	24 19-32	.53928	38.33	1919.....	47 3-4	79 1-8	57 1-32	1.25047	17.53
1912.....	25 1-8	29 11-16	28 1-16	.61470	33.62	1920.....	38 7-8	89 1-2	61 13-32	1.34649	20.41
1913.....	26 7-16	29 3-8	27 9-16	.60458	34.19	1921.....	30 5-8	43 3-8	36 23-32	.80522	32.34
1914.....	22 1-8	27 1-4	25 1-4	.55312	37.37	1922.....	30 3-8	37 3-8	34 13-32	.75403	30.11
1915.....	22 5-16	27 1-4	23 5-8	.51892	39.84	1923.....	30 1-2	33 11-16	31 15-1	.670028	31.35
1916.....	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 3-8	.68647	30.11	1924.....	31 1-2	36 1-6	33 31-32	.74456	30.62

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER.

(This is the content of the Standard Silver Dollar.)

Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1900...	.47958	1905...	.47200	1909...	.40231	1913...	.48760	1917...	.69242	1921...	.48817
1901...	.46093	1906...	.52353	1910...	.41825	1914...	.42810	1918...	.76142	1922...	.52543
1902...	.40835	1907...	.51164	1911...	.41909	1915...	.40135	1919...	.86692	1923...	.50458
1903...	.41960	1908...	.41371	1912...	.47543	1916...	.53094	1920...	.78844	1924...	.51906
1904...	.44763										

COAL, COKE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Anthracite Produced.	Anthracite Shipped.	Bituminous Produced.	Coke Produced.	Total Coal Production.	Petroleum Produced.
	Net Tons.	*Net Tons.*	*Gross Tons.*	*Gross Tons.*	*Gross Tons.*	*Gallons.*
1900	57,363,396	50,704,201	189,567,957	18,333,246	240,789,310	2,672,062,218
1901	67,094,665	59,861,650	201,632,276	19,460,610	261,874,836	2,914,346,148
1902	41,340,935	35,338,031	232,336,468	22,680,116	269,277,178	3,728,210,472
1903	75,232,585	67,458,836	252,454,775	22,566,322	319,068,229	4,219,376,154
1904	73,594,369	65,137,283	248,803,294	21,125,988	314,121,784	4,917,400,320
1905	78,647,020	69,934,070	281,306,058	28,777,794	350,645,210	5,658,138,360
1906	72,139,510	63,418,916	306,138,274	32,501,087	369,783,284	5,312,745,312
1907	86,056,412	76,138,664	352,463,493	36,410,325	428,195,914	6,976,004,070
1908	83,543,243	73,507,322	296,941,021	23,244,213	371,288,123	7,498,848,910
1909	80,223,833	70,314,739	339,057,372	35,102,737	411,441,621	7,693,176,708
1910	83,683,994	73,418,729	372,420,663	37,240,009	447,853,909	8,801,404,416
1911	90,917,176	79,775,010	362,417,017	31,742,401	443,188,505	9,258,874,422
1912	84,426,869	73,462,014	401,879,448	39,271,070	477,202,303	9,363,271,848
1913	91,626,964	80,325,964	427,174,372	41,338,866	508,893,052	10,434,741,660
1914	91,189,641	79,713,875	377,414,259	30,853,495	458,504,890	11,162,026,470
1915	89,377,706	77,578,441	395,200,380	37,126,026	474,660,256	11,806,372,368
1916	87,680,198	76,180,937	448,678,288	31,664,893	526,873,371	12,632,220,636
1917	100,445,299	88,147,050	492,670,146	49,648,954	581,609,263	14,083,255,242
1918	99,445,794	86,614,364	517,308,768	50,427,118	605,546,343	14,948,964,072
1919	87,838,024	75,959,448	408,908,482	44,821,000	487,410,413	15,864,198,000
1920	89,636,036	77,130,591	496,975,892	46,328,571	577,008,067	18,622,884,000
1921	90,358,642	77,984,929	415,921,950	25,287,622	444,105,760	19,831,686,000
1922	53,910,201	45,514,224	407,894,000	37,124,012	456,718,127	23,416,302,000
1923	92,663,854	81,937,565	486,964,286	55,487,000	570,302,687	30,861,094,000
1924	87,277,449	77,012,628	422,960,000	38,250,000	503,508,000	29,705,130,000

299,100 PRODUCING OIL WELLS.

On Jan. 1, 1925, there were 299,100 producing oil wells in the United States, an increase of 9,000 over the previous year.

The average production of oil per well per day in 1924 was 6.2 barrels. In 1923 it was 6.6.

Pennsylvania led with 74,350 producing wells. Oklahoma had 60,500; Ohio, 38,900; Texas, 20,350; West Virginia, 20,000.

California, with an average production per well; per day of 53.6 barrels, led all States from this standpoint. Arkansas averaged 33.5 barrels, and Wyoming 26.9.

The lowest average production per well is reported from New York and Pennsylvania, at .3 barrel.

Crude petroleum on hand Jan. 1, 1925, exceeded 360,000,000 barrels.

GASOLINE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The production of gasoline in the United States during 1924 amounted to 8,959,680,220 gallons, the largest annual output in the history of the industry, according to announcement made by the Bureau of Mines.

The figure exceeds by 1,403,735,077 gallons the previous high-record mark for annual production, set in 1923.

The daily average production of gasoline during 1924 amounted to 24,480,001 gallons, an increase in daily average production over 1923 of 3,778,781 gallons, or 18.2 per cent.

Imports of gasoline during 1924 amounted to 145,022,774 gallons, a decrease from 1923 of 46,290,766 gallons, or 24.2 per cent.

Exports were 1,219,474,374 gallons, an increase over 1923 of 348,357,760 gallons, or 28.57 per cent.

Domestic demand for gasoline in 1924 is reported to the Bureau of Mines as 7,780,625,085 gallons, exceeding the former high record mark set in 1923 by 1,095,589,805 gallons.

The daily average domestic demand for gasoline in 1924 amounted to 21,258,538 gallons, an increase in daily average consumption over 1923 of 2,943,373 gallons, or 16.07 per cent.

In 1924 domestic demand comprised 86.84 per cent. of production, as compared to 88.47 per cent. in 1923.

Indicated deliveries in 1924 to consumers totaled 749,892,000 barrels of 42 gallons each, as against 714,316,000 barrels in 1923.

The production of gasoline from natural gas in 1924 is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 894,000,000 gallons.

COAL, COKE AND PETROLEUM EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year Ending June 30.	Anthracite Imported.	Anthracite Exported.	Bituminous Imported.	Bituminous Exported.	Coke Imported.	Coke Exported.	Petroleum Imported.	Petroleum Exported.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1900	156	1,777,319	1,700,765	5,411,329	56,444	363,202	2,374,229	975,123,476
1901	1	1,912,080	1,973,134	5,763,469	75,103	365,888	2,147,938	1,079,074,519
1902	295	1,570,490	1,936,290	5,400,694	99,465	402,495	3,235,467	1,064,233,601
1903	340,849	1,388,653	3,519,843	5,210,322	122,630	380,038	3,708,127	936,697,255
1904	30,873	2,048,154	1,940,962	6,434,718	123,124	479,431	4,653,508	1,022,116,276
1905	64,812	2,312,082	1,514,500	6,707,788	195,952	550,188	10,000,502	1,220,513,587
1906	36,708	1,970,401	1,818,758	7,155,592	157,577	679,773	15,452,619	1,269,777,645
1907	23,113	2,481,920	1,687,081	8,812,332	129,163	823,040	20,505,197	1,294,659,979
1908	24,907	3,837,778	1,975,625	9,884,957	119,196	763,809	9,289,376	1,547,402,601
1909	4,585	2,869,762	1,224,999	9,018,867	169,902	765,535	3,862,445	1,569,103,378
1910	1,7460	2,953,633	1,623,073	10,413,439	128,197	872,013	23,996,876	1,502,491,933
1911	8,339	3,146,388	1,755,242	11,839,099	143,984	946,474	69,019,304	1,768,731,699
1912	2,189	2,979,102	1,299,106	14,709,847	65,687	805,819	309,766,030	1,883,479,897
1913	1,670	4,625,481	1,576,889	16,083,101	102,715	900,672	731,360,523	2,136,465,721
1914	8,124	3,959,114	1,348,156	15,704,956	112,528	742,476	724,446,909	2,240,036,652
1915	8,637	3,682,188	1,417,566	14,412,985	88,735	602,473	763,705,698	2,328,725,749
1916	7,216	3,878,478	1,595,119	18,749,694	59,753	976,398	890,853,850	2,607,482,366
1917	1,761	4,635,134	1,282,790	19,533,705	24,782	1,170,824	1,324,157,815	2,651,118,349
1918	11,557	4,842,187	1,391,535	21,051,979	29,097	1,337,321	1,635,597,145	2,714,619,746
1919	62,098	4,285,730	1,008,250	18,152,337	18,050	1,053,133	1,978,951,092	2,492,754,027
1920	62,950	4,717,462	1,062,889	22,976,325	29,275	678,870	2,908,749,806	3,098,778,060
1921	15,882	4,877,800	1,019,592	34,423,964	29,745	641,184	5,738,315,884	3,026,001,937
1922	12,902	2,992,385	1,244,945	13,035,800	41,576	297,431	5,892,146,605	2,800,223,362
1923	368,889	3,733,714	5,267,934	15,953,879	112,646	967,272	4,473,617,694	3,374,003,942
1924	149,648	3,925,061	574,677	17,116,273	50,762	713,546	4,248,878,131	4,435,697,775
1925	93,557	3,488,956	371,251	14,534,618	91,073	654,283	3,730,571,834	4,555,985,523

Coal exports exclude ship-fuel or bunker coal. Petrol imports 1900-1906 are for fiscal years.

Gas produced in 1923 from coal and coke for heating and illuminating and manufacturing purposes totaled 972,488,929,000 cubic feet feet, valued at $967,020,059.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Census Year.	All Farm Property.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.
1850	$3,967,343,580	$3,271,575,425	.....	$151,587,638	$544,180,516
1860	7,980,493,063	6,645,045,007	.....	246,118,141	1,089,329,915
1870	8,944,857,749	7,444,054,462	.....	270,913,678	1,229,889,609
1880	12,180,501,538	10,197,096,776	.....	406,520,055	1,576,884,707
1890	16,082,267,689	13,279,252,649	.....	494,247,467	2,308,767,573
1900	20,439,001,164	13,058,007,995	$3,556,639,496	749,775,970	3,075,477,703
1910	40,991,449,090	28,475,674,169	6,325,451,528	1,265,149,783	4,925,173,610
1920	77,924,100,338	54,829,563,059	11,486,439,543	3,594,772,928	8,013,324,808

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS.

Census Year.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Other and Total.	Census Year.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Other and Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*			*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1850	1,449,073	113,032,614	293,560,614	1890	4,564,641	357,616,755	623,218,619
1860	2,044,077	163,110,720	407,212,538	1900	5,737,372	414,498,487	838,591,774
1870	2,659,985	188,921,099	407,735,041	1910	6,361,502	478,451,750	878,798,325
1880	4,008,907	284,771,042	536,081,835	1920	6,448,343	503,073,007	955,883,715

NUMBER, ACREAGE AND VALUE OF FARMS, BY STATES.

State.	Farms.		Land in Farms.		Value All Farm Property.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	256,099	262,901	19,576,856	20,732,312	690,848,720	370,138,429
Arizona	9,975	9,227	5,802,126	1,246,613	233,592,989	75,123,970
Arkansas	232,604	214,678	17,456,750	17,416,075	924,395,483	400,089,303
California	117,670	88,197	29,365,667	27,931,444	3,431,021,861	1,614,694,584
Colorado	59,934	46,170	24,462,014	13,532,113	1,076,794,749	491,471,806
Connecticut	22,655	26,815	1,898,980	2,185,788	226,991,617	155,399,771
Delaware	10,140	10,836	944,511	1,038,866	80,137,614	63,179,201
District of Columbia	204	217	5,668	6,063	5,927,987	8,476,533
Florida	54,005	50,016	6,046,691	5,253,538	330,301,717	143,183,183
Georgia	310,732	291,027	25,441,061	26,953,413	1,356,685,196	580,546,381
Idaho	42,106	30,807	8,375,873	5,283,604	716,137,910	305,317,185
Illinois	237,181	251,872	31,974,775	32,522,937	6,666,767,235	3,905,321,075
Indiana	205,126	215,485	21,063,332	21,299,823	3,042,311,247	1,809,135,238
Iowa	213,439	217,044	33,474,896	33,930,688	8,524,870,956	3,745,860,544
Kansas	165,286	177,841	45,425,179	43,384,799	3,302,806,187	2,039,389,910
Kentucky	270,626	259,185	21,612,772	22,189,127	1,511,901,077	773,797,880
Louisiana	135,463	120,546	10,019,822	10,439,481	589,826,679	301,220,988
Maine	48,227	60,016	5,425,968	6,296,859	270,526,783	199,271,998
Maryland	47,908	48,923	4,757,999	5,057,140	463,638,120	286,167,028
Massachusetts	32,001	36,917	2,494,477	2,875,941	300,471,743	226,474,025
Michigan	196,447	206,960	19,032,961	18,940,614	1,763,334,778	1,088,858,379
Minnesota	178,478	156,137	30,221,758	27,675,823	3,787,420,118	1,476,411,737
Mississippi	272,101	274,382	18,196,979	18,557,533	964,751,855	426,314,634
Missouri	263,004	277,244	34,774,679	34,591,248	3,591,068,085	2,052,917,488
Montana	57,677	26,214	35,070,656	13,545,603	985,961,308	347,828,770
Nebraska	124,417	129,678	42,225,475	38,622,021	4,201,655,992	2,079,818,647
Nevada	3,163	2,689	2,357,163	2,714,757	99,779,666	60,399,365
New Hampshire	20,523	27,053	2,603,806	3,249,458	118,656,115	103,704,196
New Jersey	29,702	33,487	2,282,585	2,573,857	311,847,948	254,832,665
New Mexico	29,844	35,676	24,409,633	11,270,021	325,185,999	159,447,990
New York	193,195	215,597	20,632,803	22,030,367	1,908,483,201	1,451,481,495
North Carolina	269,763	253,725	20,021,736	22,439,129	1,250,166,995	537,716,210
North Dakota	77,690	74,360	36,214,751	28,426,650	1,759,742,995	974,814,205
Ohio	256,695	272,045	23,515,888	24,105,708	3,095,666,336	1,902,694,589
Oklahoma	191,988	190,192	31,951,934	28,859,353	1,660,423,544	918,198,882
Oregon	50,206	45,502	13,542,318	11,685,110	818,559,751	528,243,782
Pennsylvania	202,250	219,295	17,657,513	18,586,832	1,729,353,034	1,253,274,862
Rhode Island	4,083	5,292	331,600	443,308	33,636,766	32,990,739
South Carolina	192,693	176,434	12,426,675	13,512,028	953,064,742	392,128,314
South Dakota	74,637	77,644	34,636,491	26,016,892	2,823,870,212	1,166,096,980
Tennessee	252,774	246,012	19,510,856	20,041,657	1,251,964,585	612,520,836
Texas	436,033	417,770	114,020,621	112,435,067	4,447,420,321	2,218,645,164
Utah	25,662	21,676	5,050,410	3,397,699	311,274,728	150,795,201
Vermont	29,075	32,709	4,235,811	4,663,577	222,736,620	145,399,728
Virginia	186,242	184,018	18,561,112	19,495,636	1,196,555,772	625,065,383
Washington	66,288	56,192	13,244,720	11,712,235	1,057,429,848	637,543,411
West Virginia	87,289	96,685	9,569,790	10,026,442	496,439,617	314,738,540
Wisconsin	189,295	177,127	22,148,223	21,060,066	2,677,282,997	1,413,118,785
Wyoming	15,748	10,987	11,809,351	8,543,010	334,410,590	167,189,081
United States	6,448,343	6,361,502	955,883,715	878,798,325	77,924,100,338	40,991,449,090

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Department of Agriculture. Value in millions of dollars.)

Year.	Crops.	Animal Products.	Total, Excluding Crops Fed to Livestock.	Year.	Crops.	Animal Products.	Total, Excluding Crops Fed to Livestock.
1909	5,483	3,398	6,462	1917	14,277	6,539	13,948
1910	6,211	3,743	7,191	1918	14,814	8,082	16,493
1911	6,495	3,485	6,992	1919	16,579	8,275	17,684
1912	6,799	3,778	7,466	1920	11,671	7,439	14,634
1913	6,717	4,099	7,886	1921	7,832	5,537	10,216
1914	7,268	4,249	8,165	1922	9,430	5,612	10,972
1915	7,957	4,303	8,638	1923	10,401	6,233	12,348
1916	10,305	4,862	10,359	1924	11,404	5,951	12,404

RACE AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS IN UNITED STATES, 1920, BY STATES

STATE.	Native White Farmers.	For'gn-Born White F'm'rs.	Color'd F'm'rs.	STATE.	Native White Farmers.	For'gn-Born White F'm'rs.	Color'd F'm'rs.	STATE.	Native White Farmers.	For'gn-Born White F'm'rs.	Color'd F'm'rs.
Ala....	159,865	1,031	95,203	Md....	40,130	1,569	6,209	Okla...	167,472	5,791	18,725
Ariz....	8,262	1,067	646	Mass...	22,950	8,930	121	Ore....	40,484	9,149	573
Ark....	158,273	2,049	72,282					Pa.....	187,277	14,522	451
Cal....	76,995	34,189	6,486	Mich...	147,450	48,264	733	R. I....	3,123	940	20
Col....	49,846	9,535	553	Minn...	110,966	67,305	207	S. C....	83,542	141	109,010
Conn...	14,955	7,625	75	Miss...	110,279	603	161,219	S. D....	52,700	20,325	1,612
Del....	8,905	363	872	Mo.....	251,835	8,343	2,826				
D. C...	153	31	20	Mont...	41,051	15,563	1,063	Tenn...	213,832	760	38,182
Fla.....	38,386	2,215	12,954	Neb....	99,441	24,592	384	Tex....	327,475	29,774	78,784
Ga.....	180,217	328	130,187	Nev....	2,060	884	219	Utah...	21,276	2,972	414
				N. H...	17,890	2,619	14	Vt.....	25,280	3,767	28
Idaho...	35,284	6,314	508	N. J....	22,555	6,612	535	Va.....	136,874	1,582	47,786
Ill.....	214,177	22,111	893	N. Mex.	26,593	1,376	1,875	Wash...	45,265	19,757	1,266
Ind....	198,156	6,398	572					W. Va..	86,033	752	504
Ia.....	181,109	32,221	109	N. Y....	166,869	25,776	550	Wis....	134,634	53,998	663
Kansas.	146,859	17,189	1,238	N. C....	193,081	392	76,290	Wyo....	13,306	2,273	169
Ky.....	256,886	1,112	12,628	N. D....	40,899	36,248	543				
La.....	71,081	2,323	62,059	Ohio...	241,075	14,004	1,616	U. S..	4,917,386	581,068	949,889

In 1910, native white farmers numbered 4,771,063; foreign-born white farmers, 669,556; colored farmers, 920,883.

In 1920 Negro farmers, included in "colored," numbered 925,708; Indian, 16,680; Japanese, 6,892; Chinese, 609.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARMERS.

(Figures show number born in the respective countries.)

Germany, 140,667; Sweden, 60,461; Norway, 51,599; Canada, 48,668; Russia, 32,388; Austria, 30,172; England, 26,614; Denmark, 25,565; Italy, 18,267; Poland, 17,352; Ireland, 16,562; Holland, 15,589; Finland, 14,988; Switzerland, 13,051; Scotland, 7,605; Hungary, 7,122; France, 6,119.

Japanese, in 1920, tilled 361,276 acres in Cal., 37,939 in Col., 25,340 in Wash., 11,357 in Idaho, 8,348 in Utah, 8,080 in Ore., 5,714 in Mont., 3,527 in Ariz., 1,131 in N. M., 601 in Nev., 165 in N. J., 121 in N. Y., 7 in Wis.

FARM POPULATION DECLINED LESS IN 1924.

The farm population of the United States decreased 182,000 during 1924, according to a survey of 25,000 representative farms by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This is a drop of .6 per cent., the estimated farm population on Jan. 1, 1925, being 31,134,000, compared with 31,316,000 on Jan. 1, 1924. This estimate includes not only the agricultural workers but all men, women and children living on the farms on that date.

The movement from farms to cities, towns and villages in 1924 is estimated at 2,075,000; the movement to farms was 1,396,000, making a net movement from the farm population of 679,000 persons, or 2.2 per cent.

Births among the farm population during 1924 are estimated at 763,000 and deaths at 266,000, leaving a natural increase of 497,000, which reduced the loss due to the cityward movement to 182,000, or .6 per cent.

A similar estimate made in 1922 showed a loss in farm population of 460,000, as against 182,000 in 1924. The gross movement from farms to cities in 1922 was 2,000,000, compared to 2,075,000 in 1924, a slight increase. The gross movement back to the farms in 1922 was 880,000, compared to 1,396,000 in 1924, a very decided increase. The net movement from farms to cities in 1922 was 1,120,000, or 3.6 per cent., and, in 1924, 679,000, or 2.2 per cent.

Two geographic divisions, the New England and South Atlantic States, showed a net increase in farm population for 1924 of .9 per cent. and .2 per cent., respectively. All other divisions showed decreases, the Mountain States leading with a loss of 2.8 per cent.

The decrease in farm population due to the cityward movement, not taking into account births or deaths, was highest in the Mountain States, 4.3 per cent., followed by the Pacific and West South Central States.

In all other divisions, except New England, the percentage of decrease due to the cityward movement was equal to or less than the average for the whole United States, 2.2 per cent.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT, BY STATES.

STATE.	1920.	1910.	STATE.	1920.	1910.	STATE.	1920.	1910.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala...	29,103,101	10,350,577	Me...	18,592,225	11,738,529	Okla..	73,434,422	27,384,765
Ariz...	15,648,280	2,253,252	Md...	27,481,197	15,673,773	Ore...	51,999,178	21,165,627
Ark...	38,539,428	8,941,332	Mass..	23,412,188	16,371,484	Pa....	87,741,155	61,539,433
Cal...	224,063,903	60,036,660	Mich..	144,103,067	75,997,030	R. I...	1,494,367	1,356,326
Col...	62,623,338	18,986,026	Minn..	254,475,222	77,866,283	S. C..	25,153,227	10,109,072
Conn..	17,860,949	11,859,468	Miss..	30,046,272	13,381,306	S. D..	89,875,046	32,771,359
Del...	4,460,416	3,068,721	Mo...	216,463,380	112,565,403	Tenn..	49,836,266	12,626,330
D.of C.	92,900	56,100	Mont.	77,949,679	10,741,280	Texas.	172,166,818	76,089,272
Fla...	12,909,813	2,709,970	Neb...	168,507,859	62,373,472	Utah..	24,334,636	4,564,175
Ga....	37,671,385	10,988,409	Nev...	6,518,605	1,464,084	Vt....	23,575,778	12,436,091
Idaho.	69,868,243	14,557,103	N. H..	6,820,551	4,773,610	Va....	41,725,542	15,440,291
Ill...	107,211,841	115,799,646	N. J..	25,122,582	19,476,938	Wash.	61,120,951	25,644,551
Ind...	105,256,239	57,486,582	N. M.	11,178,034	2,590,282	W. Va.	11,205,953	5,592,533
Iowa..	489,816,739	204,242,722	N. Y..	145,533,268	97,309,848	Wis...	354,574,391	146,815,313
Kan..	109,914,464	70,819,736	N. C..	31,968,285	9,958,389	Wyo..	15,303,106	4,207,983
Ky...	67,116,481	23,411,430	N. D..	108,284,682	47,841,587			
La....	20,490,966	8,950,301	Ohio..	121,120,774	63,783,297	U. S.	4,003,767,192	1,726,172,851

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR.

(By the Department of Agriculture, August, 1909-July, 1914—100.)

YEAR AND MONTH.	Index Prices of Non-Agricul. Commo.	Index Purchase Power of Farmer's Dollar.	Index Farm Prices of 30 Farm Prod.	Index Purchase Power of Farmer's Prod.	YEAR AND MONTH.	Index Prices of Non-Agricul. Commo.	Index Purchase Power of Farmer's Dollar.	Index Farm Prices of 30 Farm Prod.	Index Purchase Power of Farmer's Prod.
1911.....	96	105	95	99	1918.....	188	53	200	107
1912.....	100	100	99	99	1919.....	199	50	209	105
1913.....	105	96	100	95	1920.....	241	41	205	85
1914.....	97	103	102	105	1921.....	167	60	116	69
1915.....	101	99	100	99	1922.....	168	60	124	74
1916.....	138	72	117	85	1923.....	171	58	135	78
1917.....	182	55	176	97	1924.....	162	62	134	83

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture as of Jan. 1, 1925).

STATE.	Horses.	Mules.	Milk Cows.	Other Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total Value Farm Stock.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama....	121,000	314,000	516,000	422,000	893,000	90,000	62,000,000
Arizona.....	130,000	12,000	47,000	1,027,000	48,000	1,155,000	48,000,000
Arkansas....	218,000	328,000	516,000	402,000	847,000	80,000	53,000,000
California...	317,000	62,000	664,000	1,330,000	709,000	2,621,000	149,000,000
Colorado....	384,000	36,000	271,000	1,202,000	466,000	2,616,000	88,000,000
Connecticut.	34,000	.....	144,000	39,000	35,000	8,000	17,000,000
Delaware...	24,000	9,000	40,000	10,000	40,000	3,000	6,000,000
Florida.....	36,000	43,000	100,000	698,000	570,000	61,000	28,000,000
Georgia.....	86,000	375,000	540,000	632,000	1,485,000	60,000	87,000,000
Idaho.....	252,000	7,000	194,000	510,000	340,000	2,391,000	62,000,000
Illinois.....	1,125,000	167,000	1,194,000	1,468,000	4,348,000	540,000	271,000,000
Indiana.....	655,000	101,000	772,000	763,000	3,143,000	714,000	164,000,000
Iowa.....	1,229,000	97,000	1,303,000	3,204,000	8,958,000	891,000	418,000,000
Kansas.....	920,000	272,000	752,000	2,486,000	2,146,000	314,000	187,000,000
Kentucky...	334,000	272,000	536,000	433,000	859,000	715,000	75,000,000
Louisiana...	150,000	180,000	220,000	504,000	565,000	108,000	45,000,000
Maine.....	88,000	.....	206,000	57,000	63,000	94,000	24,000,000
Maryland...	132,000	33,000	206,000	101,000	254,000	97,000	33,000,000
Mas'chusetts	44,000	6,000	178,000	34,000	55,000	14,000	21,000,000
Michigan...	542,000	.....	997,000	599,000	932,000	1,194,000	146,000,000
Minnesota..	843,000	10,000	1,775,000	1,200,000	3,116,000	462,000	230,000,000
Mississippi..	180,000	308,000	536,000	530,000	850,000	128,000	63,000,000
Missouri....	793,000	369,000	825,000	1,898,000	3,481,000	1,181,000	192,000,000
Montana....	593,000	9,000	220,000	1,285,000	292,000	2,536,000	94,000,000
Nebraska...	857,000	116,000	605,000	2,696,000	4,545,000	726,000	234,000,000
Nevada.....	44,000	2,000	25,000	332,000	25,000	1,108,000	25,000,000
New Hamp..	32,000	.....	121,000	32,000	28,000	18,000	12,000,000
New Jersey..	67,000	6,000	153,000	29,000	113,000	10,000	23,000,000
New Mexico	167,000	21,000	47,000	1,069,000	60,000	2,360,000	50,000,000
New York..	485,000	7,000	1,595,000	373,000	446,000	570,000	174,000,000
No. Carolina	158,000	260,000	383,000	253,000	1,000,000	82,000	78,000,000
No. Dakota.	765,000	8,000	581,000	790,000	685,000	297,000	93,000,000
Ohio.....	748,000	32,000	1,101,000	823,000	2,462,000	2,178,000	204,000,000
Oklahoma...	633,000	330,000	565,000	1,044,000	841,000	83,000	88,000,000
Oregon.....	221,000	13,000	243,000	531,000	209,000	2,012,000	65,000,000
Pen'sylv'nia.	466,000	54,000	1,081,000	486,000	994,000	492,000	151,000,000
Rhode Isl...	5,000	.....	27,000	7,000	8,000	3,000	3,000,000
So. Carolina.	62,000	215,000	240,000	165,000	484,000	20,000	48,000,000
So. Dakota..	745,000	14,000	487,000	1,396,000	2,727,000	682,000	138,000,000
Tennessee...	291,000	326,000	505,000	521,000	1,071,000	319,000	75,000,000
Texas.....	980,000	854,000	1,063,000	5,212,000	1,542,000	3,246,000	301,000,000
Utah.....	119,000	3,000	101,000	385,000	97,000	2,246,000	47,000,000
Vermont....	73,000	.....	377,000	83,000	50,000	48,000	32,000,000
Virginia.....	276,000	96,000	435,000	420,000	576'000	362,000	66,000,000
Washington.	223,000	22,000	298,000	250,000	201,000	526,000	50,000,000
W. Virginia.	157,000	15,000	224,000	343,000	261,000	514,000	39,000,000
Wisconsin...	605,000	4,000	2,261,000	849,000	1,294,000	351,000	217,000,000
Wyoming...	180,000	3,000	49,000	746,000	119,000	2,808,000	59,000,000
U. S....	17,589,000	5,411,000	25,319,000	36,609,000	54,234,000	39,134,000	4,835,000,000

U. S. PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CHICKENS AND CHICKEN EGGS.

YEAR.	CHICKENS RAISED.		CHICKEN EGGS.		YEAR.	CHICKENS RAISED.		CHICKEN EGGS.	
	No. of Fowls.	Value.	No. of Dozens.	Value.		No. of Fowls.	Value.	No. of Dozens.	Value.
	Thous.	*Thous.*	*Thous.*	*Thous.*		*Thous.*	*Thous.*	*Thous.*	*Thous.*
1919 (census).....	473,302	386,234	1,654,045	676,137	1922.....	579,000	378,450	1,970,755	509,592
1920.....	474,700	412,734	1,647,043	725,188	1923.....	648,900	417,080	2,176,558	593,648
1921.....	549,700	392,334	1,888,318	552,616	1924.....	678,300	445,018	1,968,276	521,574

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND VALUES, JANUARY 1, 1920-1925. SUMMARY.

FARM ANIMALS. (As of Jan. 1.)		Total Number.	VALUE. Per Head.	VALUE. Aggregate.	FARM ANIMALS. (As of Jan. 1.)		Total Number.	VALUE. Per Head.	VALUE. Aggregate.
Horses.....	1920	19,766,000	$96.51	$1,907,646,000	Other Cattle	1920	43,398,000	43.21	$1,875,043,000
	1921	19,208,000	84.31	1,619,423,000		1921	41,993,000	31.36	1,316,727,000
	1922	19,056,000	70.54	1,344,136,000		1922	41,977,000	23.79	998,772,000
	1923	18,627,000	69.83	1,300,729,000		1923	42,803,000	25.57	1,094,469,000
	1924	18,059,000	64.45	1,163,914,000		1924	41,720,000	25.06	1,045,523,000
	1925	17,589,000	62.95	1,107,248,000		1925	39,609,000	24.49	970,117,000
Mules.....	1920	5,427,000	148.42	805,495,000	Sheep.....	1920	39,025,000	10.47	408,586,000
	1921	5,455,000	116.69	636,568,000		1921	37,452,000	6.30	235,855,000
	1922	5,467,000	88.09	481,578,000		1922	36,327,000	4.80	174,545,000
	1923	5,485,000	85.94	471,385,000		1923	37,223,000	7.51	279,464,000
	1924	5,446,000	84.18	458,463,000		1924	38,300,000	7.87	301,455,000
	1925	5,411,000	80.60	436,122,000		1925	39,134,000	9.53	372,909,000
Milk Cows..	1920	23,722,000	85.86	2,036,750,000	Swine.....	1920	59,344,000	19.07	1,131,674,000
	1921	23,594,000	64.22	1,515,249,000		1921	56,097,000	12.97	727,380,000
	1922	24,082,000	50.98	1,227,703,000		1922	58,327,000	10.10	589,202,000
	1923	24,437,000	50.83	1,242,113,000		1923	68,427,000	11.58	792,565,000
	1924	24,786,000	52.16	1,292,736,000		1924	66,130,000	9.75	644,496,000
	1925	25,319,000	50.50	1,278,714,000		1925	54,234,000	12.34	669,402,000

Losses of farm animals from disease and exposure, according to the Division of Statistical and Historical Research of the Department of Agriculture, were, per 1,000 animals, as follows, in the year ending April 30, 1925 (10-year average in parentheses). Horses and mules, 12.6 (16.1); cattle, from disease, 14.2 (18.3); cattle, from other causes, 11.7 (13.2); swine, 38.6 (56.9); sheep, from disease, 18.2 (21.5); sheep, from other causes, 20.3 (23.8); lambs, other causes, 45.2 (53.1).

U. S. WHEAT CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC.

(See note over Corn Table.)

Year.	Acreage Harvested.	Ave. yield per Acre	Production.	Average Farm Price per Bush. Dec.1	Farm Value Dec. 1.	Chicago Cash Price per Bushel, No. 1 Northern Spring. December. Low.	December. High.	Following May. Low.	Following May. High.	Domestic Exports, Including Flour, Fiscal Year Beginning July 1.	Imports, Including Flour, Fiscal Year Beginning July 1.	Per Cent of Crop Exp'ted.
	1,000 acres.	*Bu.*	*1,000 Bu.*	*Cts.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Per Ct.*
1849	.....	....	*100,486*	....	.....	....	....	....	....	7,535,901	.....	7.5
1859	.....	....	*173,105*	....	.....	....	....	....	....	17,213,133	1,565,791	9.9
1866-1875	20,470	12.0	244,672	105.3	257,587	95	105	110	125	50,534,641	1,749,128	20.7
1876-1885	34,433	12.4	425,054	92.6	391,104	97	104	101	114	127,468,781	711,806	30.0
1886-1895	37,500	12.7	476,788	67.3	321,071	74	80	75	86	143,076,110	992,754	30.0
1896	43,916	12.4	544,193	71.7	390,346	74⅝	93⅛	68¾	97⅞	145,124,972	1,544,242	26.7
1897	46,046	13.3	610,254	80.9	493,683	92	109	117	185	217,306,005	2,058,938	35.6
1898	51,007	15.1	772,163	58.2	449,022	62¾	70	68⅜	79½	222,618,420	1,875,173	28.8
1899	*52,589*	12.1	636,051	58.6	372,982	64	69½	63⅝	67½	186,096,762	320,194	29.3
1900	51,387	11.7	602,708	62.0	373,578	69¼	74⅝	70	75⅛	215,990,073	603,101	35.8
1901	52,473	15.0	788,638	62.6	493,766	73	79½	72⅜	76¼	234,772,516	120,502	29.8
1902	49,649	14.6	724,808	63.0	456,851	71⅞	77¾	74¾	80⅝	202,905,598	1,080,128	28.0
1903	51,632	12.9	663,923	69.5	461,439	77¾	87	87¾	101½	120,727,613	217,682	18.2
1904	47,825	12.5	596,911	92.4	551,788	115	122	89½	113¾	44,112,910	3,286,189	7.4
1905	49,389	14.7	726,819	74.6	542,543	82½	90	80¼	87¼	97,609,007	261,908	13.4
1906	47,800	15.8	756,775	66.2	501,316	81	84	84	106	146,700,425	590,092	19.4
1907	45,116	14.1	637,981	86.5	552,074	108	113	105	111	163,043,669	519,785	25.6
1908	45,970	14.0	644,656	92.2	594,128	106½	112	126½	137	114,268,468	456,940	17.7
1909	*44,262*	15.8	700,434	98.4	689,108	106	119¾	100	119¼	87,364,318	815,617	12.5
1910	45,681	13.9	635,121	88.3	561,051	104	110	98	106	69,311,760	1,146,558	10.9
1911	49,543	12.5	621,338	87.4	543,063	105	110	115	122	79,689,404	3,413,626	12.8
1912	45,814	15.9	730,267	76.0	555,280	85	90¾	90½	96	142,879,596	1,282,039	19.6
1913	50,184	15.2	763,380	79.9	610,122	89½	93	96	100	145,590,349	2,383,537	19.1
1914	53,541	16.6	891,017	98.6	878,680	115	131	141	164½	332,464,975	715,369	37.3
1915	60,469	17.0	1,025,801	91.9	942,303	106	128½	116	126	243,117,026	7,187,650	23.7
1916	52,316	12.2	636,318	160.3	1,019,968	155½	190	258	340	203,573,928	24,924,985	32.0
1917	45,089	14.1	636,655	200.8	1,278,112	220	220	220	220	132,578,633	31,215,213	20.8
1918	59,181	15.6	921,438	204.2	1,881,826	220	220	245	280	287,401,579	11,288,591	31.2
1919	75,694	12.8	967,979	214.9	2,080,056	280	325	295	345	219,864,548	5,495,516	22.7
1920	61,143	13.6	833,027	143.7	1,197,263	164	187	142	178	366,077,439	57,398,002	43.9
1921	63,696	12.8	814,905	92.6	754,834	118½	138	127	173	279,406,799	17,251,481	34.3
1922	62,317	13.9	867,598	100.7	873,412	121	139¾	120¼	129¼	221,923,184	19,944,932	25.6
1923	59,659	13.4	797,381	92.3	735,993	110	119½	111¼	130	156,429,824	28,044,999	19.9
1924	54,209	16.1	872,673	130.2	1,136,596	156½	190	159½	175	258,022,900	6,199,424	29.6

The 1925 wheat crop was estimated, Oct. 1, by the Dept. of Agriculture at 697,000,000 bushels, grown on 416,000,000 acres,

Average yield, bushels, per acre of wheat in foreign countries: Russia proper (1913), 13.0; Argentina (1921) 11.05; Canada (1921), 12.9; Roumania (1921), 13.0; British India (1921), 10.4; Australia (1921), 16.1; Bulgaria (1921), 13.5; Chili (1921), 17.6.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT AND CORN IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by Chicago Board of Trade; Canadian wheat is included from May 5, 1917 to July 2, 1921.)

Year.	Wheat. Largest. Date.	Wheat. Largest. Bushels.	Wheat. Smallest. Date.	Wheat. Smallest. Bushels.	Corn. Largest. Date.	Corn. Largest. Bushels.	Corn. Smallest. Date.	Corn. Smallest. Bushels.
1900	Nov. 17	62,361,000	July 16	44,176,000	April 14	24,789,000	Sept. 1	5,313,000
1901	Jan. 12	61,845,000	Aug. 24	26,007,000	March 23	22,862,000	Jan. 5	10,420,000
1902	Jan. 25	59,373,000	July 5	19,122,000	Jan. 18	11,752,000	Nov. 15	2,105,000
1903	Jan. 10	50,116,000	Aug. 15	12,538,000	March 7	11,291,000	May 23	4,396,000
1904	Dec. 31	40,619,000	Aug. 27	11,987,000	March 26	10,050,000	Nov. 19	1,493,000
1905	Dec. 30	42,951,000	July 22	11,875,000	Dec. 30	11,877,000	Nov. 4	2,517,000
1906	Jan. 27	49,004,000	July 14	24,248,000	March 10	16,276,000	Sept. 1	2,258,000
1907	April 27	52,776,000	Nov. 23	41,954,000	March 16	13,149,000	Nov. 30	2,535,000
1908	Nov. 21	52,990,000	July 18	13,260,000	Feb. 22	9,055,000	Oct. 31	1,221,000
1909	Jan. 2	51,759,000	July 24	6,034,000	Dec. 25	7,387,000	May 22	1,492,000
1910	Dec. 31	44,282,000	July 23	10,082,000	March 19	14,456,000	Nov. 26	1,451,000
1911	Dec. 16	71,738,000	July 1	23,863,000	March 11	12,614,000	Nov. 18	1,294,000
1912	Dec. 28	70,717,000	July 20	19,398,000	March 23	16,201,000	Sept. 7	1,422,000
1913	Dec. 27	74,737,000	July 19	30,826,000	March 22	22,260,000	Nov. 29	2,026,000
1914	Dec. 12	80,498,000	July 4	13,616,000	March 14	20,268,000	Aug. 15	2,070,000
1915	Dec. 31	92,123,000	July 24	5,416,000	Feb. 20	41,246,000	Sept. 11	1,710,000
1916	Jan. 1	92,123,000	July 22	44,232,000	March 25	28,191,000	Nov. 11	1,289,000
1917	Jan. 6	77,781,000	Aug. 25	4,399,000	March 3	12,931,000	Nov. 10	810,000
1918	Nov. 16	136,809,000	June 15	509,000	March 30	19,016,000	Dec. 7	2,216,000
1919	Feb. 1	130,613,000	July 12	5,297,000	Feb. 1	5,549,000	Aug. 30	956,000
1920	Jan. 3	75,363,000	July 17	16,149,000	Oct. 16	10,829,000	Sept. 4	2,564,000
1921	Nov. 5	56,595,000	July 2	8,061,000	Dec. 31	23,279,000	Jan. 1	5,409,000
1922	Jan. 7	47,839,000	July 15	15,309,000	March 25	49,596,000	Aug. 26	6,949,000
1923	Nov. 24	75,000,000	July 14	23,840,000	March 17	30,548,000	Nov. 4	800,000
1924	Nov. 29	100,363,000	July 19	34,175,000	March 29	26,074,000	July 19	3,771,000

Grain milled in 1923 in the United States, according to the U. S. Census Bureau, totaled 743,234,513 bushels (as against 830,026,293 bushels in 1919), divided as follows in bushels—Wheat, 538,312,078; corn, 125,193,805; rye, 9,245,841; buckwheat, 2,937,835; oats, 49,310,318; other grains, 18,234,636.

The value of the grain milled in 1923 was $1,048,577,459.

U. S. CORN CROPS; ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC.

NOTE to tables on corn and wheat—Figures in *italics* are census returns; figures in roman are estimates of the Department of Agriculture. Estimates of acres are obtained by applying estimated percentages of increase or decrease to the published acreage of the preceding year, except that a revised base is used for applying percentage estimates whenever new census data are available. Acreages have been revised for years 1890-1908, so as to be consistent with the following as well as the preceding census acreage, and total production and farm values are adjusted accordingly.

YEAR.	Acreage.	Ave. yield per Acre	Production.	Average Farm Price per Bush. Dec. 1	Farm Value Dec. 1.	Chicago Cash Price per Bushel, Contract. December. Low.	December. High.	Following May. Low.	Following May. High.	Domestic Exports, Including Corn Meal, Fiscal Year Beginning July 1.	Imports During Fiscal Year Beginning July 1.	Per Cent. of Crop Exp'ted.
	1,000 Acres.	*Bu.*	*1,000 Bu.*	*Cts.*	*1,000 Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Per Ct.*
1849	.....	....	*592,071*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,632,860	.....	1.3
1859	.....	....	*838,793*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,248,991	49,190	.5
1866-1875	37,216	26.1	969,948	46.9	454,535	46	55	50	59	24,242,396	66,076	2.5
1876-1885	61,671	25.4	1,564,992	39.5	617,780	42	48	44	49	69,091,110	33,334	4.4
1886-1895	74,274	23.8	1,769,616	36.7	648,785	38	43	40	51	59,293,085	11,445	3.4
1896	86,560	28.9	2,503,484	21.3	532,884	22½	23¾	23	25½	178,817,417	6,284	7.1
1897	88,127	24.3	2,144,553	26.0	558,309	25	27½	32⅜	37	212,055,543	3,417	9.9
1898	88,304	25.6	2,261,119	28.4	642,747	33⅛	38	32½	34⅜	177,255,046	4,171	7.8
1899	*94,914*	25.9	2,454,628	29.9	734,916	30	31½	36	40½	213,123,412	2,480	8.7
1900	95,042	26.4	2,505,148	35.1	878,243	35¼	40½	42⅝	58½	181,405,473	5,169	7.2
1901	94,636	17.0	1,613,528	60.1	969,285	62½	67½	59⅛	64¾	28,028,688	18,278	1.7
1902	95,517	27.4	2,619,499	40.1	1,049,791	43¾	57¼	44	46	76,639,261	40,919	2.9
1903	90,661	25.9	2,346,897	42.1	987,882	41	43¾	47¼	50	58,222,061	16,633	2.5
1904	93,340	27.1	2,528,662	43.7	1,105,690	43½	49	48	64½	90,293,483	15,443	3.6
1905	93,573	29.4	2,748,949	40.8	1,120,513	42	50¼	47½	50	119,893,833	10,127	4.4
1906	93,643	30.9	2,897,662	39.3	1,138,053	40	46	49½	56	86,368,228	10,818	3.0
1907	94,971	26.5	2,512,065	50.9	1,277,607	57½	61½	67¾	82	55,063,860	20,312	2.2
1908	95,603	26.6	2,544,957	60.0	1,527,679	56¾	62¼	72¼	76	37,665,040	258,065	1.5
1909	*98,383*	26.1	2,572,336	58.6	1,507,185	62½	66	56	63	38,128,498	.....	1.5
1910	104,035	27.7	2,886,260	48.0	1,384,817	45½	50	52¼	55¼	65,614,522	.....	2.3
1911	105,825	23.9	2,531,488	61.8	1,565,258	68	70	76¼	82½	41,797,291	53,425	1.7
1912	107,083	29.2	3,124,746	48.7	1,520,454	47½	54	55¼	60	50,780,143	903,062	1.6
1913	105,820	23.1	2,446,988	69.1	1,692,092	64	73½	67	72½	10,725,819	12,367,369	.4
1914	103,435	25.8	2,672,804	64.4	1,722,070	62¼	68¼	50½	56	50,668,303	9,897,939	1.9
1915	106,197	28.2	2,994,793	57.5	1,722,680	69½	75	69	78½	39,896,928	5,208,497	1.3
1916	105,296	24.4	2,566,927	88.9	2,280,729	88	96	152	174	66,753,294	2,267,299	2.6
1917	116,730	26.3	3,065,233	127.9	3,920,228	160	190	150	170	49,073,263	3,196,420	1.6
1918	104,467	24.0	2,502,665	136.5	3,416,240	135	155	160½	185	23,018,822	3,311,211	.9
1919	97,170	28.9	2,811,302	134.5	3,780,597	142	160	189	217	16,738,746	10,229,249	.6
1920	101,699	31.5	3,208,584	67.0	2,150,332	70¼	86	59	66	70,905,781	5,743,384	2.2
1921	103,740	29.6	3,068,569	42.3	1,297,213	46¾	51½	59½	65	179,490,442	124,591	5.8
1922	102,846	28.3	2,906,020	65.8	1,910,775	69½	77½	78	87½	96,596,221	137,529	3.3
1923	104,324	29.3	3,053,557	72.8	2,217,229	69¾	87	76¼	81	23,135,200	227,704	.8
1924	105,012	23.2	2,436,513	98.7	2,405,468	113	135½	107½	121½	9,791,136	4,617,319	.4

The 1925 corn crop was estimated on Oct. 1, by the Department of Agriculture, at 2,918,000,000 bushels.

In 1909 and 1910 the United States imports of corn were not separately reported but were included in "all other breadstuffs."

Corn (domestic-grown) exports, in year ended June 30, 1925, were 8,460,120 bu.; imports, 4,617,319 bu.

Of the 1924 U. S. corn crop, 304,752,000 bu. were grown in Iowa; 293,600,000 bu., in Illinois; 170,612,000 bu., in Missouri; 130,905,000, in Kansas; 126,336,000 bu., in Minnesota; 116,616,000 bu., in Indiana.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY STATES, 1924.

STATE.	Crops 1924.	Animal Products. 1924.	STATE.	Crops 1924.	Animal Products. 1924.	STATE.	Crops 1924.	Animal Products. 1924.	STATE.	Crops 1924.	Animal Products. 1924.
	Mil. Dols.	*Mil. Dols.*		*Mil. Dols.*	*Mil. Dols.*		*Mil. Dols.*	*Mil. Dols.*		*Mil. Dols.*	*Mil. Dols.*
Me.	52	40	N. C.	354	75	S. D.	263	96	Wyo.	32	36
N. H.	22	21	S. C.	195	37	Neb.	408	254	Col.	142	94
Vt.	50	43	Ga.	290	73	Kan.	502	280	N. M.	42	33
Mass.	52	43	Fla.	91	15	Ky.	256	142	Ariz.	39	17
R. I.	5	7	Ohio	365	303	Tenn.	254	146	Utah	50	28
Conn.	44	26	Ind.	307	261	Ala.	269	57	Nev.	10	12
N. Y.	342	286	Ill.	613	402	Miss.	246	55	Idaho	93	51
N. J.	66	39	Mich.	296	180	La.	175	25	Wash.	152	65
Pa.	316	237	Wis.	321	305	Tex.	1,018	274	Ore.	94	69
Del.	22	8	Minn.	452	209	Okla.	473	148	Calf.	470	165
Md.	82	40	Iowa	587	530	Ark.	267	67			
Va.	211	104	Mo.	388	362	Mont.	159	68	U. S.	11,404	5,951
W. Va.	83	59	N. D.	384	64						

The total values in 1924 of the crops by classes, included in the above table, were cereals, $5,220,000,000; cotton, lint and seed, $1,701,000,000; flax, fiber and seed, $72,000,000; fruits and fruit products, $626,000,000; hay and forage, $1,733,000,000; legume seeds, $160,000,000; seeds for planting (clover, etc.) $48,000,000; sugar crops, $131,000,000; tobacco, $256,000,000; vegetables, $1,018,000,000; farm-forest products, $311,000,000; other crops, $128,000,000.

Oranges produced in 1924 were valued at $64,000,000; apples, $223,000,000; grapes, $74,000,000; peaches, $79,000,000; pears, $30,000,000; strawberries, $39,000,000; sweet potatoes, $106,000,000; other vegetables, $258,000,000; farm garden crops, $305,000,000; white potatoes, $349,000,000; dairy products, $2,586,000,000; eggs, $525,000,000; poultry produced, $469,000,000; rice, $47,000,000.

COTTON, TOBACCO, BUCKWHEAT, AND FLAX CROPS IN U. S.

The 1925 figures are U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates as of Oct. 1. All values, stated in dollars, are at the farm, as of Dec. 1.

Year.	Cotton.			Tobacco.		
	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1910...	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,407,000	1,366,000	1,103,415,000	102,142,000
1911...	36,045,000	15,692,701	687,888,000	1,013,000	905,109,000	85,210,000
1912...	34,283,000	13,703,421	817,055,000	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,063,000
1913...	37,089,000	14,156,486	862,708,000	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000
1914...	36,832,000	16,134,930	549,036,000	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000
1915...	31,412,000	11,191,820	631,460,000	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	96,281,000
1916...	34,985,000	11,449,930	1,122,295,000	1,413,000	1,153,278,000	169,672,000
1917...	33,8 1,000	11,302,375	1,566,198,000	1,518,000	1,249,276,000	300,449,000
1918...	36,008,000	12,040,532	1,663,633,000	1,647,000	1,439,071,000	402,264,000
1919...	33,566,000	11,420,763	2,034,658,000	1,951,000	1,465,481,000	570,868,000
1920...	35,878,000	13,439,603	933,658,000	1,960,000	1.582,225,000	335,675,000
1921...	30,509,000	7,953,641	643,933,000	1,427,000	1,069,693,000	212,728,000
1922...	33,036,000	9,762,069	1,161,846,000	1,695,000	1,246,837,000	289,248,000
1923...	37,123,000	10,139,670	1,571,815,000	1,877,000	1,515,110,000	301,096,000
1924...	40,115,000	13,153,000	1,487,225,000	1,720,000	1,242,623,000	256,346,000
1925...	.....	14,759,000	.....	.....	1,229,000,000	.....

Cotton figures 1922, 1923 include Lower California (Old Mexico), ginned in the United States. | There are more than 37,000,000 active cotton spindles in the United States.

Year.	Buckwheat.			Flax.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910...	860,000	17,598,000	11,636,000	2,467,000	12,718,000	29,472,000
1911...	833,000	17,549,000	12,735,000	2,757,000	19,370,000	35,272,000
1912...	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000	2,851,000	28,073,000	32,202,000
1913...	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,000	2,291,000	17,853,000	21,399,000
1914...	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000	1,645,000	13,749,000	17,318,000
1915...	769,000	15,056,000	11,843,000	1,387,000	14,030,000	24,410,000
1916...	828,000	11,662,000	13,147,000	1,474,000	14,296,000	35,541,000
1917...	924,000	16,022,000	25,631,000	1,984,000	9,164,000	27,182,000
1918...	1,027,000	16,905,000	28,142,000	1,910,000	13,369,000	45,470,000
1919...	700,000	14,399,000	21,032,000	1,503,000	7,256,000	31,802,000
1920...	701,000	13,142,000	16,863,000	1,757,000	10,774,000	19,039,000
1921...	680,000	14,207,000	11,540,000	1,108,000	8,029,000	11,648,000
1922...	764,000	14,564,000	12,889,000	1,113,000	10,375,000	21,941,000
1923...	739,000	13,965,000	13,029,000	2,014,000	17,060,000	35,951,000
1924...	816,000	15,956,000	16,441,000	3,289,000	30,173,000	68 611,000
1925...	.....	15,800,000	.....	.....	23,200,000	.....

CIGAR, CIGARETTE, TOBACCO MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year. (Cal. except as to Tax.)	Cigars.		Cigarettes.		Tobacco and Snuff.	Total Leaf Tobacco Used.	Revenue Tax.	
	Ordinary Sizes.	Very Small.	Very Large.	Ordinary Sizes.			Total.	Per Cap.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1914....	7,174,191,944	1,074,699,103	13,894,359	16,855,626,104	440,935,721	554,850,499	.....	.....
1915....	6,599,188,078	965,135,187	15,816,210	17,964,348,272	442,359,219	551,687,780	79,764,071	0.795
1916....	7,042,127,401	890,482,790	22,192,700	25,290,293,911	466,165,728	601,604,839	88,063,947	.863
1917....	7,559,890,349	967,228,920	24,596,110	35,331,264,067	482,976,984	658,066,105	103,201,592	.995
1918....	7,053,549,402	847,466,421	23,413,857	46,656,903,224	497,079,920	708,736,684	156,188,659	1.483
1919....	7,072,357,021	713,235,870	31,888,910	53,119,784,232	424,068,785	670,921,110	206,003,091	1.928
1920....	8,096,758,663	633,222,232	28,038,552	47,430,105,055	412,629,566	668,835,861	295,809,355	2.779
1921....	6,726,095,483	670,482,748	14,518,266	52,085,011,560	386,951,026	633,731,981	255,219,385	2.367
1922....	6,722,354,177	632,906,635	17,450,456	55,763,022,618	419,506,105	619,517,231	270,759,384	2.478
1923....	6,950,247,389	505,305,490	18,065,858	66,715,830,430	412,776,875	662,063,717	309,015,492	2.792

STOCKS OF WHEAT ON FARMS, JULY 1.

Year.	Per Cent. of Total Crop.	Total Stocks.	Year.	Per Cent. of Total Crop.	Total Stocks.	Year.	Per Cent. of Total Crop.	Total Stocks.	Year.	Per Cent. of Total Crop.	Total Stocks.
		Bushels.			*Bushels.*			*Bushels.*			*Bushels.*
1897....	5.4	29,239,000	1904....	5.6	37,422,000	1911....	5.4	34,071,000	1918....	1.3	8,063,000
1898....	3.3	20.196,000	1905....	4.3	25,545,000	1912....	3.8	23,876,000	1919....	2.1	19,261,000
1899....	9.3	71,861,000	1906....	6.5	47,393,000	1913....	4.9	35,515,000	1920....	5.1	49,546,000
1900....	9.2	58,363,000	1907....	7.3	55,438,000	1914....	4.2	32,236,000	1921....	6.8	56,707,000
1901....	5.8	35,140,000	1908....	5.2	33,188,000	1915....	3.3	28,972,000	1922....	4.0	32,359,000
1902....	6.9	54,616,000	1909....	2.2	14,171,000	1916....	7.3	74,731,000	1923....	4.1	35,894,000
1903....	6.2	45,262,000	1910....	5.2	36,725,000	1917....	2.5	15.611,000	1924....	3.85	30,696,000

ESTIMATED VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS ON FARMS IN THE U. S.

(In thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted.)

Dairy Product.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Dairy Product.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Milk sold....	796,111	734,721	949,511	937,045	Cream sold..	64,837	61,636	89,750	70,631
Milk con. on farms.....	694,194	640,471	800,884	776,925	Butterfat sold	321,769	331,282	415,255	394,212
					Buttermilk..	4,717	4,812	6,264	6,895
					Whey.....	78	69	78	82
Tot. sold and consumed.	1,490,305	1,375,192	1,750,395	1,713,970	Skim milk...	92,059	102,057	142,262	162,386
Butter made.	241,560	220,437	246,318	237,000	Tot. dairy Product.....	2,216,765	2,096,685	2,652,419	2,586,148
Cheese made	1,470	1,100	1,097	972					

These estimates are not made by States. The value of the whole milk, buttermilk, whey, and skim milk fed to livestock duplicates to some extent the value of animals raised.

OTHER CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The 1925 figures on this page are Oct. 1 estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Values, stated in dollars, are as of Dec. 1, at the farm.

Year (Calendar).	Oats.			Rye.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	2,185,000	34,897,000	24,953,000
1911	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000	2,557,000	41,381,000	26,220,000
1914	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000	3,129,000	54,050,000	45,083,000
1916	41,539,000	1,251,837,000	656,179,000	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1917	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918	44,349,000	1,538,124,000	1,090,322,000	6,391,000	91,041,000	138,038,000
1919	37,842,925	1,055,095,513	855,255,468	7,682,708	75,774,308	119,041,000
1920	42,491,000	1,496,281,000	688,311,000	4,409,000	60,490,000	76,693,000
1921	45,495,000	1,078,341,000	325,954,000	4,528,000	61,675,000	43,014,000
1922	40,790,000	1,215,803,000	473,948,000	6,672,000	103,362,000	70,841,000
1923	40,981,000	1,305,883,000	541,137 000	5,171,000	63,077,000	40,971,000
1924	42,452,000	1,541,883,000	739,495,000	4,173,000	63,446,000	68,061,000
1925	.....	1,470,000,000	.....	.....	52,000,000	.....

Year (Calendar).	Barley.			White Potatoes.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000	3,729,000	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913	7,490,000	178,189,000	95,731,000	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000	3,711,000	409,921,000	199,460,000
1915	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000	3,550,000	286,953,000	417,063,000
1917	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000	4,384,000	442,108,000	547,774,000
1918	9,740,000	256,225,000	234,942,000	4,295,000	411,860,000	491,527,000
1919	6,474,462	122,060,377	151,419,000	3,258,192	290,754,580	640,192,621
1920	7,600,000	189,332,000	135,083,000	3,657,000	403,296,000	461,778,000
1921	7,414,000	154,946,000	64,934,000	3,941,000	361,659,000	398,362,000
1922	7,317,000	182,068,000	95,560,000	4,307,000	453,396,000	263,355,000
1923	7,835,000	197,691,000	107,038,000	3,816,000	416,105,000	324,889 000
1924	7,086,000	187,875,000	137,270,000	3,662,000	454,784,000	292,481,000
1925	.....	227,000,000	.....	.....	344,000,000	.....

Year.	Sweet Potatoes.			Rice.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	641,000	59,938,000	40,216,000	723,000	24,510,000	16,624,000
1911	605,000	54,538,000	41,202,000	696,000	22,934,000	18,274,000
1912	583,000	55,479,000	40,264,000	723,000	25,054,000	23,423,000
1913	625,000	59,057,000	42,884,000	827,000	25,744,000	22,090,000
1914	603,000	56,574,000	41,294,000	694,000	23,649,000	21,849,000
1915	731,000	75,639,000	46,980,000	803,000	28,947,000	26,212,000
1916	774,000	70,955,000	60,141,000	869,000	40,861,000	36,311,000
1917	919,000	83,822,000	92,916,000	981,000	34,739,000	65,879,000
1918	940,000	87,924,000	118,863,000	1,119,000	38,606,000	74,042,000
1919	941,000	97,126,000	130,514,000	1,063,000	41,985,000	111,913,000
1920	992,000	103,925,000	117,834,000	1,336,000	52,066,000	62,036,000
1921	1,066,000	98,654,000	86,894,000	921,000	37,612,000	35,802,000
1922	1,117,000	109,394,000	84,295,000	1,055,000	41,405,000	38,562,000
1923	993,000	97,177,000	95,991,000	895,000	33,717,000	37,150,000
1924	938,000	71,561,000	92,290,000	892,000	33,956,000	47,053,000
1925	.....	74,300,000	.....	.....	35,800,000	.....

Year.	Hay (Tame).			Hay (Wild).		
	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
1910	51,015,000	69,378,000	842,252,000	17,187,000	13,151,000	.....
1911	48,240,000	54,916,000	784,926,000	17,187,000	12,155,000	.....
1912	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000	17,427,000	18,043,000	.....
1913	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000	16,341,000	15,063,000	.....
1914	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000	16,752,000	18,615,000	.....
1915	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000	16,796,000	21,343,000	145,125,000
1916	55,721,000	91,192,000	1,022,930,000	16,635,000	19,800,000	156,503,000
1917	55,203,000	83,308,000	1,423,766,000	16,212,000	15,131,000	204,086,000
1918	55,755,000	76,660,000	1,543,494,000	15,365,000	14,479,000	220,487,000
1919	56,888,000	86,359,000	1,734,085,000	17,150,000	18,401,000	303,639,000
1920	58,101,000	87,855,000	1,560,235,000	15,787,000	17,460,000	198,115,000
1921	58,769,000	82,379,000	997,527,000	15,632,000	15,391,000	101,991,000
1922	61,159,000	95,882,000	1,204,101,000	15,871,000	16,131,000	115,176,000
1923	59,868,000	89,250,000	1,261,486,000	15,556,000	17,361,000	136,734,000
1924	61,454,000	97,970,000	1,353,789,000	14,931,000	14,480,000	113,859,000
1925	.....	98,100,000	.....	.....	incl. in tame.	.....

Year.	Apples.	Peaches.	Pears.	Year.	Apples.	Peaches.	Pears.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1910	141,640,000	48,171,000	10,431,000	1918	169,625,000	33,094,000	13,362,000
1911	214,020,000	34,880,000	11,450,000	1919	142,086,000	53,178,000	15,101,000
1912	235,220,000	52,343,000	11,843,000	1920	223,677,000	45,620,000	16,805,000
1913	145,410,000	39,707,000	10,108,000	1921	99,002,000	32,602,000	11,297,000
1914	253,200,000	54,109,000	12,086,000	1922	202,702,000	55,852,000	20,705,000
1915	230,011,000	64,097,000	11,216,000	1923	202,842,000	45,382,000	17,845,000
1916	193,905,000	37,505,000	11,874,000	1924	179,443,000	51,679,000	17,961,000
1917	166,749,000	48,765,000	13,281,000	1925	164,000,000	47,700,000	18,200,000

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE U. S. SINCE 1909.

	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	Alcohol.	Commerc'l Alcohol.	Fruit Brandy.	Ferment'd Liquors.
	Tax. Gals.	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Bbls.*
1909	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	42,563,103	16,078,083	6,440,858	56,364,360
1910	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	7,656,434	59,544,775
1911	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	44,205,330	7,953,132	63,283,123
1912	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	27,629,346	45,869,685	9,321,823	62,176,694
1913	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	30,320,894	48,560,920	8,252,875	65,324,876
1914	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	31,715,199	47,132,535	7,307,897	66,189,473
1915	44,552,490	2,844,313	3,636,285	38,325,049	42,742,161	8,521,951	59,808,210
1916	59,240,672	2,986,940	4,118,064	121,799,942	60,919,058	4,159,351	58,633,624
1917	57,651,834	2,842,922	5,756,667	145,535,791	65,879,886	8,251,097	60,817,379
1918	17,383,511	1,526,743	4,178,538	125,134,648	25,229,215	5,357,325	50,266,216
1919	.....	815,794	.....	90,371,971	7,783,921	1,802,422	27,712,648
1920	234,705	944,916	.....	71,571,256	7,931,363	1,649,446	9,231,280
1921	753,375	543,507	.....	85,068,776	.....	1,530,792	9,220,188
1922	315,799	864,332	.....	79,906,101	.....	1,077,063	6,347,799
1923	.....	805,322	.....	122,402,850	.....	1,417,462	5,269,000
1924	.....	784,699	.....	135,897,726	.....	847,104	4,890,545

Alcohol figures 1909-1920 do not include the production at industrial alcohol plants, which in 1920 amounted to 18,933,551 proof gallons.

Alcohol figures 1921-1924 cover only the production at industrial alcohol plants, there being no other output, according to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Denatured alcohol produced in 1924 totaled 67,687,296 wine gallons.

Of the rum produced in 1924, over 527,689 gallons was denatured; of the brandy produced in that fiscal year, over 675,495 gallons was used in fortifying sweet wine.

Fermented liquor figures since the Volstead act became effective cover "near-beer."

GRAIN USED IN MAKING LIQUORS.

Grain and other materials used in 1924 in the production of *distilled spirits* included 4,835,139 bushels of corn, 91,065 bushels of rye, 1,059,985 bushels of malt, 2,691,070 bushels of other materials; 155,001,162 gallons of molasses, 35,524,539 gallons of liquids containing one-half of 1 per cent. or more of alcohol by volume; total, 8,677,259 bushels and 190,525,701 gallons.

In 1917, when domestic liquor production was at its peak, 40,669,819 bushels of grain and 190,960,602 gallons of molasses and other sweet liquids were used by the distillers.

Of the grain, corn supplied 33,973,268 bushels; and rye, 2,375,439 bushels.

Grain and other materials used in 1924 in the production of cereal beverages—"near-beer"—included 162,214,947 pounds of malt; 29,259,844 pounds of corn and corn products; 18,945,595 pounds of sugar and syrup; 4,781,337 pounds of rice; 3,814,858 pounds of hops; 352,778 pounds of grits, wheat, bran, and barley; and 4,457,962 pounds of acids, extracts, salt, yeast, etc.

Distilled spirits (drinkable, including brandy) remaining in warehouses on June 30 of years named, totaled (tax gallons) as follows: (1914) 286,901,785; (1915) 259,811,714; (1916) 238,251,894; (1917) 199,257,087; (1918) 162,453,285; (1919) 73,618,496; (1920) 54,290,485; (1921) 42,900,957; (1922) 39,789,977; (1923) 36,418,962; (1924) 33,164,297.

DOMESTIC WINE SHIPPED OR DELIVERED FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES (YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924).

STATE.	Wine Gal.	STATE.	Wine Gal.	STATE.	Wine Gal.	STATE.	Wine Gal.
Ala	638	Iowa	10,778	N. H.	1,519	Tenn.	1,855
Alaska	315	Kan	6,378	N. J.	25,575	Tex.	12,593
Ariz	994	Ky	3,754	N. M	2,088	Utah	659
Ark	894	La.	13,963	N. Y.	1,594,842	Vt.	750
Cal	124,816	Me.	2,706	N. C	289	Va.	2,048
Col	4,997	Md	42,794	N. D.	4,097	Wash	8,397
Conn	13,270	Mass.	24,986	Ohio	41,675	W. Va.	1,181
Del	646	Mich.	20,094	Okla	2,136	Wis.	29,200
Fla	2,693	Minn	27,252	Ore	11,064	Wyo	260
Ga.	1,447	Miss	736	Pa.	83,916		
Hawaii	244	Mo.	16,591	Porto Rico	784	Total	2,896,446
Idaho	590	Mont	3,081	R. I.	8,307		
Ill	714,583	Neb.	8,440	S. C	372		
Ind	12,537	Nev.	198	S. D	2,401		

To the above is to be added 48,318 gallons of imported wine, making a grand total of sacramental wine consumed in the United States in that year, 2,944,764 gallons.

WHAT AMERICANS DRINK.

YEAR (Fiscal).	Domestic Fruit Brandy.	Domestic, All Other Native Liquors.	Foreign Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Foreign Wines.	Domestic Beer, Etc.	Foreign Beer, Etc.
	Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1850	.....	46,768,083	5,065,390	221,249	6,095,122	36,361,708	201,301
1860	.....	83,904,258	6,064,393	1,860,008	8,944,679	100,225,879	1,120,790
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	3,059,518	9,165,549	203,743,401	1,012,755
1880	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	13,781,774	7,077,921	308,197,473	1,469,185
1890	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	22,484,024	5,034,849	645,092,353	2,088,012
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	26,242,492	3,745,975	1,219,070,196	3,316,908
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	7,170,696
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324
1916	2,984,743	133,267,803	3,721,138	42,229,206	5,357,939	1,815,694,727	2,580,315
1917	3,668,669	161,012,068	3,059,588	37,640,495	5,082,881	1,882,770,762	2,300,542
1918	See note.	87,787,824	1,250,324	42,264,478	3,333,546	1,552,393,497	744,566
1919	See note.	81,617,147	500,964	52,308,309	1,964,347	852,921,219	55,799
1920	See note.	28,224,416	120,527	12,565,333	152,806	265,263,800	287
1921	See note.	35,015,245	301,035	19,512,321	810,435	285,798,939	49
1922	See note.	19,071,756	191,105	8,807,290	743,483	196,737,187	53

Owing to changes in the revenue laws, spirits distilled from fruits, 1918-1922, could not be separately stated.

What Americans drink now is an unknown quantity. The amount of home brew and home-made wine is not even estimated. Elderberries, wild cherries, grapes and many other fruits are gathered for fermentation as never before. Then, too, there is the foreign wine and liquor smuggled in, said to exceed $50,000,000 in value a year.

CANE SUGAR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.
	Pounds.			*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1911	3,937,978,265	89,436,445	1916	5,633,161,749	1,685,195,537	1921	9,712,679,385	789,763,707
1912	4,104,618,393	102,915,741	1917	5,332,745,854	1,268,306,254	1922	8,464,328,546	2,033,682,712
1913	4,740,041,488	66,569,033	1918	4,903,327,249	588,521,143	1923	8,733,488,027	749,855,325
1914	5,066,821,873	96,862,462	1919	5,836,043,722	1,065,126,165	1924	7,529,999,817	270,942,028
1915	5,420,981,867	601,103,749	1920	7,596,031,927	1,450,793,360	1925	8,673,991,448	501,124,348

The figures above do not include sugar imports from Hawaii and Porto Rico, which, in the year ended June 30, 1925, were as follows—From Hawaii, 1,372,342,519 lbs.; from Porto Rico, 1,142,772,074 lbs.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Year.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	Year.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1912	325,147,200	1,385,112,000	1,710,259,200	1919	241,998,400	1,452,902,000	1,694,900,400
1913	601,074,880	1,466,802,000	2,067,876,880	1920	352,204,160	2,178,000,000	2,530,204,160
1914	493,028,480	1,444,108,000	1,937,136,480	1921	655,399,360	2,040,000,000	2,696,377,360
1915	277,240,320	1,748,440,000	2,025,680,320	1922	628,630,726	1,350,000,000	1,978,630,720
1916	621,799,360	1,641,314,000	2,263,113,360	1923	324,046,042	1,762,000,000	2,086,046,042
1917	489,437,760	1,530,414,000	2,019,651,760	1924	330,647,360	2,180,000,000	2,510,647,360
1918	571,056,640	1,521,900,000	2,092,956,640	1925	475,200,000	1,592,000,000	2,067,200,000

The 1925 sugar production figures are Aug. 1 estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND LARD EXPORTS FROM THE U. S.

Year (Fiscal).	Fresh Beef.	Fresh Mutton	Beef, Cured.	Bacon.	Pickled Pork.	Lard.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	75,729,666	1,989,472	36,871,313	152,163,107	40,131,599	362,927,671
1911	42,510,731	2,160,259	40,283,749	156,675,310	45,729,471	476,107,857
1912	15,264,320	3,595,543	38,087,907	208,574,208	56,321,469	532,255,865
1913	7,362,388	5,266,019	25,856,919	200,993,584	53,749,023	519,025,384
1914	6,394,404	4,685,496	23,365,974	193,964,252	45,543,085	481,457,792
1915	170,440,934	3,877,413	31,874,743	346,718,227	45,655,574	475,531,908
1916	231,214,000	5,552,918	38,114,682	579,808,786	63,460,713	427,011,338
1917	197,177,101	3,195,576	58,053,667	667,151,972	46,992,721	444,769,540
1918	370,032,900	2,098,423	54,467,910	815,294,424	33,221,502	392,506,355
1919	332,205,176	2,173,994	45,065,641	1,238,247,321	31,503,997	724,771,383
1920	153,560,647	3,958,131	32,383,501	803,666,917	41,643,119	587,224,549
1921	21,084,203	6,624,522	23,312,856	489,298,109	33,286,062	746,157,356
1922	3,865,980	2,502,213	26,774,124	350,548,952	33,510,146	812,379,396
1923	3,655,706	1,769,083	24,185,263	408,334,340	40,933,756	952,641,705
1924	2,475,673	1,632,629	21,850,981	408,099,391	37,469,399	1,014,898,388

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Number of animals slaughtered annually under Federal inspection, and estimated total number slaughtered (including farm) in United States.

Calendar Year.		Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Goats.	Swine.
1907	U. S. Inspected	7,633,365	2,024,387	10,252,070	56,750	32,885,377
	Total	13,469,900	6,026,800	13,300,600	161,000	55,737,900
1908	U. S. Inspected	7,279,260	1,958,273	10,304,666	42,981	38,643,101
	Total	12,845,000	5,829,900	13,368,800	121,900	65,496,800
1909	U. S. Inspected	7,713,807	2,189,017	11,342,637	100,659	31,394,896
	Total (census)	13,611,422	6,515,976	14,724,699	285,553	53,219,568
1910	U. S. Inspected	7,807,600	2,238,287	11,408,020	100,379	26,013,783
	Total	13,540,600	6,552,600	14,800,200	284,800	44,073,500
1911	U. S. Inspected	7,619,096	2,183,543	14,020,446	38,892	34,132,955
	Total	12,958,100	6,264,500	18,189,500	110,300	58,022,000
1912	U. S. Inspected	7,252,578	2,277,954	14,979,254	72,894	33,052,727
	Total	11,979,000	6,348,000	19,433,400	206,800	56,022,000
1913	U. S. Inspected	6,978,361	1,902,414	14,405,759	75,655	34,198,585
	Total	11,477,600	5,284,500	18,689,400	214,600	57,973,500
1914	U. S. Inspected	6,756,737	1,696,962	14,229,342	175,906	32,531,841
	Total	11,004,500	4,661,400	18,460,500	499,000	55,148,100
1915	U. S. Inspected	7,153,395	1,818,702	12,211,765	153,346	38,381,228
	Total	10,822,100	4,639,500	15,843,000	435,000	62,693,900
1916	U. S. Inspected	8,310,458	2,367,403	11,941,366	198,909	43,083,703
	Total	12,026,700	5,773,900	15,492,200	564,300	70,054,800
1917	U. S. Inspected	10,350,152	3,142,721	9,344,994	165,660	33,909,704
	Total	13,723,900	7,030,700	12,123,800	470,000	57,488,800
1918	U. S. Inspected	11,828,549	3,456,393	10,319,877	137,725	41,214,250
	Total	15,750,400	7,513,900	13,230,600	390,100	65,732,400
1919	U. S. Inspected	10,091,084	3,969,027	12,691,116	87,381	41,811,830
	Total	13,635,100	8,445,000	16,264,800	247,500	66,680,300
1920	U. S. Inspected	8,608,691	4,058,370	10,982,180	42,477	38,018,684
	Total	12,847,700	8,455,400	14,079,700	120,500	60,635,900
1921	U. S. Inspected	7,608,280	3,807,568	13,004,904	12,133	38,982,355
	Total	12,271,300	7,770,600	16,673,000	34,400	62,172,900
1922	U. S. Inspected	8,677,807	4,181,569	10,928,941	20,633	43,113,629
	Total	13,148,200	8,363,100	14,047,500	58,400	67,050,700
1923	U. S. Inspected	9,162,516	4,500,323	11,528,550	26,607	53,333,708
	Total	13,882,600	8,824,200	14,818,200	75,400	81,532,600
1924	U. S. Inspected	9,593,075	4,935,030	11,990,831	32,585	52,872,634
	Total	14,399,700	9,466,300	15,396,100	92,300	80,626,100

Note:—United States inspection of horses at slaughter was commenced in September, 1919, the number inspected in 1924 was 8,459, and the average for the last three years was 4,107. A large part of this horse meat is exported. It cannot be sold in this country for food unless labeled.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Year (Calendar)	Beef.			Veal.			Mutton and Lamb.			Pork (Exc. Lard.)		
	Killed.	Consumption.		Killed.	Consumption.		Killed.	Consumption.		Killed.	Consumption.	
		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.
	Million Lbs.	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1907	7,302	6,948	79.5	625	625	7.1	559	557	6.4	7,475	6,860	78.4
1908	6,657	6,429	72.2	604	604	6.8	555	553	6.2	8,212	7,580	85.1
1909	7,050	6,886	75.9	683	683	7.5	604	601	6.6	6,681	6,196	68.3
1910	6,712	6,601	71.5	686	686	7.4	600	598	6.5	5,874	5,550	60.2
1911	6,474	6,383	68.1	656	656	7.0	737	734	7.8	7,499	7,029	75.0
1912	5,894	5,838	61.4	667	667	7.0	787	781	8.2	7,170	6,714	70.6
1913	5,887	5,877	60.9	487	487	5.0	737	732	7.6	7,468	7,001	72.5
1914	5,612	5,772	58.9	432	437	4.4	719	732	7.5	7,200	6,838	69.8
1915	5,785	5,523	55.6	427	428	4.3	625	630	6.4	7,824	6,918	69.6
1916	6,082	5,728	56.8	535	536	5.3	611	618	6.2	8,487	7,329	72.7
1917	6,649	6,200	60.7	661	662	6.5	472	471	4.6	6,884	5,942	58.2
1918	7,290	6,718	64.9	764	765	7.4	488	481	4.6	8,838	6,969	67.3
1919	6,255	6,057	57.7	803	808	7.7	601	606	5.8	8,916	7,170	68.3
1920	6,256	6,300	59.2	806	814	7.6	528	585	5.5	8,171	7,309	68.7
1921	6,168	6,197	57.5	747	751	7.0	600	614	5.7	8,451	7,816	72.5
1922	6,710	6,665	61.0	792	797	7.3	534	545	5.0	9,132	8,254	75.6
1923	6,877	6,870	62.1	870	872	7.9	569	572	5.2	11,143	10,048	90.8
1924	7,069	7,012	62.6	931	935	8.3	588	587	5.2	10,609	9,947	88.8

Lard (1924) production, 2,773,000,000 lbs.; consumption, 1,776,000,000 lbs., or 15.8 lbs. per capita.

All meats combined (1924) production (slaughter) 19,200,000,000 lbs.; consumption, 18,484,000,000 lbs., or 164.9 lbs. per capita.

Consumption figures for 1916-1924, except as to veal, include differences between quantities in storage at beginning and end of year.

ALL MEATS.

Estimated annual production, exports, imports, and consumption of all meats (excluding lard) in United States.

Calendar Year.	Slaughter.			Exports.	Imports (Less Re-Exports.)	Consumption.	
	Total.	Federally Inspected.	Other.			Total.	Per Capita.
	Million Pounds.	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Pounds*
1907	15,967	9,365	6,602	971	.....	14,996	171.5
1908	16,033	9,407	6,626	862	.....	15,171	170.4
1909	15,029	8,804	6,225	652	.....	14,377	158.4
1910	13,883	8,197	5,686	437	.....	13,446	145.8
1911	15,370	9,177	6,193	564	.....	14,806	158.0
1912	14,526	8,776	5,750	518	.....	14,008	147.4
1913	14,587	8,711	5,876	518	36	14,105	146.1
1914	13,982	8,528	5,454	491	307	13,798	140.8
1915	14,678	9,325	5,353	1,309	147	13,516	136.1
1916	15,737	10,188	5,549	1,314	40	14,233	141.2
1917	14,684	9,850	4,834	1,310	36	13,293	130.2
1918	17,395	11,878	5,517	2,428	131	14,948	144.3
1919	16,585	11,163	5,422	2,169	72	14,651	139.6
1920	15,766	10,267	5,499	1,089	116	15,013	141.1
1921	15,967	10,273	5,694	819	46	15,495	142.7
1922	17,170	11,226	5,944	775	49	16,263	148.9
1923	19,462	12,779	6,683	1,005	33	18,365	166.0
1924	19,200	12,686	6,514	777	33	18,484	164.9

The figures in the table are merely the addition of the totals in the preceding tables, plus a small quantity of goat meat. The latter, however, furnishes less than one-tenth of a pound per capita of the total meat consumption.

Regarding the Federally inspected portion of the slaughter, the figures show that barely two-thirds of the total come in this category, and that over six billion pounds of meat were produced in 1924 subject only to State or local inspection, or no inspection at all.

The Federal service has no power to inspect meat except in establishments that do an interstate or export trade, hence this large quantity of meat was produced and consumed within State boundaries.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed.		Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1923)	280	4,524	16,298	$8,505,223	$5,087,340
Gulf States (1918)	533	8,655	14,888	6,537,859	6,510,310
Middle Atlantic States (1920 and 1921)	1,898	31,566	55,244	38,774,431	24,407,785
New England States (1919)	978	27,313	30,767	40,597,097	19,838,657
Great Lakes (1922)	606	7,882	8,039	12,046,458	6,689,611
Lake of the Woods & Rainy L'k (1922)	1	11	123	139,955	110,022
Mississippi River and Tribut's (1922)	13	214	19,122	7,345,034	4,503,521
Pacific Coast States (1922)	698	14,928	22,270	28,651,490	12,983 583
Alaska Territory (1924)	748	73,326	25,194	62,660,637	40,289,273
Total	5,755	168,419	191,945	205,258,184	120,420,102

The value given for the fishing products of Alaska is their value as prepared for market.

The Alaska seal herd in 1924 numbered 697,158 and 17,219 were killed for their skins.

The Pacific Coast salmon pack in 1924 amounted to 6,253,577 cases.

In 1924 the bureau distributed 1,237,582,214 fish eggs; 3,863,847,534 fry; and 264,316,307 fingerlings, yearlings and adults.

The yield of the Great Lakes Fisheries in 1922, by lakes, was—Superior, 10,988,020 lbs. ($484,273); Michigan, 21,141,394 lbs. ($1,392,836); Huron, 13,942,115 lbs. ($945,259); St. Clair and Detroit River, 310,012 lbs. ($17,365); Erie, 55,079,128 lbs. ($2,944,204); Ontario, 1,025,799 lbs. ($131,801); total, 102,486,468 lbs.

WOOL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Fiscal).	Production.	Exports of Domestic.	Domestic Retained for Consumpt'n.	Imports.	Exports of Foreign.	Foreign Retained for Consumpt'n.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	321,362,750	47,520	321,315,230	263,928,232	4,007,953	259,920,279
1911	318,547,900	No exports	318,547,900	137,647,641	8,205,699	129,441,942
1912	304,043,400	No exports	304,043,400	193,400,713	1,719,870	191,680,843
1913	296,175,300	77,047	296,098,253	195,293,255	4,432,404	190,860,851
1914	290,192,000	335,348	289,856,652	247,648,869	1,204,835	246,444,034
1915	285,726,000	8,158,300	277,567,700	308,083,429	7,259,934	300,823,495
1916	288,490,000	4,418,915	284,071,085	534,828,022	1,803,570	533,024,452
1917	281,892,000	2,148,350	279,743,650	372,372,218	1,830,374	370,541,844
1918	256,870,000	993,143	255,876,857	379,129,934	1,046,866	378,083,068
1919	249,958,000	545,663	249,412,357	422,414,983	605,372	421,809,611
1920	235,005,000	6,990,669	238,014,331	427,578,038	13,273,341	412,316,597
1921	223,062,000	5,583,669	217,478,331	318,235,873	5,588,129	312,647,744
1922	222,560,000	923,700	221,636,000	255,087,236	2,954,869	252,132,367
1923	224,330,000	450,806	223,879,000	525,472,657	7,563,992	517,908,665
1924	238,530,000	465,094	238,064,906	239,122,359	33,152,238	205,970,121
1925	249,885,000	314,753	249,570,247	284,706,382	15,974,818	268,731,564

There are in the United States over 1,000 woolen mills, with 89,000 looms and over 4,000,000 active spindles.

Above figures do not include pulled wool, production of which ranges from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 lbs. a year; it was 42,500,000 lbs. in 1925.

Woolen manufactures in the United States in 1923 were valued at $1,312,719,242, classed as follows: Suitings, dress goods, overcoatings, and cloakings, $657,307,865; satinets and linseys, $2,278,151; blankets, all-wool, $10,700,046; blankets, cotton warp, $6,148,792; all other woolen and worsted woven goods, $75,478,002; carpets and rugs, $192,157,473; felt goods, $39,888,978; wool-felt hats, $7,661,047; yarns for sale, $253,495,883; noils and waste, $19,362,318.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.	
	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	7,360,130,811	79.77	860,414,401	9.33	83,298,019	0.89
1911	7,235,972,746	77.24	869,951,465	9.28	99,366,576	1.04
1912	7,862,155,291	82.67	880,551,436	9.23	100,394,896	1.05
1913	8,234,477,135	85.32	858,919,058	8.85	93,911,055	0.95
1914	8,793,794,928	89.80	992,550,993	10.06	90,147,593	0.90
1915	8,626,973,328	86.84	1,055,088,937	10.52	92,174,064	0.91
1916	7,960,362,762	79.00	1,128,023,075	10.97	109,075,461	1.07
1917	8,467,488,063	82.87	1,264,555,633	12.22	102,739,095	0.98
1918	8,086,229,537	78.06	1,080,357,655	10.29	147,348,965	1.38
1919	8,773,463,246	83.55	959,177,361	8.99	93,057,297	1.00
1920	9,733,449,525	91.46	1,364,251,073	12.90	91,171,255	0.86
1921	10,548,451,050	97.82	1,309,010,452	12.32	71,486,507	0.67
1922	11,234,000,000	102.86	1,277,596,950	11.63	84,136,503	0.77
1923	11,462,000,000	104.24	1,463,372,225	13.30	93,660,721	0.85
1924	16,695,417,759	148.96	1,388,203,952	12.38	92,707,669	0.83

Cane sugar refining in this country in 1923 was done in twenty plants. The total output in the year was 4,429,128 short tons of refined sugar, 21,947,183 gallons of syrups, and 19,149,380 gallons of molasses. The total value of the refinery products in 1923 was $726,241,577.

AMERICANS FOND OF SWEETS.

The candy factories in this country turned out, in 1923, products valued at $366,255,785, not including small plants whose output did not exceed $5,000 each.

In the same year, American chocolate factories had a $95,531,464 output, not including chocolate products valued at $3,582,802 in establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

Ice cream factories, in 1923, had products valued at $259,966,987, not including the small retail shops' output.

Imports of candy and confectionery in the year ended June 30, 1925, were valued at $14,988,833, not including $873,697 of maple sugar and syrup; exports of confectionery exceeded $2,000,000 in value.

AVERAGE WHEAT PRICES IN ENGLAND SINCE 1800.

(Compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The figures represent cents per bushel, conversions to U. S. currency having been made at par of exchange prior to 1912, subsequently at prevailing average rates of exchange as quoted by the Federal Reserve Board.)

Year.	1800	1900	Year.	1800	1900	Year.	1800	1900	Year.	1800	1900	Year.	1800	1900	Year.	1800	1900
0	346	82	17	295	225	34	140	....	51	117	....	68	194	....	84	108	....
1	363	81	18	262	216	35	120	....	52	124	....	69	146	....	85	100	....
2	212	85	19	227	201	36	148	....	53	162	....	70	143	....	86	94	....
3	179	81	20	206	185	37	170	....	54	220	....	71	172	....	87	99	....
4	189	86	21	171	172	38	196	....	55	227	....	72	173	....	88	97	....
5	273	90	22	136	132	39	215	....	56	210	....	73	178	....	89	90	....
6	241	86	23	162	121	40	202	....	57	171	....	74	170	....	90	97	....
7	229	93	24	194	....	41	196	....	58	134	....	75	137	....	91	113	....
8	247	97	25	208	....	42	174	....	59	133	....	76	140	....	92	92	....
9	296	112	26	178	....	43	152	....	60	162	....	77	173	....	93	80	....
10	324	96	27	178	....	44	156	....	61	168	....	78	141	....	94	69	....
11	290	96	28	184	....	45	155	....	62	169	....	79	133	....	95	70	....
12	385	106	29	202	....	46	166	....	63	136	....	80	135	....	96	80	....
13	334	96	30	195	....	47	212	....	64	122	....	81	138	....	97	92	....
14	226	107	31	202	....	48	154	....	65	127	....	82	137	....	98	103	....
15	199	157	32	178	....	49	135	....	66	152	....	83	126	....	99	78	....
16	239	139	33	161	....	50	122	....	67	196	....						

The price of wheat in England was 17 cents a bushel in the year 1259; 14 cents in 1300 and in 1400; 18 cents in 1500; 87 cents in 1600; $1.03 in 1700; 86 cents in 1750.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census and the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service).

Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).
1923.	37,165,505	1920.	33,798,800	1917.	35,831,239	1914.	37,346,023	1911.	37,003,207	1899.	35,077,595
1922.	31,568,888	1919.	34,552,076	1916.	39,807,251	1913.	38,387,009	1910.	40,018,282	1889.	23,842,230
1921.	26,960,864	1918.	31,890,494	1915.	37,011,656	1912.	39,158,414	1909.	44,509,761	1879.	18,091,356

The figures for 1910-1918, and for 1920 and 1922 do not include the cut of small mills, each working less than 50,000 feet a year.

Figures for 1914 and 1921 do not include cut of custom mills.

LUMBER PRODUCTION, BY KINDS OF WOOD, 1921, 1922, 1923.

Kind of Wood.	(M Feet Board Measure). 1923.	1922.	1921.	Kind of Wood.	(M Feet Board Measure). 1923.	1922.	1921.
Total	37,165,505	31,568,888	26,960,864	Birch	351,244	263,094	319,192
				Chestnut	349,671	310,801	312,486
Yellow pine	12,948,687	11,500,771	10,959,863	White fir	334,246	297,727	186,363
Douglas fir	8,222,825	6,831,580	4,642,122	Sugar pine	228,556	194,067	133,566
Western yellow pine	2,804,632	2,080,994	1,432,273	Elm	205,780	142,702	132,276
Oak	2,027,704	1,605,154	1,592,175	Beech	190,907	163,448	190,387
Hemlock	1,872,739	1,534,641	1,201,063	Tupelo	174,912	158,938	134,751
White pine	1,571,598	1,382,755	1,273,710	Basswood	173,169	134,168	125,633
Red gum	1,016,279	808,461	683,398	Cottonwood	157,949	113,829	122,305
Maple	842,046	639,781	609,852	Ash	148,964	130,735	127,843
Cypress	819,260	868,952	770,920	Hickory	96,165	56,682	73,523
Spruce	757,749	731,371	629,256	Walnut	49,025	38,735	31,121
Redwood	592,500	565,965	467,804	Sycamore	24,668	17,901	17,932
Cedar	364,829	334,083	234,576	Balsam fir	19,127	32,903	29,350
Yellow poplar	353,156	273,971	235,418	Lodgepole pine	15,695	13,936	11,241
Larch	351,538	274,589	213,397	All other	99,885	66,154	67,068

Not including production of mills cutting less than 50,000 feet. Production of custom mills included for 1922 but not for 1923 nor 1921. White fir, 1923, includes Cal. red fir, 4,414 M. feet.

LUMBER CUT BY STATES IN 1923.

State.	Quantity (M Feet B'd Meas.) 1923.	1922.	1921.	State.	Quantity (M Feet B'd Meas.) 1923.	1922.	1921.
United States	37,165,505	31,568,888	26,960,864	New Hampshire	255,009	180,706	261,999
				New York	235,993	222,257	283,863
Washington	6,677,656	5,836,277	3,831,800	Kentucky	196,033	210,360	255,922
Oregon	3,966,083	3,023,768	2,022,219	Indiana	189,415	148,569	138,397
Louisiana	3,554,212	3,386,000	3,215,110	Missouri	178,810	201,849	158,418
Mississippi	2,690,976	2,267,695	2,081,520	Ohio	151,522	136,877	133,218
California, Nevada	2,118,094	1,720,556	1,350,438	Oklahoma	136,174	149,323	120,371
Alabama	1,786,493	1,457,608	1,386,426	Arizona	130,642	88,800	46,418
Texas	1,559,263	1,542,708	1,502,333	Massachusetts	127,561	94,656	136,736
Arkansas	1,537,533	1,382,032	1,301,095	New Mexico	126,461	126,449	94,520
Georgia	1,149,391	809,391	792,579	Vermont	119,970	95,967	139,183
Florida	1,110,333	980,014	922,332	Maryland	62,571	54,358	71,169
North Carolina	1,095,925	936,248	931,015	Connecticut	59,187	53,198	64,841
Idaho	1,072,930	857,581	542,620	South Dakota	48,618	35,395	27,062
South Carolina	1,070,397	854,799	684,333	Colorado	38,233	38,917	41,076
Wisconsin	1,007,414	775,540	800,477	Illinois	28,312	24,387	42,531
Michigan	833,295	656,952	571,387	Delaware	16,190	14,139	20,839
Virginia	770,771	617,493	592,979	New Jersey	13,867	9,553	23,860
Tennessee	661,436	485,979	451,937	Iowa	10,278	6,131	5,372
West Virginia	639,514	554,277	467,002	Wyoming	8,139	7,850	5,750
Minnesota	551,592	511,744	412,145	Utah	7,728	6,827	7,689
Montana	426,917	303,445	213,989	Rhode Island	4,017	3,030	4,946
Maine	375,678	362,224	421,536	All other States	3,804	3,657	13,310
Pennsylvania	361,068	333,289	368,102				

Not including production of mills cutting less than 50,000 feet, which amounted to 53,131,000 feet of lumber, 3,410,000 lath, and 11,541,000 shingles. Includes production of custom mills for 1922 but not for 1923 nor 1921.

THE PULP INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year. (Cal.)	Pulp Wood Consumed. Quantity.	Value.	Wd. Pulp Produced. Quantity.	Pulp Wood Imported. Quantity.	Value.	Wood Pulp Imported. Quantity.	Value.	Wood Pulp Exported. Quantity	Value.
	Cords.	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Cords.*	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Dollars*
1916	5,228,558	45,785,682	2,435,001	1,097,577	7,202,570	683,764	26,985,693	40,023	2,121,745
1917	5,450,075	60,815,057	3,509,939	1,031,934	8,563,458	677,841	41,979,330	39,180	3,469,547
1918	5,250,794	73,167,118	3,313,861	1,370,027	13,362,566	578,209	31,477,175	22,324	1,733,872
1919	5,447,832	87,386,083	3,517,952	1,047,299	10,458,753	636,017	37,048,381	40,057	3,048,491
1920	6,114,072	116,495,720	3,821,704	1,241,444	16,902,939	906,297	89,418,185	31,966	2,947,267
1921	4,557,179	91,589,103	2,875,601	1,081,634	15,387,355	697,100	39,396,159	28,483	1,754,639
1922	5,548,842	89,895,191	3,521,644	1,044,816	11,002,636	1,258,961	63,292,294	24,500	1,186,953
1923	5,872,870	95,306,283	3,788,672	1,351,963	13,446,678	1,382,601	74,702,834	23,068	1,294,827
1924	5,768,082	.....	3,723,266	1,279,975	13,107,647	1,359,568	75,743,037	28,890	2,063,031

The principal wood used in Maine is domestic spruce; in Wisconsin, hemlock; and in New York, imported spruce. More than one-half of the total imports of spruce pulp wood into the United States is consumed in the last-named State.

The sulphite process is the leading one employed in the reduction of spruce, hemlock, balsam fir, white fir, and mill waste. Nearly one-half of the total amount of wood consumed, of all species, is reduced by this process.

Poplar, yellow poplar, gum, basswood, beech, birch, maple, cottonwood, Douglas fir, and willow are reduced mainly by the soda process, and yellow pine, jack pine, and tamarack or larch by the sulphate process.

A greater amount of wood of all species is reduced by the mechanical process than by either the soda or the sulphate process, but the reduction by the mechanical process does not, in the case of any species, amount to as much as fifty per cent. of the total. The principal woods reduced in considerable quantities by this process are spruce, hemlock, balsam fir, and white fir.

PAPER TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTS OF PAPER, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Total Value.	News-Print Paper.		All Other Printing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.		All Other Paper.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1911....	18,112,859	111,660,615	2,096,105	7,376,598	534,250	.....	400,535	15,081,969
1912....	18,723,877	171,186,402	3,262,778	5,597,094	292,242	.....	846,500	14,322,357
1913....	24,359,827	439,687,195	8,549,062	6,758,490	371,328	.....	735,857	14,703,580
1914....	27,604,771	630,950,295	12,189,792	5,752,447	261,616	41,080,659	1,156,591	13,996,772
1915....	24,465,694	736,817,721	14,138,651	2,395,755	161,703	22,208,212	626,661	9,538,679
1916....	28,189,998	936,460,899	18,527,748	1,259,761	119,802	7,103,661	280,952	9,261,496
1917....	41,734,084	1,118,225,912	30,929,628	412,091	67,931	6,661,518	456,752	10,279,773
1918....	42,753,780	1,192,540,059	35,023,161	182,995	42,633	7,942,134	541,866	7,146,120
1919....	53,602,174	1,255,462,866	43,674,294	158,994	58,119	4,802,487	406,570	9,463,191
1920....	89,420,847	1,459,737,288	68,600,950	4,340,425	496,132	4,941,824	460,289	19,853,476
1921....	96,042,115	1,585,015,659	79,125,355	1,361,796	197,368	11,414,472	528,849	16,190,543
1922....	93,186,382	2,058,535,612	72,313,567	5,198,123	320,302	65,831,073	2,733,640	17,818,873
1923....	125,037,981	2,617,685,620	98,021,045	16,793,825	831,282	88,011,848	3,906,120	22,279,534
1924....	128,374,654	2,714,466,600	101,297,266	26,710,868	1,125,825	49,649,168	1,930,999	24,020,564

EXPORTS OF PAPER, CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Total Value.	News-Print Paper.		All Other Printing.		Wrapping Paper.		All Other Paper.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1913....	21,174,217	86,602,057	2,105,984	28,117,371	1,617,285	13,722,414	560,535	16,890,413
1914....	20,113,942	121,578,332	2,983,344	30,259,588	1,568,960	14,815,496	522,951	15,038,687
1915....	22,264,371	110,332,513	2,707,626	44,657,646	2,169,067	36,991,079	1,667,387	15,720,291
1916....	39,576,879	153,472,663	4,126,617	124,145,837	8,069,812	83,673,411	4,025,388	23,355,062
1917....	46,393,655	187,732,739	7,586,374	94,548,586	8,179,868	52,485,911	3,987,239	26,640,174
1918....	54,170,134	193,477,853	7,978,296	99,220,241	8,710,940	59,899,043	4,828,856	32,652,042
1919....	86,983,063	220,535,014	10,091,951	153,382,000	16,169,055	74,916,830	6,664,462	54,057,595
1920....	90,638,209	91,777,916	5,970,127	95,116,118	13,776,464	61,264,501	6,994,381	63,897,237
1921....	50,142,497	33,623,623	2,160,339	40,184,904	5,895,245	26,044,153	2,293,892	39,793,021
1922....	41,068,692	51,528,348	2,337,591	29,200,410	2,829,363	33,051,982	2,165,829	33,735,909
1923....	43,557,388	32,714,732	1,636,937	26,597,921	3,001,149	26,747,229	2,176,377	36,742,925
1924....	43,751,260	34,317,278	1,773,187	18,581,795	2,078,589	25,058,884	2,040,867	37,858,617

Export figures do not include exports of foreign, which in 1923 were 1,734,774 lbs., valued at $217,795, and in 1924 were 1,226,562 lbs., valued at $1,128,364. Exports of domestic wood pulp from the U. S. in long tons (1923) 20,596; (1922) 21,875; (1921) 25,-431; (1920) 28,541; (1919) 35,765; (1918) 19,932; (1917) 34,982. Imports of wood pulp into the U. S. in long tons (1923) 1,235,796, va ued at $74,-792,679; (1922) 1,124,680; (1921) 622,411; (1920) 809,194; (1919) 567,872; (1918) 516,253; (1917) 605,217.

Total imports in 1923 of paper base stocks, including wood pulp, were valued at $88,552,735; (1924) $94,205 886.

Imports of pulp wood in 1923 totaled 1,347,927 cords, valued at $13,405,927

Books and other printed matter included in total export values.

Beginning with 1920 cigaret paper is included in imports.

Beginning with 1920 wall board of paper or pulp is included in exports.

NORTH AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTION (IN SHORT TONS).

Item.	North America.		United States.		Canada.		Newfoundland and Mexico.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Pulp:								
Mechanical...	3,047,341	3,236,500	1,567,794	1,748,718	1,419,547	1,427,782	60,000	60,000
Sulphite.....	2,197,053	.....	1,411,227	.....	785,826	768,035	.....	.....
Sulphate.....	537,296	.....	312,483	.....	224,813	218,207	.....	.....
Soda.....	446,615	3,426,900	445,162	2,389,671	1,453	.....	.....	.....
Screening....	95,972	.....	52,006	.....	43,966	50,777	.....	.....
Other.....	299	.....	.....	.....	299	210	.....	.....
Total.....	6,324,576	6,663,400	3,788,672	4,138,389	2,475,904	2,465,011	60,000	60,000
Paper:								
Newsprint...	2,827,138	2,899,723	1,485,000	1,470,581	1,266,232	1,352,994	75,906	76,148
Book, writing	1,697,823	1,670,489	1,619,034	1,600,555	76,789	67,934	2,000	2,000
Wrapping....	1,241,468	1,111,106	1,150,556	1,015,665	84,912	89,441	6,000	6,000
Boards.....	2,957,092	2,224,212	2,826,510	2,088,960	130,582	135,252	.....	.....
Other.....	957,781	1,151,059	912,302	1,113,026	45,479	38,033	.....	.....
Total.....	9,681,302	9,056,589	7,993,402	7,288,787	1,603,994	1,683,654	83,906	84,148

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	Project.	Construction Cost to March 31, 1925.	Irrigated Acreage, 1924.	State.	Project.	Construction Cost to March 31, 1925.	Irrigated Acreage, 1924.
		Dollars.	*Acres.*			*Dollars.*	*Acres.*
Ariz.....	Salt River....	12,744,000	233,500	Nev.....	Newlands....	7,500,000	44,280
Ariz.-Cal.....	Yuma.....	8,756,000	54,000	N. Mex.....	Carlsbad.....	1,439,000	24,460
Cal.....	Orland.....	1,142,000	11,970	N. Mex.....	Hondo.....	339,000	.....
Col.....	Grand Valley..	4,592,000	13,460	N. Mex.-Tex..	Rio Grande...	13,734,000	116,000
Col.....	Uncompahgre.	6,438,000	62,180	N. Dak.....	Williston.....	724,000	.....
Idaho.....	King Hill.....	1,899,000	6,240	Ore.....	Unatilla.....	4,036,000	13,130
Idaho.....	Minidoka.....	6,607,000	99,200	Ore.-Cal.....	Klamath.....	4,976,000	38,400
Idaho.....	American Falls	3,538,000	.....	S. Dak.....	Belle Fourche.	3,566,000	49,810
Idaho-Ore.....	Boise.....	13,844,000	113,630	Utah.....	Strawberry V.	3,492,000	43,320
Kan.....	Garden City..	343,000	.....	Wash.....	Okanogan....	1,452,000	4,940
Mont.....	Huntley.....	1,499,000	19,940	Wash.....	Yakima.....	14,402,000	122,970
Mont.....	Milk River...	6,586,000	14,600	Wyo.....	Riverton.....	2,063,000	.....
Mont.....	Sun River....	4,385,000	21,630	Wyo.-Mont...	Shoshone.....	9,205,000	36,470
Mont.-N. Dak	L. Yellowstone	3,166,000	14,030				
Neb.-Wyo.....	N. Platte.....	16,252,000	134,080	Total...	.....	158,719,000	1,292,240

The projects at Garden City and Hondo have been abandoned.

SILK STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Fiscal.)	Raw Silk Imports.		Spun Silk Imports (Entered for Consumption).		Imports of Silk Manufactures.
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1900	11,259,310	44,549,672	2,336,946	3,555,237	31,129,017
1910	20,363,327	65,424,784	3,159,595	5,054,174	32,635,827
1911	22,379,998	72,713,984	3,236,334	5,696,788	32,137,837
1912	21,609,520	67,173,382	3,260,428	5,754,256	27,204,364
1913	26,049,472	82,147,523	3,417,226	6,072,272	27,590,478
1914	28,594,672	97,828,243	3,054,071	5,718,631	35,454,786
1915	26,030,925	80,531,785	2,026,479	3,766,019	25,042,670
1916	33,070,902	119,484,223	3,411,710	6,718,911	31,911,793
1917	33,868,885	156,085,649	3,580,188	10,381,375	40,322,840
1918	34,846,197	183,076,241	2,502,157	7,429,616	30,899,004
1919	34,299,044	202,606,580	1,555,060	6,375,649	29,349,198
1920	47,127,122	437,939,485	3,392,205	15,015,787	87,729,166
1921	29,462,745	181,882,615	2,082,229	7,950,360	55,348,266
1922	48,178,964	300,445,363	1,487,089	4,435,942	40,337,844
1924	46,171,863	350,088,857	1,374,607	4,456,834	40,835,191
1925	59,137,648	353,149,402	1,014,374	3,705,833	36,779,814

Imports of spun silk for consumption, 1923, cover six months only; the total imports, 1923, of spun silk, were 993,466 lbs. ($2,956,169).

Silk manufactures produced in 1923 in the United States were valued at $761,322,119. The chief product was broad-silks, worth over $500,000,000.

RAYON—ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Rayon has come to be a world-wide name for artificial silk.

It is a lustrous textile fibre made by converting pure cellulose into thread formation by means of chemical and mechanical processes.

There are four general processes—nitro-cellulose, cupro-ammonium, cellulose acetate, and viscose. These differ basically in the solvents and methods used in converting cellulose to liquid form for transforming it into threads or filaments.

The first of these, nitro-cellulose, was invented by De Chardonnet in 1884; cellulose from the cotton plant is passed through nitration, then is dissolved in alcohol and ether, and forced through a glass tube with a small apertura. This forms a filament that hardens as the alcohol and ether are absorbed or evaporate in contact with water or air.

The single filaments are then grouped together to form threads. The filament, inflammable and explosive, is subjected to a second denitration.

The cupro-ammonium process was established in 1900 by Bonnert. In this method cotton is washed and treated to free it from foreign matter, and then dissolved in a solvent prepared by dissolving copper shavings in ammonium hydrate and adding caustic soda.

The purified cotton cellulose requires six hours to dissolve in this solution, after which it must be kept at under 41 degrees Fahrenheit.

Forming or spinning the liquid into threads is similar to the nitro-cellulose process, but the solution does not coagulate in contact with air or water and must be passed through a solution of sulphuric acid.

Cellulose acetate was the first process discovered but did not receive any technical value until 1902. Theoretically, cellulose acetate is prepared by treating cellulose in the form of cotton with acetic anhydride, but in practice the addition of other compounds is necessary. This solution has been used more extensively for other purposes than for making threads. It is more or less waterproof and requires special formulae for dying.

The first viscose patent was taken out in Great Britain in 1892. It covered the viscose solution and was used for making a plastic compound of cellulose.

The first practical step was made by a manufacturer of electric light bulbs in London, who formed viscose into a single solid thread similar to horse hair, and used it as a filament in the electric bulb.

In 1902 an inventor, Topham, perfected an apparatus for forming textile fibre from a solution of cellulose, twisting it and coiling it into a cylindrical package.

The rights and patents for the viscose process were sold separately for each country. The company that took over the English rights was the first to bring it to a successful issue.

The venture in the United States met with varying success on a semi-experimental and semi-commercial scale until 1910.

After that year development in this country was rapid, the production becoming concentrated in a few huge plants.

UNITED STATES RAYON PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATIONS.

	Pounds Produced in U. S.	Pounds Imported.	Total U. S. Consumption.		Pounds Produced in U. S.	Pounds Imported.	Total U. S. Consumption.
1912	1,100,000	1,600,000	2,700,000	1918	5,800,000	290,000	6,090,900
1913	1,560,000	2,400,000	3,960,000	1919	8,180,000	1,150,000	9,330,000
1914	2,400,000	2,760,000	5,160,000	1920	10,250,000	1,850,000	12,100,000
1915	4,100,000	2,780,000	6,880,000	1921	15,000,000	3,670,000	18,650,000
1916	5,750,000	2,050,000	7,800,000	1922	23,500,000	3,650,000	27,150,000
1917	6,700,000	500,000	7,200,000	1923	35,400,000	4,000,000	39,400,000

Of the 1923 consumption, 8,668,000 lbs. went into hosiery; 9,850,000 lbs. into knit goods; 5,910,000 lbs. into silk goods; 4,334,000 lbs. into cotton goods; 1,970,000 lbs. into underwear; 3,940,000 lbs. into braid; 788,000 lbs. into upholstery goods; 788,000 lbs. into plush; and 394,000 lbs. into wool goods.

World production of rayon in 1924 is estimated in the trade as follows: In pounds—

United States, 38,750,000; England, 23,947,000; Germany, 23,672,000; Italy, 18,480,000; France, 12,333,200.

Belgium, 8,874,800; Switzerland, 4,004,000; Holland, 3,366,000; Austria, 2,640,000; Poland, 1,540,000; Czechoslovakia, 1,293,600; Japan, 1,199,000; Hungary, 616,000; Spain, 184,800; Sweden, 176,000; Russia, 88,000. Total—141,164,400.

PRODUCTION OF COAL-TAR DYES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the United States Tariff Commission.)

Kind of Product.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Intermediates	357,662,251	177,362,426	257,726,911	70,899,912	165,048,155	231,393,871	186,596,562
Finished prod. (tot.)	76,802,959	82,532,390	112,942,227	51,457,565	88,368,131	122,950,171	97,730,211
Dyes	58,464,446	63,402,194	88,263,776	39,008,390	64,632,187	93,667,524	68,679,000
Color lakes	9,590,537	7,569,921	10,983,538	6,152,187	10,578,664	13,079,175	9,343,147
Photo, chemicals	316,749	335,509	440,759	183,798	345,798	343,289	316,183
Medicinals	3,623,352	6,777,988	5,184,989	1,545,917	2,946,347	3,273,085	2,967,914
Flavors	458,256	610,825	166,884	901,245	1,215,668	1,458,024	1,750,555
Perfumes	116,263	41,419	99,740	119,335	793,148	1,365,449	1,895,267
Tanning materials	4,233,356	3,794,534	3,142,861	1,902,597	1,910,519	9,763,685	12,778,115
Synth. phenol resins			4,659,680	1,643,796	5,944,133		

BIRD CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.)

It has been ascertained through these counts that birds in the agricultural districts in the Northeastern United States average slightly more than a pair to the acre, though in parts of the arid West and on the treeless plains this number dwindles to an average of half a pair, or even less, to the acre.

By far the most abundant birds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions. The counts so far show that the most abundant bird on farms in the Northeastern States is the robin; next to this is the English sparrow, and following these are the catbird, brown thrasher, house wren, kingbird and bluebird, in the order named. The densest bird population anywhere recorded is on the suburban estate of Gilbert Grosvenor, near Washington, D. C., where a careful count showed, in 1915, one hundred and thirty-five pairs of forty species on five acres. Two city blocks, well furnished with trees, in the city of Aiken, S. C., harbored sixty-five pairs on ten acres.

NATIONAL BIRD RESERVATIONS.

Name	Established.	Name	Established.	Name	Established.
Pelican Island, Fla	1903	Matlacha Pass, Fla	1908	Hazy Islands, Alaska	1912
Breton Island, La	1904	Island Bay, Fla	1908	Niobrara, Neb	1912
Stump Lake, N. D	1905	Hawaiian Islands	1909	Green Bay, Wis	1912
Huron Islands, Mich	1905	Salt River, Ariz	1909	Chamisso Island, Alaska	1912
Siskiwit Islands, Mich	1905	Deer Flat, Idaho	1909	Pishkun, Mont	1912
Passage Key, Fla	1905	Willow Creek, Mont	1909	Desecheo Island, P. R	1912
Indian Key, Fla	1906	Carlsbad, N. M	1909	Gravel Island, Wis	1913
Tern Islands, La	1907	Rio Grande, N. M	1909	Aleutian Islands, Alaska	1913
Shell Keys, La	1907	Cold Springs, Ore	1909	Walker Lake, Ark	1913
Three Arch Rocks, Ore	1907	Belle Fourche, S. D	1909	Petit Bois Isl., Ala., Miss	1913
Flattery Rocks, Wash	1907	Strawberry Valley, Utah	1909	Anaho Island, Nev	1913
Quillayute Needles, Wash	1907	Conconully, Wash	1909	Smith Island, Wash	1914
Copalis Rock, Wash	1907	Minidoka, Idaho	1909	Ediz Hook, Wash	1915
East Timbalier, La	1907	Bering Sea, Alaska	1909	Dungeness Spit, Wash	1915
Mosquito Inlet, Fla	1908	Tuxedni, Alaska	1909	Big Lake, Ark	1915
Tortugas Keys, Fla	1908	St Lazaria, Alaska	1909	Mille Lacs, Minn	1915
Key West, Fla	1908	Culebra, P. R	1909	North Platte, Neb	1916
Klamath Lake, Ore	1908	Farallon, Cal	1909	Caloosahatchee, Fla	1920
Lake Malheur, Ore	1908	Pribilof, Alaska	1909	Nine-Pipe, Mont	1921
Chase Lake, N. D	1908	Bogoslof, Alaska	1909	Pablo, Mont	1921
Pine Island, Fla	1908	Clear Lake, Cal	1911	Flat Creek, Wyo	1922
Palma Sola, Fla	1908	Forrester Island, Alaska	1912	Blackbeard Island, Ga	1924

On Dec. 22, 1921, the President signed an Executive Order creating bird refuges of the lands within the National Bison Range, Mont., Sul ys Hill Game Preserve, N. D., and the Elk Refuge, Wyo.

YALE UNIVERSITY BIRD AND PLANT SANCTUARY

Dean Henry S. Graves of the Yale Forestry School has announced that the Yale Corporation, with the approval of the Athletic Association, has set aside 200 acres of the Ray Tompkins Memorial tract near the new Yale golf course as a preserve for the native plant and wild life of this region.

The preserve will serve as a sanctuary for animals and plants and will also be used for field studies and instruction.

The Ray Tompkins Memorial, of which the preserve is a part, comprises 750 acres west of the Yale Bowl. Yale received the property in 1923 through the gift of Mrs. Sarah Wey Tompkins of Elmira, whose husband was a Yale athlete in the class of 1884.

BIRD RESERVATIONS OF NAT. ASSOC. OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES.

Pass A'Loutre Mud Lumps, La.
Freeman's Rock, Me.
Stratton Island, Me.
Little Duck Island, Me.
Matinicus Rock, Me.
Great Duck Island, Me.
Moosehead Lake, Me.
Nash Island, Me.
Old Man's Lane, Me.
Cranber y Island, Me.
Wenecket Island, Mass.
Huron Islands, Mich.
Cobb Island, Va.
Metiric Island, Me.
Orange Lake, Fla
Micanopy Rookery, Fla.
Santee River, S. C.
Paul J. Rainey Sanctuary, La.
Orange Creek, Fla.
Sampson Lake, Fla.
Long Pond, Fla.
Buzzard Island, S. C.
Bird Island, La.
Ray's Lake, La.
Montgomery Prairie, Fla.
San Sebastian Rookeries, Fla.
Craney Island, N. C.
Bird Pond, Fla.
Roosevelt Sanctuary, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Wallace Bay, Fla.

HOW HIGH DO BIRDS AND INSECTS FLY?

According to the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, the highest record for small birds seems to be in the Himalayas, where on Mount Everest they have been noted as high as 23,000 feet, while large birds like the lammergeier were seen by the members of the Mount Everest Expedition flying as high as 25,000 feet.

Furthermore, geese have been seen migrating over the Himalaya Range at an altitude of approximately 35,000 feet.

Insects live normally only to the height at which vegetation exists, since above that height there is no food for them.

But they are frequently carried to higher heights by currents of wind, and it is a common thing to find insects far above the timber line on the glaciers, where they have been carried in this way.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Over 50,000 children, it is estimated, about half of them girls, spend the school vacation months of July and August in the more than 600 organized summer camps in the United States. In all the camps special attention is paid to physical growth and summer sports, to "character building," with manual instruction in attractive forms and, where necessary, to tutoring those deficient in studies. There were in 1925 more than 175 well established and well equipped private summer camps for girls, and as many more that cannot yet be considered permanent. There were over 300 permanently established camps for boys, with many others making an experimental beginning.

The first camp in the United States was Camp Chocorua, organized at Squam Lake, Holderness, N. H. Camp Arey, Arey, N. Y., was the first to take girls (1892), for four week periods, claiming title as first organized camp for girls, and in 1902 it became a camp for girls exclusively. Maine holds first place with about 165 camps, mostly about Lake Sebago and Long Lake, in Southern Maine, where there are 50. New Hampshire ranks second with about 115 camps. New York is third with about 97.

The Boy Scouts in 1924 conducted 3,232 separate camps, widely scattered throughout the country, with a total enrolment of 397,000 boys for one week each. It is estimated that half a million boys attended these camps during the summer of 1925.

The Girl Scouts have five camps in Massachusetts, four in New York, two in Ohio, and one each in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Minnesota, Arkansas and California.

The Camp Fire Girls have two in Ohio, in Michigan and in Washington and one each in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Georgia, Illinois, Virginia, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon and California.

There are 52 Y. M. C. A. camps, and 13 Y. W. C. A. camps and 8 church camps. The Young Women's Bible Training Movement was a pioneer in camps for girls and in 1898 established Camp Altamont in the Helderberg Mountains, near Albany, N. Y.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

(From *Bradstreet's*. For New York City figures in detail, see elsewhere.)

MUNICIPALITY.	1924.	1923.
NEW ENGLAND.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Boston	52,495,921	36,505,893
Bridgeport	3,221,281	4,275,047
Brockton	2,441,340	2,204,738
Cambridge	8,379,830	5,407,561
Chelsea	1,776,225	1,164,183
Everett	3,058,301	1,388,792
Fall River	4,058,225	5,507,027
Fitchburg	1,499,707	1,139,403
Hartford	13,052,235	11,054,467
Holyoke	3,368,243	3,331,205
Lawrence	3,613,924	7,798,596
Lowell	2,820,412	3,875,506
Lynn	3,820,303	1,995,309
Manchester	2,754,031	2,082,003
Medford	4,337,760	3,580,276
New Bedford	6,979,600	9,062,700
New Haven	8,372,150	8,834,020
Newton	7,546,131	6,821,418
Portland, Me	3,112,183	4,529,038
Quincy, Mass	5,693,804	4,831,282
Salem	3,074,945	1,366,285
Somerville	3,496,810	3,298,799
Springfield, Mass	13,068,194	10,997,561
Worcester	14,854,883	11,167,558
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.		
Albany, N. Y	6,602,292	11,050,384
Allentown	4,973,372	4,647,650
Atlantic City	13,171,623	9,485,238
Bayonne	3,591,267	5,562,070
Binghamton	6,824,820	5,564,266
Buffalo	28,582,833	27,912,000
Camden	6,337,930	8,121,243
East Orange	6,835,899	4,743,609
Elizabeth	6,279,352	7,045,960
Erie	7,036,315	4,261,524
Harrisburg	5,314,040	7,389,345
Jamestown	2,923,130	3,548,337
Jersey City	17,099,560	15,002,183
Lancaster	4,759,708	3,729,950
Mount Vernon	10,252,407	6,103,483
Newark, N. J	42,484,377	35,580,194
New Brunswick	2,640,205	1,854,697
New York City:		
Manhattan	258,761,585	178,981,460
Bronx	128,005,621	122,662,203
Brooklyn	218,190,106	264,346,650
Queens	155,751,294	157,170,740
Richmond	16,735,838	12,883,189
Total, New York City	840,164,568	791,343,697
Niagara Falls	5,310,298	5,212,222
Philadelphia	141,737,460	122,650,935
Pittsburgh	31,034,440	32,915,312
Reading	6,126,022	3,800,350
Rochester	26,276,043	22,576,764
Schenectady	8,117,372	4,933,820
Scranton	6,002,601	3,795,934
Syracuse	9,479,161	8,842,705
Troy	4,100,071	2,325,319
Utica	7,482,042	6,405,527
Wilkes-Barre	4,554,136	3,302,312
Williamsport	2,124,663	1,277,744
Wilmington	3,863,344	3,746,906
Yonkers	13,820,075	10,543,700
York	2,400,869	1,767,037
CENTRAL WESTERN.		
Akron	8,837,420	7,493,066
Canton	8,501,648	7,397,972
Chicago	295,278,540	328,215,912
Cincinnati	27,578,530	29,923,135
Cleveland	63,015,300	69,390,540
Columbus	21,618,900	22,296,800
Dayton	9,748,369	10,275,069
Detroit	160,064,825	129,323,165
East St. Louis	3,315,497	2,748,169
Evansville	3,333,630	4,188,024
Fort Wayne	11,488,392	9,390,823
Gary	9,640,928	4,370,821
Grand Rapids	9,535,901	17,082,695
Indianapolis	25,813,012	27,290,027
Lima	2,520,827	2,793,325
Louisville	22,679,959	15,992,271
Peoria	4,296,168	3,550,804
Quincy	1,503,692	1,228,900
Saginaw	2,845,900	1,823,125
South Bend	5,469,101	13,462,977
Springfield, Ill	5,466,448	3,867,002
Springfield, Ohio	1,827,705	1,543,705
Terre Haute	2,717,105	2,646,223
Toledo	16,989,710	15,302,029
Youngstown	10,392,990	5,677,036
Zanesville	1,007,021	1,862,580
NORTHWESTERN.		
Cedar Rapids	2,986,939	3,846,808
Davenport	2,699,447	3,564,303
Des Moines	9,208,430	8,330,555
Dubuque	1,616,158	1,818,000
Duluth	7,640,043	5,708,665
Green Bay	2,181,410	3,460,960
Lincoln	3,149,702	3,220,411
Milwaukee	45,393,045	41,272,313
Minneapolis	23,246,910	32,430,545
Omaha	12,285,858	13,012,899
St. Paul	23,110,334	39,156,212
Sioux City	4,215,993	3,330,780
Sioux Falls	1,391,042	1,755,322
Superior	1,459,868	872,173
SOUTHWESTERN.		
Dallas	26,569,224	21,671,229
El Paso	1,603,600	2,100,344
Fort Smith	1,109,825	1,455,436
Fort Worth	11,601,714	9,223,284
Galveston	2,605,205	1,889,769
Houston	17,199,299	18,914,236
Kansas City, Kan	4,123,454	5,243,795
Kansas City, Mo	21,959,892	24,842,450
Oklahoma City	6,636,739	7,948,577
Port Arthur	1,958,865	2,935,736
St. Joseph	1,349,985	1,819,130
St. Louis	39,831,639	41,443,935
San Antonio	9,612,886	8,053,266
Topeka	2,571,172	4,805,407
Tulsa	8,007,753	7,781,252
Waco	2,375,768	1,282,172
Wichita	4,471,999	6,508,349
Wichita Falls	2,335,534	1,734,222
SOUTHERN.		
Asheville	6,957,342	4,643,037
Atlanta	18,187,841	27,064,387
Augusta	1,217,141	1,236,774
Baltimore	54,171,900	48,188,000
Birmingham	20,214,881	11,687,759
Bluefield	2,150,759	1,316,018
Charlotte	6,365,561	3,823,410
Chattanooga	2,700,956	2,947,399
Clarksburg	1,877,025	1,070,486
Greensboro	4,384,946	3,486,978
Greenville	2,560,803	1,277,541
Huntington	8,270,897	4,180,970
Jackson	1,850,573	2,226,000
Jacksonville	7,311,498	7,499,520
Knoxville	6,504,851	6,596,485
Little Rock	4,331,896	3,880,223
Lynchburg	1,779,628	859,885
Macon	1,756,862	1,588,405
Memphis	25,443,363	19,641,420
Miami	17,882,834	7,148,722
Mobile	1,299,580	1,148,294
Nashville	5,538,917	9,713,246
New Orleans	16,997,150	13,089,890
Norfolk	6,415,855	5,622,611
Richmond	13,613,019	15,642,229
Roanoke	4,049,157	4,150,968
Savannah	2,212,760	1,563,018
Shreveport	8,069,487	9,467,382
Tampa	6,537,053	3,507,809
Washington	45,465,128	48,744,943
Wheeling	5,149,875	3,901,441
FAR WESTERN.		
Berkeley	9,366,027	7,979,015
Colorado Springs	1,297,290	1,912,323
Denver	25,250,250	20,641,750
Fresno	1,238,079	4,917,239
Long Beach	20,605,267	24,506,262
Los Angeles	150,156,523	200,133,581
Oakland	31,014,106	27,628,027
Pasadena	12,040,456	11,535,116
Phoenix	1,899,624	1,841,308
Portland, Ore	29,219,425	25,247,127
Pueblo	1,685,654	898,138
Sacramento	7,666,767	9,699,586
Salt Lake City	4,806,398	6,806,494
San Diego	14,678,761	12,434,452
San Francisco	57,852,973	46,676,079
San Jose	3,924,390	2,737,290
Seattle	27,269,500	22,974,717
Spokane	3,189,758	2,484,068
Stockton	4,163,012	3,897,129
Tacoma	10,654,567	5,502,926
CANADA.		
Edmonton	2,308,490	1,470,765
Hamilton	3,309,800	5,452,930
London	2,113,500	3,261,045
Montreal	31,242,764	26,858,776
Ottawa	2,526,749	9,031,242
St. John	1,126,865	360,500
Toronto	23,916,028	30,642,102
Vancouver	10,807,492	7,632,283
Winnipeg	3,185,900	4,484,100

Totals for cities above (1918) $433,000,000; (1919) $1,310,692,344; (1920) $1,427,059,396; (1912) $1,651,981,416; (1922) $2,529,603,981; (1923) $3,142,234,205; (1924) $3,253,520,289.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co. computed the number of failures in the United States in 1924, based on reports of their agents, at 20,615, as against 18,718 in 1923, and 23,676 in 1922. The 1924 failures were, by States, as follows:

COMMERCIAL FAILURES—YEAR 1924.
(From R. G. Dun & Co.)

STATE.	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.	STATE.	Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	225	1,958,681	3,963,373	Nevada	10	63,750	106,100
Arizona	25	267,388	371,530	New Hampshire	50	355,453	885,363
Arkansas	214	3,366,326	3,753,940	New Jersey	697	11,526,743	19,594,239
California	1,255	7,275,504	14,012,286	New Mexico	63	981,302	994,225
Colorado	210	1,761,353	2,943,093	New York	3,362	80,942,921	126,358,210
Connecticut	417	3,023,880	6,139,653	North Carolina	282	7,725,032	6,011,571
Delaware	60	539,928	1,280,015	North Dakota	81	1,022,320	1,643,369
District of Columbia	115	1,006,331	1,693,606	Ohio	1,187	28,818,406	40,714,502
Florida	221	1,323,509	3,425,095	Oklahoma	572	5,127,119	7,448,224
Georgia	470	10,478,257	11,032,849	Oregon	393	2,231,700	4,055,770
Idaho	94	1,218,922	1,217,817	Pennsylvania	1,120	18,661,913	28,097,015
Illinois	1,227	37,902,350	42,145,036	Rhode Island	146	3,791,934	4,812,619
Indiana	501	13,637,042	19,331,653	South Carolina	173	3,535,948	5,546,248
Iowa	328	7,280,584	7,654,860	South Dakota	83	1,115,922	1,742,281
Kansas	246	1,831,058	2,500,720	Tennessee	279	6,287,956	6,404,515
Kentucky	273	2,559,539	3,075,274	Texas	518	3,720,224	7,368,642
Louisiana	157	531,331	2,090,198	Utah	118	2,193,473	2,323,614
Maine	207	1,586,533	3,575,784	Vermont	36	280,140	358,578
Maryland	271	4,249,322	6,524,097	Virginia	379	4,654,341	46,869,293
Massachusetts	997	6,366,464	22,677,554	Washington	455	3,290,504	6,329,306
Michigan	588	6,786,072	9,290,137	West Virginia	242	6,272,070	7,008,278
Minnesota	593	5,232,658	11,395,036	Wisconsin	476	8,659,949	11,528,269
Mississippi	167	1,029,785	2,126,159	Wyoming	51	258,466	611,514
Missouri	643	7,266,997	10,536,204				
Montana	166	814,722	1,848,903	United States	20,615	337,945,199	543,225,449
Nebraska	172	7,133,077	11,808,832				

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FAILED CONCERNS.
(From Dun's Review.)

YEAR.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	YEAR.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1900	10,774	$78,079,555	$138,495,673	1913	16,037	$174,688,151	$272,672,288
1901	11,002	55,455,940	113,092,376	1914	18,280	265,293,046	357,908,859
1902	11,615	58,729,557	117,476,769	1915	22,156	183,453,383	302,286,148
1903	12,069	90,013,981	155,444,185	1916	16,993	113,599,026	196,212,256
1904	12,199	84,438,076	144,202,311	1917	13,855	103,464,805	182,441,371
1905	11,520	57,326,090	102,676,172	1918	9,982	101,637,798	163,019,979
1906	10,682	66,610,322	119,201,515	1919	6,451	67,037,843	113,291,237
1907	11,725	138,535,645	197,385,225	1920	8,881	195,504,114	295,121,805
1908	15,690	146,199,325	222,315,684	1921	19,652	409,038,316	627,401,883
1909	12,924	102,773,007	154,603,465	1922	23,676	413,357,995	623,896,251
1910	12,652	136,538,168	201,757,097	1923	18,718	388,382,154	539,386,806
1911	13,441	124,516,544	191,061,665	1924	20,615	337,945,199	543,225,449
1912	15,452	136,538,168	203,117,391				

Of the failures in 1924 in the above table, those of manufacturing concerns numbered 5,208 (liabilities, $286,770,260); trading concerns, 14,393 (liabilities, $203,190,115); other commercial concerns, 1,014 (liabilities, $53,265,074). Banking failures numbered 613 (liabilities, $202,926,206).

PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES AMONG UNITED STATES BUSINESS CONCERNS.
(Data compiled by the Bradstreet Co., N. Y.)

YEAR.	Whole No. of Concerns in Business.	No. of Failures.	Per Cent. Failing.	Actual Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Per Cent. Assets to Liabilit's
1910	1,592,509	11,573	.72	$94,200,000	$188,700,000	49.8
1911	1,637,650	12,646	.77	102,000,000	188,100,000	54.2
1912	1,673,452	13,812	.82	98,500,000	198,900,000	49.5
1913	1,718,345	14,551	.84	159,000,000	292,300,000	54.3
1914	1,749,101	16,769	.95	197,200,000	357,100,000	55.2
1915	1,770,914	19,035	1.07	160,800,000	284,100,000	56.5
1916	1,790,776	16,496	.92	86,100,000	175,200,000	49.1
1917	1,828,464	13,029	.71	84,800,000	166,600,000	50.9
1918	1,824,104	9,331	.51	69,300,000	137,900,000	50.9
1919	1,843,066	5,515	.29	55,300,000	115,500,000	47.9
1920	1,958,042	8,463	.43	274,100,000	426,300,000	64.3
1921	2,049,323	20,014	.97	446,600,000	755,700,000	59.0
1922	2,074,617	22,415	1.08	365,600,000	649,800,000	56.2
1923	2,136,921	19,159	.89	369,100,000	631,300,000	58.4
1924	2,195,626	19,712	.89	419,700,000	694,800,000	60.4

BANK FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Dun's Review.)

YEAR.	TOTAL.		NATIONAL.		YEAR.	TOTAL.		NATIONAL.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.		No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
1900	58	$14,456,563	5	$1,312,721	1913	120	$31,546,314	7	$5,197,336
1901	74	18,018,774	9	5,666,231	1914	212	56,005,107	19	9,606,098
1902	63	10,969,072	2	420,617	1915	133	37,223,234	18	13,649,000
1903	121	29,685,766	12	5,735,477	1916	50	10,396,779	8	1,755,000
1904	99	28,158,811	24	10,257,223	1917	42	18,451,964	4	3,700,000
1905	78	20,227,155	16	4,198,348	1918	20	5,131,887	0	.....
1906	58	18,875,380	8	1,490,966	1919	50	16,520,862	4	1,850,000
1907	132	233,325,972	12	12,533,000	1920	119	50,708,300	10	3,350,000
1908	180	123,126,956	31	48,388,000	1921	404	173,027,776	47	28,401,550
1909	80	24,677,128	11	4,109,224	1922	277	77,735,551	35	16,453,926
1910	119	41,097,255	10	4,284,482	1923	578	203,739,138	77	36,568,934
1911	107	25,511,606	3	1,250,000	1924	613	202,926,206	121	69,656,772
1912	79	24,219,522	4	8,313,000					

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(1919-1924 from The Insurance Year-Book of The Spectator Company, N. Y.)

Year (Calendar).	No. of Ordinary Policies	Amount.	No. of Industrial Policies.	Amount.	Total No. of Policies.	Amount.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,928,342	14,395,347	8,562,080,722
1901	3,693,702	7,952,989,395	12,337,019	1,640,827,454	16,030,721	9,593,816,849
1902	4,160,088	8,701,587,912	13,448,147	1,806,894,473	17,608,235	10,508,482,385
1903	4,694,021	9,593,008,148	14,606,635	1,978,241,009	19,300,656	11,571,249,157
1904	5,507,759	10,412,078,338	15,674,384	2,135,859,103	21,182,143	12,547,937,441
1905	5,621,417	11,054,255,524	16,872,583	2,309,754,235	22,494,000	13,364,009,759
1906	5,792,956	11,253,194,077	17,841,396	2,453,616,207	23,634,352	13,706,810,284
1907	5,945,780	11,486,518,261	18,849,357	2,577,896,941	24,795,137	14,064,415,202
1908	6,164,730	11,850,032,581	19,687,675	2,668,919,696	25,852,405	14,518,952,277
1909	6,534,983	12,513,125,180	21,552,344	2,967,596,031	28,087,327	15,480,721,211
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,044,162	3,176,489,541	29,998,281	16,406,702,709
1911	7,693,263	14,578,989,903	24,708,499	3,423,790,536	32,401,762	18,002,780,439
1912	8,159,103	15,555,901,171	26,521,665	3,684,054,893	34,680,758	19,239,956,064
1913	8,774,638	16,587,378,943	28,674,303	3,933,219,429	37,448,941	20,520,598,372
1914	9,045,081	17,425,501,137	30,537,592	4,140,151,191	39,582,673	21,565,652,328
1915	9,890,264	18,349,285,339	32,623,419	4,394,051,492	42,513,683	22,743,336,831
1916	10,698,452	19,868,270,425	34,997,474	4,767,759,910	45,695,926	24,636,030,335
1917	11,581,701	21,965,594,232	37,468,776	5,151,096,538	49,050,477	27,116,690,770
1918	12,768,019	24,167,111,902	40,453,438	5,629,956,453	53,221,457	29,797,068,355
1919	12,768,019	24,167,111,902	41,852,179	5,703,198,032	54,620,198	29,870,309,934
1920	16,694,561	35,091,538,279	49,804,808	7,189,852,248	66,499,369	42,281,390,527
1921	17,663,249	36,378,537,873	54,096,515	8,006,119,747	71,759,764	44,384,657,620
1922	18,788,173	39,557,051,825	58,283,139	8,886,519,078	77,071,312	48,443,570,903
1923	20,513,882	44,227,342,307	63,460,660	10,107,256,433	83,974,542	54,334,598,740
1924	22,082,377	49,241,424,055	68,247,642	11,343,740,085	90,330,019	50,585,164,140

Group policies (number and amount)—(1921) 21,439, ($1,598,742,713); (1922) 25,967 ($1,847,139,277); (1923) 20,480 ($2,468,935,567); (1924) 38,312 ($3,194, 576,412).

INCOME, PAYMENTS, ASSETS, ETC.

Year (Calendar).	Total Income.	Payments to Policy Holders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1900	400,603,257	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1901	457,965,754	192,398,489	1,910,784,985	1,640,289,306	270,495,679
1902	504,527,705	199,883,721	2,091,822,851	1,798,136,861	293,685,990
1903	553,639,900	225,842,072	2,265,221,193	1,978,823,571	286,397,622
1904	599,081,882	247,052,831	2,498,960,968	2,168,468,541	330,492,427
1905	642,058,530	264,968,883	2,706,186,867	2,372,573,020	333,613,847
1906	667,185,592	287,325,629	2,924,253,848	2,557,049,863	367,203,985
1907	678,656,595	309,696,977	3,052,732,353	2,736,329,746	316,402,607
1908	703,930,149	335,777,925	3,380,294,090	2,939,482,079	440,812,011
1909	748,027,892	360,730,904	3,643,857,971	3,170,492,711	473,365,206
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,385,821,478	490,055,571
1911	836,160,804	414,268,448	4,164,491,688	3,645,906,544	518,585,144
1912	893,391,717	448,817,715	4,409,292,521	3,879,825,515	529,467,006
1913	945,586,094	469,588,123	4,658,696,337	4,136,361,869	522,334,468
1914	985,037,362	509,455,142	4,935,252,793	4,364,563,505	570,689,288
1915	1,043,083,337	544,705,320	5,190,310,353	4,648,524,264	541,786,089
1916	1,117,860,328	566,386,275	5,526,607,483	4,966,580,921	570,026,562
1917	1,249,491,387	590,183,247	5,940,622,780	5,335,513,267	605,109,513
1918	1,324,586,741	710,201,684	6,529,620,899	6,201,990,207	327,630,692
1919	1,559,982,880	738,944,337	6,790,582,415	6,176,968,414	581,890,690
1920	1,764,212,582	744,649,245	7,319,997,018	6,752,303,987	567,693,031
1921	1,951,417,924	839,967,405	7,936,496,844	7,332,551,820	603,945,024
1922	2,149,186,346	1,005,714,048	8,652,318,490	7,042,943,382	709,375,108
1923	2,427,327,961	1,088,333,350	9,454,630,713	8,656,309,703	798,311,090
1924	2,702,770,023	1,205,271,945	10,394,034,380	9,550,821,142	843,213,238

ANNUAL FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Property Loss.	Year.	Property Loss.	Year.	Property Loss.	Year.	Property Loss.
1877	$68,265,800	1889	$123,046,833	1901	$165,817,810	1913	$203,763,550
1878	64,315,900	1890	108,993,792	1902	161,078,040	1914	221,439,350
1879	77,703,700	1891	143,764,967	1903	145,302,155	1915	172,033,200
1880	74,643,400	1892	151,516,038	1904	229,198,050	1916	258,377,952
1881	81,280,900	1893	167,544,370	1905	165,221,650	1917	289,535,050
1882	84,505,024	1894	140,006,434	1906	518,611,800	1918	353,873,876
1883	100,149,228	1895	142,110,233	1907	215,084,709	1919	320,540,399
1884	110,008,611	1896	118,737,420	1908	217,835,850	1920	447,886,677
1885	102,818,796	1897	116,354,575	1909	188,705,150	1921	495,406,012
1886	104,924,750	1898	130,593,905	1910	214,003,300	1922	506,541,001
1887	120,283,055	1899	155,597,830	1911	217,004,575	1923	535,372,782
1888	110,885,665	1900	160,929,805	1912	206,433,900	1924	548,810,639

COMPARATIVE FIRE LOSSES.

	Population.	Total Loss.	Per Capita.		Population.	Total Loss.	Per Capita.
		Dollars.				Dollars.	
1920—Whole country	106,418,175	447,886,677	4.21	1923—Whole country	110,663,502	535,372,782	4.84
370 cities	39,636,748	151,120,951	3.81	372 cities	42,946,639	147,102,119	3.42
1921—Whole country	107,833,284	495,406,012	4.59	1924—Whole country	112,078,611	548,810,639	4.90
370 cities	40,324,918	141,406,007	3.51	366 cities	43,375,796	146,222,749	3.37
1922—Whole country	109,248,393	506,541,001	4.63				
366 cities	33,821,476	120,964,112	3.57				

Fires cost annually in the United States about 15,000 human lives.

In 1924, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the gross fire and lightning insurance written by 197 companies totaled $118,398,041,818; gross premiums charged, $1,056,330,385; net premiums written, $595,920,717; net premiums earned, $571,273,096; net losses paid, $325,848,692; net losses incurred $343,654,343; net expenses, $263,224,553; agents' compensation, $148,993,601; taxes, $20,270,899.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH IN 25 YEARS.

The *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, Md., has prepared the following table of the economic progress of the South for twenty-five years. The South includes these sixteen States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia and the District of Columbia, which have a total area of 969,237 square miles. That is about one-third of Continental United States.

The South produces, according to the census of 1920, practically all of this country's output of cotton and cottonseed products. Sugar cane and its product, peanuts, sulphur (three-quarters of the world's output), bauxite, phosphate rock, Fuller's earth, turpentine and rosin and carbon black. The summary follows:

	1900.	1910.	1923.	1924.
Population	27,445,457	32,480,343	37,686,370	38,083,525
Property, true value	$17,919,187,000	†$40,631,405,000	.....	‡$71,375,367,000
Manufactures:				
Capital	$1,196,302,086	$2,885,927,698	.....	*$6,883,171,000
Products, value	$1,564,183,490	$3,158,388,799	$9,460,498,163	.....
Mines, Quarries and Wells:				
Capital	.....	$657,011,924	.....	*$2,274,526,385
Products, value	.....	$213,540,100	.....	*$1,057,567,748
Cotton Manufacturing:				
Capital	$130,253,000	$360,230,000	.....	$1,000,000,000
Products, value	$99,118,000	$234,890,000	$981,400,000	.....
Spindles, number active	4,467,383	11,149,465	16,344,514	16,983,010
Looms, number active	113,106	236,845	305,577	320,770
Cotton consumed, bales	1,499,830	2,243,920	4,301,443	3,895,648
Cottonseed Oil Mills:				
Capital	$34,450,000	$87,000,000	.....	*$178,000,000
Products, value	$56,269,746	$136,000,000	.....	*$502,000,000
Furniture Manufacturing:				
Products, value	$15,592,000	$25,332,000	$113,291,000	.....
Pig Iron made, tons	2,642,720	3,447,291	4,557,106	4,136,006
Coke made, tons	5,799,384	8,966,959	8,930,183	8,371,000
Lumber cut, feet	14,437,179,000	21,235,437,000	18,199,832,000	.....
Mineral Products, value	$129,857,303	$369,678,060	$1,645,886,000	.....
Coal mined, tons	54,510,460	120,856,340	201,995,154	200,225,000
Iron Ore mined, tons	4,748,815	7,002,340	7,436,949	7,320,000
Petroleum, barrels	17,102,047	79,993,639	367,916,000	381,231,000
Bauxite production, tons	23,184	148,932	522,690	346,553
Phosphate mined, tons	1,489,907	2,650,000	2,908,991	.....
Sulphur produced, tons	3,000	250,000	2,036,097	1,220,600
Total Land Area, acres	604,856,320	604,856,320	.....	604,857,600
All Land in Farms, acres	394,967,996	388,005,242	.....	*383,952,001
Improved Land, acres	148,254,126	174,558,500	.....	*181,259,538
Number of Farms	2,895,590	3,363,955	.....	*3,459,528
Value All Farm Property	$5,262,278,962	$10,961,865,176	.....	*$21,685,380,495
Value Farm Land	$3,233,461,852	$7,337,319,297	.....	*$14,876,960,220
Farm Products, value	$1,564,069,000	$2,993,990,000	$6,382,000,000	$6,331,000,000
Farm Crops, value	$1,104,531,000	$2,020,600,000	$4,208,056,000	$4,212,870,000
Farm Crops, acreage	97,423,000	109,198,000	131,448,000	132,054,000
Cotton, bales	9,434,000	11,599,000	9,975,000	12,913,000
Value, without seed	$323,754,000	$809,030,000	$1,544,718,000	$1,457,010,000
Value, including seed	$370,704,000	$951,890,000	$1,732,098,000	$1,650,000,000
Tobacco, pounds	668,647,226	807,991,221	1,290,778,000	1,046,886,000
Corn, bushels	671,507,000	1,104,042,000	880,815,000	791,410,000
Wheat, bushels	130,862,000	113,992,000	139,628,000	142,633,000
Oats, bushels	116,781,000	143,810,000	162,491,000	179,485,000
Live Stock:				
Cattle, number	25,224,000	22,010,000	21,731,000	20,988,000
Sheep, number	8,652,000	9,006,000	7,007,000	7,146,000
Swine, number	23,086,000	22,814,000	18,992,000	15,579,000
Horses, number	5,433,000	5,644,000	4,726,000	4,607,000
Mules, number	2,626,000	3,377,000	4,336,000	4,318,000
Banking:				
Aggregate Resources	.....	$3,275,476,107	$8,795,495,000	$8,983,648,000
Paid in Capital	.....	$453,809,592	$731,682,000	$750,010,000
Individual Deposits	$691,453,000	$1,902,616,297	$6,137,651,000	$6,277,266,000
Exports, value	$484,644,200	$628,487,700	$1,409,139,000	$1,627,937,000
Imports, value	$52,094,150	$128,735,700	$411,974,000	$465,143,000
Railroad Mileage	61,701	85,739	.....	‡90,324
Motor Vehicles, number	2,000	†159,632	3,645,563	4,413,525
Highway Expenditures	**$12,636,839.	††$57,517,980	$291,945,000	$320,022,000
Public Schools expenditure	$35,037,000	$80,854,000	*$208,943,000	‡$315,915,000

*Census, 1920. †1912. ‡1922. **1904. ††1914.

BEGINNINGS OF FAMOUS FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

The University of Pavia, Italy, was founded by Lothaire, grandson of Charlemagne, in 825 and celebrated its eleventh centenary on May 5, 1925. Its renaissance began in 1361 under Galeazzo II.

The University of Oxford is said to have been founded by King Alfred in 872.

The first college of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257.

The University of Paris was founded by King Philip II. about 1200.

The first university in the German Empire was at Prague, Bohemia, 1348.

The University of Moscow was founded in 1755 by the Empress Elizabeth, and the University of St. Petersburg in 1819 by Czar Alexander I.

The oldest Spanish university is that of Salamanca, founded in 1240.

The University of Copenhagen, Denmark, was founded in 1479.

Other old Italian universities are Bologna, founded 1200; Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa, 1243; Perugia, 1276; Macerata, 1290. There were nine more founded between 1300 and 1550. Italy was the greatest resort of students for the higher education in the middle ages.

The University of Leyden, in the Netherlands, was founded by Prince William (the Silent) of Orange in 1575 as a reward for the heroic defense of the city against the Spaniards. Grotius, "father of international law," is one of its famous scholars.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591.

The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by King James VI. of Scotland.

The University of Jagielle, of Cracow, Poland, where Copernicus received his education, was founded in 1364 by the Polish King Kazimiers the Great, and endowed by a later Polish King, Jagielle, in 1400.

Note—The dates of founding of the higher institutions in the United States and Canada will be found in the tables of American colleges and universities.

HERMAN PEACE PRIZE.

The $25,000 prize, offered by Raphael Herman, of Washington, for the best educational plan calculated to maintain world peace, which was awarded late in 1924 to David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Leland Stanford University, differs from that offered by Edward Bok in that it calls for no legislative action and will not be submitted to referendum vote.

The plan selected, it was stipulated, must be world-wide and capable of application in all schools.

Dr. Jordan in his plan recommends that "the World Federation make intensive studies of certain matters pertinent to world amity through the continuous operation of appropriate committees on education for peace, these to report at stated meetings of the federation and to the various national organizations corresponding to and including the American National Education Association."

Meanwhile, he says, any specified procedure can be at best only a step toward the development of enlightened public opinion and co-operation in effecting mutual understanding among peoples.

Dr. Jordan suggested the formation of committees, among them the following:

"A general world committee on education for peace, to function in connection with the several educational groups in the different nations, and a second international committee to co-operate with many already established organizations for peace in all parts of the world.

"A committee to investigate the teaching of history the world over, reporting also on textbooks used, their virtues and their delinquencies from the standpoint of international amity, and stressing the need that history should be just and true so far as it goes.

"A committee on the teaching of patriotism which shall attempt to define its true nature, expressing its value, its limitations and its perversions.

"A committee to consider plans of promoting mutual international understanding on the part of students.

"A committee to consider the possibilities of better relations through the international use of athletic sports."

ROOSEVELT MEDAL WINNERS.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association, in 1925, awarded gold medals to:

Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, for services in behalf of conservation of the Nation's natural resources.

George Bird Grinnell, author and naturalist, for his work in promoting outdoor life.

Miss Martha Berry, director of the Berry School in Georgia, for the promotion of the welfare of women and children.

The Association, in 1924, awarded gold medals to:

Elihu Root, Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, for distinguished service in the administration of public office.

Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, for his service in the development of public law.

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, for service in the leadership of youth and development of American character.

The Association, in 1923, awarded gold medals to:

Major General Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines, for distinguished service in the promotion of the national defense.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, for the promotion of the study of natural history.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder and a leader of the New York State Charities Aid Association, for promotion of the welfare of women and children.

The nine fields in which the medals may be awarded are: Administration of public office; development of public and international law; promotion of industrial peace; conservation of natural resources; promotion of the welfare of women and children; the study of natural history; the promotion of outdoor life; the promotion of the national defense; the leadership of youth and the development of American character.

Three medals are awarded annually. President Coolidge presented the medals for 1924 at the White House on June 2.

EDISON GOLD MEDAL WINNERS.

(Awarded by a committee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.)

1909, to Elihu Thomson; 1910, to Frank J. Sprague; 1911, to George Westinghouse; 1912, to William Stanley; 1913, to Charles F. Brush; 1914, to Alexander Graham Bell; 1916, to Nikola Tesla; 1917, to John J. Carty; 1918, to Benjamin G. Lamme; 1919, to W. L. R. Emmet; 1920, to Michael I. Pupin; 1921, to Cummings C. Chesney; 1922, to Robert A. Millikan; 1923, to John W. Lieb: 1924, to John W. Howell.

SPINGARN MEDAL WINNERS.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by J. E. Spingarn, then Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who gives annually a gold medal to be awarded for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years.

The purpose of the medal is twofold—First, to call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes, and secondly, to serve as a reward for such achievement, and as a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth.

The winners have been—(1915) Prof. E. E. Just, head of the Department of Physiology, Howard University Medical School, for research in biology; (1916) Major Charles Young, U. S. Army, for development of constabulary and good roads in Liberia; (1917) Harry T. Burleigh, composer, pianist, singer, for creative music; (1918) William S. Braithwaite, poet, critic, editor, for achievement in literature; (1919) Archibald H. Grimke, ex-U. S. Consul in Santo Domingo, President American Negro Academy, for seventy years of service to his race; (1920) William E. B. DuBois, editor of *The Crisis*, for founding the Pan-African Congress; (1921) Charles S. Gilpin, actor, for success in Eugene O'Neill's play, "Emperor Jones"; (1922) Mary B. Talbert, ex-President National Association of Colored Women, for services to race and for restoration of home of Frederick Douglass; (1923) Prof. George W. Carver of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, for discovering by-products of peanuts and sweet potatoes, and for potash research; (1924) Roland Hayes, singer; (1925) James Weldon Johnson, poet, diplomat, public servant, Sec. Natl. Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE MEDAL WINNERS.

(15 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts was organized in 1824.

FRANKLIN MEDAL WINNERS.

The following medals have been awarded by the Institute:

Arrhenius, Svante August (1920).
Carty, John J. (1916).
Dewar, Sir James (1919).
Edison, Thomas Alva (1915).
Fabry, Charles (1921).
Ferrie, Auguste Gustave, General (1923).
Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon (1917).
Marconi, Guglielmo (1918).
Mendenhall, Thomas Corwin (1918).
Michelson, Albert A. (1923).
Modjeski, Ralph (1922).
Onnes, Heike Kamerlingh (1915).
Parsons, Sir Charles Algernon (1920).
Richards, Theodore Wm. (1916).
Rutherford, Sir Ernest (1924).
Sprague, Frank J. (1921).
Squier, George Owen (1919).
Taylor, David Watson (1917).
Thomson, Prof. Elihu (1925).
Thomson, Sir Joseph John (1922).
Weston, Edward (1924).
Zeeman, Prof. Pieter (1925).

100 AUTHORS RANKING HIGHEST IN "BEST SELLERS."

The one hundred authors of fiction ranking highest in the list of "best sellers" in the United States, from 1900 through 1924, made up by Irving Harlow Hart, Director of Iowa State Teachers' College, for *The Publishers' Weekly* of New York, are given below. It is notable that, while Winston Churchill leads, he has published nothing since 1917, and one of his most popular books, "Richard Carvel," does not appear on the list, as its publication was in 1899. Mary Roberts Rinehart is America's most popular woman writer.

Of the one hundred and one authors listed (counting both the Williamsons), sixty-five are men and thirty-six women. Sixty-nine are of American birth, twenty-four are British, two were born in England but won their literary spurs in America, two are Canadians and one each comes from Italy, Spain, Germany and Poland. The list follows:

Rank	Author.	First Year in Genl. List.	No. of Books.	Total Score.
1	Churchill, Winston	1900	9	4138.3
2	Wright, Harold Bell	1907	9	3571.5
3	Tarkington, Booth	1900	17	3345.2
4	McCutcheon, George Barr	1901	25	3033.8
5	Rinehart, Mary Roberts	1908	18	2957.3
6	Grey, Zane	1912	14	2849.6
7	Porter, Gene Stratton	1909	7	2688.2
8	Porter, Eleanor H.	1913	8	2441.3
9	Locke, William J.	1907	16	2301.0
10	Oppenheim, E. Phillips	1905	36	2200.8
11	Parker, Gilbert	1901	10	2116.2
12	Beach, Rex E.	1906	11	2023.6
13	Bacheller, Irving	1900	11	1869.9
14	Curwood, James Oliver	1915	7	1845.3
15	Rice, Alice Hegan	1902	7	1840.6
16	Chambers, Robert W.	1900	28	1829.0
17	Lincoln, Joseph C.	1904	16	1814.6
18	Connor, Ralph	1901	11	1793.6
19	Ward, Mrs. Humphry	1900	14	1789.5
20	Johnston, Mary	1900	10	1787.8
21	Burnett, Frances Hodgson	1900	10	1767.3
22	Wharton, Edith	1902	9	1679.8
23	Hutchinson, A. S. M.	1913	4	1637.3
24	Barclay, Florence L.	1910	7	1575.9
25	Dell, Ethel M.	1913	14	1568.2
26	Nicholson, Meredith	1903	11	1520.3
27	Smith, F. Hopkinson	1902	12	1494.7
28	MacGrath, Harold	1901	13	1424.5
29	Lewis, Sinclair	1920	2	1415.6
30	Norris, Kathleen	1912	14	1411.2
31	Williamson, C. N. & A. M.	1903	19	1406.2
32	Wells, H. G.	1912	9	1383.7
33	Farnol, Jeffery	1911	10	1356.8
34	King, Basil	1909	10	1350.9
35	Harrison, Henry Sydnor	1911	5	1349.5
36	Fox, John jr.	1903	6	1347.9
37	Atherton, Gertrude	1900	11	1344.1
38	Kyne, Peter B.	1916	6	1339.8
39	Glasgow, Ellen	1900	11	1276.1
40	Dixon, Thomas	1902	11	1226.2
41	Thurston, Katherine Cecil	1903	6	1159.0
42	Wiggin, Kate Douglas	1901	11	1111.5
43	Little, Frances	1907	4	1096.0
44	Sabatini, Rafael	1921	9	1061.5
45	Rives, Hallie Erminie	1902	7	1048.3
46	Ibanez, Vicente Blasco	1919	10	1014.0
47	Hull, Edith M.	1921	3	998.6
48	Deland, Margaret	1906	4	996.5
49	Canfield, Dorothy	1916	4	982.1
50	Wister, Owen	1902	3	958.1
51	Hough, Emerson	1902	8	952.3
52	Hichens, Robert	1905	7	946.6
53	Caine, Hall	1901	5	873.7
54	Bailey, Temple	1915	6	799.3
55	Keable, Robert	1922	4	787.4
56	Montgomery, Lucy M.	1908	7	773.0
57	Ferber, Edna	1911	4	755.4
58	Crawford, F. Marion	1900	11	748.1
59	Phillips, David Graham	1903	11	689.2
60	Vance, Louis Joseph	1907	7	667.5
61	Streeter, Edward	1918	2	664.9
62	Allen, James Lane	1900	5	653.1
63	White, Stewart Edward	1902	9	650.3
64	Doyle, A. Conan	1902	6	649.0
65	Thompson, Maurice	1900	1	645.4
66	London, Jack	1903	8	645.3
67	"Elizabeth"	1900	8	641.2
68	Page, Thomas Nelson	1900	4	626.7
69	Galsworthy, John	1911	9	614.3
70	Gibbs, George F.	1901	8	610.6
71	Abbott, Eleanor H.	1910	4	592.8
72	Kester, Vaughan	1911	2	592.4
73	Harland, Henry	1900	3	587.5
74	Green, Anna Katherine	1903	8	580.2
75	Walpole, Hugh	1914	9	572.2
76	Poole, Ernest	1915	3	566.4
77	Conrad, Joseph	1914	5	533.2
78	Cather, Willa	1922	2	524.4
79	Bosher, Kate Langley	1910	5	493.1
80	Davis, Richard Harding	1902	6	482.3
81	Dawson, Coningsby	1913	5	479.4
82	Lane, Elinor M.	1904	2	476.1
83	Sedgwick, Anne Douglas	1912	2	475.8
84	Wilson, Harry Leon	1902	7	470.1
85	Major, Charles	1900	2	460.2
86	Hughes, Rupert	1914	8	459.6
87	Corelli, Marie	1900	6	453.3
88	Hewlett, Maurice	1900	7	446.7
89	Johnson, Owen	1912	6	433.8
90	Van Dyke, Henry	1901	7	426.1
91	Ford, Paul Leicester	1900	4	411.7
92	Webster, Jean	1907	3	400.5
93	Glyn, Elinor	1901	5	400.2
94	De Morgan, William	1907	6	396.9
95	Bennett, Arnold	1911	7	390.9
96	Sinclair, May	1905	8	390.6
97	Lorimer, George Horace	1902	3	375.2
98	Mitchell, S. Weir	1905	3	373.2
99	Hergesheimer, Joseph	1922	3	369.6
100	Daviess, Maria Thompson	1912	3	358.0

LAETARE MEDAL WINNERS.

The Laetare Medalist is selected each year by the Academic Council of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

The following is the list of American Catholic leaders who have received the Laetare Medal:

1883—John Gilmary Shea, historian of the Catholic Church in America.
1884—Patrick J. Keeley, architect.
1885—Elizabeth Allen Starr, author.
1886—Gen. John Newton, military engineer.
1887—Edward Preuss, selected as medalist, but in fulfilment of a vow declined to received the honor.
1888—Patrick V. Hickey, founder Catholic Review.
1889—Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, novelist.
1890—William J. Onahan, organizer of the first American Catholic Congress.
1891—Daniel Dougherty, lawyer, orator.
1892—Henry F. Brownson, author.
1893—Patrick Donahue, founder of the Boston Pilot.
1894—Augustin Daly, theatrical manager.
1895—Mrs. James Sadlier, writer of fiction.
1896—Gen. William S. Rosecrans, leader of the Army of the Cumberland in the Civil War.
1897—Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, N. Y. C. surgeon.
1898—Timothy E. Howard, Indiana jurist.
1899—Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, benefactor of the Catholic University.
1900—John A. Creighton, philanthropist and founder of Creighton University.
1901—William Bourke Cockran, lawyer, orator.
1902—Dr. John B. Murphy, surgeon.
1903—Charles J. Bonaparte, lawyer and Attorney General under President Roosevelt.
1904—Richard C. Kerens, philanthropist and former Ambassador to Austria.
1905—Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Boston merchant.
1906—Dr. Francis Quinlan.
1907—Katherine E. Conway, author, one of the makers of the Pilot and the Republic, of Boston.
1908—James C. Monaghan, lecturer, in the Consular Service of the U. S.
1909—Francis Tiernan (Christian Reid), a leader in Catholic literary circles.
1910—Maurice Francis Egan, teacher, writer, former American Minister to Denmark.
1911—Agnes Repplier, essayist.
1912—Thomas B. Mulry, charity worker, head of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.
1913—Charles B. Herberman, blind scholar, editor-in-chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia.
1914—Edward Douglas White, late Chief Justice of the United States.
1915—Miss Mary V. Merrick, who founded the work of the Christ Child Society.
1916—Dr. James J. Walsh, physician and author.
1917—William Shepherd Benson, Chief of Naval Operations U. S. Navy in World War.
1918—Joseph Scott, lawyer.
1919—George L. Duval, merchant philanthropist.
1920—Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, physician, historian.
1921—Miss Elizabeth Nourse, Artist.
1922—Charles Patrick Neill, economist.
1923—Walter G. Smith, lawyer, ex-President American Bar Association.
1924—Charles D. Maginnis, architect.
1925—Albert F. Zahn, director Aerodynamic Laboratory, U. S. Navy.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census.)

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR 1923.

THE INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE.	Item.	BOOK AND JOB—*Continued.*	Item.	MUSIC—*Continued.*	Item.
No. of establishm'ts	20,452	Sal'r'd off. & empl.	37,327	Wages	$1,366,756
Persons engaged	417,079	W'ge earn. (av. no.)	129,890	Cost of mat'r'ls (inc. fuel & mill sup.)	$2,252,830
Props. & firm mem.	15,907	Salaries and wages.	$285,407,449	Value of products	$14,626,810
Salar'd off. & emp.	154,717	Salaries	$84,190,947	NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.	
W'ge earn. (av. no.)	246,455	Wages	$201,216,502	No. of establishm'ts	10,267
Salaries and wages.	$704,278,511	Cost of mat'r'ls (inc. fuel & mill sup.)	$220,203,014	Persons engaged	238,548
Salaries	$304,890,928	Value of products	$738,227,363	Props. & firm mem.	7,357
Wages	$399,387,583	Primary horsepower	152,363	Sal'r'd off. & empl.	115,545
Paid for contr. w'k.	$117,950,134	Coal con. (short t.)	174,097	W'ge earn. (av. no.)	115,646
Cost of mat'r'ls (inc. fuel & mill sup.)	$585,935,675	MUSIC.		Salaries and wages.	$414,151,142
Value of products	$2,021,355,739	No. of establishm'ts	110	Salaries	$217,346,817
Primary horsepower	357,048	Persons engaged	2,821	Wages	$196,804,325
Coal cons. (short t.)	397,877	Props. & firm mem.	57	Cost of mat'r'ls (inc. fuel & mill sup.)	$363,479,831
BOOK AND JOB.		Sal'r'd off. & empl.	1,845	Value of products	$1,268,501,566
No. of establishm'ts	10,075	W'ge earn. (av. no.)	919		
Persons engaged	175,710	Salaries and wages.	$4,719,920		
Props. & firm mem.	8,493	Salaries	$3,353,164		

Newspapers in 1923 received $580,937,741 from advertising, and $222,559,646 from subscriptions and sales.

Other periodicals got $212,955,728 from advertisements, and $138,333,062 from subscriptions and sales.

Books and pamphlets published in 1923 numbered 359,391,018.

NUMBER AND AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, 1923.

All class's, No.	13,077	Sunday: No	602	Weekly: No.	6,887	All oth. classes:	
Daily (exc. Sunday): No	2,314	Circulation	24,511,693	Circulation	47,860,508	No	326
Circulation	35,733,107	Triweekly: No.	79	Monthly: No.	1,907	Circulation	7,629,173
		Circulation	431,504	Circulation	91,654,028		
		Semiw'kly: No.	407	Quarterly: No.	555		
		Circulation	2,024,683	Circulation	22,197,918		

The aggregate circulation per issue of newspapers in chief cities in 1923 was—

New York City—Morning, 2,597,914; evening, 2,348,571; Sunday, 4,592,604.

Chicago—Morning, 1,219,417; evening, 1,155,575; Sunday, 2,130,221.

Philadelphia—Morning, 689,783; evening, 719,058; Sunday, 1,040,611.

Boston—Morning, 803,901; evening, 956,488; Sunday, 1,349,027.

The aggregate circulation per issue of newspapers printed in the U. S., in foreign languages was 2,357,802.

SUMMARY, 1914-1921.

PUBLICATIONS.	1914.	1919.	1921.	NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS—*Continued.*	1914.	1919.	1921.
	Value (Thousands of Dollars).				*Aggregate Circulation Per Issue.*		
Total	810,508	1,536,408	1,827,809	Sunday	16,479,943	19,368,913	20,110,206
				Triweekly	549,495	492,286	523,872
Newsp., periods.	427,787	829,219	1,040,571	Semiweekly	2,483,629	2,020,165	1,648,356
Subscrip., sales	163,577	278,007	328,283	Weekly	50,336,963	51,902,121	43,947,298
Advertising	255,633	528,299	676,987	Monthly	79,190,838	91,681,807	83,954,144
Newspapers	283,589	566,322	734,321	Quarterly	18,853,901	18,920,544	21,978,216
Period'c'ls, oth. than newsp	135,621	239,984	270,949	All oth. classes	8,922,684	5,067,517	6,962,012
Books, pamph	87,637	165,561	166,663	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	*Number of Copies.*		
Sheet mus., b'ks of music	7,626	16,277	14,293				
Job print., gen'l, electro., engr. and litho	278,401	508,213	566,648	Total	175,166,698	252,068,816	325,950,602
Blank books	4,153	6,954	7,564	Education	51,069,521	75,075,335	164,648,606
All oth. prod	4,904	10,184	32,070	Fiction	39,598,501	24,317,643	21,632,483
				History	2,458,912	6,280,483	1,404,860
				Juvenile	16,399,881	24,434,912	30,773,228
				Law	1,701,602	2,254,861	2,295,034
				Poetry, drama	1,926,892	2,682,568	2,229,005
				Relig'n, theology	24,411,502	36,496,230	30,626,056
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS.	*Aggregate Circulation Per Issue.*						
Daily	28,777,454	33,028,630	33,777,827	All others	37,599,887	80,526,784	72,341,330

DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the 1925 N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.)

STATE.	Daily.	Weekly.	Other and Total.	STATE.	Daily.	Weekly.	Other and Total.	STATE.	Daily.	Weekly.	Other and Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Ala	24	148	29	Me	11	60	22	Okla	54	399	43
Ariz	17	47	14	Md	17	102	78	Ore	33	186	44
Ark	33	221	30	Mass	80	317	183	Pa	174	606	347
Cal	179	550	278	Mich	65	447	130	R. I	13	24	16
Col	38	269	55	Minn	43	586	107	S. C	18	84	43
Conn	36	78	38	Miss	13	143	17	S. D	15	305	29
Del	3	23	4	Mo	73	601	176	Tenn	19	187	73
D. of C	6	30	114	Mont	17	168	14	Tex	113	682	115
Fla	39	161	37	Neb	26	463	45	Utah	7	71	21
Ga	26	234	77	Nev	8	23	8	Vt	10	66	19
Idaho	15	115	9	N. H	13	65	16	Va	30	153	62
Ill	151	886	789	N. J	42	263	71	Wash	40	245	64
Ind	124	368	124	N. M	8	68	9	W. Va	30	130	32
Iowa	53	605	110	N. Y	196	952	996	Wis	53	423	94
Kan	66	525	60	N. C	43	177	81	Wyo	6	77	5
Ky	33	182	62	N. D	10	224	18				
La	18	130	40	Ohio	152	514	237	U. S	2,293	13,383	5,076

Number of other periodicals published in the United States: Tri-weeklies, 73; semi-weekly, 467; fortnightly, 99; monthly, 3,476; semi-monthly, 285; bi-monthly, 170; quarterly, 408.

AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION, 1924-1923.

(Compiled by The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.)

International Classification.	For 1924. New Publications. New B'ks.	New Editions.	Pamphlets	By Origin. American Authors	English & Other For. Authors. Am. Man.	Imported.	Total.	For 1923. New Publications. New B'ks.	New Editions.	Pamphlets	By Origin. American Authors	English & Other For. Authors. Am. Man.	Imported.	Total.
Philosophy	225	23	24	193	14	65	272	273	20	70	262	30	71	363
Religion	654	41	114	613	13	183	809	553	32	125	551	26	133	710
Sociology	379	30	112	427	12	82	521	390	27	176	529	16	48	593
Law	65	20	26	105	....	6	111	105	18	28	143	1	7	151
Education	163	12	71	231	2	13	246	174	4	93	254	4	13	271
Philology	133	24	30	102	26	59	187	176	33	39	152	36	62	248
Science	274	63	308	525	14	106	645	352	52	314	577	16	125	708
Technical Books	313	65	93	345	1	125	471	325	63	84	368	4	100	472
Medicine	219	63	33	255	5	55	315	223	67	34	281	6	37	324
Agriculture	82	17	119	203	....	15	218	113	13	59	175	2	8	185
Domestic Economy	43	10	6	52	3	4	59	36	4	13	49	2	2	53
Business	256	19	61	305	....	31	336	212	19	73	235	2	17	304
Fine Arts	153	18	18	119	6	64	189	126	8	23	108	5	44	157
Music	48	6	4	30	4	24	58	62	2	14	56	1	21	78
Games	96	16	26	111	3	24	138	98	20	28	124	2	20	146
General Literature	342	44	45	292	28	111	431	299	42	98	283	61	95	439
Poetry, Drama	505	72	154	541	75	115	731	469	59	149	466	127	84	677
Fiction	871	350	5	846	270	110	1,226	788	262	30	749	273	58	1,080
Juveniles	449	84	5	417	51	70	538	463	85	12	441	46	73	560
History	353	66	83	341	17	144	502	368	34	87	348	27	114	489
Geography	302	59	84	297	19	129	445	277	26	28	221	19	91	331
Biography	430	52	36	303	42	173	518	347	26	65	256	58	124	438
Miscellaneous	25	4	17	39	....	7	46	38	5	43	74	1	11	86
Total	6,380	1,158	1,474	6,692	605	1,715	9,012	6,257	921	1,685	6,742	765	1,356	8,863

BOOK PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Compiled by The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.)

Classes of Literature.	New Books, 1924. New Books.	Translations.	Pamphlets.	New Editions, 1924.	Totals for 1924.	Totals for 1923.
Philosophy	207	23	17	70	317	319
Religion	665	30	120	141	956	869
Sociology	587	12	269	52	920	864
Law	128	...	39	63	230	231
Education	168	...	34	21	223	244
Military and Naval	91	...	72	25	188	206
Philology	146	...	14	43	203	223
Science	416	13	65	91	585	678
Technology	401	2	96	87	586	689
Medicine, Public Health, etc	235	10	42	101	388	433
Agriculture, Gardening	120	...	25	17	162	186
Domestic Arts	41	...	4	5	50	83
Business	103	...	11	20	134	130
Fine Arts	264	14	10	37	325	294
Music (works about)	75	1	39	16	131	114
Games, Sports, etc	170	..	8	42	220	165
Literature	360	27	25	113	525	496
Poetry and Drama	492	44	83	191	810	746
Fiction	1,220	76	6	1,499	2,801	2,487
Juvenile	638	5	90	283	1,016	1,048
History	378	16	18	56	468	515
Description and Travel	414	8	49	103	574	475
Geography	67	...	6	24	97	135
Biography	418	40	26	93	577	466
General Works	220	...	.....	.....	220	178
Total	8,024	321	1,168			
		9,513		3,193	12,706	12,274
Total for 1923		9,246		3,028	12,274	

BOOKS IN PUBLIC AND SOCIETY LIBRARIES.

The United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, in its census of the number of books in public and society libraries, exclusive of university, college and school libraries, gives, in the Educational Directory for 1925, the following totals by States:

States.	No. Books.	States.	No. Books.	States.	No. Books.	States.	No. Books.
Alabama	422,452	Iowa	1,565,810	Nevada	121,604	S. Dakota	221,817
Arizona	141,053	Kansas	603,101	New Hamp.	950,471	Tennessee	696,738
Arkansas	89,765	Kentucky	631,056	New Jersey	3,262,364	Texas	638,670
California	5,524,594	Louisiana	318,259	New Mexico	46,224	Utah	253,452
Colorado	631,384	Maine	1,031,316	New York	8,107,245	Vermont	575,702
Connecticut	2,293,152	Maryland	846,884	N. Carolina	187,086	Virginia	336,793
Delaware	283,907	Mass.	8,256,884	N. Dakota	106,979	Washington	769,296
Dist. of Col.	7,012,973	Michigan	2,393,038	Ohio	3,506,581	W. Virginia	247,115
Florida	161,476	Minnesota	1,505,404	Oklahoma	397,342	Wisconsin	1,691,905
Georgia	379,222	Mississippi	238,565	Oregon	764,566	Wyoming	248,528
Idaho	185,846	Missouri	1,414,789	Pennsylvania	3,192,994		
Illinois	4,445,271	Montana	389,857	Rhode Island	881,053	Total	70,770,008
Indiana	2,147,444	Nebraska	492,339	S. Carolina	159,607		

THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

The School of Journalism at Columbia University, founded and endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, opened in September, 1912, and a year later entered its new building at 116th Street and Broadway.

Joseph Pulitzer, in setting forth the aims of the School, wrote: "In all my planning the chief end I had in view was the welfare of the Republic. It will be the object of the college to make better journalists, who will make better newspapers, which will better serve the public. It will impart knowledge—not for its own sake, but to be used for the public service. It will try to develop character, but even that will be only a means to the one supreme end—the public good."

The Director is Dr. J. W. Cunliffe; the Director Emeritus, Dr. Talcott Williams. Of the 156 students in the scholastic year 1924-25 thirty-six were from New York City. There are a reference library of 100,000 books, a file of fifty daily papers (American and foreign) and a "morgue" of 500,000 newspaper clips, of which Dr. Talcott Williams's choice private collection was the basis.

Advisory Board — Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, N. Y. City; Solomon B. Griffin (1923-1927) *Springfield Republican*, Springfield, Mass.; John Langdon Heaton, *The World*, N. Y. City; Arthur M. Howe (1923-1927), *Brooklyn Daily Eagle;* Robert Lincoln O'Brien (1923-1927), *Boston Herald;* Edward Page Mitchell, *The Herald* and *The Sun*, N. Y. City; Melville Elijah Stone, Associated Press, N. Y. City; Ralph Pulitzer, *The World;* Joseph Pulitzer jr. (1924-1928), *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch;* Casper S. Yost, *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (1925-1926); Rollo Ogden (1923-1926), *The Times*, N. Y. City; and Alfred Holman (1923-1926), *The San Francisco Argonaut.*

PULITZER PRIZES.

(Awarded at Commencement, June 3, 1925, for work done in the year 1924.)

For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year—$500 gold medal: no award.

Previous awards: 1918, *The New York Times* for its publication in full of so many official reports, documents and speeches relating to the World War; 1919, *Milwaukee Journal* for its campaign for Americanism; 1920, no award; 1921, *The Boston Post* for its work in exposure of Get-Rich-Quick Ponzi; 1922, *The New York World* for its work in exposing the operations of the Ku Klux Klan; 1923, *The Menphis Commercial Appeal* for "its courageous attitude in the publication of cartoons and the handling of news in reference to the operations of the Ku Klux Klan"; 1924, *The New York World* for its work in connection with the exposure of the Florida peonage evil.

For the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect—$1,000 in duplicate to James W. Mulroy and Alvin H. Goldstein for their services, while members of the staff of the *Chicago Daily News*, toward the solution of the murder of Robert Franks jr. in Chicago on May 22, 1924, and the bringing to justice of Nathan F. Leopold and Richard Loeb.

Previous awards: 1917, Herbert Bayard Swope, for his articles in *The New York World* on conditions in the German Empire during the World War, Oct. 10, Oct. 15, and from Nov. 4 daily until Nov. 22 of that year; 1918, Harold L. Littledale, *New York Evening Post*, for articles leading to reforms in the New Jersey prison system; 1919, no award; 1920, John J. Leary jr. for his articles in *The New York World* during the national coal strike in the winter of 1919; 1921, Louis Siebold, *The New York World*, for his interview with President Wilson, published June 18, 1920; 1922, Kirke L. Simpson of the Washington staff of the *Associated Press* for his articles on the burial of the Unknown Soldier; 1923, Alva Johnston for his reports on the proceedings of the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Cambridge, published in *The New York Times*, Dec. 27-30, 1922; 1924, Magner White, for his story of the eclipse of the sun in the *San Diego Sun*, Sept. 10, 1923.

For the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood—$1,000 to Edna Ferber, author of *So Big*.

Previous awards: 1918, to Ernest Poole, author of *His Family;* 1919, Booth Tarkington, author of *The Magnificent Ambersons;* 1920, no award; 1921, to Edith Wharton, author of *The Age of Innocence;* 1922, to Booth Tarkington, author of *Alice Adams;* 1923, to Willa Cather, author of *One of Ours;* 1924, Margaret Wilson, author of *The Able McLaughlins*.

For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States—$2,000 to Frederic L. Paxson, author of *A History of the American Frontier*.

Previous awards: 1917, to His Excellency J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, author of *With Americans of Past and Present Days;* 1918, James Ford Rhodes, author of *A History of the Civil War;* 1919, no award; 1920, to Justin H. Smith, author of *The War with Mexico;* 1921, to Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, author of *The Victory at Sea;* 1922, to James Truslow Adams, author of *The Founding of New England;* 1923, to Charles Warren, author of *The Supreme Court in United States History;* 1924, Charles Howard McIlvain, author of *The American Revolution: a Constitutional Interpretation.*

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln—$1,000 to M. A. DeWolfe Howe, author of *Barrett Wendell and His Letters.*

Previous awards: 1917, to Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, authors of *Julia Ward Howe;* 1918, William Cabell Bruce, author of *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed;* 1919, to Henry Adams (post-obit), author of *The Education of Henry Adams;* 1920, to Albert J. Beveridge, author of *The Life of John Marshall;* 1921, to Edward Bok, for *The Americanization of Edward Bok* (autobiography); 1922, to Hamlin Garland, author of *A Daughter of the Middle Border;* 1923, to Burton J. Hendrick, author of *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page;* 1924, Prof. Michael Pupin, author of *From Immigrant to Inventor.*

For the original American play performed in New York which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners—$1,000 to Sidney Howard, author of *They Knew What They Wanted.*

Previous awards: 1918, to Jesse Lynch Williams, author of *Why Marry?;* 1919, no award; 1920, Eugene O'Neill, author of *Beyond the Horizon;* 1921, Miss Zona Gale, author of *Miss Lulu Bett;* 1922, to Eugene O'Neill, author of *Anna Christie;* 1923, to Owen Davis, author of *Icebound;* 1924, Hatcher Hughes, author of *Hell-Bent fer Heaven.*

For the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in the right direction—$500 awarded to the *Charleston* (S. C.) *News and Courier* for *The Plight of the South* (written by Robert Latham).

Previous awards: 1917, to an editorial in *The New York Tribune* on the first anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania;* 1918, to the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*, for the editorial article *Vae Victis*, by Henry Watterson; 1919, no award; 1920, to Harvey E. Newbranch of *The Evening World-Herald*, Omaha, Neb., for *Law and the Jungle;* 1921, no award; 1922, to Frank M. O'Brien for an article entitled *The Unknown Soldier*, printed in *The New York Herald*, Nov. 11, 1921; 1923, to William Allen White for *To an Anxious Friend*, printed in *The Emporia* (*Kan.*) *Gazette;* 1924, *The Boston Herald* for *Who Made Coolidge?*

For the best cartoon published in any American newspaper during the year, the determining qualities being that the cartoon shall embody an idea made clearly apparent, shall show good drawing and striking pictorial effect, and shall be helpful to some commendable cause of public importance—$500; awarded to Rollin Kirby for *News from the Outside World* in *The New York World.*

Previous award: 1922, to Rollin Kirby of *The New York World, On the Road to Moscow:* 1923, no award; 1924, J. N. Darling, for *In Good Old U. S. A.*, in *The New York Tribune.*

For the best book of verse by an American author—$1,000 to Edwin Arlington Robinson for *The Man Who Died Twice.*

Previous awards: 1922, to Edwin Arlington Robinson; 1923, to Edna St. Vincent Millay; 1924, to Robert Frost.

Three traveling scholarships, having the value of $1,500 each, to graduates of the School of Journalism to enable each of them to spend a year in Europe for study—Daniel Robert Maue, William G. Worthington and Richmond B. Williams.

An annual scholarship having the value of $1,500 to the student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction—in duplicate (because of great merit) to Douglas Moore, Yale '15, and Leopold D. Manne, Harvard '20.

An annual scholarship having the value of $1,500 to an art student in America who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design, with which the Society of American Artists has been merged—awarded to W. Renwick Taylor.

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

This list is based on the 1925 Education Directory of the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. The number of students is of those studying for degrees and does not include those taking extension courses or casual courses in the summer schools. The number of teachers is for the regular courses leading to degrees. The data are from questionnaires returned by the institutions in the year 1925.

The abbreviations following the names of the colleges indicate: *C.*, co-educational; *E*, has extension courses; *S*, has summer school; *W*, for women only.

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Abilene Christian (C., E., S.)	Abilene, Texas	1906	Batsell Baxter	842	32
Adelphi (W., E., S.)	Brooklyn, New York	1896	Frank D. Blodgett	563	33
Adrian (C.)	Adrian, Mich	1859	Harlan L. Feeman	170	20
Agnes Scott (W.)	Decatur, Ga	1889	J. R. McCain	500	46
Akron, Muni. Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Akron, Ohio	1913		1,018	65
Alabama (W., E., S.)	Montevallo, Ala	1896	T. W. Palmer	660	55
Alabama Poly. Inst. (C., E., S.)	Auburn, Ala	1872	Spright Dowell	1,538	98
Alabama, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Tuscaloosa, Ala	1831	George H. Denny	2,194	174
Alabama, Women's Coll. of	Montgomery, Ala	1908	Walter D. Agnew	425	42
Albion (C.)	Albion, Mich	1843	John L. Seaton	723	41
Albright (C., S.)	Myerstown, Pa	1855	Clellan A. Bowman	204	20
Alfred Univ. (C., S., E.)	Alfred, New York	1836	Boothe C. Davis	392	47
Allegheny (C., S.)	Meadville, Pa	1815	C. F. Ross	601	39
Alma (C.)	Alma, Mich	1887	Harry M. Crooks	280	23
Alma (C., S.)	Zarephath, N. J	1918	Bishop Alma White	20	6
American Univ. (C.)	Washington, D. C	1893		200	40
Amherst	Amherst, Mass	1821	George Daniel Olds	608	58
Anderson (W., S.)	Anderson, So Car	1911	John E. White	100	25
Antioch (C.)	Yellow Springs, Ohio	1853	Arthur E. Morgan	467	38
Arizona, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Tucson, Ariz	1885	Cloyd Heck Marvin	1,352	125
Arkansas (C.)	Batesville, Ark	1872	Dr. E. B. Tucker	200	22
Arkansas, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Fayetteville, Ark	1871	John C. Futrall	1,472	125
Armour Inst. of Tech. (S.)	Chicago, Ill	1892	H. M. Raymond	763	76
Asbury (C., S.)	Wilmore, Ky	1890	Lewis R. Akers	600	40
Asheville Univ. (C., E., S.)	Asheville, No. Car	1922	George A. Hubbell	250	10
Ashland (C., S.)	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Edwin E. Jacobs	356	18
Athens (W.)	Athens, Ala	1842	Mrs. J. H. McCoy	87	19
Atlanta Univ. (C., E., S.)	Atlanta, Ga	1869	Myron W. Adams	165	25
Atlantic Christian (C.)	Wilson, No. Car	1902	H. S. Hilley	140	16
Augsburg Sem. (C.)	Minneapolis, Minn	1869	George Sverdrup	226	20
Augustana (C., S.)	Rock Island, Ill	1860	G. A. Andreen	528	30
Augustinian (E., S.)	Villanova, Pa	1842	Joseph A. Hickey	524	47
Aurora (C., E.)	Aurora, Ill	1892	Orrin R. Jenks	95	18
Austin (C., S.)	Sherman, Texas	1849	Rev. Thomas S. Clyca	341	15
Baker Univ. (C., S.)	Baldwin, Kan	1858	W. B. Fleming	512	38
Baldwin-Wallace (C., S.)	Berea, Ohio	1845	Albert B. Storms	344	22
Bates (C., S.)	Lewiston, Me	1864	Clifton D. Gray	652	31
Baltimore, Univ. of (C., S.)	Baltimore, Md	1925	M. A. Clemens	225	33
Barnard (W.)	New York City	1889	V. C. Gildersleeve	947	109
Battle Creek (C., E., S.)	Battle Creek, Mich	1923	Paul F. Voelker	525	40
Baylor Univ. (C., E., S.)	Waco, Texas	1845	S. P. Brooks	1,585	78
Baylor (W., E., S.)	Belton, Texas	1845	J. C. Hardy	1,532	66
Beaver (W., E.)	Jenkintown, Pa	1853	Lynn H. Harris	250	26
Beirut, Amer. Univ. of (C., S.)	Beirut, Syria	1863	Bayard Dodge	587	119
Beloit (C.)	Beloit, Wis	1846	Irving Maurer	535	50
Benedict (C.)	Columbia, So. Car	1870	C. B. Antisdel	490	35
Berea (C., S.)	Berea, Kentucky	1855	William J. Hutchins	379	27
Bessie Tift (W.)	Forsyth, Ga	1847	Aquila Chamlee	279	21
Bethany (C., S.)	Lindsborg, Kan	1881	Ernst F. Pihlblad	520	41
Bethany (C.)	Bethany, W. Va	1840	Cloyd Goodnight	285	29
Bethel (C., S.)	Newton, Kan	1887	J. W. Kliewer	289	26
Bethel (C., E., S.)	McKenzie, Tenn	1847	J. R. Whitmer	140	17
Birmingham Southern (C., E., S.)	Birmingham, Ala	1859	Guy E. Snavely	616	55
Blue Mountain (W., S.)	Blue Mountain, Miss	1873	Lawrence T. Lowrey	250	21
Blue Ridge (C.)	New Windsor, Md	1899	J. M. Henry	200	22
Bluffton (C., S.)	Bluffton, Ohio	1900	Samuel K. Mosiman	230	23
Boston (E., S.)	Chestnut Hill, Mass	1863	Rev. James H. Dolan	1,151	51
Boston Univ. (C., E., S.)	Boston, Mass	1869	Bishop W. F. Anderson	6,236	490
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me	1794	Kenneth C. M. Sills	500	38
Bradley Poly. Inst. (C., E., S.)	Peoria, Ill	1897	Charles T. Wyckoff	630	49
Brenau (W.)	Gainesville, Ga	1878	H. J. Pearce	500	42
Bridgewater (C., S.)	Bridgewater, Va	1880	Paul H. Bowman	165	16
Brigham Young Univ. (C., E., S.)	Provo, Utah	1875	Franklin S. Harris	1,203	110
Brown Univ. (E.)	Providence, R. I	1764	W. H. P. Faunce	2,035	120
Brown Univ., Women's Coll. of	Providence, R. I	1892	Margaret S. Morriss	460	66
Bryn Mawr (W.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa	1880	Marion E. Park	398	75
Bucknell Univ. (C., E., S.)	Lewisburg, Pa	1846	Emory W. Hunt	1,038	58
Buena Vista (C., E., S.)	Storm Lake, Iowa	1890	Evert Leon Jones	126	17
Buffalo, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Buffalo, N. Y	1846	Samuel Paul Capen	1,768	321
Butler Univ. (C., E., S.)	Indianapolis, Ind	1849	Robert J. Aley	1,487	61
California Christian (C., S.)	Los Angeles, Cal	1920	Arthur Braden	325	15
California Inst. of Tech	Pasadena, Cal	1891	Robert A. Millikan	503	85
Canisius (E., S.)	Buffalo, N. Y	1870	Rev. Peter F. Cusick	480	20
Capital Univ. (C., E., S.)	Columbus, Ohio	1850	Otto Mees	349	41
Carleton (C.)	Northfield, Minn	1866	Donald J. Cowling	881	68
Carnegie Inst. of Tech. (C., S.)	Pittsburgh, Pa	1900	Thomas S. Baker	1,984	285
Carroll (C.)	Waukesha, Wis	1846	W. A. Ganfield	363	27
Carson and Newman (C., S.)	Jefferson City, Tenn	1851	Oscar E. Sams	490	26
Carthage (C., E., S.)	Carthage, Ill	1846	Harvey D. Hoover	361	34
Case School Applied Science (S.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1880	Charles S. Howe	597	60
Catawba (C., E., S.)	Salisbury, No Car	1851	Elmer Rhodes Hope	150	15
Catholic Univ. of America (S.)	Washington, D. C	1887	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan	1,200	100
Cedar Crest (W., E., S.)	Allentown, Pa	1868	Wm. F. Curtis	100	22
Cedarville (C.)	Cedarville, Ohio	1894	W. R. McChesney	175	18
Centenary (C., S.)	Shreveport, La	1825	George S. Sexton	411	38
Central Wesleyan (C., S.)	Warrenton, Mo	1864	O. E. Kriege	185	22
Centre	Danville, Ky	1819	R. A. Montgomery	240	19
Charleston (C.)	Charleston, So. Car	1785	Harrison Randolph	208	16
Chattanooga, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Chattanooga, Tenn	1866	Arlo Ayres Brown	503	24
Chicora (W.)	Columbia, So. Car	1906	Rev. S. C. Byrd	188	24

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Central (C.)	Pella, Iowa	1853	John Wesselink	182	19
Chicago, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Chicago, Ill.	1893	Max Mason	13,357	600
Cincinnati, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1870	Frederick C. Hicks	3,008	385
Citadel	Charleston, So. Car.	1842	Col. O. J. Bond	313	22
City of Detroit (C., E., S.)	Detroit, Mich.	1923	David MacKenzie	1,600	96
City of New York (C., E., S.)	New York City	1847	Sidney E. Mezes	9,510	230
Clark Univ. (C.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1870	M. S. Davage	250	27
Clark Univ. (C., E., S.)	Worcester, Mass.	1887	Wallace W. Atwood	411	34
Clarkson Col. of Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	1896	J. P. Brooks	250	18
Clemson Agri. (S.)	Clemson Col. So. Car.	1888	Enoch W. Sikes	1,077	78
Coe (C., E., S.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1880	Harry M. Gage	964	60
Coker (W.)	Hartsville, So. Car.	1908	Carlyle Campbell	240	23
Colby (C., E.)	Waterville, Maine	1820	Arthur J. Roberts	645	33
Colgate Univ.	Hamilton, N. Y.	1819	George B. Cutten	852	63
Colorado (C., S.)	Colorado Springs, Col.	1874	Charles C. Mierow	739	65
Colo. State Agri. (C., S.)	Fort Collins, Col.	1877	Chas. A. Lory	1,081	108
Colorado Sch. of Mines (S.)	Golden, Col.	1874	Victor C. Alderson	501	45
Colorado, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Boulder, Col.	1877	George Norlin	2,700	252
Colorado Women's College	Denver, Col.	1887	Robert H. Lynn	112	12
Columbia (S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1873	Very Rev. T. Conry	312	18
Columbia (W.)	Columbia, So. Car.	1854	J. Caldwell Guilds	240	25
Columbia Univ. (C., E., S.)	New York City	1754	Nicholas M. Butler	34,845*	1,899
Columbus	Sioux Falls, So. Dak.	1920	Rev. A. F. Amirault	136	21
Concordia (C.)	Moorhead, Minn.	1891	John N. Brown	300	25
Connecticut (W.)	New London, Conn.	1911	B. T. Marshall	469	52
Conn. Agri.	Storrs, Conn.	1881	Charles L. Beach	452	51
Converse (W.)	Spartanburg, S. Car.	1890	Robert P. Pell	395	37
Cooper Union (C.)	New York City	1859	R. Fulton Cutting	1,118	91
Cornell (C., S.)	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	1853	Harlan Updegraff	700	52
Cornell Univ. (C., S.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1865	Livingston Farrand	5,332	1,007
Cotner (C., E.)	Bethany, Neb.	1889	Chas. E. Cobbey	250	30
Creighton Univ. (C., S.)	Omaha, Neb.	1878	John F. McCormick	2,448	225
Culver-Stockton (C., S.)	Canton, Mo.	1853	J. H. Wood	212	19
Cumberland Univ. (C., E., S.)	Lebanon, Tenn.	1842	John Royal Harris	750	35
Dakota Wesleyan Univ. (C., E.S.)	Mitchell, S. D.	1885	Edward D. Kohlstedt	343	24
Dallas, Univ. of (S.)	Dallas, Tex.	1907	Rev. T. C. Powers	51	8
Dana (C.)	Blair, Neb.	1886	C. X. Hansen	70	.....
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	1769	Ernest M. Hopkins	2,000	190
Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	1836	William J. Martin	601	30
Davis and Elkins (C., S.)	Elkins, W. Va.	1904	James E. Allen	250	15
Dayton, Univ. of (E., S.)	Dayton, Ohio	1850	Rev. B. P. O'Reilly	408	42
Defiance (C., S.)	Defiance, Ohio	1902	Albert G. Caris	285	28
Delaware, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Newark, Del.	1833	Walter Hullihen	572	63
Denison Univ. (C.)	Granville, Ohio	1831	C. W. Chamberlain	1,036	90
Denver, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Denver, Col.	1864	Dr. Heber Harper	2,171	162
De Paul Univ. (C., E., S.)	Chicago, Ill.	1898	Very Rev. T. F. Levan	2,572	98
De Pauw Univ. (C., S.)	Greencastle, Ind.	1837	Lemuel H. Murlin	1,818	99
Des Moines Univ. (C., E., S.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1865	John W. Million	847	44
Detroit, Univ. of (C., E.)	Detroit, Mich.	1877	John P. McNichols	923	200
Dickinson (C. E.)	Carlisle, Pa.	1783	James H. Morgan	500	27
Doane (C.)	Crete, Neb.	1872	Edwin B. Dean	194	19
Drake Univ. (C.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1881	Daniel W. Morehouse	2,483	90
Drexel Inst. of Art, Sci., & Ind.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1892	K. G. Matheson	549	70
Dropsie (C., E.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1907	Cyrus Adler	11	7
Drury (C.)	Springfield, Mo.	1873	Thos. W. Nadal	437	29
Dubuque, Univ. of (C., S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1852	Karl F. Wettstone	240	28
Duchesne (W., E.)	Omaha, Neb.	1882	Mother McManamy	100	17
Duke Univ. (Trinity Coll.) (C., S.)	Durham, N. C.	1838	William P. Few	1,300	140
Duquesne Univ. (C., E., S.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1878	Very Rev. M. A. Hehir	2,500	105
D'Youville (W.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1908	Mother Mary	172	16
Earlham (C., S.)	Richmond, Ind.	1847	David M. Edwards	560	42
Elizabethtown (C., E., S.)	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1899	Henry K. Ober	138	16
Elmhurst	Elmhurst, Ill.	1871	H. R. Niebuhr	118	20
Elmira (W., E.)	Elmira, N. Y.	1855	Frederick Lent	409	42
Elon (C.)	Elon College, N. C.	1889	W. A. Harper	373	28
Emmanuel (W., S.)	Boston, Mass.	1919	Sister Mary	183	24
Emmanuel Missionary (C., S.)	Berrien Springs, Mich.	1874	Guy F. Wolfkill	174	39
Emory and Henry (S.)	Emory, Va.	1836	J. N. Hillman	273	17
Emporia, (C.)	Emporia, Kan.	1882	Fred. W. Lewis	449	30
Erskine (C.)	Due West, S. C.	1839	R. C. Grier	145	10
Eureka (C.)	Eureka, Ill.	1855	Bert Wilson	332	25
Evansville (C., E., S.)	Evansville, Ind.	1856	Alfred F. Hughes	332	25
Fairmount (C., E., S.)	Wichita, Kan.	1892	Dr. J. D. Finlayson	471	32
Findlay (C.)	Findlay, Ohio	1884	Wm. H. Guyer	64	21
Fisk Univ. (C., S.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1867	A. F. Shaw	300	37
Flora Macdonald (W.)	Red Springs, N. C.	1896	Rev. C. G. Vardell	233	25
Florida State (W., E., S.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1905	Dr. Edward Conradi	1,208	90
Florida, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Gainesville, Fla.	1905	A. A. Murphree	1,484	86
Fordham Univ. (E., S.)	New York City	1841	Rev. W. J. Duane	6,233	200
Franklin (C., E., S.)	Franklin, Ind.	1834	Chas. E. Goodell	423	25
Franklin and Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	1787	Henry H. Apple	252	36
Friends Univ. (C., S.)	Wichita, Kan.	1898	W. O. Mendenhall	400	25
Gallaudet (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1864	Percival Hall	118	18
Galloway (W.)	Searcy, Ark.	1888	J. M. Williams	250	26
Geneva (C., E., S.)	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1848	Dr. M. M. Pearce	430	20
George Washington Univ. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1821	William M. Lewis	4,000	350
Georgetown (C., E. S.)	Georgetown, Ky.	1829	M. B. Adams	326	28
Georgetown Univ.	Washington, D. C.	1789	Charles W. Lyons	2,494	249
Georgia School of Tech. (E., S.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1888	M. L. Brittain	2,147	140
Georgia State (W., E., S.)	Milledgeville, Ga.	1889	M. M. Parks	1,062	70
Georgia, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Athens, Ga.	1785	Chas. M. Snelling	1,517	98
Gettysburg (S.)	Gettysburg, Pa.	1832	H. W. A. Hanson	636	45
Gonzaga Univ. (S.)	Spokane, Wash.	1887	Rev. W. J. Fitzgerald	297	75
Gooding (C., S.)	Gooding, Idaho	1917	Chas. W. Tenney	187	14
Goucher (W.)	Baltimore, Md.	1885	William W. Guth	1,055	101
Grand Island (C., E., S.)	Grand Island, Neb.	1892	John Mason Wells	152	13
Greensboro (W., E.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1838	Rev. S. B. Turrentine	269	24

* The figures for Columbia University include Columbia College, the professional schools, Barnard College, Teachers' College and College of Pharmacy (these three are also carried separately).

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Greenville (C.)	Greenville, Ill	1892	Eldon G. Burritt	203	21
Grenada (W.)	Grenada, Miss	1852	J. R. Countiss	191	18
Grinnell (C.)	Grinnell, Iowa	1846	John H. T. Main	778	76
Grove City (C., S.)	Grove City, Pa	1876	Weir C. Ketler	581	32
Guilford (C., S.)	Guilford College, N.C.	1837	Raymond Binford	275	22
Gustavus Adolphus (C.)	St. Peter, Minn	1862	Dr. O. J. Johnson	430	20
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y	1812	Frederick C. Ferry	394	33
Hamline (C.)	St. Paul, Minn	1854	Samuel F. Kerfoot	569	40
Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	1776	Dr. J. D. Eggleston	225	13
Hanover (C., E., S.)	Hanover, Ind	1827	Wm. A. Mielis	529	20
Harvard Univ. (Part C., E., S.)	Cambridge, Mass	1636	A. Lawrence Lowell	8,033	1,282
Hastings (C., S.)	Hastings, Neb	1882	Calvin H. French	562	28
Haverford	Haverford, Pa	1833	W. W. Comfort	230	25
Hawaii, Univ. of (C., E.)	Honolulu, H. T.	1920	Dr. Arthur L. Dean	475	57
Heidelberg Univ. (C.)	Tiffin, Ohio	1850	Chas. E. Miller	385	34
Hendrix (C., S.)	Conway, Ark	1884	John H. Reynolds	375	20
Hillsdale (C., S.)	Hillsdale, Mich	1844	William G. Spencer	500	50
Hiram (C.)	Hiram, Ohio	1850	Miner Lee Bates	380	28
Hobart	Geneva, N. Y	1822	Murray Bartlett	251	30
Hollins (W., E., S.)	Hollins, Va	1842	Matty L. Cooke	350	37
Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass	1843	Rev. J. N. Dinard	1,075	64
Hood (W., E.)	Frederick, Md	1893	Joseph H. Apple	480	46
Hope (C.)	Holland, Mich	1866	Edward D. Dimnent	610	26
Houghton (C.)	Houghton, N. Y	1884	Jas. S. Luckey	140	14
Howard (C., E., S.)	Birmingham, Ala	1842	John C. Dawson	613	52
Howard Univ. (C., E., S.)	Washington, D. C	1866	J. Stanley Durkee	1,875	147
Hunter (W., E., S.)	New York City	1870	George S. Davis	2,300	144
Huntington (C., S.)	Huntington, Ind	1897	Dr. C. A. Mummart	150	24
Huron (C., E., S.)	Huron, S. D	1883	Rev. G. S. McCune	253	29
Idaho (C., S.)	Caldwell, Idaho	1891	Wm. Judson Boone	400	23
Idaho, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Moscow, Idaho	1892	A. H. Upham	1,674	143
Illinois (C.)	Jacksonville, Ill	1829	C. H. Remmelkamp	477	25
Illinois Wesleyan Univ. (C.)	Bloomington, Ill	1859	W. J. Davidson	750	62
Illinois Woman's	Jacksonville, Ill	1846	Joseph R. Harker	285	37
Illinois, Univ. of (C., S.)	Urbana, Ill	1867	David Kinley	12,092	1,226
Indiana Central (C., S)	Indianapolis, Ind	1902	I J. Good	300	25
Indiana Univ. (C., E., S.)	Bloomington, Ind	1820	William L. Bryan	5,067	279
Industrial Arts, Coll. of (W., S.)	Denton, Tex	1903	Lindsey Blayney	1,792	112
Intermountain Union (C.)	Helena, Mont	1893	Edward J. Klemme	200	19
International Y. M. C. A. (S.)	Springfield, Mass	1885	Laurence L. Doggett	473	27
Iowa State Coll. of Agri. (C., S., E.)	Ames, Iowa	1869	Raymond A. Pearson	4,703	595
Iowa, State Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Iowa City, Iowa	1847	Walter A. Jessup	7,266	585
Iowa Wesleyan (C., S.)	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1842	U. S. Smith	565	27
Irving (W.)	Mechanicsburg, Pa	1856	S. S. Campbell	100	19
Jamestown (C., S.)	Jamestown, N. D	1909	B. H. Kroeze	336	29
Jefferson	Convent, La	1864	Very Rev. J. A. Petit	125	16
Jewell, William (C., S.)	Liberty, Mo	1848	H. C. Wayman	461	20
John B. Stetson Univ. (C.)	De Land, Fla	1887	Lincoln Hulley	521	33
John Carroll Univ	Cleveland, Ohio	1886	Rev. Thos. J. Smith	350	21
Johns Hopkins Univ. (C., E., S.)	Homewood, Baltimore	1876	Dr. F. J. Goodnow	1,543	394
John Fletcher (C., S.)	University Park, Iowa	1905	J. L. Brasher	168	20
Johnson C. Smith Univ. (S.)	Charlotte, N. C	1867	Rev. H. L. McCrorey	264	22
Judson (W.)	Marion, Ala	1838	Rev. E. V. Baldy	250	28
Juniata (C., S.)	Huntingdon, Pa	1875	M. G. Brumbaugh	300	25
Kalamazoo (C.)	Kalamazoo, Mich	1833	Allan Hoben	387	26
Kansas City Univ. (C., E., S.)	Kansas City, Kan	1896	W. O. Jones	154	10
Kansas State Agri. (C., E., S.)	Manhattan, Kan	1863	D. D. Farrell	4,031	371
Kansas, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Lawrence, Kan	1866	E. H. Lindley	3,690	372
Kansas Wesleyan Univ. (C., S.)	Salina, Kan	1886	L. B. Bowers	580	32
Kenka (W., S.)	Kenka Park, N. Y	1921	A. H. Norton	200	24
Kentucky, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Lexington, Ky	1865	Frank L. McVey	2,130	171
Kentucky Wesleyan (C.)	Winchester, Ky	1866	Dr. D. C. Hull	330	18
Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	1824	Rev. Wm. F. Peirce	255	23
King	Bristol, Tenn	1867	Tilden Scherer	117	8
Knox (C.)	Galesburg, Ill	1837	Albert Britt	600	45
Knoxville (C.)	Knoxville, Tenn	1875	J. Kelly Giffen	129	22
Lafayette (E.)	Easton, Pa	1826	J. H. MacCracken	1,023	85
La Grange (W.)	La Grange, Ga	1847	W. E. Thompson	84	17
Lake Erie (W.)	Painesville, Ohio	1856	Vivian B. Small	190	26
Lake Forest Univ. (C.)	Lake Forest, Ill	1857	H. M. Moore	230	22
Lander (W.)	Greenwood, S. C	1872	B. R. Turnipseed	190	28
Lane (C., E., S.)	Jackson, Tenn	1882	J. F. Lane	122	20
La Salle (E., S.)	Philadelphia, Pa	1865	Brother Dorotheus	250	15
Lawrence (C.)	Appleton, Wis	1847	W. S. Naylor, (Act.)	150	51
Lebanon Valley (C., E., S.)	Annville, Pa	1866	George D. Gossard	306	23
Lehigh Univ. (E., S.)	Bethlehem, Pa	1866	Chas. R. Richards	1,259	120
Leland Stanford jr. Univ. (C., S.)	Stanford Univ., Cal	1885	Ray Lyman Wilbur	2,792	425
Lenoir-Rhyne (C., E., S.)	Hickory, N. C	1892	John C. Peery	301	21
Lewis Institute (C., E., S.)	Chicago, Ill	1895	Geo. Noble Carman	1,050	56
Lincoln (C., E., S.)	Lincoln, Ill	1865	A. E. Turner	211	15
Lincoln Memorial Univ. (C., S.)	Harrogate, Tenn	1897	R. O. Matthews	608	27
Lincoln Univ	Lincoln Univ., Pa	1854	W. H. Johnson (Act.)	271	16
Lindenwood (W.)	St. Charles, Mo	1827	John L. Roemer	424	44
Linfield (C.)	McMinnville, Ore	1857	Leonard W. Riley	226	23
Little Rock	Little Rock, Ark	1908	Rev. J. P. Moran	115	14
Livingstone (C., E., S.)	Salisbury, N. C	1882	W. J. Trent	124	30
Lombard (C., E., S.)	Galesburg, Ill	1851	Joseph M. Tilden	346	35
Louisiana (C., S.)	Pineville, La	1906	C. Cottingham	529	25
Louisiana State Univ. & Agri. and Mech. Coll. (C.)	Baton Rouge, La	1860	Thomas D. Boyd	2,165	134
Louisville, Univ. of (C., S.)	Louisville, Ky	1837	A. Y. Ford	1,138	198
Lowell Textile School (C., E.)	Lowell, Mass	1895	Chas. H. Eames	118	33
Loyola (E.)	Baltimore, Md	1852	Rev. J. A. McEneany	125	14
Loyola Univ. (C., E., S.)	Chicago, Ill	1909	William H. Agnew	4,785	253
Loyola Univ. (C., E., S.)	New Orleans, La	1911	Rev. F. D. Sullana	870	200
Luther	Decorah, Iowa	1861	Oscar L. Olson	359	24
Lynchburg (C.)	Lynchburg, Va	1903	J. T. T. Hundley	220	17
Macalester (C.)	St. Paul, Minn	1885	John C. Acheson	523	36
Manchester (C., E., S.)	No. Manchester, Ind	1895	Otho Winger	500	40
Manhattan (E., S.)	New York City	1863	Rev. Bro. Thomas	1,003	42

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Maine, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Orono, Me	1862	H. S. Boardman	1,270	116
Marietta (C., E.)	Marietta, Ohio	1835	Ed. S. Parsons	367	25
Marion (C., E., S.)	Marion, Ind	1920	John W. Leedy	90	22
Marquette Univ. (C., E., S.)	Milwaukee, Wis	1908	Rev. Albert C. Fox	2,986	275
Maryland (W.)	Lutherville, Md	1853	Beekman O. Rouse	100	25
Maryland, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Baltimore, Md	1807	Alfred F. Woods	3,114	196
Marymount (W., E., S.)	Tarrytown, N. Y.	1915	M. J. Butler	110	29
Maryville (C.)	Maryville, Tenn	1819	Samuel T. Wilson	616	45
Marywood (W., E. S.)	Scranton, Pa	1915	Sister M. Immaculate	255	34
Massachusetts Agri. (C., E., S.)	Amherst, Mass	1867	Edward M. Lewis	550	90
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. (C.,S.)	Cambridge, Mass	1861	Samuel W. Stratton	2,900	350
McPherson (C., S.)	McPherson, Kan	1888	D. W. Kurtz	400	28
Mercer Univ. (C., S.)	Macon, Ga	1833	Rufus W. Weaver	550	75
Meredith (W.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1891	Chas. E. Brewer	405	47
Miami Univ. (C., E., S.)	Oxford, Ohio	1809	Raymond M. Hughes	1,701	113
Michigan College of Mines	Houghton, Mich	1885	C. M. Carson (Act.)	177	26
Michigan State College of Agri. & Appl. Science (C., E., S.)	East Lansing, Mich	1857	K. L. Butterfield	1,895	187
Michigan, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Ann Arbor, Mich	1837	Clarence C. Little	9,456	608
Middlebury (C., S.)	Middlebury, Vt	1800	Paul D. Moody	560	53
Midland (C., E., S.)	Fremont, Neb	1887	H. F. Martin	250	30
Milliken Univ., James (C., E., S.)	Decatur, Ill	1901	Mark E. Penney	550	65
Mills (W.)	Oakland, Cal	1865	Aurelia H. Reinhardt	567	70
Millsaps (C., E., S.)	Jackson, Miss	1890	D. M. Key	370	21
Milton (C.)	Milton, Wis	1867	A. E. Whitford	179	18
Milwaukee-Downer (W., E.)	Milwaukee, Wis	1895	Lucia R. Briggs	193	41
Milwaukee School of Eng. (E., S.)	Milwaukee, Wis	1905	Oscar Werwath	175	24
Minnesota, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Minneapolis, Minn	1851	Lotus D. Coffman	9,644	667
Mississippi (S.)	Clinton, Miss	1826	J. W. Provine	455	25
Mississippi State (W.)	Columbus, Miss	1884	J. C. Fant	1,238	81
Mississippi, Univ. of (C., S.)	Oxford, Miss	1844	Alfred Hume	919	47
Missouri, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Columbia, Mo	1839	Stratton D. Brooks	3,758	214
Missouri Valley (C., S.)	Marshall, Mo	1889	W. H. Black	346	16
Missouri Wesleyan (C., S.)	Cameron, Mo	1883	Ernest F. Buck	245	16
Monmouth (C., S.)	Monmouth, Ill	1856	T. H. McMichael	420	37
Montana St. Sch. of Mines (C.,E.)	Butte, Mont	1896	Geo. W. Craven	107	11
Montana, State Univ. (C., E., S.)	Missoula, Mont	1895	C. H. Clapp	1,344	85
Moravian Sem. (W., S.)	Bethlehem, Pa	1742	R. Riemer	60	28
Morehouse (S.)	Atlanta, Ga	1867	John Hope	225	22
Morningside (C., E., S.)	Sioux City, Iowa	1894	F. E. Mossman	850	45
Morris Brown Univ. (C.)	Atlanta, Ga	1885	John H. Lewis	250	20
Mt. Holyoke (W., S.)	So. Hadley, Mass	1837	Mary E. Woolley	992	102
Mt. St. Mary's	Emmitsburg, Md	1808	B. J. Bradley	400	50
Mt. St. Vincent, College of (W., E., S.)	Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1911	Sister J. Rosaire	200	36
Mount Morris (C., S.)	Mount Morris, Ill	1879	A. J. Brumbaugh	141	19
Mt. St. Charles (E., S.)	Helena, Mont	1910	Norbert C. Hoff	91	18
Mt. St. Joseph (W., S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1843	Sister M. C. Russel	218	28
Mt. Union (C., S.)	Alliance, Ohio	1846	Dr. W. H. McMaster	500	30
Muhlenberg (E., S.)	Allentown, Pa	1867	Rev. J. A. W. Haas	361	23
Muskingum (C., E., S.)	New Concord, Ohio	1837	J. K. Montgomery	830	51
Nebraska, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Lincoln, Neb	1869	Samuel Avery	9,400	306
Neb. Wesleyan Univ. (C., E., S.)	University Place, Neb	1887	I. B. Schreckengast	675	45
Nevada, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Reno, Nev	1874	Walter E. Clark	926	62
Newberry (C., S.)	Newberry, So. Car	1856	S. J. Derrick	277	14
New Hampshire, U. of (C., E., S.)	Durham, New Hamp	1866	Ralph D. Hetzel	1,201	110
New Mexico A. & M. Arts (C., E.)	State College, N. M	1889	Harry L. Kent	358	44
New Mexico Sch. of Mines (C.)	Socorro, New Mexico	1889	E. H. Wells	70	8
New Mexico, State U. of (C., E., S.)	Albuquerque, New M	1889	David S. Hill	500	30
New Rochelle (W., S.)	New Rochelle, N. Y	1904	Rev. J. P. Chidwick	440	45
New York State Col. of Forestry	Syracuse, N. Y	1911	Franklin Moon	293	33
New York State Lib. Sch. (C., S.)	Albany, N. Y	1887	James I. Wyer	50	11
New York Univ. (C., S., E.)	New York City	1831	Elmer E. Brown	20,760	850
Niagara Univ	Niagara Falls, N. Y	1856	Wm. E. Katzenberger	250	25
North Carolina (W., E., S.)	Greensboro, No. Car	1892	Julius I. Foust	1,485	170
North Carolina Agri. & Eng. (E.,S.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1889	E. C. Brooks	1,197	118
North Carolina, U. of (C., E., S.)	Chapel Hill, No. Car	1793	Harry W. Chase	2,500	165
North Dakota Agri. (C., S.)	Fargo, No. Dak	1890	John Lee Coulter	1,562	93
North Dakota, U. of (C., E., S.)	Grand Forks, N. D	1883	Thomas F. Kane	1,369	117
North-Western (C.)	Naperville, Ill	1861	Edward E. Rall	510	32
Northeastern Univ. (S.)	Boston, Mass	1898	Frank P. Speare	3,221	151
Northland (C.)	Ashland, Wis	1907	Dr. J. D. Brownell	128	20
Northwestern Univ. (C., S.)	Chicago, Ill	1851	Walter D. Scott	4,750	643
Northwestern (C.)	Watertown, Wis	1865	Rev. E. E. Kowalke	95	17
Norwich Univ. (S.)	Northfield, Vt	1819	Charles A. Plumley	282	35
Notre Dame (W., E., S.)	Baltimore, Md	1896	Sister M. Immaculate	100	15
Notre Dame, Univ. of (S.)	Notre Dame, Ind	1842	Matthew J. Walsh	2,163	125
Oakland City (C., E., S.)	Oakland City, Ind	1885	W. P. Dearing	690	22
Oberlin (C., S.)	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	Henry C. King	1,817	120
Occidental (C., E., S.)	Los Angeles, Calif	1887	Remsen du Bois Bird	590	61
Ogden	Bowling Green, Ky	1877	Col. R. A. Burton	145	10
Oglethorpe Univ. (C., S.)	Atlanta, Ga	1913	Dr. T. Jacobs	400	20
Ohio Northern Univ. (C., S.)	Ada, Ohio	1871	Albert E. Smith	1,555	54
Ohio State Univ. (C., S.)	Columbus, Ohio	1870	William O. Thompson	11,535	758
Ohio Wesleyan Univ. (C.)	Delaware, Ohio	1842	John W. Hoffman	1,823	130
Ohio Univ. (C., E., S.)	Athens, Ohio	1804	Elmer B. Bryan	1,357	175
Oklahoma Agri. & Mech. (C., E., S.)	Stillwater, Okla	1890	Bradford Knapp	2,850	132
Okla. Baptist Univ. (C., E., S.)	Shawnee, Okla	1910	Dr. J. B. Lawrence	700	35
Oklahoma (W.)	Chickasha, Okla	1916	G. W. Austin	734	52
Oklahoma City Univ. (C., E., S.)	Oklahoma City, Okla	1911	Eugene M. Antrim	1,308	33
Oklahoma, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Norman, Okla	1890	J. S. Buchanan	6,800	204
Olivet (C., S.)	Olivet, Mich	1844	Paul F. Voelker	350	28
Omaha, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Omaha, Neb	1908	D. E. Jenkins	523	28
Oregon Agri. Col. (C., E., S.)	Corvallis, Ore	1885	William J. Kerr	3,371	286
Oregon, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Eugene, Ore	1876	Prince L. Campbell	2,966	214
Ottawa Univ. (C., S.)	Ottawa, Kan	1865	F. E. Smith	364	25
Otterbein (C.)	Westerville, Ohio	1847	W. G. Clippenger	500	35
Ouachita (C.)	Arkadelphia, Ark	1886	Chas. E. Dicken	360	24
Our Lady of the Lake (W., S.)	San Antonio, Tex	1896	Rev. H. Constantineau	229	23
Oxford (W.)	Oxford, Ohio	1830	Eleanor N. Adams	186	21

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Ozarks (C., S.)	Clarksville, Arkansas	1891	Wiley L. Hurle	354	24
Pacific (C.)	Stockton, Cal	1851	Tully C. Knoles	550	52
Pacific (C.)	Newberg, Oregon	1891	Levi T. Pennington	150	17
Pacific Union (C., S.)	Angwin, Cal	1909	William E. Nelson	325	29
Pacific Univ. (C., E.)	Forest Grove, Ore	1849	John F. Dobbs	200	19
Paine (C.)	Augusta, Ga	1882	Ray S. Tomlin	55	21
Park (C.)	Parkville, Missouri	1875	F. W. Hawley	365	24
Parsons (C., E., S.)	Fairfield, Iowa	1875	Howard McDonald	763	34
Payne, Howard (C., E., S.)	Brownwood, Texas	1889	E. Godbold	902	37
Penn (C., S.)	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1863	H. E. McGrew	375	20
Pennsylvania (W.)	Pittsburgh, Pa	1869	Cora Helen Coolidge	272	29
Pennsylvania State (C., E., S.)	State College, Pa	1855	John M. Thomas	3,738	391
Penn. State Forest Sch. (S.)	Mont Alto, Pa	1903	Edwin A. Ziegler	77	9
Pennsylvania, U. of (part C., E., S.)	Philadelphia, Pa	1740	J. H. Penniman	8,585	830
Pharmacy, College of (C., E., S.)	New York City	1829	E. H. Rusby, Dean	785	21
Phillips Univ. (C., E., S.)	Enid, Okla	1907	I. N. McCash	753	39
Piedmont (C., S.)	Demorest, Ga	1897	Frank E. Jankins	289	35
Pittsburgh, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Pittsburgh, Pa	1787	John G. Bowman	5,295	588
Polytechnic Inst. of B'klyn (E., S.)	Brooklyn, N. Y	1853	Parke R. Kolbe	410	41
Pomona (C., S.)	Claremont, Cal	1887	J. A. Blaisdell	854	70
Porto Rico, Univ. of (C., S.)	Rio Piedras, P. R	1903	Thomas E. Benner	660	68
Presbyterian of S. C	Clinton, So. Car	1880	D. M. Douglas	254	14
Princeton Univ	Princeton, N. J	1746	John Grier Hibben	2,412	280
Providence (E., S.)	Providence, R. I	1917	D. M. Galliher	517	21
Puget Sound, Col. of (C., E., S.)	Tacoma, Wash	1903	Edward H. Todd	401	29
Purdue Univ. (C., S.)	Lafayette, Ind	1869	E. C. Elliott	3,142	293
Queens (W.)	Charlotte, No. Car	1771	William H. Frazer	284	30
Radcliffe (W.)	Cambridge, Mass	1879	Ada L. Comstrock	625	160
Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va	1830	Robert E. Blackwell	246	12
Randolph-Macon Woman's	Lynchburg, Va	1893	D. R. Anderson	825	59
Redlands, Univ. of (C.)	Redlands, Cal	1909	Victor Le Roy Duke	419	29
Reed (C.)	Portland, Oregon	1911	Norman F. Coleman	309	30
Regis (E.)	Denver, Col	1888	Rev. R. M. Kelley	100	16
Rensselaer Poly. Inst	Troy, New York	1824	Palmer C. Ricketts	1,173	100
Rhode Island State (C., E.)	Kingston, R. I	1892	Howard Edwards	455	44
Rice Institute (C.)	Houston, Texas	1912	Edgar O. Lovett	1,225	75
Rio Grande (C., E., S.)	Rio Grande, Ohio	1876	Horace Thos. Houf	106	12
Rippon (C., S.)	Rippon, Wis	1851	Silas Evans	437	33
Roanoke (E., S.)	Salem, Va	1853	Chas. J. Smith	250	25
Robert	Constantinople	1863	C. F. Gates	650	80
Rochester, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Rochester, N. Y	1850	Rush Rhees	950	102
Rockford (W., E.)	Rockford, Ill	1849	William A. Maddox	400	45
Rockhurst	Kansas City, Mo	1917	Rev. A. D. Spillard	65	9
Rollins (C.)	Winter Park, Fla	1885	Hamilton Holt	207	28
Rosary (W., E., S.)	River Forest, Ill	1922	Sister M. Hyacintha	302	35
Rose Polytechnic Inst	Terre Haute, Indiana	1874	Frank C. Wagner	250	20
Russell Sage (W.)	Troy, N. Y	1916	Eliza Kellas	340	32
Rust (C., E., S.)	Holly Springs, Miss	1860	L. M. McCoy	63	11
Rutgers (E., S.)	New Brunswick, N. J	1766	John M. Thomas	1,333	144
Sacred Heart, College of the (W.)	St. Louis, Mo	1827	Mary Reid	81	8
Sacred Heart, College of the (W.)	New York, N. Y	1917	Madam Lewis	153	20
Sacred Heart, College of the (W.)	Clifton, Cincinnati	1915	Mary Nolan	62	16
St. Ambrose	Davenport, Iowa	1885	Very Rev. W. Hannon	100	15
St. Anselm's	Manchester, N. H	1893	Rt. Rev. Helmsteeter	100	14
St. Benedict's (S.)	Atchison, Kan	1858	Rt. Rev. M. Veth	107	20
St. Bernard	St. Bernard, Ala	1892	Rt. Rev. B. Menges	22	11
St. Bonaventure (E., S.)	Allegany, N. Y	1856	Very Rev. Plassman	620	40
St. Catherine, College of (W., S.)	St. Paul, Minn	1913	Sister Antonia	375	35
St. Edward's Univ. (E., S.)	Austin, Tex	1881	Rev. M. Schumacher	100	25
St. Elizabeth, College of (W.)	Convent Station, N. J	1899	Sister M. J. Byrne	280	35
St. Francis (E.)	Brooklyn, N. Y	1868	Brother Columba	100	15
St. Francis, College of	Loretto, Pa	1845	Rev. DeS. Dwerlkotte	160	10
St. Ignatius	San Francisco, Cal	1859	Rev. Pius L. Moore	285	31
St. John's	Annapolis, Md	1784	Enoch B. Garey	131	26
St. John's (C., E.)	Brooklyn, N.Y	1870	Very Rev. J. J. Cloonan	1,550	98
St. John's Univ. (C., E., S.)	Toledo, Ohio	1898	J. J. O'Callaghan	180	20
St. Joseph's (E., S.)	Emmitsburg, Md	1809	Sister Paula	120	20
St. Joseph	Philadelphia, Pa	1851	Rev. A. G. Brown	152	17
St. Lawrence Univ. (C., E., S.)	Canton, N. Y	1856	Richard E. Sykes	507	28
St. Louis Univ. (C., S.)	St. Louis, Mo	1818	V'y Rev. C. A. Cloud	3,402	317
St. Mary-of-the-Woods (W., E., S.)	St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind	1840	Rev. Mother Mary Cleophas	205	31
St. Mary's	Oakland, Cal	1863	Brother Gregory	225	31
St. Mary's (W., E., S.)	Notre Dame, Ind	1842	Mother M. Pauline	220	42
St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan	1869	Rev. B. J. Rodman	160	13
St. Mary's	St. Mary, Ky	1821	Rev. M. Jaglowicz	35	10
St. Mary's Coll. and Acad. (W., S.)	Monroe, Mich	1845	Mother M. Domitilla	115	22
St. Mary's Coll and Acad (W., S.)	Prairie-du-Chien, Wis	1872	Mother M. Angela	68	16
St. Michael's	Winooski Park, Vt	1904	Rev. Wm. Jeanmarie	100	10
St. Olaf (C.)	Northfield, Minn	1874	L. W. Boe	981	64
St. Procopius	Lisle, Ill	1890	Valentine Kohlbeck	230	22
St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y	1860	Rev. B. I. Bell	125	18
St. Teresa, Coll. of (W., S.)	Winona, Minn	1911	Mother M. L. Tracey	341	36
St. Thomas (C., E., S.)	Villanova, Pa	1846	Dr. Jos. A. Hickey	360	47
St. Viator	Bourbonnais, Ill	1868	Rev. T. J. Rice	125	16
St. Vincent (E.)	Beatty, Pa	1846	Rt. Rev. A. Stehle	125	43
St. Xavier (C., E., S.)	Evanston Station, Cincinnati, Ohio	1842	Rev. H. F. Brockman	625	55
Salem Acad. & Coll. (W., E., S.)	Winston-Salem, N. C	1771	Howard E. Rondthaler	300	45
Salem (C., E., S.)	Salem, W. Va	1888	S. Orestes Bond	653	25
Santa Clara, Univ. of	Santa Clara, Cal	1851	Zacheus J. Maher	350	35
Seton Hall	So. Orange, N. J	1856	Rt. Rev. Mgr. T. H. McLaughlin	156	12
Shaw Univ. (C., E., S.)	Raleigh, N. C	1865	Jos. L. Peacock	397	26
Shorter (W.)	Rome, Ga	1873	W. D. Furry	212	24
Shurtleff (C., E., S.)	Alton, Ill	1827	Geo. M. Potter	240	17
Simmons (W., E., S.)	Boston, Mass	1899	Henry Lefavour	1,062	115
Simmons Univ. (C., E., S.)	Louisville, Ky	1873	Rev. C. H. Parrish	90	20
Simmons Univ. (C., S.)	Abilene, Tex	1891	Dr. J. D. Sandefer	790	40
Simpson (C. S.)	Indianola, Iowa	1867	John L. Hillman	817	51

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Sioux Falls Univ. (C., S.)	Sioux Falls, S. D.	1883	Fred G. Boughton	213	15
Skidmore (W.)	Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	1911	Sarah G. Ross	464	43
Smith (W., S.)	Northampton, Mass.	1871	Wm. A. Neilson	2,080	277
Smith Univ., Johnson C. (S.)	Charlotte, N. C.	1867	Rev. H. L. McCrorey	123	22
South Carolina, Univ. of (C., S.)	Columbia, S. C.	1801	William. D. Melton	1,232	65
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mec. Arts (C.,E.,S.)	Brookings, S. D.	1884	Chas. W. Pugsley	800	93
South Dakota St. Sch. of Mines (C.)	Rapid City, S. D.	1885	C. C. O'Harra	215	20
South Dakota, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Vermillion, S. D.	1882	Robt. L. Slagle	1,150	90
South, Univ. of (E., S.)	Sewanee, Tenn.	1857	Benjamin F. Finney	306	38
Southern (C.)	Lakeland, Fla.	1906	Ludd M. Spivey	350	32
So. California, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Los Angeles, Cal.	1880	R. B. von KleinSmid	5,166	350
Southern Meth. Univ. (C., E., S.)	Dallas, Tex.	1912	Chas. C. Selecman	1,613	105
Southwestern (C., E., S.)	Winfield, Kan.	1885	Albert E. Kirk	1,112	71
Southwestern (C.)	Memphis, Tenn.	1875	Chas. E. Diehl	190	15
Southwestern Louisiana Inst. of Lib.Arts & Tech. Learn. (C.,E.,S.)	Lafayette, La.	1901	Edwin L. Stephens	711	45
Southwestern Univ. (C., E., S.)	Georgetown, Tex.	1873	J. Sam Barcus	568	25
Spring Hill	Spring Hill, Ala.	1830	Rev. M. McNally	113	16
Sterling (C., E., S.)	Sterling, Kan.	1887	Rev. R. T. Campbell	415	19
Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	1869	Alex. C. Humphreys	441	60
Susquehanna Univ. (C., E., S.)	Selinsgrove, Pa.	1858	Chas. T. Aikens	430	36
Swarthmore (C.)	Swarthmore, Pa.	1864	Frank Aydelotte	552	60
Sweet Briar (W.)	Sweet Briar, Va.	1901	Miss Meta Glass	362	32
Syracuse Univ. (C., E., S.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	1870	Charles W. Flint	5,450	475
Tabor (C.)	Tabor, Iowa	1857	Dr. Fred W. Clayton	149	21
Talladega (C.)	Talladega, Ala.	1867	Fred. A. Sumner	150	45
Tarkio (C.)	Tarkio, Mo.	1883	J. A. Thompson	196	21
Taylor Univ. (C., S.)	Upland, Ind.	1852	John Paul	310	25
Teachers (C., S.)	New York City	1888	Jas. E. Russell, Dean	4,899	291
Temple Univ. (C., S.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1884	Russell H. Conwell	10,020	464
Tennessee (W.)	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1905	E. L. Atwood	150	15
Tennessee, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Knoxville, Tenn.	1794	H. A. Morgan	2,007	296
Texas Agri. & Mech. (S.)	College Sta., Tex.	1876	W. B. Bizzell	2,178	174
Texas Christian Univ. (C., S.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1873	E. M. Waits	845	75
Texas Presbyterian (W.)	Milford, Tex.	1902	Dr. J. G. Varner	150	22
Texas Tech. (C.)	Lubbock, Tex.	1925	P. W. Horn	520	52
Texas, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Austin, Tex.	1881	W. M. W. Splawn	5,635	361
Texas (W., E., S.)	Fort Worth, Tex.		H. E. Stout	331	21
Thiel (C., E., S.)	Greenville, Pa.	1870	Carl A. Sunberg	250	22
Toledo, Univ. of City of (C., S.)	Toledo, Ohio	1872	John W. Dowd	1,594	65
Transylvania Univ. (C., S.)	Lexington, Ky.	1780	Andrew D. Harmon	382	21
Trinity (W., E.)	Washington, D. C.	1900	Sister Raphael	370	50
Trinity (E.)	Hartford, Conn.	1823	R. B. Ogilby	280	32
Trinity Univ. (C., S.)	Waxahachie, Tex.	1869	John H. Burma	550	29
Tufts (C., E., S.)	Medford, Mass.	1852	John A. Cousens	2,021	328
Tulane Univ. (C., S.)	New Orleans, La.	1834	A. B. Dinwiddie	2,605	380
Tulsa, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Tulsa, Okla.	1854	F. G. Dill (Act.)	255	26
Tusculum (C.)	Greeneville, Tenn.	1794	Chas. O. Gray	164	18
Union (C., S.)	Barbourville, Ky.	1880	E. T. Franklin	75	8
Union (C., S.)	College View, Neb.	1891	Leo Thiel	390	21
Union (E.)	Schenectady, N. Y.	1795	Chas. A. Richmond	788	73
Union Univ. (C., E., S.)	Jackson, Tenn.	1842	H. E. Waters	800	30
U. S. Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.	1802	Maj. Gen. F. W. Sladen	1,090	158
U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.	1845	R. Adm. L. M. Nulton	1,976	216
Upper Iowa Univ. (C., E., S.)	Fayette, Iowa	1857	P. Van Horn	230	20
Upsala (C., S.)	East Orange, N. J.	1893	Rev. C. G. Erickson	150	16
Ursinus (C.)	Collegeville, Pa.	1869	George L. Omwake	276	24
Utah, Agric. Col. of (C., E., S.)	Logan, Utah	1888	Elmer G. Peterson	791	70
Utah, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Salt Lake City, Utah	1850	George Thomas	2,692	168
Valparaiso Univ. (C., S.)	Valparaiso, Ind.	1873	Dr. H. M. Evans	600	41
Vanderbilt Univ. (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1873	James H. Kirkland	1,416	240
Vassar (W.)	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1861	H. N. McCracken	1,150	140
Vermont, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Burlington, Vt.	1791	Guy W. Bailey	1,144	150
Virginia Agri. & Mech. Col. & Poly. Inst. (C., E., S.)	Blacksburg, Va.	1872	Julian A. Burruss	1,080	134
Virginia Military Inst. (S.)	Lexington, Va.	1839	William H. Cocke	678	48
Virginia, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Charlottesville, Va.	1819	Dr. E. A. Alderman	1,853	143
Virginia Union Univ. (E., S.)	Richmond, Va.	1865	William J. Clark	337	20
Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind.	1832	G. L. Mackintosh	517	26
Walla Walla (C., S.)	College Place, Wash.	1892	Walter I. Smith	300	20
Washburn (C., S.)	Topeka, Kan.	1865	P. P. Womer	1,373	76
Washington (C.)	Chestertown, Md.	1782	Paul E. Titsworth	126	14
Washington (C.)	Wash. Col., Tenn.	1780	Hubert S. Lyle	263	10
Washington (C., E., S.)	Pullman, Wash.	1890	E. O. Holland	2,676	174
Washington Missionary (C., S.)	Washington, D. C.	1904	Harvey A. Morrison	308	25
Washington & Jefferson (E., S.)	Washington, Pa.	1787	S. S. Baker	489	34
Washington & Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va.	1749	Henry L. Smith	855	65
Washington, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Seattle, Wash.	1861	Henry Suzzallo	8,136	267
Washington Univ. (C., E., S.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1853	Herbert S. Hadley	2,901	428
Wake Forest (S.)	Wake Forest, No. Car.	1834	William L. Poteat	702	35
Waynesburg (C., E., S.)	Waynesburg, Pa.	1850	Paul R. Stewart	219	10
Webster (W.)	Webster Groves, Mo.	1916	Mother Mary Linus	180	28
Wellesley (W.)	Wellesley, Mass.	1875	Ellen F. Pendleton	1,583	150
Wells (W.)	Aurora, N. Y.	1868	Kerr D. Macmillan	230	37
Wesleyan (W.)	Macon, Ga.	1836	W. F. Quillian	447	32
Wesleyan Univ.	Middletown, Conn.	1831	J. L. McConaughy	610	56
West Virginia Univ. (C, E., S.)	Morgantown, W. Va.	1867	Frank B. Trotter	2,198	210
West Virginia Wesleyan (C., E., S.)	Buckhannon, W. Va.	1890	Thos. W. Haught	350	30
Western (W.)	Oxford, Ohio	1853	W. W. Boyd	330	34
Western Maryland (C., E.)	Westminster, Md.	1866	Albert N. Ward	374	29
Western Reserve Univ. (C., E, S.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1826	Robert E. Vinson	2,500	250
Western Union (C.)	Le Mars, Iowa	1900	Charles A. Mock	120	17
Westminster	Fulton, Mo.	1849	E. E. Reed	237	15
Westminster (C.)	New Wilmington, Pa.	1852	W. Chas. Wallace	385	23
Wheaton (C., S.)	Wheaton, Ill.	1860	C. A. Blanchard	350	18
Wheaton (W.)	Norton, Mass.	1912	Rev. G. T. Smart (Act)	414	35
Whitman (C.)	Walla Walla, Wash.	1859	S. B. L. Penrose	564	34
Whittier (C.)	Whittier, Cal.	1901	Dr. Walter F. Dexter	300	25
Whitworth (C., E., S.)	Spokane, Wash.	1890	W. A. Stevenson	88	12

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Wilberforce Univ. (C., S.)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1856	Gilbert H. Jones	308	62
William & Mary (C., E., S.)	Williamsburg, Va	1693	J. A. C. Chandler	997	70
Willamette Univ. (C., S.)	Salem, Oregon	1842	Carl Gregg Doney	700	56
Williams	Williamstown, Mass	1793	Harry A. Garfield	740	67
Wilmington (C., E., S.)	Wilmington, Ohio	1875	J. Edwin Jay	290	22
Wilson (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa	1869	Ethelbert D. Warfield	379	42
Winthrop (W., E., S.)	Rock Hill, So. Car	1886	David B. Johnson	1,448	91
Wisconsin, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Madison, Wis	1848	Edward A. Birge	7,916	919
Wittenberg (C., E., S.)	Springfield, Ohio	1845	Rees E. Tulloss	733	56
Wofford (S.)	Spartanburg, S. C	1854	Henry N. Snyder	475	22
Wooster, Col. of (C., S.)	Wooster, Ohio	1866	Charles F Wishart	868	51
Worcester Poly. Inst	Worcester, Mass	1865	Ralph Earle	502	60
Wyoming, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Laramie, Wyo	1887	A. G. Crane	700	115
Yale Univ. (E., S.)	New Haven, Conn	1701	James R. Angell	4,445	525
Yankton (C.)	Yankton, So. Dak	1881	George W. Nash	260	27
York (C., S.)	York, Nebr	1890	E. W. Emery	158	23

CANADIAN COLLECES.

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Acadia Univ. (C.)	Wolfville, N. S	1838	Fred. W. Patterson	330	24
Alberta, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Edmonton, Alberta	1908	Henry M. Tory	1,354	123
Bishop's (C.)	Lennoxville, Que	1843	John Hamilton	118	11
British Columbia, U. of (C., E., S.)	Vancouver, B. C	1908	L. S. Klinck	1,451	115
Dalhousie Univ. (C., E.)	Halifax, N. S	1818	A. S. Mackenzie	797	120
King's (C.)	Halifax, N. S	1789	Rev. A. H. Moore	65	15
Laval Univ	Quebec, Can	1852	Rev. C. Roy	800	132
Macdonald (C., E., S.)	Ste. A. de Bellevue, Que	1907	F. C. Harrison	560	51
Manitoba, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Winnipeg, Man	1877	James A. MacLean	2,277	185
McGill Univ. (C., E., S.)	Montreal, Que	1821	Sir Arthur Currie	2,350	500
McMaster Univ. (C.)	Toronto, Ont	1887	H. P. Whidden	315	25
Montreal Univ. (C.)	Montreal, Que	1920	Mgr. A. V. J. Piette	5,323	476
Mt. Allison Univ. (C., S.)	Sackville, N. B	1858	Geo. J. Trueman	210	21
New Brunswick, Univ. of (C.)	Fredericton, N. B	1800	Cecil C. Jones	200	20
Nova Scotia Agric. (C., E., S.)	Truro, N. S	1905	M. Cumming	58	12
Ottawa, Univ. of (E., S.)	Ottawa, Ont	1849	Rev. A. Jasmin	800	78
Queen's Univ. (C., E., S.)	Kingston, Ont	1841	R. Bruce Tayloe	1,600	100
Sainte-Marie (E.)	Montreal, Que	1848	Fr. Louis Lalande	800	36
St. Dunstan's Univ	Charlottetown, P.E.I	1855	Board of Governors	160	14
St. Joseph's Coll., Univ. of (W., E.)	St. Joseph, N. B	1864	D. J. LeBlanc	325	35
Saskatchewan, U. of (C., E., S.)	Saskatoon, Sask	1907	W. C. Murray	1,100	75
Toronto, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Toronto, Ont	1827	Sir Robt. Falconer	4,044	583
Victoria Univ. (C.)	Toronto, Ont	1841	Rev. R. P. Bowles	621	31
Western Ontario, U. of (C., E., S.)	London, Ont	1876	K. P. P. Neville, Reg.	690	132

PROMINENT SOCIAL CLUBS IN BIG CITIES IN UNITED STATES.

Atlanta—*Athletic*, 37 Auburn Ave.; *Capital City*, Peachtree and Harris Sts.

Baltimore—*Arundel*, 1000 N. Charles St.; *Baltimore*, No. 2 W. Madison St.; *Country*, Roland Park; *Johns Hopkins*, University Parkway; *Maryland*, Charles and Eager Sts.; *Merchants*, 206 E. Redwood St.; *University*, Charles and Madison Sts.

Boston—*Algonquin*, 217 Commonwealth Ave.; *Automobile*, 100 Stuart St.; *Boston Art*, Newbury and Dartmouth Sts.; *Boston Athletic*, Exeter and Blagden Sts.; *Chilton*, 152 Commonwealth Ave.; *Exchange*, Milk and Battery March Sts.; *Harvard*, 374 Commonwealth Ave.; *Mayflower*, 6 Park St.; *New Riding*, 52 Hemenway St.; *Botolph*, 4 Newbury St.; *Somerset*, 42 Beacon St.; *Tavern*, 4 Boylston Pl.; *Tennis and Racquet*, 939 Boylston St.; *Union*, 8 Park St.; *University*, 270 Beacon St.

Buffalo—*Buffalo*, 388 Delaware Ave.; *Canoe*, 508 Erie Co. Bank Bldg.; *Country*, Main St.; *Garret*, 91 Cleveland Ave.; *Park*, Nottingham Terrace and N. Lincoln Blvd.; *Saturn*, 417 Delaware Ave.; *University*, 546 Delaware Ave.

Charleston—*Carolina Yacht; Charleston*, 7 Meeting St.; *Country*.

Chicago—*Casino*, 167 E. Delaware Pl.; *Caxton*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.; *Chicago*, 400 S. Michigan Ave.; *Chicago Athletic Assoc.*, 12 S. Michigan Blvd.; *Friday*, 743 N. Michigan Ave.; *Fortnightly*, 120 Bellevue Pl.; *Literary*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.; *Union League*, 69 West Jackson Blvd.; *University*, 76 E. Monroe St.; *Woman's Country*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.

Cincinnati—*Commercial; Country*, Grandin Rd.; *Queen City*, Seventh and Elm Sts.; *University*, Broadway and Fourth St.

Cleveland—*Country*, Lake Shore Blvd.; *Mayfield Country*, S. Euclid, O.; *Roadside*, Yale Ave. and E. 91st St.; *Tavern*, 3522 Prospect Ave.; *Union*, 1211 Euclid Ave.; *University*, 3813 Euclid Ave.

Dayton—*Buz Fuz*, W. First St.; *City*, First and Main Sts.; *Country*, Oakwood.

Detroit—*College*, 72 Peterboro St.; *Country*, Grosse Pte. Farms; *Detroit*, Fort and Cass Sts.; *Detroit Athletic*, 241 Madison Ave.; *Detroit Boat*, 714 Union Trust Bldg.; *Ingleside*, 35 Atkinson St.; *Twentieth Century*, 62 E. Columbia St.; *University*, 1411 E. Jefferson St.; *Yondotega*, 518 Jefferson St.

Los Angeles—*California*, 453 S. Hill St.; *Jonathan*, Pacific Electric Bldg.; *University*, 251 S. Hill St.

Minneapolis—*Minikahda*, West Shore, Lake Calhoun; *Minneapolis*, S. Second Ave. and 8th St.

New Orleans—*Boston*, 824 Canal St.; *Chess, Checkers and Whist*, Baronne and Canal Sts.; *Louisiana*, Canal and Carondelet Sts.; *Country*, Napoleon Ave. and Metaire Ridge; *Pickwick*, Canal near Rampart St.; *Round Table*, 6330 St. Charles Ave.

Philadelphia—*Acorn*, 1618 Walnut St.; *Art*, 220 S. Broad St.; *Art Alliance*, Rittenhouse Sq.; *Franklin Inn*, Camac and St. James Sts.; *Penn*, 1300 Locust St.; *Philadelphia*, 1301 Walnut St.; *Princeton*, 1223 Locust St.; *Rabbit*, Belmont Ave. and West Park St.; *Racquet*, 215 S. 16th St.; *Rittenhouse*, 1811 Walnut St.; *St. Anthony*, 32 S. 22d St.; *Sedgeley*, Fairmount Park; *Union League*, Broad and Walnut Sts.; *University*, 1510 Walnut St.; *Yale*, 1221 Spruce St.

Pittsburgh—*Duquesne*, 325 Sixth Ave.; *Pittsburgh*, 425 Penn Ave.; *Pittsburgh Athletic*, Grant Blvd. and 5th Ave.; *Union*, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.; *University*, 4439 Bigelow Blvd.

Portland, Ore.—*Arlington*, Park and Salmon Sts.; *Irvington*, E. 21st and Thompson Sts.; *Amateur Athletic*, Chapman and Salmon Sts.; *University*, 275 6th St.

Providence—*Art*, 11 Thomas St.; *Hope*, 6 Benevolent St.; *Psi Upsilon*, 4 Manning St.; *Squantum Assoc.*, E. Providence; *University*, 219 Benefit St.; *Wannamoisett Country*, E. Providence.

Richmond—*Commonwealth*, 401 W. Franklin St.; *Westmoreland*, 601 E. Grace St.; *Woman's*, 211 E. Franklin St.

St. Louis—*Commercial; Log Cabin*, Clayton Rd.; *Noonday*, Security Bldg. *Racquet*, 476 N. Kingshighway; *Round Table, St. Louis*, 3663 Lindell Blvd.; *University*, 607 N. Grand Ave.; *Wednesday*, Taylor and Westminster Sts.; *Woman's*, 4600 Lindell Blvd.

St. Paul—*Minnesota*, 4th and Washington Sts.; *Town and Country*, Desnoyer Pk.; *University*, Summit and Ramsey Sts.

San Francisco—*Bohemian*, Post and Taylor Sts.; *Century*, Franklin and Sutter Sts.; *Family*, 545 Powell St.; *Francisca*, 595 Sutter St.; *Pacific Union*, 1000 California St.; *Town and Country*, 218 Stockton St.; *University*, Powell and California Sts.

Savannah—*Chatham Hunt, Cotillion*.

Seattle—*College*, 605 Spring St.; *Rainier*, 4th Ave. and Marion St.; *University*, Madison and Boren Aves.

Washington—*Alibi*, 1806 I St.; *Army and Navy*, Farragut Sq.; *Cosmos*, 1520 H St.; *Metropolitan*, 1700 H St.; *Racquet*, 1135 Sixteenth St.; *Riding and Hunt*, 2200 P St.; *University*, 15th and I Sts.; *Washington*, 1701 K St.

COLLEGES WITH $1,000,000 ENDOWMENT OR OVER.

Institution.	Location.	Amount.
		Dollars.
Alabama Univ	Tuscaloosa, Ala	1,500,000
Albion College	Albion, Mich	1,500,000
Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa	1,400,000
Amherst College	Amherst, Mass	7,250,000
Armour In. of Tech.	Chicago, Ill	1,093,111
Barnard College	New York City	3,986,377
Bates College	Lewiston, Me	1,662,781
Beirut, Am. Univ. of	Beirut, Syria	1,229,207
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis	2,121,170
Berea College	Berea, Ky	1,975,374
Bethany College	Bethany, W. Va	1,700,000
Boston Univ	Boston, Mass	3,500,000
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me	3,800,000
Bradley Poly. Inst	Peoria, Ill	1,500,000
Brown Univ	Providence, R. I	9,000,000
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa	6,381,505
Buena Vista College	Storm Lake, Iowa	2,000,000
Buffalo Univ	Buffalo, N. Y	2,989,186
Butler Univ	Indianapolis, Ind	1,000,000
Cal. Inst. of Tech	Pasadena, Cal	5,500,000
California, Univ. of	Berkeley, Cal	9,593,000
Carleton College	Northfield, Minn	1,875,459
Carnegie Inst. Tech	Pittsburgh, Pa	15,346,000
Case Sch. Ap. Sci	Cleveland, Ohio	3,001,314
Cath.Univ.ofAmer	Washington, D. C	2,700,000
Chattanooga, U. of	Chattanooga, Tenn	1,000,000
Chicago, Univ. of	Chicago, Ill	31,992,620
Cincinnati, Univ. of	Cincinnati, Ohio	5,397,271
Clark University	Worcester, Mass	5,000,000
Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,150,000
Colby College	Waterville, Me	1,300,000
Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y	3,053,575
Colorado College	Colorado Spgs., Col	1,750,000
Columbia College	Dubuque, Iowa	1,000,000
Columbia University	New York, N. Y	57,456,803
Conn.Coll.forW'm'n	New London, Conn	1,000,000
Cooper Union	New York, N. Y	5,069,064
Cornell College	N. Vernon, Iowa	1,158,899
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y	19,900,000
Creighton Univ	Omaha, Neb	2,272,000
Dalhousie Univ	Halifax, N. S	1,256,000
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H	7,500,000
Denison Univ	Granville, Ohio	3,000,000
De Pauw Univ	Greencastle, Ind	4,308,821
Drexel Institute	Philadelphia, Pa	2,000,000
Drury College	Springfield, Mo	1,150,000
Duke Univ. (formerly Trinity College)	Durham, N. C	15,000,000
Earlham College	Richmond, Ind	1,058,000
Emory University	Atlanta, Ga	2,275,000
Gettysburg College	Gettysburg, Pa	1,000,000
Goucher College	Baltimore, Md	1,853,320
Grinnell College	Grinnell, Iowa	1,300,000
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y	3,373,373
Hamline University	St. Paul, Minn	1,129,238
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass	69,689,840
Haverford College	Haverford, Pa	3,700,000
Hiram College	Hiram, Ohio	1,100,000
Hobart College	Geneva, N. Y	1,150,000
Idaho, Univ. of	Moscow, Idaho	2,000,000
Illinois College	Jacksonville, Ill	1,011,622
Illinois Wes. Univ	Bloomington, Ill	1,031,529
Iowa, State Univ. of	Iowa City, Iowa	3,694,068
Iowa Wes. College	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1,000,000
Johns Hopkins Univ	Baltimore, Md	19,295,199
Kalamazoo College	Kalamazoo, Mich	1,069,000
Kenyon College	Gambier, Ohio	1,194,795
Knox College	Galesburg, Ill	1,665,605
Lafayette College	Easton, Pa	2,650,000
Lake Forest Univ	Lake Forest, Ill	1,200,000
Lawrence College	Appleton, Wis	1,535,000
Lehigh University	Bethlehem, Pa	4,375,461
Lel'd Stanford Jr. U.	Stanford Univ., Cal	28,012,830
Lewis Institute	Chicago, Ill	1,150,000
Lindenwood College	St. Charles, Mo	1,658,780
Macalester College	St. Paul, Minn	1,398,086
Marietta College	Marietta, Ohio	1,188,000
Marquette Univ	Milwaukee, Wis	1,093,721
Maryville College	Maryville, Tenn	1,078,000
Mass. Inst. Tech	Cambridge, Mass	21,800,000
MacDonald College	Quebec, Canada	4,500,000
Manitoba, Univ .of	Winnipeg, Man	2,016,158
McGill University	Montreal, Canada	17,546,702
McMaster Univ	Toronto, Canada	1,000,000
Michigan, Univ. of	Ann Arbor, Mich	2,357,885
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt	2,657,844
Millikin (Jas.) Univ	Decatur, Ill	1,750,000
Mills College	Oakland, Cal	1,050,000
Milwaukee-Downer College	Milwaukee, Wis	1,096,261
Minn., Univ. of	Minneapolis, Minn	2,110,195
Missouri Univ	Columbia, Mo	1,669,852
Monmouth College	Monmouth, Ill	1,036,072
Mt. Holyoke College	So. Hadley, Mass	2,920,060
Nebraska, Univ. of	Lincoln, Neb	1,000,000
New York Univ	New York, N. Y	3,072,423
No. Car., Univ. of	Chapel Hill, N. C	1,600,000
No. Dak. Agri. Col	Fargo, N. D	1,751,602
No. Dakota Univ	Grand Forks, N. D	1,700,000
Northwestern Univ	Chicago, Ill	8,200,000
Notre Dame Univ	Notre Dame, Ind	1,000,000
Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	3,358,516
Ohio State Univ	Columbus, Ohio	1,091,689
Ohio Wes. Univ	Delaware, Ohio	1,900,000
Park College	Parkville, Mo	1,400,000
Pennsylvania Univ	Philadelphia, Pa	12,213,000
Pittsburgh, Univ. of	Pittsburgh, Pa	1,084,783
Pomona College	Claremont, Cal	1,838,646
Princeton Univ	Princeton, N. J	14,000,000
Queens Univ	Kingston, Ont	2,100,000
Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass	3,630,000
Redlands, Univ. of	Redlands, Cal	1,321,339
Reed Institute	Portland, Ore	1,500,000
Rensselaer Poly. In	Troy, N. Y	3,950,000
Rice Institute	Houston, Tex	10,000,000
Richmond, Univ. of	Richmond, Va	1,981,837
Robert College	Constantinople	1,778,576
Rochester, Univ. of	Rochester, N. Y	25,500,000
Rose Poly	Terre Haute, Ind	1,200,000
Rutgers College	NewBrunswick,N.J	1,700,000
St. Benedict's Coll	Atchison, Kan	1,200,000
St. Lawrence Univ	Canton, N. Y	1,214,948
St. Mary's College	St. Mary's, Kan	1,125,000
Simmons College	Boston, Mass	3,282,746
Smith College	Northampton, Mass	4,208,699
Smith (J. C.) Univ	Charlotte, N. C	1,800,000
South, Univ. of the	Sewanee, Tenn	1,425,000
Southern Meth. U	Dallas, Tex	1,753,077
So. California Univ	Los Angeles, Cal	1,000,000
Stevens Inst. Tech	Hoboken, N. J	2,700,000
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pa	3,200,000
Syracuse Univ	Syracuse, N. Y	2,750,000
Teachers' College	New York, N. Y	4,474,367
Texas Christian U	Fort Worth, Tex	6,000,000
Texas, Univ. of	Austin, Tex	10,676,500
Trinity (see Duke U.)	Durham, N. C	
Trinity College	Hartford, Conn	2,182,000
Tufts College	Medford, Mass	4,389,000
Tulane Univ	New Orleans, La	6,619,107
Tulsa, Univ. of	Tulsa, Okla	1,014,580
Union College	Schenectady, N. Y	3,000,000
Vanderbilt Univ	Nashville, Tenn	8,000,000
Vassar College	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	6,148,000
Vermont, Univ. of	Burlington, Vt	1,150,000
Victoria College	Toronto, Can	1,305,172
Virginia, Univ. of	Charlottesville, Va	3,470,000
Wabash College	Crawfordsville, Ind	1,350,000
Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C	1,000,000
Washburn College	Topeka, Kan	1,000,000
Washington, St. Col	Pullman, Wash	2,000,000
Washington Univ	St. Louis, Mo	4,533,807
Washington, U. of	Seattle, Wash	12,169,611
Wash'ton & Jef. Col	Washington, Pa	1,400,000
Wash'ton & Lee U	Lexington, Va	1,350,000
Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass	5,473,289
Wells College	Aurora, N. Y	1,232,190
Wesleyan Univ	Middletown, Conn	4,709,045
Western Res. Univ	Cleveland, Ohio	4,598,720
Wheaton College	Norton, Mass	1,250,000
Whitman College	Walla Walla, Wash	1,003,577
Willamette Univ	Salem, Ore	1,026,000
Williams College	Williamstown, Mass	4,737,456
Wisconsin, Univ. of	Madison, Wis	5,680,219
Wittenberg College	Springfield, Ohio	1,372,000
Wooster, College of	Wooster, Ohio	2,500,000
Worcester Poly.Inst	Worcester, Mass	2,600,000
Wyoming, Univ. of	Laramie, Wyo	1,525,924
Yale University	New Haven, Conn	41,641,983

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION.

Secretary—Dr. S. P. Duggan, Institute of International Education, 522 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STATISTICS, 1924.

(Including technical and women's; excluding independent, professional schools.)

Institutions reporting, 913.

TEACHERS (PROFESSORS & INSTRUCTORS).

In preparatory departments—Men, 2,615; women, 1,757; total, 4,372.

In collegiate departments—Men, 28,872; women, 9,152; total, 38,025.

In professional departments—Men, 13,381; women, 422; total, 13,803.

Other departments—Men, 1,073; women, 1,255; total, 2,328.

Total, excluding duplicates—Men, 44,345; women, 11,934; grand total, teachers, 56,279.

STUDENTS.

In preparatory departments—Men, 38,825; women, 23,033; total, 61,858.

In collegiate departments—Men, 289,817; women, 196,482; total, 486,299.

In graduate departments—Men, 18,444; women, 10,355; total, 28,799.

In professional departments—Men, 85,865; women, 5,651; total, 91,516.

All other departments—Men, 33,144; women, 39,859; total, 73,003.

Total, excluding duplicates—Men, 457,701; women, 268,423; total, 726,124.

Students in engineering courses—General engineering, 12,360; civil engineering, 10,024; mechanical engineering, 10,637; electrical engineering, 14,002; mining engineering, 2,771; chemical engineering, 4,141.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

First degrees—Total, 35,634.

Graduates—Men, 17,320; women, 940; total, 18,260.

Volumes in libraries, 33,025,478.

Value of apparatus, machinery, library and furniture, $175,323,131.

Value of grounds, $168,257,572.

Value of buildings, including dormitories, $713,348,357.

Value of dormitories, $137,417,736.

Amount of productive funds, $814,718,813.

RECEIPTS.

From student fees, $118,132,605; from productive funds, $40,199,951; from State or city, $92,332,787; from Federal Government, $13,641,424; from private benefactions for increase of endowment, $46,709,583; for other purposes, $35,013,304; total benefactions, $81,722,887; from all other sources, $41,664,955.

Total receipts as distributed above, $387,694,609.

Total receipts excluding endowment, $340,985,026.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STATISTICS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Teachers (professors and instructors)—(1890) men, 6,834; women, 1,084; total, 7,918; (1900) men, 14,546; women, 3,674; total, 18,220; (1910) men, 21,813; women, 2,854; total, 24,667; (1920) men, 34,111; women, 8,771; total, 42,882.

Students (preparatory, collegiate, graduate, professional)—(1890) men, 102,618; women, 53,831; total, 156,449; (1900) men, 136,297; women, 60,866; total, 197,163; (1910) men, 200,339; women, 73,745; total, 274,084; (1920) men, 334,226; women, 187,528; total, 521,754.

Figures as to teachers and students (1920) include eighty-two independent professional schools.

Collegiate and resident graduate students—(1890) men, 44,926; women, 20,874; total, 65,800; (1900) men, 72,159; women, 37,770; total, 109,929; (1910) men, 119,578; women, 64,005; total, 183,583; (1920) men, 222,242; women, 134,452; total, 356,694.

Undergraduate and graduate students in public and private institutions—(1890) 109,929; (1900) 184,712; (1920) 356,694.

Degrees conferred (excluding those by professional schools)—(1890) 7,319; (1900) 14,020; (1910) 22,687; (1920) 38,552.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Item.	1910.	1920.
PROPERTY.		
No. fel'wships & schol'rships	9,973	21,490
Volumes in the libraries	14,059,180	24,191,204
Value apparatus, machinery, library and furniture	*53,856,955*	*110,847,727*
Value of grounds	*67,688,727*	*110,555,552*
Value buildings, inc. dorms.	*211,440,008*	*425,127,123*
Value of dormitories	*17,153,536*	*69,393,142*
Amount of productive funds	*259,376,878*	*556,350,145*
RECEIPTS.		
From student fees	*24,555,373*	*62,941,909*
From productive funds	*12,276,200*	*26,165,860*
From State or city	*19,805,899*	*52,821,194*
From Federal Government	*4,607,298*	*12,782,944*
From private benefactions:		
For inc. of endowment	*10,496,367*	*50,906,752*
For other purposes	*9,575,648*	*14,379,407*
Total benefactions	*20,072,015*	*65,286,159*
From all other sources	*7,052,949*	*20,143,928*
Tot. receipts as dist'd above	*88,369,734*	*240,141,994*
Tot. receipts, exc. endowm't	*77,873,367*	*189,235,242*
Tot. receipts, inc. endowm't	*88,369,734*	*240,141,994*
DERIVATIVE STATISTICS.		
Pct. of all students in—		
Preparatory departments	22.0	11.4
Collegiate departments	56.1	65.4
Graduate departments	3.3	3.0
Professional departments	14.3	10.9
Other departments	.....	12.6
Pct. of collegiate & resident graduate students:		
Men	65.1	62.3
Women	34.9	37.7
Pct. of all students:		
Men	73.1	64.1
Women	26.9	65.9
Pct. first degrees conf'd on—		
Men	67.3	60.4
Women	33.7	39.6
Pct. of graduate degrees conferred on—		
Men	76.1	71.2
Women	23.9	28.8
Pct. of instructors:		
Men	88.4	79.5
Women	11.6	20.5
Pct. receipts derived from—		
Student fees	27.8	26.2
Productive funds	13.9	10.9
State or city	22.3	22.0
Federal Government	5.2	5.3
Private benefactions	22.8	27.2
All other sources	8.0	8.4
Income per student (total)	*258*	*363*
Prod. funds per student (tot.)	*946*	*1,066*
Vols. in library per school	23,354	36,106
Av'ge value all property per school, exc. prod. funds	*553,132*	*964,971*
Av. val. all prop. per student, exc. prod. funds (total)	*1,215*	*1,239*

Italic figures represent dollars.

THE PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Headquarters, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America was organized in 1906 by Jacob Riis, Luther Halsey Gulick, and others, Theodore Roosevelt accepting the position of honorary president.

The purpose of the Association is to bring to every child and adult of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome recreation. Helping communities to establish and to strengthen year-round recreation systems, most of them municipal, is the chief method of accomplishing this.

In 1924 more than $20,000,000 was spent by cities for public play.

The National Physical Education Service, a department of the Association, was established in 1918 to promote legislation for compulsory physical education in the schools. Thirty-two States have passed laws requiring physical education.

The Association's Bureau of Correspondence and Consultation is a clearing house for information on all phases of recreation.

The organization conducts a community recreation school at Chicago for training workers for local recreation positions.

Other important departments of the organization are a Bureau of Educational Dramatics, an Employment Bureau, and a Bureau of Special Publications. A Vacation Service Bureau has recently been organized under the society's auspices. The support of the organization is by private contributions, there being more than 15,000 members last year.

The Association's officers, re-elected May 20, 1925, are as follows: Joseph Lee, president; John H. Finley, first vice-president; William Kent, second vice-president; Robert Garrett, third vice-president; Gustavus T. Kirby, treasurer; Howard S. Braucher, secretary.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, 1889-1924.

Year.	Total Number.		Year.	Total Number.		Year.	Total Number.	
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
1889-90	44,926	20,874	1900-1901	75,472	38,900	1910-11	119,026	64,546
1890-91	46,220	22,036	1901-02	78,133	40,569	1911-12	125,750	72,703
1891-92	51,163	23,385	1902-03	82,394	42,731	1912-13	128,644	73,587
1892-93	55,305	24,632	1903-04	86,006	42,057	1913-14	139,373	77,120
1893-94	59,814	28,657	1904-05	92,161	45,562	1914-15	152,307	84,861
1894-95	62,053	29,739	1905-06	97,738	50,826	1915-16	164,075	95,436
1895-96	65,143	32,244	1907-07	96,575	53,125	1917-18	142,768	111,345
1896-97	64,662	32,472	1907-08	106,945	54,815	1919-20	222,242	134,452
1897-98	67,018	34,040	1908-09	119,480	62,997	1921-22	269,560	168,262
1898-99	67,505	35,746	1909-10	119,578	64,005	1923-24	457,701	268,423
1899-1900	72,159	37,770						

NOTES ON THE TABLES.

The figures above include collegiate and resident graduate students only.

These and all the rest of the data in relation to higher institutions and public schools on preceding and following pages, unless otherwise indicated, are supplied by the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN 1923-24.

State.	Preparatory Departments.		Collegiate Departments.		Graduate Departments.		Profes'n'l Departments.		All Other Departments.		Total No. (Excluding Duplicates).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Cont'nt'l U. S.	38,825	23,033	289,817	196,482	18,444	10,355	85,865	5,651	33,144	39,859	457,701	268,423
Alabama	811	288	3,700	2,350	37	13	357	5	143	389	4,929	2,833
Arizona	.....	.....	927	538	62	34	86	3	89	73	1,089	644
Arkansas	626	398	1,696	1,165	11	6	191	1	82	644	2,544	1,692
California	1,895	614	12,974	11,547	1,671	1,176	4,405	323	742	787	21,444	14,447
Colorado	429	158	4,078	2,327	98	114	831	51	98	184	5,454	2,769
Connecticut	71	.....	3,955	695	380	105	747	35	98	68	5,206	885
Delaware	70	.....	313	223	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	223
Dist. of Columbia	91	93	3,710	2,194	597	286	4,241	340	881	668	9,222	3,563
Florida	217	58	1,145	1,096	37	23	279	7	257	287	1,753	1,471
Georgia	1,669	1,023	5,022	3,667	135	53	1,681	37	982	386	9,067	5,164
Idaho	152	110	1,183	957	41	15	73	4	130	255	1,563	1,247
Illinois	3,320	1,617	17,340	14,418	3,442	2,595	8,253	585	5,613	5,142	36,759	23,703
Indiana	378	410	10,021	6,295	270	144	1,902	81	915	737	12,987	7,494
Iowa	1,504	386	9,215	7,906	600	256	1,581	87	1,026	2,510	13,384	10,450
Kansas	954	209	6,595	5,109	269	151	546	64	890	1,877	8,992	7,207
Kentucky	2,014	1,709	2,878	2,142	41	17	1,417	58	43	277	6,330	4,140
Louisiana	397	450	2,375	2,004	92	85	1,022	50	679	232	4,523	2,799
Maine	14	.....	2,101	732	45	18	35	5	47	14	2,238	764
Maryland	747	323	6,512	3,731	694	123	2,049	75	357	386	9,972	4,583
Massachusetts	1,579	168	17,686	11,426	1,255	594	6,848	626	1,329	285	28,585	13,022
Michigan	667	403	10,959	4,689	593	232	2,638	88	247	503	15,079	5,886
Minnesota	1,936	960	7,225	5,993	716	238	2,363	142	522	1,007	12,288	7,610
Mississippi	237	450	2,377	2,479	19	5	264	6	111	425	2,812	3,249
Missouri	1,053	1,038	8,046	6,117	357	142	4,518	322	526	1,297	14,256	8,539
Montana	131	27	1,288	879	42	17	82	14	86	93	1,625	1,009
Nebraska	1,056	663	4,426	4,289	292	243	1,591	98	500	1,370	7,687	6,331
Nevada	.....	.....	479	276	8	7	.....	.....	52	33	539	316
New Hampshire	140	.....	3,111	251	9	6	42	.....	28	16	3,330	283
New Jersey	483	40	3,656	808	260	.....	1,345	112	38	10	5,782	965
New Mexico	156	8	438	270	8	2	.....	.....	44	17	646	291
New York	2,496	2,201	36,609	19,926	2,113	1,446	14,042	1,128	5,549	3,882	60,623	28,370
North Carolina	1,039	1,119	5,055	4,236	200	30	621	7	195	559	7,022	5,962
North Dakota	330	182	1,353	1,015	39	6	131	9	84	145	1,813	1,265
Ohio	2,248	518	17,479	13,375	568	328	3,780	213	2,344	3,854	25,795	17,648
Oklahoma	398	360	3,781	3,865	110	55	566	109	189	504	4,913	4,741
Oregon	268	290	3,862	2,904	157	91	1,219	148	358	481	5,654	3,857
Pennsylvania	2,585	800	21,609	9,877	1,479	814	6,921	435	4,821	3,494	37,299	15,325
Rhode Island	10	.....	2,033	487	88	72	229	14	37	16	2,384	585
South Carolina	209	396	2,958	3,566	61	27	483	8	105	697	3,783	4,647
South Dakota	447	200	1,537	1,112	21	9	135	13	182	463	2,284	1,682
Tennessee	1,186	1,164	3,887	3,177	76	18	2,029	47	632	680	7,520	4,924
Texas	1,219	1,622	10,250	10,673	262	189	1,832	133	621	1,905	14,013	14,206
Utah	769	784	2,127	1,915	93	43	153	2	290	151	3,432	2,843
Vermont	90	.....	1,198	727	.....	2	120	6	2	6	1,405	730
Virginia	419	886	5,627	3,238	123	24	1,403	33	313	1,011	7,798	4,991
Washington	796	126	5,497	3,729	327	180	466	72	64	105	7,105	4,134
West Virginia	360	498	2,019	1,495	83	57	241	6	165	477	2,847	2,513
Wisconsin	1,115	220	7,182	4,318	543	257	1,749	49	528	1,360	10 990	5 981
Wyoming	44	64	323	274	9	7	16	.....	110	97	493	440
POSSESSIONS:												
Alaska	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	24	24
Hawaii	.....	.....	283	109	9	5	.....	.....	90	218	382	292
Porto Rico	401	591	164	284	.....	.....	149	16	11	4	725	890

PROPERTY OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

(Data, by United States Bureau of Education, cover school year 1923-1924.)

STATE.	Volumes in Library.	Value of Library, Scientific Apparatus, Machinery, & Furniture.	Value of Grounds.	Value of Buildings (Including Dormitories).	Value of Dormitories.	Productive Funds.
	Number.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Continental U. S.	33,025,478	175,323,131	168,257,572	713,348,357	137,417,736	814,718,813
Alabama	211,733	1,087,814	1,357,918	4,998,570	1,704,750	3,424,526
Arizona	55,000	410,190	432,000	1,187,844	475,500	485,111
Arkansas	122,100	887,000	404,577	3,416,258	1,299,958	1,553,845
California	1,454,507	10,523,587	6,705,153	32,628,466	5,074,453	51,015,404
Colorado	409,141	2,518,301	1,520,165	8,240,775	435,700	3,183,661
Connecticut	1,919,500	6,142,303	835,777	34,644,881	12,766,072	48,180,627
Delaware	30,000	359,700	304,550	1,240,984	390,894	480,568
District of Columbia	597,358	1,405,390	1,812,474	7,655,516	1,069,714	4,455,251
Florida	87,915	686,454	706,695	3,020,902	828,622	1,828,450
Georgia	359,652	2,095,008	3 217,468	12,188,556	3,169,650	6,823,871
Idaho	102,000	631,760	266,500	1,577,181	276,000	4,640,616
Illinois	2,369,964	10,269,926	12,778,030	38,795,194	5,185,549	61,362,981
Indiana	750,851	4,271,375	2,328,132	15,337,581	1,719,944	14,080,476
Iowa	848,679	6,278,706	4,766,866	18,044,364	3,379,188	14,233,765
Kansas	542,959	4,235,195	2,492,866	10,600,399	1,230,538	6,699,708
Kentucky	356,513	2,004,726	2,160,864	6,973,291	2,081,594	8,300,413
Louisiana	232,869	2,340,606	1,923,094	5,672,555	998,614	7,874,728
Maine	340,860	961,717	234,506	4,176,830	615,928	7,166,585
Maryland	607,851	4,957,217	2,092,992	33,391,072	11,152,761	22,996,678
Massachusetts	3,762,335	10,038,609	12,452,212	55,856,866	13,056,035	128,015,424
Michigan	924,060	7,806,061	5,952,363	18,062,288	1,378,501	6,666,419
Minnesota	821,758	6,474,190	5,183,095	19,911,252	3,446,418	13,116,426
Mississippi	166,025	1,868,923	623,855	6,439,773	1,900,509	2,536,562
Missouri	930,358	5,246,541	3,788,843	18,922,227	3,270,043	23,221,465
Montana	111,610	765,771	439,306	4,458,505	876,000	1,933,107
Nebraska	324,271	2,496,263	2,691,177	7,625,245	281,974	5,396,578
Nevada	39,900	261,063	110,000	526,268	72,516	330,076
New Hampshire	242,000	1,387,800	1,121,190	6,885,300	2,722,700	8,030,000
New Jersey	1,014,575	801,681	1,802,386	9,394,186	711,282	24,685,750
New Mexico	62,303	543,952	238,000	852,782	142,500	954,386
New York	3,875,441	17,082,105	31,915,112	92,814,781	9,012,337	113,468,000
North Carolina	443,164	2,894,901	3,550,175	14,852,664	5,709,338	9,735,884
North Dakota	130,810	1,263,985	369,056	3,001,367	499,157	3,697,996
Ohio	1,880,685	9,714,643	9,913,269	38,708,672	7,664,801	33,768,635
Oklahoma	146,272	1,616,978	600,521	5,214,239	1,007,800	6,397,618
Oregon	335,415	1,945,545	1,538,005	6,293,590	1,158,060	4,197,828
Pennsylvania	2,356,539	15,617,043	14,658,932	61,165,705	8,968,830	60,866,726
Rhode Island	353,800	397,000	985,208	3,692,681	579,139	9,039,553
South Carolina	343,259	2,541,782	3,809,926	11,101,848	3,561,373	3,048,518
South Dakota	143,410	841,418	654,719	3,555,073	807,090	3,745,428
Tennessee	375,491	2,154,134	3,480,972	8,982,338	2,786,431	12,888,059
Texas	677,154	6,847,566	5,706,857	22,036,444	5,051,444	30,021,508
Utah	167,460	1,008,212	214,100	3,131,233	85,000	619,381
Vermont	193,090	621,175	173,079	2,973,231	861,808	4,333,768
Virginia	571,128	2,778,443	2,642,011	16,375,300	4,028,493	12,239,409
Washington	337,986	2,074,229	1,816,140	6,704,234	466,992	9,931,492
West Virginia	149,605	907,948	881,736	4,343,698	1,124,878	2,380,726
Wisconsin	690,113	4,947,750	4,474,700	13,925,348	2,110,858	9,138,902
Wyoming	56,009	310,445	130,000	1,750,000	220,000	1,525,925
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS:						
Alaska	5,134	68,194	1,770	98,571	.....	.....
Hawaii	35,256	260,149	824,982	387,257	43,315	.....
Porto Rico	21,500	171,000	56,000	220,500	.....	9,000

ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOLS.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has aided in building more than 2,900 rural school-houses for Negroes in fourteen Southern States. By June 30, 1926, the total will be over 3,500, the Fund having provided $475,630 as its share of the cost of the additional buildings.

Up to June 30, 1925, the end of the budget year, 2,940 buildings, requiring 7,404 teachers and providing accommodations for 333,180 pupils, were completed at a total cost of $12,361,191.

Of this amount the Negroes gave about $2,670,000, the whites $600,000, public funds $6,870,000 and the Julius Rosenwald Fund $2,220,000.

The number of school buildings erected in each State and their total cost are:

STATE.	Scho'ls	Total Cost.	STATE.	Scho'ls	Total Cost.	STATE.	Scho'ls	Total Cost.
Alabama	304	$677,901	Maryland	70	$359,590	Tennessee	225	$1,064,628
Arkansas	161	673,370	Mississippi	361	1,565,350	Texas	214	772,980
Florida	21	186,330	North Carolina	508	2,319,053	Virginia	238	977,027
Georgia	128	451,485	Oklahoma	80	360,712			
Kentucky	100	427,799	South Carolina	263	1,612,116	Total	2,940	$12,361,191
Louisiana	267	912,850						

Julius Rosenwald under his offer to contribute $25,000 to each city qualifying for a Negro Y. M. C. A. building, has contributed a total of $450,000 toward the cost of eighteen buildings in fifteen cities, as follows:

Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington.

Sixteen buildings are for men and boys; two (in New York and Philadelphia), for women and girls.

RECEIPTS OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

(Publicly controlled institutions only; school year 1923-24; data by U. S. Bureau of Education.)

State.	From Student Fees.	From Productive Funds.	From State or City.	From United States Government.	From Private Benefactions. For Endowment	From Private Benefactions. For Oth'r Purposes	From All Other Sources.	Total Receipts.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Continental U. S.	24,421,210	3,713,648	87,726,414	12,933,061	1,447,116	3,[illegible]74,643	19,012,103	153,228,195
Alabama	545,046	91,848	658,449	276,720	.....	4,500	149,882	1,726,445
Arizona	133,160	77,680	607,762	124,092	.....	.....	63,108	1,005,802
Arkansas	85,418	6,903	529,207	263,555	.....	26,343	167,578	1,079,004
California	1,340,750	305,604	4,975,868	224,817	732,189	624,453	1,595,533	9,799,214
Colorado	512,655	26,338	1,717,124	145,869	.....	.....	260,586	2,662,572
Connecticut	157,642	6,750	357,131	128,501	.....	1,004	173,096	824,124
Delaware	153,739	22,516	162,242	100,742	.....	4,900	19,618	463,757
District of Columbia	7,471	.....	.....	128,616	.....	.....	7,870	143,957
Florida	177,682	10,523	959,485	156,609	.....	3,500	107,645	1,415,444
Georgia	693,294	46,257	689,389	271,114	.....	389,942	265,057	2,355,053
Idaho	66,796	120,398	774,762	151,057	.....	.....	105,509	1,218,522
Illinois	764,878	32,451	4,244,056	323,878	.....	24,260	385,249	5,774,772
Indiana	544,962	62,973	3,005,612	263,861	.....	893,048	835,612	5,606,068
Iowa	1,108,053	46,719	5,946,310	310,270	.....	14,305	1,832,892	9,258,549
Kansas	657,390	35,486	2,466,550	234,263	.....	3,550	510,097	3,907,336
Kentucky	297,139	8,644	773,078	282,253	52,700	53,894	299,777	1,767,485
Louisiana	135,745	14,556	2,112,880	232,754	.....	.....	237,274	2,733,209
Maine	274,385	26,492	550,278	144,061	.....	.....	86,741	1,081,957
Maryland	542,314	6,832	466,282	2,302,457	.....	.....	164,327	3,482,212
Massachusetts	180,606	10,613	1,149,169	94,568	.....	.....	145,235	1,580,191
Michigan	1,360,980	190,251	6,974,113	250,998	48,885	158,126	2,728,354	11,711,707
Minnesota	1,678,794	245,287	4,795,326	262,663	.....	820,074	592,879	8,395,023
Mississippi	481,959	66,384	686,821	235,649	.....	1,600	559,278	2,031,691
Missouri	418,471	86,649	2,066,550	297,046	13,170	68,846	395,625	3,346,357
Montana	242,937	84,629	1,047,771	139,738	.....	.....	67,724	1,582,799
Nebraska	490,463	55,836	1,582,009	191,019	.....	.....	697,383	3,016,710
Nevada	90,884	14,593	230,600	108,663	.....	.....	59,370	504,110
New Hampshire	234,495	37,973	339,103	111,263	.....	.....	143,337	866,171
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	91,077	49,246	208,067	152,706	.....	.....	102,357	629,766
New York	585,831	.....	2,525,196	797,832	.....	10,000	6,764	3,925,627
North Carolina	1,044,341	586,299	3,669,979	342,152	.....	24,631	365,430	5,529,634
North Dakota	206,210	92,000	1,549,298	155,269	.....	9,508	113,596	2,165,900
Ohio	1,539,568	255,683	6,067,994	283,598	407,086	150,121	826,618	9,613,806
Oklahoma	228,249	94,311	2,442,846	247,028	.....	.....	311,557	3,151,685
Oregon	360,202	122,164	2,331,321	173,778	.....	.....	91,095	2,974,843
Pennsylvania	614 736	74,435	1,190,196	403,778	.....	192,522	433,857	2,861,109
Rhode Island	102,419	80,828	115,941	104,006	.....	500	52,808	378,174
South Carolina	467,493	289,121	1,812,456	225,906	.....	.....	261,883	2,787,434
South Dakota	155,252	.....	1,315,439	177,051	.....	25,000	169,941	1,917,652
Tennessee	246,023	36,559	773,583	309,042	.....	8,299	222,453	1,582,429
Texas	1,472,993	1,095,542	3,716,326	485,311	.....	.....	831,988	6,895,641
Utah	233,333	.....	697,072	146,092	.....	.....	63,269	1,192,045
Vermont	247,935	59,465	98,562	123,473	167,986	1,800	209,851	889,404
Virginia	1,310,445	642,890	1,379,927	284,005	25,100	309,688	698,979	4,204,288
Washington	845,218	173,722	1,935,532	186,644	.....	.....	218,129	3,347,616
West Virginia	222,205	89,968	1,514,500	224,317	.....	4,175	92,854	2,064,360
Wisconsin	976,369	176,887	4,025,003	244,252	.....	146,054	1,267,912	6,675,509
Wyoming	99,203	40,634	489,249	109,497	.....	.....	14,122	801,032
OUTLY'G POSSESSIONS:								
Alaska	786	.....	45,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	95,786
Hawaii	18,763	.....	273,850	50,680	.....	500	31,848	375,641
Porto Rico	33,947	495	210,131	50,000	.....	.....	7,327	301,900

The total receipts of all American universities, colleges and professional schools (including the publicly controlled institutions in the table above) were, by States, as follows:

State.	Total Receipts.	Total Receipts, Excl. Ad'tions to End'wment	State.	Total Receipts.	Total Receipts, Excl. Ad'tions to End'wment	State.	Total Receipts.	Total Receipts, Excl. Ad'tions to End'wment
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala	2,972,817	2,822,817	Mass	33,899,109	24,441,401	S. C	4,560,862	4,358,922
Ariz	1,005,802	1,005,802	Mich	13,517,407	13,325,861	S. D	2,442,620	2,416,602
Ark	2,316,734	1,814,809	Minn	11,662,755	1,537,558	Tenn	5,071,181	4,673,505
Cal	21,338,439	19,163,981	Miss	2,718,925	2,654,925	Tex	13,274,089	12,170,427
Col	3,342,842	3,268,739	Mo	9,213,829	8,063,867	Utah	1,721,466	1,713,808
Conn	11,293,861	7,535,931	Mont	1,827,768	1,745,768	Vt	1,991,402	1,378,881
Del	463,757	463,757	Neb	4,454,405	4,329,801	Va	8,415,687	7,555,645
D. of C	2,562,994	2,450,149	Nev	504,110	504,110	Wash	3,971,917	3,855,798
Fla	1,717,920	1,700,470	N. H	2,569,686	2,445,551	W. Va	2,754,182	2,634,950
Ga	5,749,703	5,001,387	N. J	5,720,161	4,590,225	Wis	10,352,058	9,720,868
Idaho	1,353,267	1,316,633	N. M	629,766	629,766	Wyo	801,032	801,032
Ill	27,682,048	22,555,668	N. Y	43,465,826	37,552,690			
Ind	9,996,605	8,978,785	N. C	9,378,505	8,469,461	Cont'tl U. S.	387,694,609	340,985,026
Iowa	13,577,337	13,269,956	N. D	2,326,580	2,321,580			
Kan	6,394,903	6,006,969	Ohio	21,545,587	18,913,805			
Ky	4,694,214	3,855,768	Okla	4,245,497	4,112,543	Alaska	95,786	95,786
La	4,860,586	4,537,938	Ore	4,297,057	3,961,308	Hawaii	375,641	375,641
Me	2,299,583	1,726,439	Pa	25,291,876	23,212,887	Porto Rico	301,900	301,900
Md	8,807,954	7,217,068	R. I	2,637,898	2,197,415			

The total receipts, by source, were:

Students' tuition and other educational services, $81,168,998; students' room rent, $8,934,749; students' board and other non-educational services, $28,028,858; productive funds, $40,199,951.

The State or city appropriations for increase of plant are $18,828,593. The State or city appropriations for current expenses are $73,504,194.

United States Government appropriations, $13,641,424.

Private gifts for increase of plant, $22,632,735; private gifts for endowment, $46,709,583; private gifts for current expenses, $12,380,569; receipts from all other sources, $41,664,955.

ILLITERACY BY STATES IN 1920.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Population, 10 Years of Age and Over.		Native White Population, 10 Years of Age and Over.		Foreign-Born Whites, 10 Years of Age and Over.		Negroes, 10 Years of Age and Over.	
	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.
Alabama	1,730,421	278,082	1,038,602	65,394	17,393	1,893	674,004	210,690
Arizona	255,461	39,131	152,875	3,233	70,053	19,219	7,319	338
Arkansas	1,302,905	121,837	925,474	41,411	13,834	1,145	363,403	79,245
California	2,870,855	95,592	2,075,167	8,747	664,983	69,768	33,391	1,579
Colorado	747,485	24,208	620,163	8,624	114,285	14,224	9,909	619
Connecticut	1,087,797	67,265	697,892	2,927	371,666	63,131	17,441	1,078
Delaware	178,930	10,508	134,741	2,427	19,541	3,373	24,598	4,700
District Columbia	377,295	10,509	254,522	640	28,292	1,728	93,782	8,052
Florida	751,787	71,811	450,630	13,166	42,057	2,657	258,449	55,639
Georgia	2,150,230	328,838	1,237,776	66,796	16,028	861	896,127	261,115
Idaho	326,051	4,924	282,667	914	38,379	2,501	814	44
Illinois	5,184,993	173,987	3,829,325	30,907	1,194,979	131,996	157,205	10,476
Indiana	2,356,214	52,034	2,138,143	27,929	149,239	17,555	68,361	6,476
Iowa	1,913,155	20,680	1,672,815	8,275	223,752	11,004	15,902	1,283
Kansas	1,396,725	22,821	1,238,566	7,179	108,006	11,291	48,166	4,228
Kentucky	1,837,434	155,014	1,614,064	112,206	30,603	2,244	192,657	40,548
Louisiana	1,366,066	299,092	784,198	81,957	44,244	9,707	536,360	206,730
Maine	621,233	20,240	514,762	8,396	104,585	11,604	1,091	64
Maryland	1,158,953	64,434	862,553	15,368	101,155	13,575	194,825	35,404
Massachusetts	3,161,769	146,607	2,002,534	7,780	1,063,572	135,720	37,613	2,565
Michigan	2,895,606	88,046	2,124,975	14,172	713,228	70,535	52,139	2,203
Minnesota	1,877,132	34,487	1,380,415	5,955	482,231	26,242	7,776	241
Mississippi	1,338,612	229,734	625,923	22,242	7,918	1,057	703,627	205,813
Missouri	2,037,771	83,403	2,399,809	47,066	184,394	17,669	152,861	18,528
Montana	421,443	9,544	318,532	1,067	91,729	5,178	1,450	87
Nebraska	1,012,552	13,784	849,914	3,360	148,209	9,468	11,489	556
Nevada	63,905	3,802	43,837	157	14,586	1,241	313	16
New Hampshire	361,930	15,788	271,844	1,973	89,472	13,746	490	33
New Jersey	2,494,246	127,661	1,666,154	9,696	729,799	111,595	96,701	5,910
New Mexico	267,595	41,637	220,893	25,519	26,786	7,250	5,362	228
New York	8,402,786	425,022	5,466,635	28,406	2,752,055	389,603	171,303	5,032
North Carolina	1,844,673	241,603	1,284,208	104,844	6,981	474	545,542	133,674
North Dakota	470,210	9,937	335,124	1,307	129,951	7,238	405	16
Ohio	4,624,456	181,006	3,795,373	33,726	669,924	84,387	157,912	12,715
Oklahoma	1,513,951	56,844	1,320,407	30,418	39,020	5,456	114,536	14,205
Oregon	638,987	9,317	526,579	1,990	100,672	5,172	1,893	89
Pennsylvania	6,769,322	312,699	5,155,382	38,870	1,371,402	258,812	240,027	14,645
Rhode Island	483,788	31,312	304,225	2,255	171,032	28,169	8,192	839
South Carolina	1,219,316	220,667	593,709	38,742	6,327	391	618,928	181,422
South Dakota	482,195	8,109	387,602	1,490	81,781	3,848	678	35
Tennessee	1,777,762	182,629	1,400,917	101,809	15,297	1,263	354,426	79,532
Texas	3,556,614	295,844	2,648,333	80,643	332,955	114,417	572,719	102,053
Utah	331,530	6,264	269,741	925	55,724	3,504	1,273	59
Vermont	284,472	8,488	241,286	3,613	42,701	4,837	454	28
Virginia	1,748,868	195,159	1,196,920	70,475	30,325	2,150	520,657	122,322
Washington	1,101,929	18,526	827,734	2,379	244,881	11,630	6,064	245
West Virginia	1,083,395	69,413	953,822	44,324	60,679	14,548	68,826	10,513
Wisconsin	2,069,567	50,397	1,601,443	10,449	456,420	38,359	4,456	182
Wyoming	150,993	3,149	122,638	421	24,762	2,233	1,251	66
Total, U. S.	82,739,315	4,931,905	60,861,863	1,242,572	13,497,886	1,763,740	8,053,225	1,842,161

ILLITERACY IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES, 1920.

Illiterates are those 10 years old and over who cannot read or write.

All the figures in the table relate to persons 10 years old or over.

City.	Whole Population.		Native White Pop.		For.-Born Whites		Negroes.	
	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiter'tes	Total.	Illiter'tes
Akron, Ohio	171,936	5,958	129,603	232	37,213	5,425	4,985	272
Atlanta, Ga.	166,000	11,031	108,208	1,339	4,676	223	53,086	9,465
Baltimore, Md.	599,978	26,248	424,643	2,731	83,083	11,622	91,891	11,822
Boston, Mass.	611,539	24,524	359,954	517	236,320	23,407	14,162	317
Buffalo, N. Y.	407,079	17,095	283,219	787	119,685	16,180	3,978	111
Chicago, Ill.	2,171,021	99,133	1,273,573	2,419	797,618	92,473	96,961	3,764
Cincinnati, Ohio	338,941	6,741	270,323	1,055	42,564	2,843	25,989	2,841
Cleveland, Ohio	629,456	33,164	362,873	624	236,244	30,946	29,994	1,563
Columbus, Ohio	199,564	5,664	164,593	2,270	15,891	1,788	18,959	1,584
Denver, Col.	220,549	4,150	177,218	531	37,203	3,328	5,442	222
Detroit, Mich.	793,316	29,954	474,161	1,074	282,257	27,389	36,169	1,417
Indianapolis, Ind.	264,049	5,463	217,576	1,595	16,818	1,390	29,551	2,458
Jersey City, N. J.	234,339	10,089	152,347	367	75,232	9,431	6,669	260
Kansas City, Mo.	277,054	5,573	222,445	766	26,810	3,077	27,640	1,696
Los Angeles, Cal.	498,894	10,203	365,618	807	108,684	7,887	13,524	575
Louisville, Ky.	197,886	7,946	151,095	1,828	11,569	869	35,187	5,245
Milwaukee, Wis.	368,002	10,950	257,042	454	108,934	10,429	1,949	60
Minneapolis, Minn.	314,012	3,844	223,176	317	87,083	3,379	3,499	122
New Orleans, La.	319,902	19,010	209,629	2,139	25,632	3,572	84,314	13,234
New York, N. Y.	4,522,689	281,121	2,414,134	6,552	1,968,535	270,788	132,487	2,756
Newark, N. J.	327,434	19,721	197,445	539	115,609	18,403	14,067	626
Oakland, Cal.	182,851	4,638	127,754	307	44,575	3,489	4,847	121
Omaha, Neb.	158,554	4,011	114,347	236	35,017	3,334	8,981	408
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,477,666	58,631	967,608	2,764	393,747	50,379	115,057	5,316
Pittsburgh, Pa.	468,573	20,297	316,882	885	119,182	17,712	32,172	1,661
Portland, Ore.	217,561	3,654	166,639	314	46,338	2,701	1,381	69
Providence, R. I.	191,960	11,417	118,853	421	68,278	10,434	4,664	530
Rochester, N. Y.	239,616	10,871	168,082	302	70,085	10,531	1,374	26
St. Louis, Mo.	653,164	17,634	489,042	2,233	102,490	10,327	61,235	4,996
St. Paul, Minn.	192,279	3,046	138,074	251	51,086	2,717	2,990	67
San Francisco, Cal.	440,564	8,520	287,855	563	138,475	6,585	2,176	68
Seattle, Wash.	267,361	4,061	184,801	253	71,988	2,608	2,622	49
Toledo, Ohio	199,796	4,897	157,014	612	37,667	4,002	5,030	254
Washington, D. C.	377,295	10,509	254,522	640	28,292	1,728	93,782	8,053

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, URBAN AND RURAL.

Age Period.	All Classes.		Native White. Native Parentage.		Native White. For. or Mixed Parentage.		Foreign-Born White.		Negro.	
	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.
U. S., 1920:										
5 to 20 years, incl.	21,373,976	64.3	13,418,814	66.9	5,342,552	65.8	517,162	44.2	2,030,269	53.5
Male	10,663,547	64.1	6,716,784	66.6	2,679,286	66.0	264,332	45.8	969,066	52.4
Female	10,710,429	64.5	6,702,030	67.3	2,663,266	65.7	252,830	42.7	1,061,203	54.5
5 and 6 years	1,922,125	41.0	1,177,580	40.9	578,829	47.1	17,530	38.9	142,987	27.7
7 to 13 years	13,869,010	90.6	8,584,679	92.2	3,596,717	94.1	318,040	84.1	1,331,043	76.5
14 and 15 years	3,124,129	79.9	1,982,664	83.9	708,123	77.9	106,622	66.7	317,355	68.7
16 and 17 years	1,644,061	42.9	1,111,569	48.7	308,727	34.5	48,180	23.5	168,760	39.2
18 to 20 years	814,651	14.8	562,322	17.5	150,156	11.9	26,790	7.0	70,124	10.8
URBAN POPULATION										
5 and 6 years	1,019,943	49.0	513,254	48.9	444,165	50.3	13,884	45.3	47,108	40.9
7 to 13 years	6,369,136	94.4	3,201,105	94.9	2,546,876	94.9	242,759	88.1	371,303	90.7
14 to 20 years	2,458,904	39.3	1,372,625	44.1	787,986	37.3	145,943	25.0	146,340	33.1
RURAL POPULATION										
5 and 6 years	902,182	34.7	664,326	36.4	134,664	39.0	3,646	25.3	95,879	23.9
7 to 13 years	7,499,874	87.6	5,383,574	90.6	1,049,841	92.2	75,281	73.4	959,740	72.2
14 to 20 years	3,123,937	44.6	2,283,930	48.1	379,020	39.7	35,649	22.1	409,899	37.3
U. S., 1910:										
5 to 20 years, incl.	17,646,877	59.2	10,892,753	63.2	4,438,061	62.0	614,598	38.7	1,644,759	44.7
Male	8,833,533	59.1	5,488,627	63.2	2,227,356	62.3	315,616	38.3	771,587	42.9
Female	8,813,344	59.4	5,404,126	63.2	2,210,705	61.7	298,982	39.1	873,172	46.4
5 and 6 years	1,406,026	34.6	836,983	34.0	421,282	43.6	41,098	40.0	103,184	19.9
7 to 13 years	11,146,173	86.1	6,744,539	88.2	2,895,974	92.6	417,370	87.1	1,056,791	64.1
14 and 15 years	2,676,465	75.0	1,664,279	80.3	655,769	73.6	88,263	58.9	257,894	58.3
16 and 17 years	1,573,377	43.1	1,060,244	51.1	315,889	34.5	38,243	17.5	152,145	35.5
18 to 20 years	844,836	15.2	586,708	19.6	148,147	11.8	29,624	4.6	74,745	11.7
URBAN POPULATION										
5 and 6 years	654,093	42.3	296,855	39.8	295,979	47.1	34,207	43.9	26,652	28.8
7 to 13 years	4,627,889	91.8	2,177,151	92.2	1,871,735	93.7	325,967	89.9	249,797	79.5
14 to 20 years	1,914,008	34.3	1,019,929	41.4	665,216	33.7	121,721	15.6	103,472	28.7
RURAL POPULATION										
5 and 6 years	751,933	29.8	540,128	31.4	125,303	37.1	6,891	27.7	76,532	18.0
7 to 13 years	6,518,284	82.4	4,567,388	86.4	1,024,239	90.7	91,403	78.4	806,994	60.5
14 to 20 years	3,180,670	44.3	2,291,302	49.1	455,589	41.7	34,409	15.3	381,312	33.2

"Per cent." in the above table means "per cent. of all children of that age and class, attending and non-attending.

POPULATION OF COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AGE (7 TO 14 YEARS), PERCENTAGES IN ATTENDANCE.

(Taken from reports of the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Total 7 to 14 Years.	Attending School Sept. 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1920. Number.	Per Cent.	Per Cent. Attending School, 1910.
Cont'ntal U. S.	15,306,793	13,869,010	90.6	86.1
Alabama	428,939	344,699	80.4	66.3
Arizona	48,479	38,179	78.8	71.8
Arkansas	312,478	256,263	82.0	74.2
California	376,303	352,563	93.7	91.6
Colorado	129,178	121,353	93.9	90.9
Connectic't	180,085	170,486	94.7	95.6
Delaware	28,707	27,336	95.2	87.0
Dist of Col.	41,665	38,962	93.5	90.4
Florida	151,641	126,189	83.2	70.5
Georgia	517,974	409,754	79.1	70.5
Idaho	68,198	65,102	95.5	87.4
Illinois	860,832	815,080	94.7	92.5
Indiana	389,445	369,713	94.9	93.3
Iowa	325,918	309,744	95.0	93.2
Kansas	255,474	241,531	94.5	92.3
Kentucky	387,388	342,974	88.5	81.3
Louisiana	308,507	234,249	75.9	58.8
Maine	99,350	93,615	94.2	92.3
Maryland	196,735	182,147	92.6	86.4
Mass	483,762	464,752	96.1	96.0
Michigan	477,976	453,652	94.9	94.1
Minnesota	335,458	314,905	93.9	93.0
Mississippi	328,372	263,130	80.1	75.4
Missouri	471,725	440,394	93.4	90.1
Montana	77,026	71,513	92.8	87.1
Nebraska	190,593	178,910	93.9	92.9
Nevada	8,570	7,755	90.5	87.9
New Hamp.	55,158	51,544	93.4	94.9
New Jersey	426,665	404,928	94.9	92.6
N. Mexico	60,430	52,829	87.4	77.2
New York	1,307,158	1,226,918	93.9	93.7
N. Carolina	460,696	400,846	87.0	76.5
N. Dakota	111,711	102,876	92.1	86.1
Ohio	732,550	703,560	96.0	94.1
Oklahoma	355,225	304,665	85.8	86.1
Oregon	99,562	94,312	94.7	90.3
Pennsylv'ia	1,242,638	1,174,140	94.5	92.3
Rhode Is.	78,318	74,872	95.6	93.9
S. Carolina	315,069	274,429	87.1	67.6
S. Dakota	97,665	91,322	93.5	87.7
Tennessee	390,677	333,118	85.3	77.2
Texas	779,222	652,476	83.7	76.8
Utah	74,957	71,611	95.5	91.6
Vermont	46,175	43,336	93.9	95.7
Virginia	382,533	324,292	84.8	74.5
Wash'gton	171,819	162,750	94.7	91.1
W. Virginia	239,199	213,053	89.1	87.8
Wisconsin	372,123	351,629	94.5	93.7
Wyoming	26,465	24,554	92.8	88.8
Outlying				
Alaska	7,531	4,626	61.4	60.6
Hawaii	38,701	36,226	93.9	.....
Canal Zone	5,432	3,006	55.3	.....
Philippines	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	282,602	160,782	56.9	.....

School Attendance—The fourteenth census inquiry as to school attendance was as to whether the person had attended school at any time between September 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920.

The number of persons shown by the report as attending school in 1920 is not, therefore, identical with the number simultaneously in attendance at any time in 1919 or 1920.

At the thirteenth census the period covered by inquiry extended from September 1, 1909, to April 15, 1910.

The comparability of the figures is not affected materially by the difference between the lengths of the two periods, since nearly all persons who attended school at any time during the scholastic year, 1919-1920, began their attendance prior to January 1.

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the U. S. Bureau of Education, as of 1924.)

State.	Public School Bldgs. Used. For Elementary Schools.	For Secondary Schools.	Total.	Universities, Colleges.
Cont't'l U. S.	155,206	4,758	263,204	913
Alabama	6,320	107	6,427	12
Arizona	.....	.....	525	2
Arkansas	6,520	102	6,622	11
California	5,068	332	5,400	39
Colorado	2,604	88	2,692	10
Connecticut	1,411	57	1,468	7
Delaware	415	5	420	1
Dist. of Col	144	13	157	11
Florida	2,417	15	2,432	4
Georgia	.....	.....	8,033	27
Idaho	1,665	42	1,707	4
Illinois	.....	.....	14,022	56
Indiana	7,136	99	7,235	25
Iowa	.....	.....	11,885	32
Kansas	.....	.....	9,326	21
Kentucky	6,929	659	7,588	24
Louisiana	.....	.....	3,465	11
Maine	2,770	95	2,865	5
Maryland	2,432	24	2,456	20
Massachusetts	2,774	210	2,984	31
Michigan	.....	.....	8,700	21
Minnesota	9,129	75	9,204	27
Mississippi	.....	.....	6,000	14
Missouri	.....	.....	10,092	47
Montana	3,510	51	3,561	5
Nebraska	7,224	210	7,434	14
Nevada	348	15	363	1
New Hampshire	1,077	29	1,106	3
New Jersey	2,106	104	2,210	13
New Mexico	1,358	28	1,386	3
New York	.....	.....	11,828	61
North Carolina	.....	.....	7,360	28
North Dakota	5,077	21	5,098	4
Ohio	8,839	881	9,720	50
Oklahoma	6,187	74	6,261	11
Oregon	2,665	118	2,810	14
Pennsylvania	13,493	382	13,875	62
Rhode Island	495	13	508	4
South Carolina	4,468	126	4,594	23
South Dakota	.....	.....	5,319	9
Tennessee	.....	.....	6,685	25
Texas	12,121	157	12,278	45
Utah	664	46	710	7
Vermont	1,419	24	1,443	4
Virginia	6,388	21	6,409	30
Washington	2,987	129	3,116	7
West Virginia	7,557	238	7,795	9
Wisconsin	8,137	140	8,277	18
Wyoming	1,352	28	1,380	1
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS:				
Alaska	77	.....	77	1
Amer. Samoa	42	.....	42	.....
Canal Zone	20	.....	20	.....
Guam	20	.....	20	.....
Hawaii	587	29	616	1
Philippine Isl.	6,358	40	6,398	.....
Porto Rico	2,424	17	2,441	1
Virgin Islands	22	.....	22	.....

Professional schools are included under universities and colleges.

In the cases of public schools, both elementary and secondary, there is no definite information as to the actual number of "schools," but only as to the number of school buildings.

The total number of schools in the United States, in 1922, excluding parochial and other private or denominational elementary institutions, was 276,881. This included public, elementary, 163,031; public, secondary, 5,182; total public, 270,574; universities colleges, professional schools, 809; junior colleges, 115; normal schools and teachers' colleges, 382; private secondary schools, 1,963; private commercial schools, 1,283; nurses' training schools, 1,755.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Schools.	Nurse Pupils.	Graduates.	Capacity of Hospitals (Beds).
1880	15	323	157	.....
1884-85	34	793	218	.....
1889-90	35	1,552	471	.....
1894-95	131	3,985	1,498	.....
1899-1900	432	11,164	3,456	84,227
1904-05	862	19,824	5,795	145,506
1909-10	1,129	32,636	8,140	214,597
1914-15	1,509	46,141	11,118	256,325
1919-20	1,755	54,953	14,980	321,619

Of the 1919-20 schools 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities.

In the scholastic year 1919-20 the average daily number of patients was 252,823.

WORKERS' COLLEGE AT KATONAH, NEW YORK.

(Contributed by the Chairman of Faculty.)

Brookwood, the first educational enterprise for resident students from the organized labor movement, was established in October, 1921, at Katonah, N. Y. The studies undertaken are of college grade and cover a course of two years. The first class was graduated in June, 1923, consisting of fifteen students from nine industries and seven nationalities. Six of these were girls and nine men. The total enrolment for the year 1922-3 was thirty-two. For the year 1925-6 it will be about forty-five.

The first year courses are "How to Study," "History of Civilization," "Social Economics," "Psychology," and "The Use of the English Language."

The second year courses are more immediately related to the labor movement and its problems and consist of the "Theory and Practice of Government," "History of the American Labor Movement," "Trade Union Administration," "Trade Union Organization Work," "Contemporary History in Other Countries," and "How to Use the English Language."

The last ten weeks of the second year are exlusively devoted to a "Seminar in the Strategy of the Labor Movement." A course in Public Speaking is also provided and special courses in Journalism, "Workers' Education and Statistics" may be taken by qualified students.

In the spring of 1925 the school was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. There are four classes of membership in the corporation: labor, faculty, alumni and student. The Labor members consist of the labor men and women who helped to found the school and served as a Labor Co-operating Committee during the first three years of its existence, together with representatives appointed by trade union organizations establishing scholarships for their members.

The management of the school is in the hands of nineteen directors, ten of whom are elected by the Labor group, five by the faculty, two by the alumni and two by the students. Academic freedom is guaranteed to the members of the teaching staff and no one is eligible to election to the faculty whose scholarly and teaching qualifications have not first been certified to by the faculty.

During the summer of 1925 two short summer courses were given: a one-week Institute for officers and members of the railroad labor unions and a two-week institute for officers and members of other labor organizations.

On Washington's Birthday of each year a conference is held of teachers in workers' education, discussing the technical problems of that field.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, TEACHERS, EXPENDITURES.

(Source: Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. Reprinted from the Statistical Abstract of the U. S. Private schools not included, nor are public schools in American colonies.)

School Year.	Population 5 to 18 Years.	Pupils.		Teachers.				Total Expenditures.
		Number Enrolled.	Aver. Daily Att'dance.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sal'ies Supts & Teachers.	
1871	12,305,600	7,561,582	4,545,317	90,293	129,932	220,225	$42,580,853	$69,107,612
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1901	21,982,797	15,688,602	10,714,613	126,491	305,292	431,783	143,286,204	227,465,664
1902	22,278,693	15,917,385	11,064,164	120,883	320,936	441,819	151,443,681	238,262,299
1903	22,655,001	15,999,717	11,053,158	116,720	333,144	449,864	157,635,732	252,804,081
1904	23,028,748	16,256,038	11,318,256	113,744	341,498	455,242	167,824,753	273,216,227
1905	23,410,800	16,468,300	11,481,531	110,532	349,737	460,269	177,462,981	291,656,660
1906	23,792,723	16,641,970	11,712,300	109,179	356,884	466,063	186,483,464	307,765,559
1907	24,262,936	16,890,818	11,925,672	104,414	376,902	481,316	202,047,814	336,898,333
1908	24,613,763	17,061,962	12,154,172	104,495	390,938	495,463	219,783,123	371,344,410
1909	24,239,820	17,506,175	12,684,837	108,300	398,153	506,453	237,013,913	401,397,747
1910	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,550	432,730	547,280	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913	25,587,331	18,609,040	13,613,656	113,213	452,270	565,483	304,431,681	521,546,375
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916	26,846,976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053
1918	27,686,476	20,853,516	15,548,914	105,194	545,515	650,709	436,477,090	763,678,089
1920	27,728,788	21,578,316	16,150,035	96,987	582,287	679,533	596,174,676	1,036,151,209
1922	28,627,201	23,239,227	18,432,213	118,085	604,891	722,976	860,952,724	1,580,671,296
1924	26,345,911	24,288,803	19,132,451	127,605	630,816	758,421	949,877,465	1,814,743,936

Irregular attendance is estimated to cost about $175,000,000 a year in the administration of public schools.

Approximately 10,000,000 of the children of the country live in rural territory—that is, in the open country—9,000,000 are enrolled, and 7,000,000 are in average daily attendance in open-country schools.

The average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled in urban schools is 143, in open-country schools, 96.

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES (SCHOOL YEAR 1923-1924)

Cities of 100,000 Pop. and More.	Aver'ge Daily Attend.	Total Current Expenses.	Cities of 100,000 Pop. and More.	Aver'ge Daily Attend.	Total Current Expenses.	Cities of 100,000 Pop. and More.	Aver'ge Daily Attend.	Total Current Expenses.
Akron	30.574	$3,001,371	Houston	25,981	$2,083,522	Portland, Ore.	41,954	$3,636,334
Albany	11,267	1,386,133	Indianapolis	45,054	5,109,661	Providence	35,930	3,314,156
Atlanta	42,499	2,116,374	Jersey City	39,768	4,145,770	Reading	15,292	1,250,101
Baltimore	87,149	7,565,415	Kan. City, Kan	18,452	1,667,232	Richmond	25,285	1,759,279
Birmingham	32,799	1,699,326	Kan. City, Mo.	52,022	5,838,146	Rochester	41,112	6,098,542
Boston	113,789	12,874,561	Los Angeles	142,312	16,018,108	St. Louis	88,832	8,358,519
Bridgeport	22,879	1,818,582	Louisville	31,296	2,160,872	St. Paul	32,828	3,188,010
Buffalo	62,496	9,429,198	Lowell	12,639	1,401,732	Salt Lake City	25,078	2,156,831
Cambridge	15,766	1,561,519	Memphis	25,123	1,581,252	San Antonio	20,749	1,703,854
Camden	17,061	1,769,865	Milwaukee	60,931	6,757,721	San Francisco	54,437	5,585,447
Chicago	409,936	41,742,195	Minneapolis	65,834	7,170,214	Scranton	23,967	1,890,733
Cincinnati	45,368	5,613,819	Nashville	18,835	677,369	Seattle	44,791	4,777,816
Cleveland	129,785	14,173,461	Newark	66,106	8,050,203	Spokane	17,578	1,709,067
Columbus	36,220	3,572,619	New Bedford	17,388	1,722,838	Spr'gf'ld, Mass	19,972	2,703,318
Dallas	28,657	2,152,905	New Haven	29,578	2,191,947	Syracuse	22,668	2,080,621
Dayton	22,959	2,409,547	New Orleans	42,827	3,641,509	Toledo	35,573	4,685,799
Denver	40,433	4,295,272	New York	868,934	104,522,434	Trenton	15,901	1,807,765
Des Moines	23,080	2,760,503	Norfolk	20,062	1,411,257	Washington	59,865	6,069,989
Detroit	140,759	2,008,130	Oakland	37,444	4,165,065	Wilmington	12,649	1,124,513
Fall River	16,620	1,821,092	Omaha	32,225	3,839,317	Worcester	29,582	2,803,353
Fort Worth	20,610	1,442,612	Paterson	21,200	2,301,358	Yonkers	17,896	2,463,377
Grand Rapids	20,499	2,587,549	Philadelphia	228,201	21,899,201	Youngstown	25,703	2,067,765
Hartford	21,705	2,793,669	Pittsburgh	81,345	8,928,291			

Includes cost of full-time day schools, part-time schools, night schools, summer schools and interest on indebtedness, but does not include outlays for capital acquisition nor payments on principal of debts.

YEARLY COST OF EDUCATING A PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL IN CITIES, 1924.

Cities of 100,000 Population and More.	Total Current Expenses in Day Schools.	Cities of 100,000 Population and More.	Total Current Expenses in Day Schools.	Cities of 100,000 Population and More.	Total Current Expenses in Day Schools.
Akron, Ohio	$84.71	Houston, Tex	$73.13	Portland, Ore	83.34
Albany, N. Y	103.66	Indianapolis, Ind	104.49	Providence, R. I	82.36
Atlanta, Ga	49.74	Jersey City, N. J	86.48	Reading, Pa	78.87
Baltimore, Md	78.77	Kansas City, Kan	81.02	Richmond, Va	67.42
Birmingham, Ala	51.58	Kansas City, Mo	101.42	Rochester, N. Y	132.52
Boston, Mass	105.10	Los Angeles, Cal	108.39	St. Louis, Mo	89.02
Bridgeport, Conn	77.42	Louisville, Ky	68.02	St. Paul, Minn	88.87
Buffalo, N. Y	33.32	Lowell, Mass	106.26	Salt Lake City, Utah	75.58
Cambridge, Mass	94.15	Memphis, Tenn	58.88	San Antonio, Tex	79.53
Camden, N. J	94.79	Milwaukee, Wis	100.23	San Francisco, Cal	93.55
Chicago, Ill	97.09	Minneapolis, Minn	95.54	Scranton, Pa	71.89
Cincinnati, Ohio	109.20	Nashville, Tenn	35.74	Seattle, Wash	94.77
Cleveland, Ohio	99.59	Newark, N. J	109.42	Spokane, Wash	95.99
Columbus, Ohio	84.90	New Bedford, Mass	84.56	Springfield, Mass	123.70
Dallas, Tex	73.08	New Haven, Conn	72.93	Syracuse, N. Y	88.52
Dayton, Ohio	89.57	New Orleans, La	81.05	Toledo, Ohio	102.28
Denver, Col	99.69	New York, N. Y	109.94	Trenton, N. J	106.73
Des Moines, Iowa	110.85	Norfolk, Va	68.60	Washington, D. C	99.86
Detroit, Mich	100.26	Oakland, Cal	101.33	Wilmington, Del	85.56
Fall River, Mass	102.01	Omaha, Neb	102.89	Worcester, Mass	90.05
Fort Worth, Tex	64.29	Paterson, N. J	94.28	Yonkers, N. Y	123.22
Grand Rapids, Mich	114.46	Philadelphia, Pa	88.69	Youngstown, Ohio	79.52
Hartford, Conn	115.83	Pittsburgh, Pa	106.90		

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION, BY STATES.

(Data, by the U. S. Bureau of Education, cover school year 1921-1922.)

State.	Receipts.		Expenditures.				
	Non-Revenue.	Total Revenue and Non-Revenue.	General Control.	Instruction.	Miscellaneous Current Expenses.	Outlays—New Buildings, Sites, and New Equipment.	Total of Preceding Columns (Not Including Debt Service).
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	1,635,678	11,759,514	547,478	8,667,686	1,294,696	2,318,085	12,827,945
Arizona	1,773,344	8,545,339	298,053	3,912,202	1,494,305	1,360,629	7,065,189
Arkansas	231,445	8,864,629	382,870	6,910,860	365,856	1,169,273	8,828,859
California	33,495,851	105,213,098	2,463,645	49,001,043	11,693,058	30,376,569	93,534,315
Colorado	.....	19,609,415	368,067	10,495,222	5,878,513	2,624,214	19,366,016
Connecticut	2,291,376	21,695,491	478,465	13,805,493	4,457,600	2,600,231	21,341,789
Delaware	102,911	4,291,468	98,103	1,770,810	442,289	154,506	2,465,708
Dist. of Columbia	.....	6,491,658	94,782	3,679,474	868,762	1,079,502	5,722,520
Florida	7,332,516	13,797,694	2,370,781	4,626,710	1,547,405	1,223,610	9,768,506
Georgia	1,285,965	14,198,023	538,135	9,706,324	1,553,710	1,707,533	13,505,702
Idaho	1,733,496	10,546,041	359,297	5,617,356	2,387,881	1,191,733	9,556,267
Illinois	17,229,380	108,713,995	3,379,897	59,684,486	19,696,126	20,440,756	103,201,265
Indiana	.....	38,816,638	1,227,834	26,466,370	22,388,745	13,275,958	63,358,907
Iowa	.....	73,507,897	.....	27,752,202	12,669,355	9,093,014	49,514,571
Kansas	.....	36,677,786	500,000	19,007,136	8,750,226	6,062,015	34,319,377
Kentucky	4,295,241	17,734,457	670,121	10,119,562	1,778,205	1,581,301	14,149,189
Louisiana	3,603,352	18,547,108	595,484	10,096,529	2,527,944	3,232,619	16,452,576
Maine	483,808	9,062,065	255,288	5,079,448	2,534,777	396,776	8,266,289
Maryland	3,363,839	17,673,246	331,941	9,368,431	2,479,778	2,539,123	14,719,273
Massachusetts	.....	56,150,508	1,817,336	39,045,828	10,910,136	5,559,411	57,332,711
Michigan	14,213,851	79,567,684	938,550	32,564,912	18,356,819	20,879,599	72,739,880
Minnesota	14,153,675	57,413,010	1,446,211	26,315,155	11,225,120	13,224,486	52,210,972
Mississippi	.....	10,532,906	317,172	6,692,488	1,752,830	627,923	9,390,413
Missouri	.....	45,[illegible]81,062	(a)	24,303,157	8,130,546	8,552,362	40,986,065
Montana	2,578,682	14,263,791	687,589	7,680,105	3,149,346	2,459,583	13,976,623
Nebraska	2,899,094	29,780,500	186,062	16,314,648	2,131,655	4,239,098	30,687,770
Nevada	324,104	2,103,937	66,421	1,111,179	346,040	149,609	1,673,249
New Hampshire	272,014	5,092,795	342,817	3,079,143	1,161,927	299,356	4,883,243
New Jersey	15,927,198	71,650,206	1,717,451	35,239,443	12,670,194	14,339,340	63,966,428
New Mexico	500,000	5,182,370	206,913	3,152,622	986,970	816,169	5,162,674
New York	40,441,980	213,733,650	5,494,138	123,221,168	25,218,297	29,488,238	183,421,841
North Carolina	7,121,311	25,580,803	1,283,861	13,012,704	1,999,460	5,783,158	22,079,183
North Dakota	1,174,376	15,400,317	519,845	8,935,941	4,376,402	1,588,789	15,420,977
Ohio	43,528,398	143,605,697	3,616,074	54,674,430	26,567,680	31,710,810	116,568,994
Oklahoma	5,121,935	34,211,218	1,338,579	17,158,824	8,198,164	3,783,790	30,479,357
Oregon	2,327,522	16,689,927	291,373	8,596,941	3,166,793	1,574,876	13,629,983
Pennsylvania	30,936,606	134,080,513	6,275,499	67,911,075	18,380,285	16,901,216	109,468,075
Rhode Island	664,649	7,968,447	190,933	4,588,698	1,322,955	1,033,128	7,135,714
South Carolina	864,880	9,597,968	276,096	6,402,408	1,214,964	1,674,051	9,567,519
South Dakota	2,428,648	17,769,558	545,215	8,256,164	3,052,849	3,697,874	15,552,102
Tennessee	1,814,175	15,631,299	726,928	9,643,998	1,724,452	3,060,467	15,155,845
Texas	11,507,336	53,480,715	3,878,346	28,806,860	12,240,000	7,526,869	52,452,075
Utah	961,009	9,986,957	306,997	5,357,735	2,035,466	2,259,579	9,959,777
Vermont	.....	4,534,059	225,272	2,679,892	1,159,204	64,990	4,129,358
Virginia	.....	21,855,985	486,852	11,281,087	3,694,818	5,749,849	21,212,606
Washington	4,845,217	31,523,312	823,088	16,376,155	6,466,982	5,967,099	29,633,324
West Virginia	609,858	19,676,504	883,967	12,199,807	3,043,786	2,488,752	18,616,312
Wisconsin	13,322,977	49,540,447	1,217,012	24,573,029	7,362,292	6,994,358	40,146,691
Wyoming	1,290,864	5,564,113	260,548	2,804,369	983,666	1,018,689	5,067,272
United States	298,688,561	1,753,495,820	51,327,386	907,747,309	307,839,329	305,940,965	1,580,671,296
POSSESSIONS:							
Guam	.....	28,517	1,800	16,747	2,653	3,150	24,350
Hawaii	.....	3,470,874	56,800	2,443,889	260,000	564,000	.....
Canal Zone	.....	206,469	7,676	171,016	15,210	3,557	197,459
Philippine Islands	.....	7,285,860	.....	.....	.....	18,221	3,324,689
Porto Rico (1920)	1,200	3,172,113	223,943	3,506,066	475,464	403,611	4,609,084
Virgin Islands	.....	94,699	9,600	71,631	5,748	7,720	94,699

PUPILS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

The number of pupils enrolled in public high schools in 1922 was 2,873,009, as against 2,199,389 in 1920.

PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The number of pupils in the various grades in 1922 in the elementary public schools was: (1st) 4,084,145; (2d) 2,785,870; (3d) 2,656,154; (4th) 2,503,105; (5th) 2,239,110; (6th) 2,012,346; (7th) 1,704,855; (8th) 1,404,982.

KINDERGARTENS.

In 1920 there were 7,835 kindergartens reported, with 10,739 teachers and 510,949 pupils; in 1922, 8,889 kindergartens reported, with 11,842 teachers and 555,830 pupils.

There are 160 schools for the deaf in the United States, of which sixty-seven are State institutions, nineteen are private, and the rest are city day schools. Excluding six State institutions, for which the United States Bureau of Education received no reports, the pupils, in 1922, totaled: In State schools, 10,738; in private, 716; in city day schools, 2,911.

Of the pupils, 11,399, or 79 per cent., were taught speech during the year.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

There are in the United States fifty-three State and thirty private schools for feeble-minded children. The pupils in the State schools number (1922) 38,761; in the private schools, 1,386. The State schools hold property valued at $45,821,771; the private schools, $1,460,862.

VALUE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY USED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, 1923-1924.

STATE.	Sites and Buildings.	Equipm't (Furniture, App'ratus, Libr., Etc.)	All Property Used for School Purposes.	Avg. Per Pupil.	STATE.	Sites and Buildings.	Equipm't (Furniture, App'ratus, Libr., Etc.)	All Property Used for School Purposes.	Avg. Per Pupil.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols*
Cont. U. S.	2,783,980,933	279,288,113	3,744,780,714	154	N. M..	8,015,692	1,058,987	9,074,679	103
Ala....	29,118,387	3,479,914	32,598,301	54	N. Y..	431,005,799	28,808,280	459,814,079	238
Ariz...	.....	.....	12,131,560	164	N. C..	.....	.....	59,768,005	75
Ark...	21,322,635	2,919,722	24,242,357	48	N. D..	.....	.....	37,111,668	212
Cal....	208,100,047	26,524,533	234,624,580	230	Ohio...	155,185,200	15,898,052	171,083,252	143
Col....	38,656,938	4,443,883	43,100,821	174	Okla...	60,432,481	11,995,612	72,428,093	111
Conn..	.....	.....	65,175,224	226	Ore....	31,036,834	4,037,468	35,074,302	200
Del...	.....	.....	5,820,641	150	Pa....	301,114,270	30,070,974	331,185,244	184
D. of C.	.....	.....	15,242,000	212	R. I...	16,950,144	1,684,275	18,634,419	176
Fla....	22,176,541	2,573,543	24,750,084	93	S. C...	26,197,122	2,271,710	28,468,832	61
Ga....	25,038,391	4,235,214	29,273,605	39	S. D...	27,662,669	3,376,641	31,039,310	191
Idaho..	17,116,672	2,567,020	19,683,692	168	Tenn..	29,827,202	2,971,740	32,798,942	50
Ill....	239,546,075	20,412,791	259,958,866	198	Tex...	98,717,228	15,606,602	114,323,830	96
Ind....	103,398,556	6,700,740	110,099,296	177	Utah..	18,982,546	2,532,671	21,515,217	165
Iowa..	97,383,457	5,876,649	103,260,106	194	Vt....	.....	.....	8,620,947	134
Kan...	.....	.....	72,348,432	170	Virg'a.	40,888,192	3,795,547	44,683,739	80
Ky....	.....	.....	36,110,583	64	Wash..	54,249,462	7,151,411	61,400,873	194
La....	29,329,512	3,452,114	32,781,626	84	W. Va.	43,454,488	4,894,259	48,348,747	121
Me....	23,473,844	2,449,621	25,923,465	176	Wis...	95,833,635	12,981,625	108,815,260	203
Md....	.....	.....	28,264,507	110	Wyo...	8,525,750	1,645,747	10,171,497	197
Mass..	134,331,588	10,692,263	145,023,851	197	POSSES.				
Mich..	.....	.....	191,422,457	233	Alaska.	600,000	75,000	675,000	170
Minn..	.....	.....	127,702,557	235	Amer.				
Miss..	.....	.....	21,793,087	39	Samoa	61,000	9,000	70,000	469
Mo....	91,769,066	8,671,070	100,440,136	138	C. Z..	.....	.....	550,000	137
Mont..	24,361,794	3,442,456	27,804,250	236	Guam..	110,000	8,000	118,000	44
Neb...	55,460,529	6,180,659	61,641,188	189	Hawaii	4,833,439	553,313	5,386,752	14
Nev...	3,717,219	621,459	4,338,678	272	Phil'p.				
N. H..	12,581,390	1,734,590	14,315,980	193	Isl...	.....	.....	.....	....
N. J...	159,019,578	11,528,271	170,547,849	257	P. Rico	6,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	38
					Virgin				
					Isl..	.....	.....	125,250	40

THE SHARE OF THE STATES IN COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION IN 1924.

	Pct.		Pct.		Pct.		Pct.
Alabama	38.0	Iowa	4.8	Nebraska	6.5	Rhode Island	5.5
Arizona	25.2	Kansas	1.7	Nevada	22.5	South Carolina	25.0
Arkansas	29.7	Kentucky	32.7	New Hampshire	11.8	South Dakota	11.5
California	21.6	Louisiana	26.4	New Jersey	23.0	Tennessee	22.5
Colorado	4.6	Maine	27.4	New Mexico	*	Texas	49.0
Connecticut	7.4	Maryland	22.0	New York	21.4	Utah	38.5
Delaware	77.7	Massachusetts	9.8	North Carolina	7.5	Vermont	14.8
Dist. of Columbia	39.8	Michigan	17.5	North Dakota	32.5	Virginia	30.0
Florida	6.2	Minnesota	20.0	Ohio	3.6	Washington	27.0
Georgia	35.5	Mississippi	36.6	Oklahoma	10.1	West Virginia	9.2
Idaho	8.7	Missouri	9.2	Oregon	17.3	Wisconsin	9.4
Illinois	7.6	Montana	9.0	Pennsylvania	18.8	Wyoming	34.1
Indiana	*						

*Not distributed.

Of the total revenue receipts the State contributed 17.1 per cent.; the county, 10 per cent.; and local, 72.9 per cent.

PUPILS IN PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, 1923-1924.

STATE.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	STATE.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alabama	9,413	12,024	21,437	Nevada	20	20	40
Arizona	1,125	1,367	2,492	New Hampshire	14,056	12,582	26,638
Arkansas	2,363	2,310	4,673	New Jersey	19,641	21,573	41,214
California	16,870	20,895	37,765	New Mexico	2,561	3,265	5,826
Colorado	1,528	2,099	3,627	New York	62,482	62,807	125,289
Connecticut	30,733	30,568	61,301	North Carolina	10,379	12,903	23,282
Delaware	495	383	878	North Dakota	1,729	2,002	3,731
District of Columbia	5,746	6,867	12,613	Ohio	52,059	52,295	104,354
Florida	3,569	3,227	6,796	Oklahoma	1,775	2,298	4,073
Georgia	6,248	7,144	13,392	Oregon	6,709	6,207	12,916
Idaho	519	1,137	1,656	Pennsylvania	95,326	97,503	192,829
Illinois	62,089	142,190	204,279	Rhode Island	13,320	13,562	26,882
Indiana	19,225	18,592	37,817	South Carolina	4,518	4,585	9,103
Iowa	16,898	16,898	33,796	South Dakota	1,961	2,126	4,087
Kansas	11,111	11,651	22,762	Tennessee	10,972	11,928	22,900
Kentucky	6,286	11,756	18,042	Texas	8,491	9,283	17,774
Louisiana	11,889	13,345	25,234	Utah	1,122	2,793	3,915
Maine	10,737	10,816	21,553	Vermont	3,749	3,792	7,541
Maryland	11,682	14,773	26,455	Virginia	6,831	6,644	13,475
Massachusetts	74,786	76,772	151,558	Washington	15,191	10,503	25,694
Michigan	55,391	57,299	112,690	West Virginia	4,087	4,484	8,571
Minnesota	23,107	23,620	46,727	Wisconsin	44,376	45,011	89,387
Mississippi	4,078	4,353	8,431	Wyoming	528	636	1,164
Missouri	24,375	28,741	53,116				
Montana	1,291	2,390	3,681	United States	805,080	922,184	1,727,264
Nebraska	11,643	12,135	23,778				

9,200,000,000 CELLS IN HUMAN BRAIN.

Man's brain, which has been under observation and investigation twenty-five centuries, was given another new analysis by Dr. C. Judson Herrick, neurologist and President of the Department of Psychology of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Herrick said that there are 9,200,000,000 cells in the human cornical system alone.

In the process of thought one of these cells combines with ten others.

Each of the resultant combinations goes through further combination with another ten and so on through a possibility of combinations expressed mathematically as 10 to the 300,000th power.

The atoms in the sidereal universe were 10 to the 66th power at the last census.

The shape of the head is deceptive as to brain.

Many slant heads are among the most powerful thinkers.

Big ears and big feet indicate amiable temperament and have some mysterious relations with the brain.

Facial expression is very deceptive.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Rhodes Scholarships to the University of Oxford are assigned to each State in the Union. The scholarships are tenable for three years and have the value of £400 a year. To be eligible a candidate must be—(a) A male citizen of the United States; (b) Over nineteen and not over twenty-five years of age; (c) Above sophomore standing in some recognized degree-granting university or college in the United States. Candidates may apply either from the State in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence, or from the State in which they have received at least two years of their college education.

Selections are made on the basis of the candidate's record in school and college, supplemented by references of persons who know him and by a personal interview with the Committee of Selection There is no written examination. Elections are made on the basis of—(10) Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership; (2) Literary and scholastic ability and attainments; (3) Physical vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways. No restriction is placed on a Rhodes scholar's choice of studies. He may read for the Oxford B. A. in any of the Final Honor Schools hé may enter for any one of the so-called Diploma Courses, or, if qualified by previous training, may be admitted to read for advanced degrees such as the B. Sc., B. Litt., B. C. L., or Ph. D.

An election is held each year in two-thirds of the States of the Union.

In 1926 one scholar will be elected in the following States: Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Del., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Iowa, Kan., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. M., N. C., N. D., Okla., Ore., S. C., S. D., Tex., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wis., and Wyo.

Applications will be due on or before Oct. 23, 1926; the election will be held on Dec. 11, 1926, and the Rhodes Scholars so elected will enter Oxford in October, 1927.

Application blanks and further information may be obtained from the officers of any college or university in the United States or from President Frank Aydelotte, American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

The 1925 Rhodes scholar from New York is Frank D. Ashburn (Yale University), West Point, N. Y.

The Secretary of the Committee of Selection for New York State is Dr. Augustus S. Downing, State House, Albany.

During the past twenty years 1,269 Rhodes scholars have gone to Oxford—576 from the British dominions and colonies, 634 from the United States and fifty-nine from Germany.

Arrangements were made in 1925 for labor union Rhodes scholarships, whereby, as a beginning, one American would go to Oxford from Baltimore, and a young man from Danzig would attend Brookwood College for Workers at Katonah, N. Y.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

The Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to the benefit of mankind improvement during the year immediately preceding that of the award.

The Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. The board has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $35,000.

Year.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1901...	W. C. Röntgen (G)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme (F.)	H. Dunant (Swi.) Fr. Passy (F.)
1902...	H. A. Lorentz (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Th. Mommsen (G.)	E. Ducommun (Swi.) A. Gobat (Swi.)
1903...	H. A. Becquerel (F.) P. and Marie Curie (F.)	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dane.)	B. Bjornson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904..	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir Wm. Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pawlow (R.	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echegaray (Sp.)	Institute of International Law.
1905...	Ph. Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Baroness von Suttner (Aus.)
1906...	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.) S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	G. Carducci (I.)	Th. Roosevelt (A.)
1907...	A. A. Michelson (A.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.)	R. Kipling (E.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.)
1908...	G. Lippmann (F.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (R.)	R. Eucken (G.)	K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.) F. Bajer (Dane).
1909...	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	Th. Kocher (Swi)	Selma Lagerlof (Swe.)	A. M. F. Beernaert (B.) Baron de Constant (F.)
1910...	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. Heyse (G.)	Int'l Peace Bureau (Swi.)
1911...	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.)	A. Gullstrand (Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.)
1912...	Gustaf Dalén (Swe.)	V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.)	G. Hauptmann (G.)	Elihu Root (A.)
1913...	H. K. Onnes (D.)	A. Werner (Swi.)	C. Richet (F.)	R. Tagore (Beng.)	H. LaFontaine (B.)
1914...	M. von Laue (G.)	T. W. Richards (A.)	R. Barany (Aus.)	Not awarded.	Not awarded.
1915...	W. H. Bragg (E.) W. L. Bragg (E.)	R Willstatter (G.)	Not awarded.	Romain Rolland (F.)	Not awarded.
1916...	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Verner Heidenstam (Swe.)	Not awarded.
1917...	Prof. Charles G. Barkla (E.)	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	K. Gjellerup (Dane.) H. Pontoppidan (Dane.)	International Red Cross of Geneva.
1918...	M. Planck (G.)	Prof. F. Haber (G.)	Not awarded.		W'drow Wilson (A.)
1919...	J. Stark (G.)	Not awarded.	Dr. Jules Bordet (B)	Carl Spitteler (Swi.)	
1920...	C. E. Guillaume (Swi.)	Walther Nernst (G.)	Prof. A. Krogh (Dane.)	Knut Hamsun (N.)	L. Bourgeois (F.)
1921...	Albert Einstein (G.)	Fred'k Soddy (E.)	Not awarded.	Anatole France (F.)	K. H. Branting (Swe) Chr. L Lange (N.)
1922...	Niels Bohr (Dh.)	F. W. Aston (E.)	A. V. Hill (E.) and O. Meyerhoff (G.)	J. Benavente (Sp.)	F. Nansen (N.)
1923...	R. A. Millikan (A.)	Fritz Pregl (Aus.)	Dr. F. G. Banting, (Can.) and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod (Can.)	W. B. Yeats (Irish)	.....
1924...	K. M. G. Siegbahn (Swe.)	.....	W. Einthoven (D)	W. St. Reymont (P.)	.....

It was announced at Stockholm, Nov. 17, 1925, that there would be no 1925 Nobel prizes awarded. The 1924 prizes were worth 116,718 kroner each.

The 1923 prize in medicine, won by Banting and McLeod, was for their discovery of insulin, the new remedy for diabetes.

A., American; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalese; Can., Canadian; D., Dutch; Dh., Danish; E., English; F., French; G., German; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AND CIRCULATIONS PER CAPITA, 1924 OR 1925.

(Population figures used are the Census Bureau's estimates as of July 1, 1924; figures of expenditures, circulations and branch libraries, furnished by the American Library Association or directly by the District of Columbia Public Library.)

City.	Estimated Population, 1924.	Ordinary Expenditures, 1924 or 1925.	Per Capita Expend.	Home Circulation.	Expend. Per Vol. Cir.	Per Capita Circul.	Branches.
	Number.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Volumes.*	*Dollars.*	*Volumes.*	*Number.*
New York City	6,015,504	2,227,351,94	0.370	17,610,181	0.126	2.93	94
New York Pub Lib	3,264,363	1,225,354.21	.375	9,549,876	.128	2.93	46
Brooklyn	2,196,210	737,428.57	.336	6,083,870	.121	2.77	28
Queens	554,931	264,569.16	.477	1,976,435	.134	3.56	20
Chicago	2,942,605	1,377,741.26	.468	10,613,978	.130	3.61	46
Philadelphia	1,951,076	578,370.15	.296	4,221,143	.137	2.16	28
Detroit	1,398,850	942,288.19	.674	3,779,899	.249	2.70	17
Los Angeles	925,000	717,135.23	.775	5,050,022	.142	5.46	44
Cleveland	912,502	1,219,303.55	1.34	5,967,610	.204	6.54	56
St. Louis	812,698	462,081.18	.569	2,415,513	.191	2.97	12
Baltimore	784,938	317,221.52	.404	993,431	.319	1.27	25
Boston	776,783	845,335.40	1.09	3,132,194	.270	4.03	31
Pittsburgh	626,015	576,635.29	.921	2,309,404	.250	3.69	10
Old City	.....	480,598.26	.....	1,807,377	.....	.....	9
Allegheny	.....	96,037.03	.....	502,027	.....	.....	1
Milwaukee	588,702	315,312.92	.536	3,163,619	.100	5.37	13
San Francisco	548,284	261,827.40	.478	2,157,707	.121	3.94	10
Buffalo	545,273	280,770.75	.515	2,232,652	.126	4.09	7
Cincinnati	508,947	316,943.64	.623	2,067,269	.153	4.06	26
Washington	486,936	226,508.42	.465	1,092,533	.207	2.24	3
Minneapolis	453,400	418,606.59	.923	2,264,611	.185	4.99	19
Newark	445,606	318,425.80	.715	1,159,398	.275	2.60	4
New Orleans	409,534	85,207.08	.208	610,728	.140	1.49	5
Kansas City	359,650	223,867.26	.622	1,399,706	.160	3.89	14
Indianapolis	351,073	315,692.62	.899	1,762,387	.179	5.02	19
Seattle	346,556	290,709.92	.839	2,152,585	.135	6.21	9
Rochester	325,211	156,325.23	.481	1,485,468	.105	4.57	10
Jersey City	312,157	195,388.43	.626	1,458,342	.134	4.67	9
Birmingham	300,000	83,357.48	.278	660,180	.126	2.20	8
Portland	298,904	292,597.10	.979	2,387,743	.123	7.99	18
Louisville	297,237	150,376.48	.506	1,277,543	.118	4.30	14
Toledo	280,359	218,817.34	.780	1,244,671	.176	4.44	12
Denver	276,471	167,978.63	.608	1,385,999	.121	5.01	11
Columbus	268,209	57,562.25	.215	296,839	.194	1.11	0
Oakland	246,893	149,612.42	.606	1,031,182	.145	4.18	13
St. Paul	243,946	225,407.87	.924	1,447,571	.156	5.93	4
Providence	243,745	238,301.75	.978	877,135	.272	3.60	7
Atlanta	240,000	93,517.89	.390	639,624	.146	2.67	8
Omaha	208,025	90,398.25	.435	655,625	.138	3.15	4
Total and average	25,731,089	14,436,977.23	.633	91,004,492	.169	3.91	17.94

Note by the District of Columbia Public Library—These annual tables have sometimes been criticised because they seem to disregard reference work and to assume that all of the library expenditures are devoted to circulation work. Such is not the case.

In most public libraries circulation work and reference work run parallel and are fairly comparable in volume. Circulation work is everywhere measured in terms of definitely recorded figures; few libraries attempt to keep any figures showing volume of reference work.

High expenditures per volume circulated usually indicate two things: (1) a better paid staff and hence (2) a larger measure of expert reference work.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The French Academy, founded in 1630 and incorporated in 1637, was abolished by the Revolution; but was revived in 1795 as one of the sections of the Institute of France.

The Academy, when full, consists of forty regular members. Rene Doumic is the secretary.

Year Elected	Names of Members.	Born.	Year Elected	Names of Members.	Born.
1894	Paul Bourget	Amiens, 1852.	1918	Georges Clemenceau	Feole, 1841.
1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	Beaurevoir, 1853.	1919	Henry Bordeaux	Thonon, 1870.
1898	Henri Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859.	1920	Robert de Flers	Pont l'Eveque, 1872.
1903	Rene Bazin	Angers, 1853.	1920	Joseph Bedier	Paris, 1864.
1907	Maurice Donnay	Paris, 1859.	1920	Louis Chevrillon	Ruelle (Charente) 1864.
1908	Jean Richepin	Medea, Algeria, 1849.			
1909	Raymond Poincaré	Bar-le-Duc. 1860.	1922	Pierre de Nolhac	Puy de Dome, Dept. of, 1859
1909	Eugene Brieux	Paris, 1858.			
1909	Rene Doumic	Paris, 1860.	1922	Georges Goyau	Orleans, 1869.
1909	Marcel Prevost	Paris, 1862.	1923	Henri Bremond	
1911	Henri de Regnier	Honfleur, 1864.	1923	Chas. C. A. Jonnart	Pas-de-Calais, 1857.
1912	Marshal Lyautey	Nancy, 1854.	1923	Georges de Porto-Riche	Bordeaux, 1849.
1914	Pierre de la Gorce	Vannes, 1846.			
1914	Henri Bergson	Paris, 1859.	1923	Edouard Estaunié	Dijon, 1862.
1918	Marshal Joffre	Rivesaltes, 1852.	1923	Henri Robert	Paris, 1863.
1918	Louis Barthou	Oloron-Ste. Marie, 1862.	1924	Camille Jullian	Marseilles, 1869.
			1924	Georges Lecomte	1867.
1918	Alfred Baudrillart	Paris, 1859.	1924	Emile Picard	Paris, 1856.
1918	René M. A Tardiveau (Rene Boylesve)	La Haye-Descartes, 1867.	1924	Albert Besnard	Paris, 1849.
			1925	Duke de la Force (Aug. de Caumont)	
1918	Francois de Curel	Metz, 1854.			
1918	Marshal Foch	Tarbes, 1851.	1925	Louis Bertrand	Spinourt, 1866.
1918	Jules Cambon	Paris, 1845.	1925	Paul Valery	Cette, 1871.

OTHER ACADEMIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

In the Institute of France are also four other academies: The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres (40 members); the Academy of Sciences (68 members in 11 sections); the Academy of Fine Arts (40 members in 5 sections); and the Academy of Moral and Political Science (40 members in 5 sections). The academies have each a fixed number (10 or 12) foreign associate members, also corresponding members, etc.

American associate members of these academies in 1925 were: Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Duc de Loubat, New York; Dr. George Ellery Hale, Mt. Wilson Observatory, Cal.; Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington; and Dr. A. A. Michelson, Chicago. Fine Arts: The late John S. Sargent, London; Whitney Warren, New York; the late Paul Bartlett, Washington; and John D. Rockefeller, New York. Moral and Political Sciences: President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, New York.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI., Achille Ratti, born at Desio, Italy, May 31, 1857, made Archbishop of Milan, April, 1921; Cardinal, June 13, 1921; elected Pope, as successor of Benedict XV., Feb. 6, 1922; crowned, Feb. 12, 1922. The Pontiff is, in orders, a Bishop. His ecclesiastical title is: His Holiness, the Pope; Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ; Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West; Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church. The American Cardinals reached Rome too late to cast their ballots for a successor to Benedict XV. In consequence, the new Pope, Pius XI., has made a change in the regulations, extending the interval between the death of a Pope and the election of his successor, so as to give the foreign Cardinals a chance to take part.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

The College of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members, of whom 6 are Cardinal-Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Priests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. They advise the Pope and elect his successor. The Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburban Sees of Rome: Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano, Palestrina, Sabina, Frascati, and Velletri.

NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nationality	Year of Birth.	Year of Creation.
Cardinal-Bishops—				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Archpriest of Patr. Liberian Basilica, Datary of the Pope	Italian	1836	1889
Gaetano De Lai	Bishop of Sabina, Secretary of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation	Italian	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, Prefect of the S. C. of Rites	Italian	1847	1911
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	Italian	1851	1911
Basilio Pompilj	Vicar-Gen. of Rome, Card.-Bishop of Velletri	Italian	1858	1911
Giovanni Cagliero	Bishop of Frascati	Italian	1838	1915
Cardinal-Priests—				
Giuseppe Francica-Nava di Bontife	Archbishop of Catania	Italian	1846	1899
Leo de Skrbensky	Archbishop of Olmutz	Austrian	1863	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Sec. of the Congr. the Holy Office, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquin Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Ottavio Cagiano de Azevedo	Chancellor of the Church	Italian	1845	1905
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	Italian	1858	1907
Alessandro Lualdi	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian	1858	1907
Desire Mercier	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Pontifical Secretary of State, Camerlengo of the Church	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Joseph Lucon	Archbishop of Rheims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	French	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	Archbishop of Boston	American	1859	1911
Willem van Rossum	Prefect Congreg. De Propaganda Fide	Dutch	1854	1911
John Czernoch	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran)	Hungarian	1852	1914
Gustav Piffl	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
Andrew Francis Fruhwirth	Grand Penitentiary	German	1845	1915
Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo	Archbishop of Florence	Italian	1852	1915
Rafael Scapinelli di Leguigno	Prefect Congreg. of the Religious	Italian	1858	1915
Pietro La Fontaine	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1860	1916
Vittorio A. Ranuzzi de Bianchi		Italian	1857	1916
Donato Sbarretti	Prefect Congreg. of the Council	Italian	1856	1916
Louis Ernest Dubois	Archbishop of Paris	French	1856	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani		Italian	1863	1916
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Naples	Italian	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Alexander Kakowski	Archbishop of Warsaw	Polish	1863	1919
Edmund Dalbor	Archbishop of Posen	Polish	1869	1919
Adolph Bertram	Archbishop of Breslau	German	1859	1919
Augusto Silj	Prefect of the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature	Italian	1846	1919
Francisco Ragonesi		Italian	1850	1921
Michael Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich	German	1869	1921
Dennis J. Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American	1865	1921
Juan Benlloch y Vivo	Archbishop of Burgos	Spanish	1864	1921
Francisco Vidal y Barraquer	Archbishop of Tarragona	Spanish	1868	1921
Karl Joseph Schulte	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1871	1921
Giovanni Tacci-Porcelli	Sec. Congreg. of Oriental Church	Italian	1863	1921
Giovanni Bonzano		Italian	1867	1922
Achille Locatelli		Italian	1856	1922
Enrico Reig y Casanova	Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain	Spanish	1859	1922
Alessio Charost	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1860	1922
Eugenio Tosi	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1863	1922
Arturo Stanislas Touchet	Bishop of Orleans	French	1848	1922
Giovanni B. Nasalli-Rocca	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian	1872	1923
George W. Mundelein	Archbishop of Chicago	American	1872	1924
Patrick J. Hayes	Archbishop of New York	American	1867	1924
Vincenzo Casanova y Marzol	Archbishop of Granada	Spanish	1854	1925
Eustochio Ilundain y Esteban	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish	1862	1925
Cardinal-Deacons—				
Gaetano Bisleti	Commendatory Grand Prior Sov. Order of Malta in Rome, Prefect of S. C. of Seminaries and Universities	Italian	1856	1911
Louis Billot		French	1846	1911
Michele Lega	Prefect of the Congregation of Sacraments	Italian	1860	1914
Francis Aidan Gasquet	Librarian of the Church	English	1846	1914
Camillo Laurenti	Prefect of the S. C. of Religious	Italian	1862	1921
Giuseppe Mori		Italian	1850	1922
Franz Ehrle		German	1845	1922
Luigi Sincero		Italian	1870	1923
Evaristo Lucidi		Italian	1866	1923
Aurelio Galli		Italian	1866	1923

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(These figures are from the Official Catholic Directory for 1925, copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons.)

Dioceses.	Clergy.	Churches.	Parish Pupils.	Catholic Popu'at'n.
Baltimore	530	244	37,962	308,142
Boston	932	322	83,060	900,000
Chicago	1,168	372	159,470	1,150,000
Cincinnati	438	222	39,380	220,000
Dubuque	277	236	16,796	114,609
Milwaukee	468	306	45,416	290,000
New Orleans	314	247	23,235	326,939
New York	1,272	423	101,105	1,273,291
Oregon City	162	126	7,408	60,000
Philadelphia	910	393	110,483	734,663
St. Louis	650	347	41,630	435,69
St. Paul	363	266	28,300	275,000
San Francisco	470	225	24,422	320,507
Santa Fe	98	356	5,362	158,853
Albany	328	220	21,383	221,676
Alexandria	41	75	3,026	42,854
Altoona	165	123	15,822	149,866
Baker City	24	54	884	6,676
Belleville	137	133	12,219	73,000
Bismarck	76	152	3,094	38,423
Boise	71	121	1,971	19,123
Brooklyn	626	276	83,061	891,690
Buffalo	508	244	50,313	360,643
Burlington	95	95	7,401	84,965
Charleston	34	43	1,247	10,000
Cheyenne	29	56	566	24,986
Cleveland	463	243	63,835	526,170
Columbus	192	154	17,315	110,812
Concordia	94	95	5,070	41,118
Corpus Christi	59	116	2,680	98,155
Covington	102	81	8,944	61,325
Crookston	56	82	1,427	25,785
Dallas	100	125	5,440	47,588
Davenport	160	126	7,724	57,824
Denver	211	259	10,796	114,729
Des Moines	117	93	4,731	35,000
Detroit	496	298	77,124	524,030
Duluth	89	108	4,498	64,132
El Paso	76	130	3,812	103,165
Erie	203	163	15,165	118,829
Fall River	181	104	15,881	183,987
Fargo	121	177	4,300	69,871
Fort Wayne	360	179	28,710	162,586
Galveston	131	145	7,370	106,385
Grand Island	69	94	2,205	22,439
Grand Rapids	186	228	23,406	143,896
Great Falls	60	128	2,342	32,425
Green Bay	253	226	21,292	159,875
Harrisburg	140	103	13,727	80,540
Hartford	444	263	47,370	564,709
Helena	104	101	7,141	63,596
Indianapolis	282	202	21,317	132,572
Kansas City	154	107	8,392	80,000
La Crosse	234	228	13,000	117,152
Lafayette	90	99	4,193	175,048
Lead	91	185	1,396	39,275
Leavenworth	197	129	11,089	79,573
Lincoln	116	139	3,568	36,457
Little Rock	86	107	4,440	25,808
Los Angeles and San Diego	338	265	17,331	285,000
Louisville	198	166	16,976	112,639
Manchester	179	119	21,259	149,621
Marquette	100	137	7,952	83,729
Mobile	141	117	7,506	47,850
Monterey-Fresno	53	63	2,061	51,265
Nashville	55	53	4,391	21,880
Natchez	63	108	5,407	31,264
Newark	608	244	75,850	634,181
Ogdensburg	167	162	6,830	103,245
Oklahoma	115	155	6,429	59,095
Omaha	240	165	11,934	87,045
Peoria	252	232	14,995	115,965
Pittsburgh	644	401	76,468	510,520
Portland	167	168	19,862	158,241
Providence	297	120	24,738	284,267
Richmond	103	107	7,123	43,800
Rochester	236	152	30,478	199,487
Rockford	128	99	6,799	61,022
Sacramento	80	127	2,617	55,100
St. Augustine	57	77	4,337	51,014
St. Cloud	181	142	6,811	65,473
St. Joseph	92	100	4,452	44,213
Salt Lake	28	28	800	12,700
San Antonio	180	191	10,025	184,470
Savannah	57	60	4,487	18,638
Scranton	293	239	28,123	276,213
Seattle	155	150	8,913	85,000
Sioux City	156	145	10,460	66,085
Sioux Falls	145	183	5,847	59,661
Spokane	91	99	2,422	31,138
Springfield Ill.	224	163	12,217	87,000
Springfield, Mass.	425	223	39,289	418,105
Superior	101	154	4,775	57,896
Syracuse	182	141	16,564	200,337
Toledo	218	146	22,088	150,764
Trenton	246	218	32,918	225,965
Tucson	62	105	2,000	79,853
Wheeling	116	143	7,261	65,000
Wichita	129	150	5,864	46,617
Wilmington	62	52	5,372	33,876
Winona	127	125	7,748	68,800
North Carolina	51	64	891	8,254
Ruthenian-Greek.	102	144	15,691	237,495
Pittsburgh (Greek Rite)	129	155	16,023	288,390
Alaska	21	36	474	9,400
Total	23,697	17,284	2,038,624	18,654,028

Population figures cover dioceses.

Italics denote archdioceses.

There are four cardinals—at Boston, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

The archbishops number 16; bishops, 101; secular clergy, 17,229; churches with residential pastors, 11,618; missions with churches, 5,666; seminaries, 120; students, 11,345; colleges for boys, 216; academies for girls, 712; parishes with schools, 6,532; orphan asylums, 313; orphans, 48,726; homes for the aged, 117.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Secretary, J. W. Crabtree.)

The National Education Association of the United States is a voluntary organization of teachers whose purpose, as expressed in its charter, is to elevate the character of the teaching profession, advance the interests of the profession and promote the cause of education in the United States. It was organized in 1857 at Philadelphia, Pa. and is now the largest teachers' organization in the world, having an active membership of 150,000. Headquarters are maintained at No. 1201 Sixteenth St, N. W., Washington, D. C. The business and professional work of the association are transacted through a representative assembly composed of delegates from affiliated State and local associations, an Executive Committee, a Board of Trustees composed of all past Presidents and one representative from each State and Territory, a Board of Directors, seventeen departments, over twenty standing and special committees and a staff at headquarters.

The most important yearly event of the association is the annual meeting, held the first week in July, which serves as a clearing house for educational ideas and reviews the progress of the year in education. In connection with this meeting the departments of the association and a number of allied organizations hold sessions for the discussion of the various phases of education. The Department of Superintendence holds an annual meeting the last week in February, at which time fourteen allied organizations also meet. The most outstanding achievement of the past two years is the unification of the educational forces of the country into one great professional organization and the interpretation of the schools to the public through the observance of American Education Week. The monthly journal, which is sent to all members of the association, gives special consideration to new movements in education and to matters of national and international concern. The association also publishes an annual volume of proceedings and numerous reports and bulletins.

The association is carrying on an active legislative campaign for the passage of the Education Bill, which provides for a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet.

The research division keeps available the latest information on the financing of public education, the curriculum, teachers' salaries, tenure, retirement systems and other school problems. It regularly collects the latest studies from all bureaus of educational research throughout the country and issues a research bulletin five times each year.

The following divisions have been established at headquarters: accounts, business, classroom service, field work, membership and records, publications, research and superintendence. The officers for 1925-26 are: *President*, Mary McSkimmon, Brookline, Mass; *Secretary*, J. W. Crabtree, Washington, D. C.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Apostolic Delegate to the United States—Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi. Auditor—Mgr. Paul Marella, D. D.; Secretary—Mons. George Leech, D. D. The office of the Apostolic Delegation is at No. 1811 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md	Michael J. Curley	1914
Boston, Mass	W. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill	G. W. Mundelein, Cardinal	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	John T. McNichols, O. P.	1918
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane	1902
Milwaukee, Wis	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La	John W. Shaw	1910
New York, N. Y	Patrick J. Hayes, Cardinal	1914
Oregon City, Ore	(See vacant).	
Philadelphia, Pa	D. J. Dougherty, Cardinal	1903
St. Louis, Mo	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn	Austin Dowling	1912
San Francisco, Cal	E. J. Hanna	1912
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Albert Daeger, O. F. M	1919

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y	Edmund F. Gibbons	1919
Alexandria, La	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Altoona, Pa	J. J. McCort	1912
Baker City, Ore	J. F. McGrath	1903
Baltimore, Md	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belleville, Ill	Henry Althoff	1914
Bismarck, N. Dak	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B	1910
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman	1918
Boston, Mass	Jos. G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y	Thos. E. Molloy	1920
Buffalo, N. Y	William Turner	1919
Burlington, Vt	Joseph J. Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C	William T. Russell	1917
Cheyenne, Wyo	P. A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill	Edward F. Hoban (Auxil'y)	1921
Cleveland, Ohio	Joseph Schrembs	1911
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan	Francis J. Tief	1921
Corpus Christi, Tex	Emanuel B. Ledvina	1921
Covington, Ky	Francis W. Howard	1923
Crookston, Minn	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas, Tex	Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col	J. Henry Tihen	1911
Des Moines, Iowa	Thomas W. Drumm	1919
Detroit, Mich	M. J. Gallagher	1915
Duluth, Minn	(See vacant).	
El Paso, Tex	A. J. Schuler	1915
Erie, Pa	J. M. Gannon	1918
Fall River, Mass	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind	Joseph Noll	1925
Galveston, Tex	C. E. Byrne	1918
Grand Island, Neb	J. A. Duffy	1913
Grand Rapids, Mich	Edward D. Kelly	1911
Great Falls, Mont	M. C. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis	Paul P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa	P. R. McDevitt	1916
Hartford, Conn	John J. Nilan	1910
Helena, Mont	(See vacant).	
Indianapolis, Ind	Joseph Chartrand	1910
Kansas City, Mo	Thomas F. Lillis	1904
La Crosse, Wis	A. J. McGavick	1899
Lafayette, La	J. B. Jeanmard	1918
Lead City, S. Dak	John B. Lawler	1910
Leavenworth, Kan	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb	Fr. D. L. Beckman	1924
Little Rock, Ark	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal	John J. Cantwell	1917
Louisville, Ky	John A. Floersch	1923
Manchester, N. H	G. A. Guertin	1907
Marquette, Mich	Paul J. Nussbaum, C. P	1913
Mobile, Ala	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn	Alphonse J. Smith	1924
Natchez, Miss	Richard O. Gerow	1924
Newark, N. J	John J. O'Connor	1901
New Orleans, La	J. M. Laval (Auxiliary)	1911
New York, N. Y	John J. Dunn (Auxiliary)	1921
	John J. Collins, S. J	1907
Ogdensburg, N. Y	J. H. Conroy	1912
Oklahoma, Okla	Francis C. Kelley	1924
Omaha, Neb	J. J. Harty	1903
Peoria, Ill	Edmund M. Dunne	1909
Philadelphia, Pa	Michael J. Crane (Auxil'y)	1921
Pittsburgh, Pa	Hugh C. Boyle	1921
Portland, Me	John Gregory Murray	1925
Porto Rico	Geo. J. Caruana	1921
Providence, R. I	Wm. A. Hickey	1919
Raleigh, N. C	William J. Hafey	1925
Richmond, Va	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N. Y	Thos. F. Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla	Patrick Barry	1922
St. Cloud, Minn	J. F. Busch	1910
St. Joseph, Mo	Francis Gilfillan	1922
Sacramento, Cal	Patrick J. Keane	1920
Salt Lake C., Utah	J. S. Glass, C. M	1915
San Antonio, Tex	Arthur J. Drossaerts	1918
Savannah, Ga	Michael J. Keyes	1922
Scranton, Pa	M. J. Hoban	1896
Seattle, Wash	Edward J. O'Dea	1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Edmond Heelan	1919
Sioux Fall, S. Dak	B. J. Mahoney	1922
Spokane, Wash	A. F. Schinner	1905
Springfield, Ill	J. A. Griffin	1923
Springfield, Mass	Thos. M. O'Leary	1921
Superior, Wis	Joseph G. Pinten	1922
Syracuse, N. Y	Daniel J. Curley	1923
Toledo, Ohio	Samuel A. Stritch	1921
Trenton, N. J	Thomas J. Walsh	1918
Tucson, Ariz	D. J. Gercke	1923
Wheeling, W. Va	John J. Swint	1922
Wichita, Kan	Augustus J. Schwertner	1921
Wilmington, Del	Edmond J. Fitzmaurice (Mons. John J. Monaghan, retired).	1925
Winona, Minn	Patrick R. Heffron	1910

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	Elected.
*Earl Cranston	Cincinnati, Ohio	1896
*Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis., Blue Ash, Ohio	1896
*John W. Hamilton	Washington, D. C	1900
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
Wm. F. McDowell	Washington, D. C	1904
William Burt	Clifton Springs, N. Y	1904
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y	1904
*Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Nashville, Tenn	1904
William F. Anderson	Boston, Mass	1908
John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	Chicago, Ill	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Washington, D. C	1908
Theo. S. Henderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1912
William O. Shepard	Portland, Ore	1912
Francis J. McConnell	Pittsburgh, Pa	1912
Frederick D. Leete	Indianapolis, Ind	1912
*Richard J. Cooke	Athens, Tenn	1912
Wilbur P. Thirkield	Chattanooga, Tenn	1912
Herbert Welch	Seoul, Korea	1916
Thomas Nicholson	Detroit, Mich	1916
A. W. Leonard	Buffalo, N. Y	1916
W. F. Oldham	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	1916
C. B. Mitchell	Manila, P. I	1916
Francis W. Warne	Bangalore City, India	1920
John W. Robinson	Delhi, India	1920
Eben S. Johnson	Cape Town, South Africa	1920
Lauress J. Birney	Shanghai, China	1920
Fred B. Fisher	Calcutta, India	1920
Ernest L. Waldorf	Kansas City, Mo	1920
Charles E. Locke	St. Paul, Minn	1920
Ernest G. Richardson	Atlanta, Ga	1920
Charles W. Burns	San Francisco, Cal	1920
Anton Bast	Copenhagen, Denmark	1920
Edgar Blake	Paris, France	1920
F. T. Keeney	Omaha, Neb	1920
H. Lester Smith	Helena, Mont	1920
Charles L. Mead	Denver, Col	1920
Robert E. Jones	New Orleans, La	1920
Matthew W. Clair	Covington, Ky	1920
George A. Miller	Mexico City	1924
Titus Lowe	Singapore, S. S	1924
George R. Grose	Pekin, China	1924
Brenton T. Badley	Bombay, India	1924
Wallace E. Brown	Foochow, China	1924

* Retired.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

	Residence.	Elected.
E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo	1886
Warren A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga	1898
Collins Denny	Richmond, Va	1910
W. B. Murrah	Memphis, Tenn	1910
Edwin D. Mouzon	Nashville, Tenn	1910
John M. Moore	Dallas, Tex	1918
W. F. McMurry	Louisville, Ky	1918
U. V. W. Darlington	Huntington, W. Va	1918
H. M. Du Bose	San Francisco, Cal	1918
W. N. Ainsworth	Macon, Ga	1918
James Cannon jr	Washington, D. C	1918
H. M. Dobbs	Anniston, Ala	1922
J. E. Dickey	Waco, Tex	1922
W. B. Beauchamp	Nashville, Tenn	1922
S. R. Hay	Shreveport, La	1922
H. A. Boaz	Seoul, Korea	1922

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Alabama—Charles M. Beckwith, Montgomery; William G. McDowell jr., Coadjutor, Birmingham.
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.), Seattle, Wash.
Arizona—Walter Mitchell (miss.), Phoenix.
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock; E. W. Saphore, Suffragan, Little Rock; E. T. Demby, Suffragan, Little Rock.
California—E. L. Parsons, San Francisco. Sacramento: W. H. Moreland. San Joaquin: L. C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno. Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson. Pasadena: W. B. Stevens, Coadjutor.
Colorado—I. P. Johnson, Denver; Frederick Ingley, Coadjutor.
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford; E. C. Acheson, Suffragan, Middletown.
Dakota, North—J. Poyntz Tyler (miss.), Fargo.
Dakota, South—H. L. Burleson, Sioux Falls, W. B. Roberts, Suffragan.
Delaware—Philip Cook, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—James E. Freeman, Washington.
Florida—F. A. Juhan, Jacksonville. South Florida: Cameron Mann, Orlando; John D. Wing, Coadjutor.
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah. Atlanta: Henry J. Mikell.
Idaho—Middleton S. Barnwell (miss.), Boise.
Illinois—Charles Palmer Anderson; S. M. Griswold, Suffragan, Chicago. Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett. Springfield: John C. White, Springfield, Ill.
Indiana—Joseph M. Francis, Indianapolis. Northern Indiana: Campbell Gray, Mishawaka.
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport. Harry S. Longley, Coadjutor, Des Moines.
Kansas—James Wise, Topeka. Salina: Robert H. Mize, Salina.
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville. Lexington: Lewis W. Burton, Lexington.
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans.
Maine—Benjamin Brewster, Portland.
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore. Easton: Geo. W. Davenport, Easton.
Massachusetts—William Lawrence; Charles L. Slattery, Coadjutor, Boston; S. G. Babcock, Suffragan, Boston. Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield.
Michigan—Herman Page, Detroit. Marquette: R. Le R. Harris. Western: J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis. Duluth: Granville G. Bennett, Duluth.
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson. Wm. Mercer Green, Coadjutor, Meridian.
Missouri—F. F. Johnson, St. Louis. Western: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City.
Montana—William F. Faber, Helena; H. H. H. Fox, Coadjutor, Billings.
Nebraska—Ernest Vincent Shayler, Omaha. Western: George A. Beecher (miss.), Hastings.
Nevada—Vacant (miss.).
New Hampshire—Vacant.
New Mexico—F. B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque.
New Jersey—Paul Matthews; Albion W. Knight, Coadjutor, Trenton. Newark: Edwin S. Lines, Newark; Wilson R. Stearly, Coadjutor.
New York—Wm. T. Manning, New York City; Arthur S. Lloyd and Herbert Shipman, Suffragans. Central: Charles Fiske, Syracuse; Edward H. Coley, Suffragan, Utica. Western: Charles H. Brent, Buffalo; D. L. Ferris, Coadjutor, Rochester. Albany: Richard H. Nelson, Albany; G. A. Oldham, Coadjutor, Albany. Long Island: Ernest M. Stires, Garden City.
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh; Edwin A. Penick, Coadjutor, Charlotte; H. B. Delany, Suffragan. East Carolina: T. C. Darst, Wilmington. Western North Carolina: J. M. Horner.
North Dakota—(See Dakota, North.)
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland; W. L. Rogers, Coadjutor. Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati; Theo. I.Reese, Coadjutor, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Theo. P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee.
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland. Eastern: W. P. Remington (miss.), Pendleton.
Pennsylvania—Thos. J. Garland, Philadelphia. Pittsburgh: Alexander Mann. Bethlehem: E. Talbot; Frank W. Sterrett, Coadjutor. South Bethlehem. Harrisburg: James H. Darlington. Erie: John C. Ward.
Rhode Island—J. De W. Perry jr., Providence.
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston. Upper South Carolina: Kirkman G. Finlay, Columbia.
South Dakota—(See Dakota, South.)
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis. J. M. Maxon, Nashville, Coadjutor.
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin; Clinton S. Quin, Coadjutor, Houston. Dallas: H. T. Moore. Western: William T. Capers. San Antonio. Northern: E. Cecil Seaman, Amarillo.
Utah—Arthur W. Moulton (miss), Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington; Samuel B. Booth, Coadjutor.
Virginia—William C. Brown, Richmond. Southern: B. D. Tucker, Lynchburg; A. C. Thomson, Coadjutor, Portsmouth. Southwestern: Robert C. Jett, Roanoke.
West Virginia—W. L. Gravatt, Charleston; Robert E. L. Strider, Coadjutor, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—William Walter Webb, Milwaukee; Benjamin F. P. Ivins, Coadjutor. Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller.
Washington—Olympia: S. Arthur Huston, Seattle; Edward M. Cross, Spokane.
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (miss.), Laramie.
Africa—Liberia: Robert E. Campbell (miss.), Monrovia; Theo. M. Gardiner (miss.), Suffragan, Cape Palmas.
Brazil—Southern: William M. M. Thomas (miss.), Rio Grande do Sul.
China—Frederick R. Graves (miss.), Shanghai; Logan H. Roots (miss.), Hankow; Alfred A. Gilman (miss.), Suffragan, Hankow; D. Trumbull Huntington (miss.), Anking.
Haiti—H. R. Carson (miss.).
Panama Canal Zone—James C. Morris (miss.) Ancon.
Cuba—Hiram R. Hulse (miss.).
Virgin Islands—C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Dominica—C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Japan—John McKim (miss.), North Tokio; C. F. Reifsnider, Suffragan. Shirley H. Nichols (miss. elect), Kioto.
Hawaiian Islands—John D. Lamothe (miss.), Honolulu.
Mexico—Frank W. Creighton (miss.).
Philippines—Gouverneur F. Mosher (miss.). Manila.
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan; M. Ferrando, Suffragan.
Presiding Bishop—Rt. Rev. John G. Murray. Bishop of Maryland, born 1857, consecrated, 1909.

RETIRED BISHOPS.

A. R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Sonora, Cal.
Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.
Paul Jones, late Bishop of Utah, Orange, N. J.
E. W. Osborne, late Bishop of Springfield, San Diego, Cal.
Henry B. Restarick, late Bishop of Hawaii, Honolulu.
R. L. Paddock, late Bishop of East Oregon, Williamstown, Mass.
James D. Morrison, late Bishop of Duluth, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Henry D. Aves, late Bishop of Mexico.
H. St. George Tucker, late Bishop of Kioto.
P. M. Rhinelander, late Bishop of Pennsylvania.
Frank K. du Moulin, late Bishop Coadjutor of Ohio.
Frank H. Touret, late Missionary Bishop of Idaho.
Julius W. Atwood, late Missionary Bishop of Arizona.
Walter H. Overs, late Missionary Bishop of Liberia.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander in Chief—Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, U. S. N., 20 Dudley Place, Yonkers, N. Y.; *Senior Vice Commander in Chief*—Brevet Major Henry L. Swords, U. S. V., U. S. Custom House, N. Y. City; *Junior Vice Commander in Chief*—Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U. S. A., 1906 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Recorder in Chief—Brevet Captain John O. Foering, U. S. V., 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; *Registrar in Chief*—Mr. Grahame H. Powell, (Hereditary), 1701 H St., N. W. Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer in Chief*—Capt. William P. Wright, U. S. V., 122 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

Chancellor in Chief—Brevet Captain John O. Foering, U. S. V., 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; *Chaplain in Chief*—Rev. Alexander Leo (Hereditary), 525 W. Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Counsel in Chief—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. A., Cookstown, N. J.; Act. Asst. Paymaster, Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N., 11 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Brevet Lieut. Col. William S. Cogswell, U. S. V., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City; Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, U. S. A., 1 College Lane, Haverford, Pa.; Capt. John R. King, U. S. V., The Preston, Baltimore, Md.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion, 4,440, as of April 30, 1925.

HEADQUARTERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Adventists, Seventh-Day, General Conference, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

Baptist Convention, National, Selma, Ala. *President,* Rev. L. K. Williams, 3115 S. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill. *Secretary,* Prof. R. B. Hudson.

Baptist Convention, Northern, Portland, Me. *President,* Edward H. Rhoades, 127 Prescott St., Toledo, Ohio. *Cor. Secretary,* William C. Bitting, 5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, Mo. American Baptist Publication Society, 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; New York City offices, 276 Fifth Ave.

Baptist, Free, General Conference of, 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. City. *President,* Dr. Joseph W. Mauck, 173 Hillsdale St., Hillsdale, Mich. *Cor. Secretary,* Rev. A. W. Anthony.

Baptist, Seventh Day, General Conference of, Salem, W. Va. *President,* S. O. Bond. *General Secretary,* Rev. Willard D. Burdick, 926 Kenyon Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Christian, General Convention of, Dayton, Ohio. *President,* Rev. Frank G. Coffin, 406 E. Daniel St., Albany, Mo. *Secretary,* Rev. J. F. Burnett, Dayton, Ohio.

Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science). The First or Mother Church is at Boston, where are the headquarters at Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. *President,* David N. McKee, C. S. D. *Clerk,* Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B.

Church of God in N. A. (General Eldership), Mt. Pleasant, Pa. *President,* Rev. J. L. Updegraph, Frazer St., Findlay, Ohio. *Clerk,* Rev. Sylvester Fulmer, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon), Salt Lake, Utah. *President,* Heber J. Grant. *Counsellors,* Anthony W. Ivins and Charles W. Nibley.

The Twelve Apostles: Rudger Clawson, *President of the Quorum;* U. S. Senator Reed Smoot, George Albert Smith, George F. Richards, Orson F. Whitney, David O. McKay, Joseph Fielding Smith, Dr. James E. Talmage, Stephen L. Richards, Richard R. Lyman, Melvin J. Ballard, and Dr. John A. Widtsoe.

Presiding Bishop of the Church, Sylvester Q. Cannon.

Congregational, National Council of, 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. *Moderator,* Frank J. Harwood, Centre Church House, Hartford, Conn. *Secretary,* Rev. Charles E. Burton.

Disciples of Christ, International Convention of the, Cleveland, Ohio. *President,* Rev. J. H. Goldner, Cleveland, Ohio. *Secretary,* Rev. Robert G. Frank, Dallas, Tex. United Christian Missionary Society, 425 De Baliviere Ave., St. Louis.

Evangelical Church, General Conference of the, 836 Centre Ave., Reading, Pa. *President,* Board of Bishops, Bishop S. C. Breyfogel.

Evangelical Synod of North America, 671 Madison St., Milwaukee, Wis. *President,* Rev. John Baltzer, 2013 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary,* Rev. Gustave Fischer.

Lutheran in America, United, 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. *President,* Rev. F. H. Knubel. *Secretary,* Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

New York Synod, United Lutheran Church. *President,* Rev. C. W. Leitzell, D. D., 30 N. Allen St., Albany, N. Y. *English Secretary,* Rev. A. J. Traver, 1770 Grand Concourse, N. Y. City. *German Secretary,* Rev. E. von Hahman, Ph. D., 40 Guy Park Ave., Amsterdam, N. Y. The officers of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New England are: *President,* Rev. Samuel Trexler, 16 E. 48th St., N. Y. City. *Secretary,* Rev. Henry C. Erbes, 68 Grape St., Rochester, N. Y. *Treasurer,* Fred J. Walter, 57 Spring St., Kingston, N. Y.

Methodist Episcopal—*Secretary of General Conference,* Rev. R. J. Wade, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill., where also are the church's *World Service Commission,* and the *Board of Hospitals and Homes. Board of Education,* 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. *Board of Pensions and Relief,* 820 Garland Building, Chicago, Ill. *Board of Foreign Missions,* 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. *Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.* 1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. *Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals,* 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. *Secretary of the Board of Bishops,* Right Rev. E. G. Richardson, 63 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Methodist Episcopal, South—Bishop W. A. Candler, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. *General Secretary,* Rev. A. F. Watkins, Jackson, Miss.

Methodist Episcopal, African—*General Secretary,* Bishop J. S. Flipper, 358 Houston St., Atlanta, Ga. *Bishop,* Benjamin S. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Methodist Episcopal, African Zion—*Bishop,* G. C. Clement, 16332 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

Methodist Episcopal, Colored, General Conference of, 4145 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo. *Bishop,* N. C. Cleaves. *Secretary,* Rev. M. F. Brinson.

Methodist Primitive, General Conference of, New Bedford, Mass. *Secretary,* Rev. C. H. Kershaw.

Methodist Protestant, 2844 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C. *President,* Rev. T. H. Lewis. *Secretary,* Rev. Chas. H. Beck, 225 S. Jefferson St., Tiffin, Ohio.

Moravian, Northern Province—*President,* Right Rev. Charles L. Moench, Graceham, Md.

Moravian, Southern Province—*President,* Right Rev. Edward Rondthaler, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.—*Moderator,* Rev. George Summey, D. D., LL. D., 3002 De Soto St., New Orleans, La. *Stated Clerk,* Rev. J. D. Leslie, D. D., Dallas, Tex. *Assistant Clerk,* Rev. E. L. Siler, D. D., Maxton, N. C.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.—*Moderator,* Rev. Charles R. Erdman, 20 Library Pl., Princeton, N. J. *Stated Clerk,* Rev. Lewis S. Mudge, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The Mission Board Secretaries are at 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Presbyterian Church, Cumberland—*Moderator,* W. E. Morrow, Warrensburg, Mo. *Stated Clerk, General Traveling Secretary and Treasurer,* Rev. D. W. Fooks, Nashville, Tenn. *President Board Trustees of General Assembly,* W. F. Chestnut, Bowling Green, Ky.

Presbyterian, United—*Moderator,* Rev. W. I. Wishart, 2333 Perrysville Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Principal Clerk,* Rev. David F. McGill, 317 Home St. Bellevue, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal, National Council of, 281 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. *President,* Right Rev. John G. Murray. *Executive Secretary,* Rev. Robert F. Gibson. The Departments of Missions, Religious Education, Social Service, Finance, Publicity and Field are located with the National Council.

Reformed Episcopal, General Council of the, 1617 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa. *Bishop,* R. L. Rudolph, 103 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary,* Rev. Wm. A. Freemantle.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod of, N. Y. City offices 25 E. 22d St., where the Progress Council meets. *President,* Prof. William Bancroft Hill, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. *Stated Clerk,* Rev. Henry Lockwood.

Reformed Church in the United States, General Synod of, 4626 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. *President,* Rev. J. C. Leonard, Lexington, N. C. *Stated Clerk,* Rev. J. Rauch Stein, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Unitarian, American, Association, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. N. Y. City headquarters, 299 Madison Ave.

United Brethren in Christ, 415 Otterbein Press Building, Dayton, Ohio. *Bishop,* W. M. Bell, 1509 State St., Harrisburg, Pa. *Executive Secretary,* Rev. S. S. Hough.

Universalist—*President,* Rev. John Murray Atwood, Canton, N. Y. *Secretary,* Rev. Roger F. Etz, 176 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

DENOMINATIONAL CONSOLIDATIONS AND EFFORTS THEREFOR.

The Methodists, North and South, have been trying for several years to unite officially, but have not yet succeeded, owing to opposition in one or another Conference.

Holding that the time has not arrived for a merger of the Reformed and Presbyterian Churches, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America overwhelmingly defeated, at Asbury Park, N. J., a proposal for an organic union.

The plan called for the merger of the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Christian Reformed Church, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the United Presbyterian Church.

The United Church of Canada, into which the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations of the Dominion have merged and which embraces nearly 9 000 congregations, was officially instituted and dedicated at Toronto, June 10, 1925.

By act of Parliament, the three denominations had ceased to exist as separate entities at midnight. A group of the Presbyterian Church is continuing its fight against the union.

The Unitarians in 1925 celebrated their centenary.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES, 1925, 1924.

According to the 1925 reports of officers of the leading Protestant denominations their church membership is approximately as follows:

Methodist Episcopal, 3,910,968; Disciples of Christ, 1,383,247; Baptist (Northern Convention), 1,361,996.

Congregational, 878,995; Mormons (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints), 700 000; Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., 456,585; United Bretnren in Christ, 379,615; Reformed Church in U. S., 342,206; Evangelical Church, 243,951; Seventh Day Adventists, 238,657; Evangelical Synod of North America, 237,619; Methodist Protestant, 187,753; United Presbyterian Church of North America, 168,638; Reformed Church in America, 145,373; Unitarian, 114,327; Christian, 108,500.

Church of God in North America, 28,649; Primitive Methodist, 11,129.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, 1,193,321 Communicants.

The Christian Scientists (Church of Christ Scientist) make no public statements of their membership.

The Roman Catholic Church membership in this country (see Index) totals 18,654,028, according to their 1925 official directory.

The 1924 Communicant Church membership, estimated and published early in 1925, by the Rev. H. K. Carroll in the *Christian Herald* was by great groups:

Methodist, 8,700,007; Baptist, 8,227,225; Lutheran, 2,503,642; Presbyterian, 2,500,466; Disciples of of Christ, 1,668,906; Episcopalian, 1,147,814.

Congregational, 861,168; Reformed, 532,668; United Brethren, 405,103; Evangelical Synod, 307,-177; Evangelical Church, 209,684; Adventists, 144,167; Brethren (Dunkards), 143,889; Friends, 116,077; Christians, 108,500.

Mennonites, 85,630; Assemblies of God, 75,000; Pentecostal, 73,783; Scandinavian Evangelical, 42,-758; Moravians, 26,802; various other bodies, 122,-928; total, 28,021,953.

The Carroll estimate in detail gave the Methodist Episcopal Church 4,438,494; Baptist (Southern Convention), 3,500,000; Baptist (Negro Convention) over 3,000,000; Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 2,470,000; and Protestant Episcopal, 1,139,200.

The Federal Council of Churches made the following 1923 estimates—Roman Catholic, 18,-260,793; Methodists, 8,433,268; Baptist, 8,189,448; Presbyterian, 2,509,413; Lutheran, 2,465,841; Disciples of Christ, 1,383,247; Episcopal, 1,128,859; Congregational, 857,846; Reformed, 532,700; Mormons, 616,417; Eastern Orthodox, 518,354; Evangelical, 508,139; Jewish, 400,000; United Brethren, 374,762; other and total, 48,224,014.

CHURCH MEMBERS IN UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1916.
(Figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census.)

STATE.	All Denom'tions.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Presbyterian.	Congregational	Prot. Epis.	Unitarian.	Lutheran.	Reformed.
Ala	1,099,465	37,482	323,400	518,706	20,428	4,822	10,069	.....	.....	.....
Ariz	117,014	84,742	5,651	2,927	4,353	539	2,318	.....	.....	.....
Ark	583,209	21,120	176,806	287,349	18,213	740	4,431	.....	.....	107
Cal	893,366	494,539	96,818	39,570	54,011	34,180	30,018	3,343	7,582	448
Col	257,977	104,982	38,584	18,548	25,667	11,782	8,437	638	2,738	221
Conn	724,692	483,834	36,181	26,243	3,143	71,188	48,854	316	14,971	1,600
Del	86,524	30,183	37,521	3,651	6,197	.....	4,656	.....	940	.....
D. of C	164,413	51,421	20,836	39,978	9,338	3,255	18,295	.....	3,050	705
Fla	324,856	24,650	114,821	131,107	10,170	2,878	10,399	184	.....	.....
Ga	1,234,132	18,214	387,775	721,140	25,181	6,119	11,098	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	135,386	17,947	11,373	5,682	6,943	2,827	2,404	.....	.....	83
Ill	2,522,373	1,171,381	287,931	170,452	114,857	57,926	40,725	1,593	187,746	9,196
Ind	1,777,341	272,288	271,596	85,786	59,209	5,768	8,848	376	47,879	10,642
Iowa	937,334	262,513	199,036	44,939	68,899	39,524	8,126	1,004	83,925	7,575
Kan	610,347	128,948	151,348	60,383	45,263	16,894	5,843	258	30,512	1,420
Ky	967,602	160,185	155,129	367,731	48,423	712	9,383	.....	.....	2,058
La	863,067	509,910	81,273	213,018	9,636	1,765	11,632	.....	.....	.....
Me	255,293	148,530	22,551	35,492	320	21,641	5,628	2,488	.....	.....
Md	602,587	219,530	161,287	44,055	19,603	875	38,469	.....	33,555	15,801
Mass	1,977,482	1,410,208	75,965	86,551	10,319	133,509	75,217	41,587	.....	271
Mich	1,181,431	572,117	144,094	49,766	48,989	35,597	33,409	1,478	101,608	14,903
Minn	931,388	415,664	59,576	28,156	32,494	22,987	22,635	1,898	264,649	1,914
Miss	762,977	32,160	226,356	441,293	19,758	371	6,132	.....	.....	.....
Mo	1,370,551	445,352	241,751	252,107	67,628	10,479	14,309	911	45,303	1,204
Mont	137,566	78,113	13,873	4,073	6,792	3,841	4,607	375	9,129	136
Neb	440,791	135,537	81,879	19,643	26,333	19,423	7,931	549	66,906	3,597
Nev	16,145	8,742	777	356	501	261	1,207	.....	444	.....
N. H	210,736	136,020	13,574	17,335	908	20,084	6,155	3,890	.....	.....
N. J	1,337,983	790,764	131,211	80,918	102,290	10,839	67,896	1,291	19,680	38,772
N. M	209,809	177,727	11,505	6,721	3,892	366	1,718	.....	.....	.....
N. Y	4,315,404	2,745,552	328,250	182,443	222,888	65,021	227,685	6,288	73,581	73,991
N. C	1,080,723	4,989	338,979	535,299	69,898	3,125	18,545	994	19,450	6,109
N. D	225,877	95,859	13,479	6,268	9,295	8,913	2,455	.....	72,026	1,435
Ohio	2,291,793	843,856	399,045	105,753	160,413	45,606	47,175	1,700	93,192	56,101
Okla	424,492	47,427	113,202	129,436	23,618	3,419	3,566	.....	3,899	486
Ore	179,468	49,728	30,381	15,635	16,672	6,373	5,726	532	4,499	755
Pa	4,114,527	1,830,532	427,509	194,262	405,493	16,444	118,687	1,828	371,674	210,978
R. I	344,060	261,312	7,801	18,771	2,205	10,531	20,176	1,412	.....	.....
S. C	794,126	9,514	278,854	413,630	38,361	501	11,000	.....	14,788	46
S. D	199,017	72,113	21,429	8,852	9,855	11,762	8,156	.....	46,947	2,100
Tenn	840,133	23,015	286,143	320,442	71,821	2,185	9,910	124	.....	374
Tex	1,784,620	402,874	418,121	646,494	68,229	2,377	17,116	414	19,187	.....
Utah	280,848	10,000	1,848	1,305	2,254	1,616	1,469	.....	.....	.....
Vt	145,682	78,178	16,808	9,797	1,157	22,912	6,000	1,833	.....	.....
Va	949,136	36,671	147,954	456,095	49,186	360	33,593	235	14,610	2,440
Wash	283,709	97,418	40,020	17,738	30,559	16,137	10,881	2,176	17,359	385
W. Va	427,865	60,337	154,519	78,679	27,349	316	6,831	265	.....	1,015
Wis	1,162,032	594,836	63,331	20,425	23,459	30,534	18,451	508	297,310	10,427
Wyo	39,505	12,801	4,293	1,841	2,514	1,951	3,890	.....	704	.....
U. S. total	41,926,854	15,721,815	7,166,451	8,153,313	2,255,626	791,274	1,092,821	82,515	2,467,516	537,822

Members of other denominations in 1916—Adventist bodies, 114,915; Armenian Church, 27,-450; Assemblies of God, 6,703; Bahais, 2,884; Brethren, Plymouth, 13,717; Brethren, River, 5,389; Brethren in Christ, 3,805; Buddhists, 5,639; Catholic Apostolic, 2,768; Christadelphians, 2,922.

Christian and Missionary Alliance, 9,625; Christian Church (Amer. Christian Convention), 118,737; Christian Union, 13,692; Church of God and Saints of Christ, 3,311; Churches of Christ, 317,937; Churches of God, General Assembly, 7,784; Churches of God in North America, 28,376; Churches of the Living God, 11,635.

Churches of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 7,085; Disciples of Christ, 1,226,028; Eastern Orthodox churches, 249,840; Evangelical Association, 120,756; Evangelical Protestant Church, 17,962; Free Christian Zion Church, 6,225.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE.

(Contributed by the Editor of the Bulletin of that organization.)

Organized September, 1919, by the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, meeting in Washington at the Catholic University of America, as the successor to the National Catholic War Council, one of the seven welfare agencies recognized by the United States Government during the World War.

The conference is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and has for its objects the unifying, co-ordinating and organizing of the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid, Americanization and other activities.

Administered by a committee of seven Archbishops and Bishops, elected by the Bishops in annual meeting.

Departments—*Executive*—Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco, Chairman; Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., General Secretary.

The Executive Department maintains the following bureaus, the titles of which indicate their special fields of activity: Immigration, Motion Pictures, Historical Records, Civic Education, Business and Publications.

The official publication of the conference is the *N. C. W. C. Bulletin*, a 32-page Catholic magazine devoted to the interests of the conference and the work of its affiliated organizations.

Education—Most Rev. Austin Dowling, D. D., Bishop of St. Paul, Chairman.

Organized to serve as a clearing house of information concerning Catholic education; an advisory agency in the development of Catholic schools and the Catholic school system; a connecting agency between Catholic education activities and government education activities.

Divisions—Statistics and Information, Teachers' Registration Section, Health Education, Research Catholic Education, Library.

Press and Publicity—Rt. Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, D. D., Bishop of Harrisburg, Chairman.

The N. C. W. C. News Service serves ninety Catholic daily and weekly newspapers published in the United States and elsewhere. Its regular cable, telegraph, special editorial and feature services are comparable, as far as the Catholic press is concerned, to any of the established secular news agencies.

Aside from its headquarters staff it maintains correspondents in the principal American cities and leading foreign capitals. The service enjoys the privilege of the Press Galleries of Congress.

Laws and Legislation—Right Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, D. D., Bishop of Albany, Chairman.

It maintains a Nation-wide scrutiny of legislation affecting public moral and religious welfare. Information concerning same is disseminated through the various departments of the conference to interested persons and organizations, enabling them to form judgments on the moral, religious and economic principles involved in or affected by such legislation.

Social Action—Right Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, D. D., Bishop of Rockford, Chairman.

In the fields of industrial relations, citizenship and social service, and rural welfare, this department serves as a clearing house for Catholic social teaching; a bureau of information and standards, and actively assists in promoting social, civic and economic welfare.

Lay Organizations—Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland, Chairman.

This department consists of two co-ordinate branches—the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women.

These co-ordinate branches have local units in every one of the 101 dioceses and have affiliated with them the leading national, State, diocesan and local organizations of Catholic men and women throughout the United States, representing an aggregate total membership of more than 8,000,000 men and women.

One of the principal works of the National Council of Catholic Women is the maintenance, at 2400 19th Street, Washington, of the National Catholic School of Social Service.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

(Contributed by the Supreme Secretary of the Knights. Headquarters, New Haven, Conn.)

The Knights of Columbus—the leading Catholic laymen's organization in the world—was founded by Rev. M. J. McGivney in 1882 in St. Mary's parish, New Haven, Conn. From an original membership of eleven it grew from city to city in Connecticut and then from State to State and beyond national boundaries, until its membership is more than 800,000, and it operates in the United States and its possessions, in Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico and Cuba. It has 2,300 councils, many of which own club buildings and are governed by State jurisdictions, of which there are 60, and by a Supreme Council, composed of elected State representatives, while executive power is vested in a board of directors. The primary object of the Knights of Columbus is to associate Catholic men for religious and civic usefulness. There are four degrees of membership, none of which has any secret or oathbound stipulation, the competent ecclesiastical and civic authorities being empowered to demand and receive the degree work of the order.

The Knights have maintained since their inception an insurance feature for members. Insurance on members now in force amounts to more than $250,000,000. The solvency of the order, as measured by actuarial standards, is over 136 per cent. Non-insurance members are associates. The order was originally made up of only insurance members. Previous to their emergence into general public notice as an agency of war welfare work the Knights had done educational and social work. They founded the first chair of American history in this country—at the Catholic University, Washington—and they endowed the same university with $500,000 for fifty scholarships in perpetuity. State and local councils also supported educational and social work. The Knights aided the victims of many catastrophes.

An important work of the Knights had been their nine-year fight against extreme radicalism through the medium of public forums. Lecturers have been sent through the country to combat materialistic Socialism. This work had met with success and is being continued. The K. of C. first entered war welfare work in the Spanish-American War. When the war with Germany started they raised $1,500,000 among their members and began at the cantonments at home. Later, on Gen. Pershing's invitation, the Knights went overseas and there, as well as at home, supported by a fund of $14,000,000 donated by all classes, they carried on intensive and extensive work.

In all, the Knights received approximately $40,000,000 from the American people. With the balance remaining at the conclusion of active war work, they financed a Nation-wide chain of employment bureaus, finding work for 500,000 former service men at a minimum wage of $20 per week; they awarded 416 free college scholarships to former service men in institutions like Yale and Georgetown, and inaugurated a Nation-wide chain of free night schools for service men and women, with nominal charges for civilians. These schools graduated over 40,000 pupils last year. There are more than 100 of them in operation teaching technical, business and citizenship courses. The balance of the war camp fund on hand is for use in continuing educational and hospital relief work.

The most recent national activities of the Knights of Columbus have been the conduct of an American history movement for the improvement of history teaching, in which the K. of C. offered prizes in a monograph contest, both prizes being won by non-Catholics; the institution of the K. of C. National Correspondence School at New Haven for war veterans of America, which in its first year of existence enrolled 35,000 men in 45 free technical and clerical courses; and the expansion of K. of C. hospitalization service, so that in 511 hospitals 165 K. of C. workers serve some 31,000 war veterans in the manner in which they were served overseas.

The organization has donated $75,000 to the American Legion, $75,000 to the disabled American Veterans of the World War, and $15,000 to the Veterans of Foreign Wars to enable them to carry on their rehabilitation work among ex-service men.

Besides Nation-wide welfare work, the Knights of Columbus in 1923 opened the K. of C. Correspondence School at New Haven, Conn., to the entire membership of the organization on a tuition-at-cost basis, while maintaining the free courses for war veterans of all denominations.

The Knights have established their $1,000,000 endowed (from their private funds) American welfare work in Rome under the auspices of the Vatican, Pope Pius XI. himself having donated Vatican property for one of the K. of C. playgrounds.

In launching a new movement for boys to be known as the Columbian Squires the Knights have undertaken the task of organizing Catholic youth in the seven countries in which the order operates where a demand for such organization is felt to justify it.

Supreme Director—Daniel A. Tobin of Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Supreme Secretary*—William J. McGinley, New Haven, Conn.

Of membership more than 125,000 is in New York State.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Effective January, 1925, the International Committee was changed by action of the Constitutional Convention into two National Councils as follows:

The National Council of the United States—General Offices, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. President, F. W. Ramsay; General Secretary, John R. Mott. The annual report of September 1, 1925, shows 1,608 associations with 925,216 members, of whom 80,738 are boys.

There are 5,026 paid officers including local, State, national and training agencies, and its net property is $148,002,700.

The operating expenditures were $45,546,900, and 99,004 different men and boys were trained in summer camps.

In physical training 372,006 men and boys used the gymnasium, and 156,096 were taught swimming and life saving.

In educational work 84,294 different students were enrolled. In Bible study 226,785 different men and boys participated.

The National Council of Canada—General Offices, 86 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto. Chairman, R. F. McWilliams; Secretary, Harry Ballantyne.

From their annual report issued September 1, 1925, in connection with that of the United States, they report 73 associations; 43,645 members, of whom 16,793 are boys; 232 employed officers; $5,388,000 net property and funds.

The State Executive Committee of New York—General Offices, Room 1001, 2 West 45th Street, New York City. Chairman, James H. Post, General Secretaries, F. W. Pearsall and F. I. Eldridge.

In the State of New York the report shows 145 associations; 575 employed officers; $21,172,300 net property and funds.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the City of New York—General Offices, Room 1402, 2 West 45th Street, New York City. Chairman, Cleveland E. Dodge, General Secretary, W. T. Diack.

They report 22 different associations, 27,543 members, with net property and funds of $6,545,800.

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL OF THE Y. M. C. A. OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Final audited accounting as approved by action of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in June, 1925.)

The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States, which conducted extensive welfare operations for soldiers and sailors both at home and overseas during the World War, formally dissolved on March 7, 1921. Their full final audited accounts were approved by the Supreme Court in June, 1925. This approval covered the accounts of the council for the period from April 26, 1917, to the dissolution of the National War Work Council March 7, 1921.

RECEIPTS.

Contributions:		
1st campaign....	$5,114,183.09	
2nd campaign...	53,337,767.53	
United War Work campaign.....	108,509,500.00	
Direct contrib...	51,667.51	
Overseas.....	105,063.13	$167,118,181.26
Misc. donations....		446,492.78
Int. bank bal.....		1,543,109.28
Int. securities.....		1,315,706.97
Total receipts.		$170,673,914.16

EXPENDITURES.

UNITED STATES:			
Construction and equipment of buildings, etc.....	$8,460,169.09		
Operat'g expenses of camps, etc.....	28,144,094.89		
Appropriations to affiliated organizations.....	2,983,975.10		
Expenses at headquarters.....	2,047,312.58		
	$41,635,551.66		
LESS—Net income from salvage operations.....	739,303.54	$40,896,248.12	
OVERSEAS.....			
Construc. and equip. of buildings, etc.....	$12,158,597.57		
Field operations, etc.....	46,644,760.67		
Paris, London, Coblenz & Div. Hdqts. expenses.....	2,589,736.78		
Net loss on operation of Post Exchanges, etc.....	6,646,562.14		
	$68,039,657.16		
LESS—Net income from salvage operations.....	2,948,993.09	$65,090,664.07	
Exp'tures for work with allied armies & prisoners of war...		29,674,192.95	
Appro'tions to U. S. Army & Navy for recreation work..		2,776,500.00	
Educat'l service & interracial wk. expenses and advances..		4,941,887.27	
Provision for claims of returning secretaries.....		350,000.00	
New York Hdqts. expenses.....		5,135,044.27	
Selecting, recruiting & training secretaries, etc.....		3,305,571.94	
Total expenditures.....			$152,170,108.62
Balance.....			$ 18,503,805.54

This balance was turned over March 7, 1921, to the trustees of the war fund, who, have allocated the amount with the exception of a current balance of $1,570.40.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

The officers of the association are: President, Mrs. Frederic Paist of Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Chester C. Ashley of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Elizabeth Skinner of Dudenin, Fla.; Secretaries, Miss Bertha Pabst of Washington, D. C., and Miss Lois Klugler, Boston, Mass.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations is the Executive Committee of the organization.

The officers of the National Board are: President, Mrs. Robert E. Speer; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. John French; Vice Presidents, Miss Clara S. Reed, and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller jr.; Secretary, Miss Katherine Lambert; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Murtland; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. George W. Davison. The General Secretary is Miss Mabel Cratty.

It operates through its headquarters and three regional offices. The headquarters building and National Training School are located at 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. The regional offices are in Chicago, Ill., Denver, Col., and San Francisco, Cal.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations interests itself in the city, student, town and country associations throughout the United States and its Territories.

Through its Foreign Division it works with other members of the World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in carrying on association work for the women and girls in the Baltic states, Near East, the Orient and South America.

Work in the Oriental countries is undertaken by the association only upon invitation of the Mission Boards already working in the country.

There are in the United States (Aug. 1925), 2,031 Y. W. C. A. centres, including those in schools and colleges.

They have a membership of over 545,000, real property amounting to over $41,975,000.

Gross budgets of local associations for 1924 are estimated at approximately $23,160,537, about 75 per cent. of which is met by earnings from cafeterias, boarding homes, etc.

The National Board budget for the year 1925 is $2,134,641.81, of which $369,010 is for promoting work in China, Japan, India, South America, the Near East and the Baltic states.

The National Board has endowments yielding approximately $130,000 annually and income-producing and business features which in 1924 represented a gross income of about $950,000.

Contributions in 1924 totaled $1,235,810.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was established in 1908 by the official action of twenty-nine Protestant denominations in the United States to represent them and to act for them in matters of common interest.

The bodies now composing the Federal Council are:

Baptist Churches, North; National Baptist Convention, Free Baptist Churches; Christian Church; Churches of God in North America (General Eldership); Congregational churches; Disciples of Christ; Friends; Evangelical Synod of North America; Evangelical Church; Methodist Episcopal Church; Methodist Episcopal Church South; African Methodist Episcopal Church; African M. E. Zion Church; Colored M. E. Church in America; Methodist Protestant Church; Moravian Church; Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; Presbyterian Church in the U. S., South; Primitive Methodist Church; Protestant Episcopal Commission on Christian Unity and Department of Christian Social Service; Reformed Church in America; Reformed Church in the U. S.; Reformed Episcopal Church; Seventh Day Baptist Churches; United Brethren Church; United Lutheran Church (consultative members); United Presbyterian Church.

The work of the Federal Council is carried on through several commissions, interdenominational in membership.

Through the Commission on Evangelism the evangelistic agencies of the various denominations co-operate in organizing united evangelistic efforts by the churches.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service unites the social service departments of the churches in matters of social regeneration, the church and social questions, particularly emphasizing better industrial relations and organizing conferences between churches and representatives of employers and labor.

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill is pursuing a vigorous program in behalf of Christian internationalism, stressing at the present time a campaign for the reduction of armament, for better relations with the Orient, and for the outlawry of war through the achievement of world justice based on international law.

The Commission on Councils of churches is responsible for organizing and developing local federations or councils of churches in the larger communities with a view of making the churches more effective forces in the community life.

The Commission on the Church and Race Relations was organized in 1921 for the purpose of working for co-operation between the white and the Negro races in securing better conditions for the Negro people.

The Federal Council also has established a Committee on Mercy and Relief, which has acted as a central agency of the churches in the relief of the Russian famine and other similar appeals. Other important commissions deal with Christian education, temperance and relations with religious bodies in Europe.

The Department of Research and Education gathers, authenticates and interprets to the council's constituency facts concerning social, educational, economic and industrial conditions and movements, reporting them through a weekly information service and occasional bulletins; makes researches in social education; conducts occasional special investigations.

The central office of the Council is at 105 East 22d Street, New York City. Offices are also maintained in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., and at 77 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. The officers of the Council are: President, S. Parkes Cadman; Treasurer, Frank H. Mann; General Secretaries, Charles S. Macfarland and Samuel McCrea Cavert.

The officers and secretaries of the commissions are as follows:

Evangelism and Life Service—Rev. William Horace Day, Chairman; Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Executive Secretary.

Christian Education—Professor Luther A. Weigle, Chairman; Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester, Secretary.

Church and Social Service—Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Chairman; Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary; Rev. James Myers, Field Secretary.

Church and Race Relations—Bishop George C. Clement, Chairman; Dr. George E. Haynes and Rev. W. W. Alexander, Executive Secretaries.

Temperance—Carl E. Milliken, Chairman.

International Justice and Goodwill—Hon. George W. Wickersham, Chairman; Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary.

Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe—Rev. James I. Vance, Chairman; Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, Secretary; Rev. Adolf Keller, Secretary in Europe.

Councils of Churches—Fred B. Smith, Chairman; Harry N. Holmes, Secretary.

Department of Research and Education—Rev. William Adams Brown, Chairman; Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Executive Secretary.

NATIONAL GRANGE—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Master—L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio. *Secretary*—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Washington, D. C., Office, 630 Louisiana Avenue N. W., T. C. Atkeson in charge.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

MASTERS.

California, Geo. R. Harrison, Sebastopol.
Colorado, John Morris, Golden.
Connecticut, Allen B. Cook, Niantic.
Delaware, Robt. P. Robinson, Wilmington, 501 Market St.
Idaho, W. W. Deal, Nampa.
Illinois, E. A. Eckert, Mascoutah.
Indiana, Jessie Newsom, Columbus, R. 10.
Iowa, Ralph W. Smith, Newton, R. 2.
Kansas, Caldwell Davis, Bronson, R. 21.
Kentucky, Thos. Urmston, Cynthiana.
Maine, John E. Abbot, No. Berwick.
Maryland, B. John Black, Randallstown.
Massachusetts, E. H. Gilbert, No. Easton, R. 1.
Michigan, A. B. Cook, Owosso.
Minnesota, R. W. Roberts, Austin.
Missouri, Jas. T. Phillips, Ewing.
Montana, Clark Bumgarner, Fife.
Nebraska, Geo. Bischel, Kearney.
New Hampshire, Herbert N. Sawyer, Haverhill (Mass.), R. 2.
New Jersey, David H. Agans, Three Bridges.
New York, S. L. Strivings, Castile.
North Dakota, T. M. Williams, DesLacs.
Ohio, Harry A. Caton, Coshocton.
Oklahoma, A. F. Pickard, Alva.
Oregon, G. A. Palmiter, Hood River, R. 4.
Pennsylvania, Hon. P. H. Dewey.
Rhode Island, C. Palmer Chapman, Westerly.
South Dakota, J. H. Hutchinson, Brookings, 1112 Sixth St.
Vermont, O. L. Martin, Plainfield.
Washington, A. S. Goss, Seattle, 1007 Weller St.
Wisconsin, Herman Ihde, Neenah.
West Virginia, O. H. Johnson, Boaz.
Wyoming, G. H. Peake, Douglas.

SECRETARIES.

California, Mrs. Martha L. Gamble, Santa Rosa, 753 Slater St.
Colorado, Rudolph Johnson, Boulder.
Connecticut, Ard Welton, Plymouth.
Delaware, Wesley Webb, Dover.
Idaho, F. G. Harland, Payette.
Illinois, Roy E. Moss, Belvidere, R. 5.
Indiana, W. R. Gant, Columbus, R. 10.
Iowa, Mrs. Mary E. Lawson, Oakland, R. 2.
Kansas, A. E. Wedd, Lenexa.
Kentucky, Mrs. O. C. Hafer, Hebron.
Maine, E. H. Libby, Auburn.
Maryland, Paul Goodwin, Reisterstown.
Massachusetts, Wm. N. Howard, No. Easton.
Michigan, Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota, Mrs. John Herzog, Austin.
Missouri, Miss Lulu Fuqua, Hannibal.
Montana, Mrs. P. J. Anderson, Conrad.
Nebraska, Thos. A. Hodson, Gothenburg.
New Hampshire, George R. Drake, Manchester.
New Jersey, James B. Kirby, Mullica Hill.
New York, F. J. Riley, Sennett.
North Dakota, G. N. Bowman, Des Lacs.
Ohio, W. G. Vandenbark, Zanesville, R. D
Oklahoma, W. C. Gillespie, Eddy.
Oregon, Miss Bertha Beck, Albany, R. 3.
Pennsylvania, Fred Brenckman, Harrisburg, 507 Telegraph Bldg.
Rhode Island, Mrs. C. L. Chase, Newport, Box 494.
South Dakota, C. W. Amesden, Milbank, R. 4.
Vermont, A. A. Priest, Randolph.
Washington, F. W. Lewis, Tumwater.
West Virginia, F. M. Brown, Pliny.
Wisconsin, J. G. Seyfert, Eagle River.
Wyoming, Miss Margaret Bundy, Hillsdale, Box 157

National Superintendent, Juvenile Granges—Mrs. Dosia A. Eckert, Mascoutah, Ill.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

(Revised by the staff of the institution.)

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Fifth Avenue, opposite East 80th and 84th Streets, New York City, was incorporated April 13, 1870, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining . . . a museum and a library of art, of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts, and the application of arts to manufacture and practical life, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and, to that end, of furnishing popular instruction." After one-half century of growth it has to-day, through bequests, gifts and purchases, collections of incalculable value, embracing both fine and decorative arts. They comprise objects in almost every material—marble, stone, wood, pottery, porcelain, glass, metals, lace, textiles, etc.—and embody man's attempts throughout the ages to achieve his ideals of beauty. In date they range from 3000 B. C. to the twentieth century and represent the ancient world—Assyria, Babylonia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; the Orient, including China, Japan Corea, India, Persia and Asia Minor; Europe from the early Christian and Byzantine art through the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and later periods, and our own country.

EGYPTIAN TOMB.

These collections are housed in a building erected by the city in Central Park, affording 280,000 square feet of exhibition floor space. Among the more noteworthy individual objects or collections are the mastaba tomb erected about 4,500 years ago in the Egyptian cemetery at Sakkara for a Theban dignitary named Perneb and re-erected here in its original form, with its painted scenes in low relief still preserved; six large alabaster reliefs from the palace in Nimrod of Ashur-nasir-pal, who reigned over Assyria from 885 to 860 B. C.; an Etruscan bronze chariot of the sixth century B. C., the only complete ancient bronze chariot known; the Cesnola antiquities from Cyprus; a group of Roman fresco paintings from Boscoreale, especially those on the walls of a reconstructed cubiculum (bedchamber), and a gathering of ancient glass, "one of the richest and most important in the world." In the accumulations of Near-Eastern art of special interest are the domed room from a Jain temple in India, recently installed, the gift of Robert W. and Lockwood De Forest, which represents the wood carving of India and is supplemented by an extensive collection of Indian and Thibetan jewelry; the Indian miniatures in the Alexander Smith Cochran Collection, and some remarkable examples of early Indian stone carving; the Persian manuscripts and miniatures in the Cochran Collection; twenty-four manuscripts and a number of single sheets represent such masters of decoration as Bihzad and Mirak, and some of the greatest names in Persian calligraphy from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The Far-Eastern objects include the well-known Benjamin Altman gathering of Chinese porcelains and the Heber R. Bishop assemblage of jades.

OVER 1,200 PAINTINGS.

The paintings, over twelve hundred in number, represent the Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Flemish, French, English and American schools. There is an unusual showing of works by Rembrandt, twenty in all, thirteen received in the bequest of the late Benjamin Altman. Through the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan the museum possesses a Raphael, the so-called Colonna altarpiece, a Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints. Groups of paintings kept together by the conditions under which they were received are: the George A. Hearn Collection, principally American in character; the Benjamin Altman Collection, strongest in its Dutch paintings, but including four Memlings, a Dürer, a Giorgione, a Fra Angelico, two Velasquezs and other works of rare excellence; the Michael Dreicer Collection of Italian and northern primitives, in which such artists as Memling, Roger van der Weyden, Schongauer and Piero di Cosimo are represented; and the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Collection, consisting largely of works by French artists of the early and middle years of the nineteenth century.

Other collections of special note are the William H. Riggs Collection of Arms and Armor, which in its scope and quality ranks with European national collections and, with the Ellis and Dino Collections, gives an opportunity to study the development of armor from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; the Crosby Brown gathering of 3,600 specimens, including representative musical instruments of all nations, among them the earlier of the two existing pianos by Bartolommeo de Francesco Cristoforl, the inventor of the pianoforte; the James F. Ballard Collection of rugs, Turkish, Persian, Indian and Spanish, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and the William H. Huntington assemblage of portraits of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette in all materials.

PIERPONT MORGAN WING.

The Pierpont Morgan Collection, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, fills an entire wing and is a priceless gathering of the decorative arts of Europe from Gallo-Roman and Merovingian periods to the end of the eighteenth century. The rarest and most precious section of the collection represents the supreme work of the goldsmiths, Byzantine and mediaeval enamelers and ivory carvers. The most comprehensive gathering included in the Pierpont Morgan wing is that brought together by Georges Hoentschel of Paris, the collector, and consisting of two parts: sculpture, furniture, textiles, ivories, woodwork and architectural fragments of the Gothic period, chiefly of French, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish and Italian origin; and French decorative arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—furniture and woodwork, many samples from historic buildings, decorative paintings, and ormolu fittings. Among the treasures of the Pierpont Morgan Collection are also five Gothic tapestries, known as the sacrament set because they picture in weaving the sacraments of the church; two sculptured groups, an Entombment and a Pietà, from the famous Château de Biron in Southwestern France; superb examples of the goldsmith's craft from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; a unique collection of snuff boxes, vanity boxes, scent bottles and dance programs, signed by famous jewelers of the eighteenth century; and a large collection of watches representative of the work of the best craftsmen in Europe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The Dreicer Collection also contains valuable examples of Gothic and Renaissance sculpture and decorative arts.

Through the gift by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest in 1922 of a wing, opened in November, 1924, the museum now has a special building devoted entirely to American decorative arts of the Colonial, Revolutionary and early Republican periods, including the woodwork of fifteen rooms representative of various periods of American architecture along the Atlantic seaboard.

A reference library and photographs are open to the public and a collection of lantern slides, photographs, post cards, etc., is available, on terms, for lectures given east of the Mississippi. Opportunity to copy objects in collections is granted with restrictions. A study room of textiles has been fitted up for the use of the collection of laces and textiles; other study rooms are for the convenience of special students of the various collections.

MUSEUMS OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Central Museum (Brooklyn Museum) on Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., the Children's Museum in Bedford Park, the Department of Education with activities in the Academy of Music Building, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, adjoining the museum, are under the general management of the trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, though each department has its own director and governing committee. The museum and the botanic garden receive appropriations from the city for maintenance, but their collections are provided for entirely from private sources. The construction work is done through the Department of Parks and the bills are audited through this department. The new wing, sections F and G, of the Central Museum was finished and opened to the public in 1925.

The Eastern Parkway-Brooklyn Museum station of the Interborough subway is directly in front of the museum building.

The Central Museum contains a noteworthy collection of paintings, sculpture, carvings, textiles and other objects of art; archaeological gatherings, Egyptian relics and jewelry, Oriental objects, including Japanese, Chinese and East Indian armor and ornaments, objects from American Indian life and legends, etc.; natural history, minerals, zoological collections, especially the fauna of Long Island, habitat groups, etc.

The Children's Museum, the first established of its kind, aided by an influential Women's Auxiliary Committee, interests and instructs thousands of children through its lectures and nature clubs and its historical and natural history exhibits.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The American Museum of Natural History, located at 77th Street and Central Park West, N. Y. City, was founded and chartered in 1869 for the purpose of encouraging and developing the study of natural science, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and to that end of furnishing popular instruction. It is open free every day in the year from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., on Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

The building, which is the property of the city, is one of the largest municipal structures in the city, and has cost over $8,000,000. At present only eight sections of the building have been erected, which when completed will cover the entire area of Manhattan Square. The city makes an annual maintenance appropriation. All the collections, however, are the property of the corporation and are acquired by gift of the trustees and members and other friends and supporters. The funds from which the trustees purchase and prepare specimens, carry on explorations in all parts of the world, publish the results of its research work and enlarge its present library of natural history of over 100,000 volumes are raised by the Museum and its friends, and derived from the income of an endowment amounting to $11,014,562.06.

The New York State Legislature, in 1924, voted to erect the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall as the centre pavilion of the new east side front of the Museum facing Central Park, and appropriated $2,500,000 for the building. It is expected that construction will begin in 1925. The new Hall of Oceanic Life, adjoining it to the south, was completed in 1924, and a new wing, the African Hall, will be built at once to adjoin it on the north. A new School Service Hall has been built.

The total membership exceeds 7,600. The attendance, all free, was 1,440,726 in 1923.

NOTEWORTHY EXHIBITS.

First Floor—Collections illustrating the life of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast, the Eskimo, Indians of the woodlands, plains and Southwest. Two new and large groups (Hopi and Apache) in the Southwest Hall. Forestry Hall—Sections of trees, including one from a big tree of California which measures 16 feet in diameter and is 1,341 years old. Natural woods, with specimens of their leaves and flowers, and sections of the finished woods. Darwin Hall—Specimens, models and groups showing invertebrate life, the Nahant Tide-Pool and the Wharf-Pile Groups.

Second Floor—Collections from Africa. Material illustrating the life of prehistoric man of North America. Ancient monuments of Mexico and Central America. Birds of the world. Recent fishes. Mammals of North America. Akeley group of African elephants. Extensive reptile and amphibian material, including a number of beautiful groups (Lower California lizard, bullfrog, great salamander and New England spring groups).

Third Floor—Shells. Collections from the living tribes of Asia, including Chinese bamboos, porcelain, basketry, inlaid work, embroidery, cloisonne enamel, agricultural implements, carvings in wood, ivory and stone and an especially valuable collection of ancient bronzes and pottery; material illustrating the mode of living, costumes and war implements of Siberia. Large and fine collections from the Indians of South America. Hall of Primates—Monkeys, apes and primitive man. Mammals of the world, including whales. Insect life. Birds of North America (the famous habitat groups). Public health exhibits.

GEMS AND FOSSILS.

Fourth Floor—Collections from the Philippine Islands and the South Seas. Mineral and gem collections. Hall of Gems, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan—Collections including practically every variety of known gem, cut and uncut, some of remarkable size and purity of color; largest perfect crystal in the world, mounted on bronze base supported by three Chinese figures; exceptionally fine cameos, carved jade, etc. Hall of Fossil Invertebrates and Historical Geology—Large collections and models of caves and of Copper Queen Mine, showing cross sections and surrounding country. Halls of Fossil Vertebrates devoted to the great collections of the remains of creatures which lived from 30,000 to 20,000,000 years ago. These collections, by right of extent, variety, quality and methods of preparation and exhibition, are the finest in the world. The collections illustrating the evolution of the horse approach in importance and value the combined collections of this sort to be found in all other institutions. Hall of the Age of Man—Casts of prehistoric men and skeletons of the animals of their time (mammoths, mastodons and giant ground sloths). In the adjoining hall are fossil camels, giant pigs, a pygmy hippopotamus and primitive rhinoceros-like animals; fossil lemurs and monkeys which have an important bearing on the ancestry of man. Dinosaur Hall—Remains of fossil reptiles and fishes which lived from three million to ten million years ago. "Mummy" of dinosaur (trachodon) in which the texture of the skin has been preserved and the famous dinosaur eggs found by the Museum's Third Asiatic Expedition in 1923. Fossil aquarium.

Fifth Floor—Public reference library. Osborn Library of Vertebrate Paleontology.

ACTIVITIES IN 1925.

The third Asiatic Expedition, headed by Roy C. Andrews, in China in 1924 and 1925, made a 1,000-mile route survey starting at Kalgan; he made 10,000 feet of motion picture film and collected among other things, 40 dinosaur eggs, six cretaceous mammal skulls, a fine collection of basal eocene, a complete set of feet and part of legs of the Baluchitherium.

Dr. R. C. Murphy and V. C. Hellner made studies of the ocean current along the west coast of South America, and got a white sea gannet.

G. H. H. Tate in Northern Venezuela found an Andean "island" over 8,000 feet high.

Dr. P. E. Goddard and E. Schmidt found prehistoric dwellings of large size in Arizona.

Childs Frick in the Santa Fe Basin got numerous fossil animals including a *homicyon*.

Dr. F. E. Lutz, Curator of Entymology, has established a field station for the study of insects near Tuxedo, New York.

The work is planned so that the public may become better acquainted with the many different forms of insect life.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

The institute, incorporated in 1879, is on the lake front at the foot of Adams Street, facing Michigan Avenue. The building, constructed of Bedford limestone in Italian Renaissance style, covers fifteen acres. The institute has about 200 galleries, schoolrooms, offices and studios; also Fullerton (lecture) Hall with a seating capacity of 500; the Burnham Library of 3,835 volumes on architectural subjects, and the Ryerson Library, 18,000 volumes on art, one of the few libraries in the world devoted exclusively to art.

The new wing is named after Charles L. Hutchinson and houses particularly a series of period rooms, among which the Buckingham Gothic, Chinese and Jacobean Rooms, the Dangler Regence Room, the Hibbard Dutch-Frisian Room, the Waller Georgian Room, and the English eighteenth century paneled room are especially noteworthy.

The museum contains more than 800 paintings. 1,000 casts of sculpture, 100 marble statues and fragments of all periods, 3,500 prints, etchings, engravings and lithographs, 1,500 textiles of ancient and modern times, Peruvian and Egyptian to the eighteenth century, and extensive collections of potteries, porcelains, chintzes, wallpaper, china etc., a great part of the last named being assembled in Gunsaulus Hall, among them the Blanxtus Collection of English potteries and porcelains.

Free days for public—Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. The institute's sources of income are bequests, gifts, membership dues (total paid membership, Jan. 1, 1925, 14,132), income from its endowment of over $4,400,000, both restricted and free, and a small tax from the South Park Board of the City of Chicago.

The art school of the institute has an annual attendance of about 4,600 students.

THE HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Haskell Oriental Museum was erected through the generosity of Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. Its collections, now exceeding 18,000 original objects, are intended to exhibit as systematically as possible the early civilizations of the Near East. Egypt is most largely represented. Both the Egyptian and the Assyro-Babylonian sections have been augmented in part by expeditions of the university's Oriental Exploration Fund in 1903-7 and by its Oriental Institute since 1919. The latter organization is a recent expression of the interest of John D. Rockefeller jr. It supplements the museum not only by adding to its collections but by cataloguing and co-ordinating in research the materials there assembled, both originals and reproductions, with the library facilities of the university. The museum houses also some materials for the study of Palestine and of the religions of the Far East.

MASONIC MEMBERSHIP BY STATES.

Grand Lodges.	No. of Lodg's	Membership.	Grand Lodges.	No. of Lodg's	Membership.	Grand Lodges.	No. of Lodg's	Membership.
Alabama	578	52,369	Maryland	122	31,297	Pennsylvania	541	193,659
Arizona	32	5,444	Massachusetts	308	115,585	Philippine Islands	93	6,685
Arkansas	557	35,952	Michigan	482	138,974	Porto Rico	38	1,500
California	505	108,176	Minnesota	292	55,909	Rhode Island	40	17,032
Colorado	140	30,251	Mississippi	379	33,308	South Carolina	292	22,717
Connecticut	119	41,206	Missouri	659	109,897	South Dakota	165	18,965
Delaware	22	5,860	Montana	143	19,887	Tennessee	469	47,658
Dist. of Columbia	38	22,113	Nebraska	236	39,585	Texas	971	128,880
Florida	246	24,228	Nevada	34	2,629	Utah	25	4,502
Georgia	681	67,443	New Hampshire	80	14,773	Vermont	103	18,456
Idaho	77	9,500	New Jersey	241	78,469	Virginia	347	43,630
Illinois	961	270,780	New Mexico	55	6,523	Washington	252	42,807
Indiana	558	120,973	New York	956	311,270	West Virginia	166	32,052
Iowa	552	83,871	North Carolina	462	39,655	Wisconsin	295	52,364
Kansas	446	78,041	North Dakota	127	15,033	Wyoming	43	7,207
Kentucky	.....	.....	Ohio	601	187,701			
Louisiana	271	33,214	Oklahoma	459	62,793	Total U. S.	15,716	2,897,208
Maine	206	42,556	Oregon	158	26,825			

Net gain in membership in United States in the year, 120,417.

Membership outside the United States (gain in the year in parentheses)—Canada, 302,521 (10,941); South and Central America and West Indies, 56,000 (21); Australasia, 153,532 (11,727); England, 292,000; Ireland, 51,000; Scotland, 72,000; Holland, 7,000 (313); Germany, 75,200; Austria (Vienna), 1,500; Czechoslovakia, 1,200; Switzerland (Alpina), 4,700; Scandinavia, 35,042; Bulgaria, 1,150; Turkey, 1,500; total for Europe, 250,000.

Total membership of Masonic lodges working in the English language, 3,910,000; all others, 400,000; total membership of regular lodges in the world (1924), approximately, 4,310,000.

GRAND LODGE F. AND A. M., STATE OF NEW YORK.

Grand Master—William A. Rowan, New York City. *Deputy Grand Master*—Harold J. Richardson, Lowville. *Senior Grand Warden*—Charles E. Johnson, Albany. *Junior Grand Warden*—Robert E. Owens, Cortland. *Grand Treasurer*—Thomas Channing Moore, 310 Fifth Ave., New York City. *Grand Secretary*—Robert Judson Kenworthy, Masonic Hall, New York City.

ODD FELLOWS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF

Officers of the Sovereign Lodge: *Grand Sire*—Herbert A. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.; *Grand Secretary*—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore. Total membership in the order, in the world, 2,654,510, of which 1,893,504 are males. There are 16,531 lodges, and 3,645 subordinate encampments, the latter having 349,230 members. The number of Rebekah lodges is 10,278, with a membership of 1,080,080. They are women. The total amount of relief paid out in 1924 was $7,717,975.38.

The New York State officers are: *Grand Master*—Frederick C. Tilley, Troy, N. Y.; *Grand Secretary*—Harry Walker, 31 Union Square West, N. Y. City. Membership in the Empire State, as of Jan. 1, 1925, was 905 lodges, with 145,272 members. Rebekah lodges numbered 637. Relief paid out in the State in 1924 was $724,366.87

ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF

Grand Lodge officers, 1925-1926: *Grand Exalted Ruler*—William Hawley Atwell, Dallas, Tex. *Grand Esteemed Leading Knight*—Carroll Smith, St. Louis, Mo. *Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight*—Riley C. Bowers, Montpelier, Vt. *Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight*—Walter F. Meier, Seattle, Wash. *Grand Secretary*—Fred C. Robinson (Dubuque, Iowa), Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill. *Grand Treasurer*—John K. Burch, 219 Division Ave., S., Grand Rapids, Mich. *Grand Tiler*—E. W. Kelly, Salt Lake City, Utah. *Grand Inner Guard*—John McW. Ford, Shreveport, La. *Grand Chaplain*—Rev. John Dysart (Jamestown, N. Y.), Flint, Mich. *Grand Esquire*—William J. Sinek, 76 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. *Secretary to Grand Exalted Ruler*—W. R. Dudley jr., Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex. *Pardon Commissioner*—Jefferson B. Browne, Key West, Fla.

Board of Grand Trustees—R. A. Gordon, Chairman (Atlanta, Ga.), 998 West Flagler St., Miami, Fla.; Edward W. Cotter, Approving Member, Pilgard Bldg., Hartford, Conn.; Louis Boismenue, Secretary, 21 N. Main St. East St. Louis, Ill.; Robert A. Scott, Home Member, Linton Ind.; Clyde Jennings, Vice Chairman, Lynchburg, Va.

Grand Forum—Thomas J Lennon, Chief Justice (San Rafael, Cal.), Supreme Court, State Bldg., San Francisco Cal; John J. Carton, Flint, Mich.; William J. Conway (Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.), State House, Madison, Wis.; Walter P. Andrews, Atlanta, Ga.; Murray Hulbert, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

National Memorial Headquarters Commission—John K. Tener, Chairman (Charleroi, Pa.), Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph T. Fanning, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Director (Indianapolis, Ind.), 50 East 42d St., New York, N. Y.; James R. Nicholson (Springfield, Mass.), P. O. Box 2404, Boston, Mass. Edward Rightor, 1010 Canal Commercial Bldg., New Orleans, La.; Fred Harper, Lynchburg, Va.; Bruce A. Campbell, Murphy Bldg., East St. Louis, Ill.; William M. Abbott, 58 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.; Rush L. Holland (Colorado Springs, Col.), Metropolitan Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Frank L. Rain, Fairbury, Neb.; William W. Mountain (Flint, Mich.), Tremainsville and Upton Ave., West Toledo, Ohio; J. Edgar Masters (Charleroi, Pa.), Office County Treasurer, Washington, Pa.; William Hawley Atwell, Grand Exalted Ruler (Member Ex-Officio), Dallas, Tex.

ELKS MEMBERSHIP BY STATES, 1925.

States.		States.		States.		States.	
Alabama	2,821	Iowa	18,912	Nevada	3,105	South Dakota	8,270
Arizona	7,209	Kansas	14,132	New Hampshire	5,525	Tennessee	4,913
Arkansas	5,058	Kentucky	10,318	New Jersey	48,363	Texas	18,926
California	57,822	Louisiana	8,733	New Mexico	3,146	Utah	5,972
Colorado	19,658	Maine	4,492	New York	91,028	Vermont	2,213
Connecticut	17,371	Maryland	4,157	North Carolina	3,670	Virginia	8,821
Delaware	867	Massachusetts	46,192	North Dakota	5,849	Washington	27,311
Dist. of Col.	2,420	Michigan	32,518	Ohio	47,185	West Virginia	11,646
Florida	6,311	Minnesota	14,972	Oklahoma	9,020	Wisconsin	19,709
Georgia	6,574	Mississippi	3,547	Oregon	18,748	Wyoming	4,316
Idaho	9,451	Missouri	12,071	Pennsylvania	71,848		
Illinois	46,955	Montana	7,560	Rhode Island	6,140	United States	832,083
Indiana	27,931	Nebraska	11,827	South Carolina	1,803		

Total includes Guam (188), Alaska (2,648), Canal Zone (306), Hawaii (1,263), Philippines (546), Porto Rico (326). Total lodges, 1,396.

The largest lodge is Brooklyn No. 22 (17,334). Disbursements for charity—1921, $2,044,219; 1922, $2,017,561; 1923, $2,432,641; 1924, $2,484,250.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By the President, Gilbert Grosvenor, LL. D.)

The National Geographic Society, founded in 1888 "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," has filled such an important role in the encouragement of science and the support of its application to human welfare that its membership exceeds a million, its researches and explorations stretch to the ends of the earth, and its facilities for the diffusion of geographic and other scientific knowledge extend to every community in the world.

In the promotion of its work of pushing back the horizon of geographic knowledge, The Society pioneered in the study of Alaska and in the encouragement of the opening up of that territory; supported Peary in his expeditions that ended in the attainment of the North Pole; investigated the problems of vulcanism and seismology at Mont Pelee, Messina, and Mt. Katmai, discovering, through Dr. Robert F. Griggs, in the latter region, the great Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, which the President of the United States has since proclaimed a National Monument, and which throws great light on the processes of vulcanism and how they affected the geography of bygone geological ages; studied the processes of glaciation in Alaska, and through these studies brought new data on the work of ice in the processes of earth sculpture in geologic times; opened up the famous Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, the world's greatest known underground labyrinth.

Furthermore, in this work it has accomplished much in the field of ethnographic and economic geography, unearthing the holy city of the Incas of Peru—Machu Picchu, and their marvelous staircase-farms that far eclipse the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; studying the remnants of long-forgotten chapters of human history in different parts of west and north China, including devil worship, pre-Buddhist religions, and ancient manuscripts, with the discovery of a blight-resistant chestnut tree as a major by-product of these researches; uncovering a New World Pompeii in the Valley of Mexico, where tangible evidence of a civilization 7,000 years old has been found beneath the lava flow of the Pedregal; and unearthing the city of Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, with its buried stories of a past that goes back many centuries before Christopher Columbus and Leif Ericson were born.

The 1925 McMillan-National Geographic Society Arctic Expedition, made with the spirited and patriotic cooperation of the United States Navy Department, with the approval of President Coolidge, went out under the Society's auspices, and a scientific staff was sent along for the purpose of making an intensive study of the flora and fauna as well as the physical geography of the Arctic.

The Society has taken a deep interest in the preservation of the "Big Trees" of California. In 1917 it appropriated $20,000 and in 1920 $13,500 out of its reserve fund for the purchase of land in the Sequoia National Park area containing a large number of menaced sequoias, which it deeded in perpetuity to the United States. More recently The Society and a group of its members added a fund of $100,000 for the preservation of another large group of these Methuselahs of treedom.

The Society has made a grant of $55,000 to the United States Astrophysical Observatory, of the Smithsonian Institution, for the pursuit of its studies on the determination of the laws of solar radiation and the relation thereof to terrestrial weather changes. Studies made to date indicate that there is a very close relationship between variations in the amount of solar radiation and weather changes, and that these relationships may be established on a basis that will permit of accurate long-range weather forecasting.

In its work of diffusing geographic knowledge the Society relies principally on its leading publication, the National Geographic Magazine. That periodical goes into 1,000,000 homes, and also is made wide use of in the schools.

Through the columns of more than 500 leading American daily newspapers and the large plate-matter syndicates the Society's Geographic News Bulletins are reaching into more than half the homes of the United States. These bulletins are furnished gratis to the press, and through them the Society is able to interpret the geographic and historical backgrounds that give significance to the news despatches from every corner of the globe.

A further educational activity undertaken by the Society is its Pictorial Geography. By means of a continuing series of loose-leaf geographic text and pictures, prepared in recognition of the fact that the average map and the technical phraseology of geographies mean little to children, the Society is aiming to bring them mental pictures of busy places, living peoples, and beautiful landscapes, and to portray to them nature's moods and processes.

Another activity of the Society in the diffusion of geographic knowledge is the publication of books, maps, and monographs on subjects of first interest.

Its map of the war zone in France was widely used by American officers at home and abroad; and the War Department has adopted its map of Mexico as the base for the army's military map of that turbulent country. It has recently published new maps of Europe, Africa, South America, Asia, the United States, and of the world.

In its recognition of the services to mankind of those who labor to push back the horizons of geography, the Society has awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal to Peary, Amundsen, Gilbert, Shackleton, Stefansson, and Bartlett. It also awarded special gold medals to Peary, Amundsen, and Goethals.

For a review of the Society's scientific work in the past year reference is made to the article on "Scientific Progress in 1925," in this Almanac.

The officers and editorial staff are: *President and Editor*, Gilbert Grosvenor; *Vice-President*, Henry White; *Vice-President and Associate Editor*, John Oliver La Gorce; *Secretary*, O. P. Austin; *Associate Secretary*, George W. Hutchinson; *Treasurer*, John Joy Edson; *Assistant Treasurer*, Boyd Taylor; *Assistant Editors*, William J. Showalter and Ralph A. Graves; *Chief of Illustrations Division*, Franklin L. Fisher; *Chief of School Service*, J. R. Hildebrand.

PEABODY MUSEUM AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

The new Peabody Museum at Yale University was completed in the fall of 1924, at an approximate cost of $900,000, and dedicated in December of that year.

FIRST FLOOR.

Hall of Invertebrates.—There are here two series of exhibits: on the left one showing representative faunas of the several geologic periods, in chronologic sequence to indicate the progressive changes in the invertebrate life of the past; the other prepared from the biologic viewpoint, showing the structure and relationships of the several phyla of invertebrate animals.

Great Hall.—This hall contains the systematic series of the lower vertebrates—fishes, amphibians, reptiles, and birds—as well as a group of unique interest comprising seven mounted skeletons of dinosaurs of various types, sizes, and habits, in addition to the running dinosaur, *Trachodon*, on the north wall.

Halls of Mammals.—Primitive living animals such as the egg-laying monotremes and the pouch-bearing marsupials, hoofed animals recent and extinct, clawed animals and lower primates, are represented in these two rooms. Many of the finest of the Cardeza collection of heads of great game animals are here.

Hall of Man.—In this hall are shown the higher primates, especially the manlike apes and man, of the latter both prehistoric and living species, and a resume of the cultural evolution of man.

THIRD FLOOR.

Hall of Mineralogy.—The Gibbs collection of minerals, acquired a hundred years ago, served as the general nucleus around which the present Museum has been built. Assembled at such an early date, it contains a great many specimens from famous old European localities that are now impossible to obtain. During the past century the collection has been constantly augmented by purchase and gift.

Hall of Meteorites.—The Museum's unusual collection of meteorites is displayed in this room. The largest single specimen weighs 1,636 pounds. In addition to the meteorites, a series of transparencies of celestial bodies is on view.

Children's Room and Hall of Economic Zoology.—The exhibits here illustrate the ways in which animals affect human welfare for good or ill. Tables and benches are provided for the use of groups of school children, who, under the docent's direction, may study material which will be supplied in glass covered boxes, and around the walls are exhibits which especially appeal to children by their natural beauty or popular interest.

Hall of Local Zoology.—The fauna of southern New England is represented here.

Hall of Ethnology.—This room contains selections from the extensive ethnological collections that are the property of the Museum, showing the culture of North and South American Indians and Eskimos. Prehistoric material from Denmark and particularly from France is also represented.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The year of establishment is in parentheses. The other figures are those of membership. For organizations not in this list, see Index. Some in this list appear elsewhere with more detail.

Abolish War, Assoc. to (1915), 7 Wellington Terrace, Brookline, Mass.; 425; Pres. Rev. Chas. F. Dole, D. D., 14 Roanoke Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.; Sec., Rev. Henry W. Pinkham.

Accounts, Amer. Inst. of (1887), 135 Cedar St., N. Y. City; 1,989; Pres., John B. Niven; Sec., A. P. Richardson.

Acorn, Colonial Order of (1894), 103 East 86th St., N. Y. City; 125; Chan., Schuyler Schieffelin, 113 E. 21st St., N. Y. C.; Recorder, C. Wickliffe Throckmorton.

Actors' Fidelity League (1919), 17 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 160; Pres., Henry Miller, Henry Miller Theatre, West 43d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Howard Kyle, 173 W. 81st St., N. Y. C.

Actors' Equity Assoc. (1913), 45 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 12,000; Pres., John Emerson; Sec., Frank Gillmore.

Actors' Fund of America (1882), 701 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 4,544; Pres., Daniel Frohman, Lyceum Theatre, N. Y. C.; Sec., W. C. Austin.

Actuarial Soc. of Amer. (1889), 256 Broadway N. Y. C.; 376; Arthur B. Wood, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal; Sec., John S. Thompson.

Actuaries. Amer. Inst. of (1909), 323; Pres., P. H. Evans, 210 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis., Sec., R. C. McCankie, Equitable of Iowa Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa.

Advertising Clubs of the World, Assoc't'd (1904), 383 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Pres., C. K. Woodbridge; Manager, Carl Hunt.

Advertising Managers, Assoc. of Newspaper Classified (1920), St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.; 235; Pres., Chas. W. Nax; Sec., H. A. Dryden, Journal-Transcript, Peoria, Ill.

Aeronautic Assoc., Nat. (1922), 1623 H St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 7,000; Pres., Godfrey L. Cabot; Sec., Howard F. Wehrle.

Albany Inst. of History and Art (1791), 125 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; 1,200; Pres., Ledyard Cogswell, Jr.; Sec., Laurence McKinney.

Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amerique, Assoc. Generale des (1918), 46 West 46th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500 Vice-Pres., Clement Rueff, 22 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, France; Sec., F. Wildenstein, 647 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Amen Corner (1900), Pres., Harold Anderson; Sec., T. O. McGill, Rm. 1609, 100 Broadway, N. Y. C.

American Academy in Rome (1894), 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. R. Mead; Exec. Sec. Roscoe Guernsey; Director, Gorham P. Stevens, Rome 29, Italy.

American Antiquarian Soc. (1812), Worcester, Mass.; 233; Librarian, C. S. Brigham.

American Citizenship, League for (1913), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., Nathaniel Phillips; Exec. Dir., Harold Fields.

American Colleges, Assoc. of (1915), 111 Fifth Ave, N. Y. C.; 326; Pres., B. I. Bell, St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Robert L. Kelly.

American Constitutional League (1917), 27 William St., N. Y. C.; 125; Chmn., Ex. Com. Everett P. Wheeler; Sec., Henry Carr.

American Federation of Arts (1909), 1741 New York Ave., Wash., D. C.; 5,204; Pres., Robert W. de Forest, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Leila Mechlin.

American Federation of Labor (1881), A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C., Pres., William Green; Sec. Gen., Frank Morrison.

American Irish Historical Soc. (1897), 132 E. 16th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres.-Gen., John J. Splain, New Haven, Conn; Sec., James McGurrin.

American Merchant Marine Library Assoc. (1921), 82 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; 23 Trustees; Pres., Mrs. Henry Howard; Sec., Harrison W. Craver.

American University Union (1917, 50 Russell Square, London, England; Chairman, Dr. H. P. Judson, 5756 Kinbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, Journalism Bldg., Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.

American-Scandinavian Foundation (1911), 25 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., Hamilton Holt; Sec., James Creese.

American Wars of the U. S., Soc. of (1897), 314 7th St., N. E., Wash., D. C.; 300; Com.-Gen., Rear Admiral Franklin J. Drake, U. S. N.; Rec.-Gen., Lieut. Milo C. Summers.

American Wars, Soc. of (1897), Army and Navy Club, 30 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; abt. 250; Commander (N. Y. State), Louis M. Josephthal, Rear Adm., N. Y. Naval Militia, 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Schuyler Fisher, care of Irving Bank and Columbia Trust Co., N. Y. C.

Americans, United Order of (1893), Milwaukee, Wis.; 10,247; Nat'l. Pres., R. C. Sherrard, 700 17 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., George W. Blann, 301 Colby Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Andiron Club of N. Y. C. (1907), 2317 Loring Pl., Univ. Heights., N. Y. C.; 202; Pres., John W. Draper, Box 84, University Heights, N. Y. C.; Sec., James H. Whaley, Jr., Box 84, University Heights, N. Y. C.

Anglican Universal Church of Christ in the U. S. A. (1925), 22 E. 38th St., N. Y. C.; 20,000; Vicar Gen., Monsignor James; Sec., M. J. Graver, Rm. 1203, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Anti-Cigarette League of N. Y. State (1910), 209 West 107th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Gilbert F. Burnett.

Anti-Profanity League (1902), 32,000; Sec., Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, Mass.

Anti-Saloon League of America (1893), Westerville, Ohio; Gen. Supt., Rev. F. Scott McBride, Westerville, Ohio; Sec., S. E. Nicholson, 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Wash., D. C., office, Bliss Bldg.

Anti-Saloon League of New York (1899), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Bishop A. W. Leonard, 602 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. F. L. Fahley, 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Supt. Arthur J. Davis.

A. R. A. Assoc. (American Relief Administration), (1924), 42 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., George Barr Baker.

Arbitration Soc. of Amer., Inc. (1922), 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 903; Pres., Hon. Richard Washburn Child; Sec., J. Noble Braden.

Archaeological Inst. of Amer. (1879), New York University, Univ. Heights, N. Y. C.; 6,500; Pres., Prof. R. V. D. Magoffin; Sec., Prof. Rollin H. Tanner.

Archery Assoc. of the U. S. A., Nat'l. (1879), 616 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.; 165; Pres., Arthur P. Knight, 102 Huntington St., Rome, N. Y.; Sec., Louis C. Smith.

Architects, Amer. Inst. of (1857), Octagon House, 1741 New York Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 3,000; Sec., Edwin H. Brown.

Architects, N. Y. Soc. of (1906), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., James R. Gordon, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., William Wilson, 140 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.

Architectural League of N. Y. (1880), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 870; Sec., A. F. Brinckerhoff.

Arion Singing Soc. of Brooklyn (1865), 1002 Bushwick Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 650; Pres., Dr. Carl E. Moehle; Sec., Rudolf M. A. Fischer.

Army and Navy Union, U. S. A. (1888), 315 Hazen Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 63,000; Nat'l. Com., Major D. C. Handley; Nat'l. Sec., Lieut. F. R. Lang.

Army of the Potomac, Soc. of the (1869), 718 E. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 250; Pres., Charles A. Shaw; Sec., Hosea B. Moulton, Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Army of Santiago de Cuba, Soc. of the (1898), The Ontario, Wash., D. C.; 3,774; Pres., Gen. Chas. S. Farnsworth; Sec., Col. Chas. A. Williams.

Art Alliance of America (1914), 65 E. 56th St. N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., John C. Oswald; Sec., Mrs. Harriet E. Brewer; address all communications to Office Sec., Helen M. Hilley.

Art Center, Inc. (1920), 65 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Helen S. Hitchcock, 34 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; Sec., Wilford S. Conrow, Carnegie Studios, West 57th St., N. Y. C.

Art Society of N. Y., Municipal (1892), 119 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Taber Sears; Sec., Miss Elizabeth Curtis.

Art Students' League of N. Y. (1875), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 2,384; Pres., Gifford Beal; Sec., Marion Freeman.

Architects, Society of Beaux Arts (1894), 126 E. 75th St., N. Y. C.; 275; Pres., John M. Howells, 367 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Julian Clarence Levi, 105 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Artists Guild (1920), 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 380; Sec., Don Herold.

Arts, Amer. Federation of (1909), 1741 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.; 5,000; Pres., Robert W. de Forest, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Leila Mechlin.

Arts and Letters, American Academy of (1904) 633 W. 155th St., N. Y. C.; 50; Pres., William M. Sloane, Princeton, N. J.; Sec., Hon. Robert Underwood Johnson, 327 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

Arts and Letters, Nat. Institute of (1898), 633 W. 155th St., N. Y. C.; 250; Pres., Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven, Conn.; Sec., Herman Hagedorn.

Arts and Sciences, Amer. Academy of (1780), 28 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.; 654; Pres., Prof. Theodore Lyman, Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Cambridge, Mass.; Cor. Sec., Prof. Norton A Kent, Boston Univ., 688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Associated Press (1900), 383 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Frank B. Noyes; Gen. Man., Kent Cooper; Sec., Melville E. Stone.

Astronomical Society, Amer. (1899), 400; Pres., George C. Comstock, Beloit, Wis.; Sec., Joel Stebbins, Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis.

Athletic Union of U. S., Amateur (1888), 305 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Pres., Murray Hulbert Sec., Frederick W. Rubien.

Audubon Societies, Nat'l. Assoc. of (1905). 1974 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 360,000; Pres., T Gilbert Pearson; Sec., William P. Wharton, Groton, Mass.

Authors' Guild (1920), 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 490; Pres., Inez Haynes Irwin; Sec., Leroy Scott.

Authors' League of America (1912), 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,800; Pres., George Barr McCutcheon; Sec., Luise M. Sillcox.

Automobile Assoc., Amer. (1902), Mills Bldg., Wash. D. C.; 750,000; Gen. Man., E. N. Smith; Sec., Chas. C. Janes.

Automobile Association, N. Y. State (1903), 108 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 48,500; Sec., Herbert W. Baker.

Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Nat'l. (1913), 366 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 93; Pres., Charles Clifton; Gen. Man. Alfred Reeves.

Automobile Club of New York (1907), Hotel Ansonia; 5,000; Sec., S. Paton.

Automotive Engineers, Inc., Soc. of, 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 5,500; Pres., H. L. Horning, Waukesha Motor Co., Waukesha, Wis.; Gen. Man. & Sec., Coker F. Clarkson.

Ayrshire Breeders' Assoc. (1875), Brandon, Vt. 2,129; Pres., Hugh J. Chisholm, 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., C. L. Burlingham.

Aztec Club of 1847 (1847), P. O. Box 1704, Wash., D. C.; 240; Pres., Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Martin, U. S. A.; Sec., Col. J. F. Reynolds Landis, U. S. A., Retired.

Bacteriologists, Soc. of Amer. (1899), 1,200; Pres., Norman McL. Harris, Ottawa, Can.; Sec., J. M. Sherman, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

Bankers' Assoc., American (1875), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 21,462; Exec. Man., F. N. Shepherd; Sec., W. G. Fitzwilson.

Bankers Assoc. of Amer., Investment (1912), 105 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 918; Pres., Thomas N. Dysart, care of Wm. R. Compton, St. Louis, Mo.; Sec., Frederick R. Fenton, Fenton, Davis & Boyle, Chicago, Ill.

Bankers' Assoc. of N. Y. State (1894), 128 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,173; Pres., William S. Irish, First National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sec., Edward J. Gallien.

Banking, American Institute of (1900), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 55,224; Pres., Edwin V. Krick, Mercantile Trust Co. of Cal., San Francisco, Cal.; Sec., Richard W. Hill.

Baptist Convention, Board of Education of the Northern (1887), 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 21; Exec. Sec., Frank W. Padelford.

Baptist Convention, Home Mission Board of the Southern (1845), Atlanta, Ga.; 45; Cor. Sec., B. D. Gray; Rec. Sec., W. H. Major, 350 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Baptist Convention, Northern (1907), 5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Pres., E. H. Rhoades, Jr., 620 Nasby Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; Sec., Rev. W. C. Bitting.

Baptist Foreign Mission Soc., Amer. (1814), 276 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,250,000; Pres., C. E. Milliken, Custom House, Portland, Me.; Home Sec., Rev. P. H. J. Lerrigo.

Baptist Historical Soc., Amer. (1853), 1701 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.; 240; Pres., Dr. Spencer B. Meeser, D. C., Chester, Pa.; Sec., Rev. H. W. Barras, D. D.

Baptist Home Mission Soc., Amer. (1832), 23 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Charles L. White.

Baptist Publication Soc., Amer. (1824), 1701 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.; 8,000,000; Exec. Sec., Dr. W. H. Main; Rec. Sec., Dr. Daniel G. Stevens.

Baptist Young People's Union of America (1891), 2328 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 150,000; Gen. Sec., Edwin Phelps.

Bar Association, American (1878); 22,000; Pres., Chester I. Long, Wichita, Kan.; Sec., Wm. P. McCracken jr., Chicago; Treas., Fred E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.

Bar Assoc., Bronx County (1902), 1187 Washington Ave., N. Y. C.; 305; Pres., Archie B. Morrison, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wm. F. Wund, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Bar Assoc., Brooklyn (1889), 123 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 675; Sec., Henry S. Rasquin.

Bar Assoc., N. Y. State (1876), 95 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 3,740; Pres., Walter P. Cooke, Marine Trust Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Charles W. Walton.

Bar of the City of New York, Assoc. of the (1871), 42 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 3,401; Pres., Wm. D. Guthrie, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Charles H. Strong, 27 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Baron De Hirsch Fund (1891), 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 13 Trustees; Man. Dir., E. S. Benjamin; Hon. Sec., Max J. Kohler.

Bavarian Nat'l. Assoc. of No. Amer. (1884), 758 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.; 4,500; Grand Pres., Phil. A. Hoernig; Sec., Chas. H. North.

Better Homes In America (1923), 1653 Pennsylvania Ave., Wash., D. C.; Pres., Herbert Hoover; Exec. Dir., James Ford.

Bible Society, American (1816), Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y. C.; Pres., E. Francis Hyde; Rec. Sec., Lewis B. Chamberlain.

Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Soc. of (1881), Pres., Prof. Julius A. Bewer, Union Theol. Sem., Broadway at 120th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Prof. Henry J. Cadbury, 7 Buckingham Pl., Cambridge, Mass.

Big Brother & Big Sister Federation, Inc. (1917), 1775 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 50,000; Pres., George MacDonald; Sec., Rowland C. Sheldon.

Big Brother Movement, Inc. (1904), 315 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Alonzo Potter, 24 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec., J. H. McCoy.

Biological Chemists, Amer. Soc. of (1906); 277; Pres., Dr. H. C. Sherman, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. D. W. Eilson, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa., Phila., Pa.

Bibliographical Soc. of Amer. (1904), 227; Pres., Prof. Azariah S. Root, Oberlin, Ohio; Sec., Augustus H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Birth Control League, Inc., Amer. (1921), 104 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Pres., Margaret H. Sanger; Sec., Mrs. Kennedy.

Blue Goose, Ancient and Honorable Order of (1906), 413 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis., 7,000; His Highness, Most Loyal Grand Gander, W. E. Mallalieu, 76 William St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Paul E. Rudd.

Blind, N. Y. Assoc. for the (1906), 111 E. 59th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. John H. Finley; Sec., Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather; Acting Sec., Miss D. Rogers.

B'nai B'rith, Independent Order, Dist. No. 1 (1843), 2307 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 11,000; Pres., Bertram M. Aufsesser, 50 State St., Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Max Levy.

Boat Owners' Assoc., N. Y., Inc. (1914), 80 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 150; Pres., R. G. Narelle, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. C.; Sec., Ernest Stavey.

Bohemian Gymnastic Assoc. (1867), Sokol Hall, 420 E. 71st St., N. Y. C.; 1,100; Chmn., Josef Modr; Sec., A. Gregor.

Book Publishers, Nat. Assoc. of (1920), 25 W. 33d St., N. Y. C.; 65; Pres., John Macrae, E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., George P. Brett, Jr., 64 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Marion Humble.

Bookfellows, Order of (1919), 1217 E. 53d St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,100; Clerk, Mrs. Flora W. Seymour; Sec., Miss E. Smith.

Booksellers' Assoc., Amer. (1900), Rm. 344, Metropolitan Tower, N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., Walter V. McKee, 1550 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Exec. Sec., Ellis W. Meyers.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Nat'l. Assoc. of the U. S., Ind. (1905), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., John C. McKeon, c-o Laird Schober & Co., 22d and Market Sts., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Dudley Smith.

Botanical Society of America (1906), 935; Pres., Dr. J. R. Schramm, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.; Sec., I. F. Lewis, University, Va.

Boy Rangers of America, Inc. (1913), 10 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 10,000; Pres., Emerson Brooks; Sec., H. C. Keefe.

Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York (1922), 220 West 42d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Sec., A. W. Procter.

Boy Scouts of America (1910), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 772,343; Pres., James J. Storrow, 44 State St., Boston, Mass.; Sec., James E. West.

Boys' Club Federation (1906), 3037 Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C.; 199,171; Exec. Sec., C. J. Atkinson.

Brewers' Assoc., U. S. (1862), 50 Union Square, N. Y. C.; 100; Pres., C. W. Feigenspan, Federal Trust Co., Newark, N. J.; Sec., Hugh F. Fox.

Brith Abraham, Independent Order (1887), 37 7th St., N. Y. C.; 136,000; Grand Master, Adolph Stern, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. C.; Grand Sec., Max L. Hollander.

Brith Abraham, U. S. Grand Lodge (1859), 266 Grand St., N. Y. C.; 38,264; Grand Master, Alex M. Katsky; Grand Sec., George W. Leisersohn.

B'rith Sholem, Ind. Order of, 506 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 35,000; Grand Master, Sol C. Kraus, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Sec., Martin O. Levy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Broadway Assoc., Inc. (1912), 1465 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., George L. Slawson, 162 W. 72d St., N. Y. C.; Man. Dir., J. E. Gratke.

Bronx Board of Trade (1894), 137th St. & 3d Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., John M. Haffen, 2804 3d Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Charles E. Reid.

Brooklyn Teachers' Assoc. (1874), members, active, 8,053, associate, 31; Pres., Dr. Oswald Schlockow, P. S. 50, So. 3d St., B'klyn., N. Y.; Cor. Sec., Harriet E. Moore, P. S. 50, So. 3d St., B'klyn, N. Y.

Brotherhood of Amer. (1847), 2410 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa.; 9,949; Supreme Washington, William Lehman, 2339 E. York St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., John Ruhl.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew (1885), 202 South 19th St., Phila., Pa.; 8,070; Pres., E. H. Bonsall, Land Title & Trust Co., Phila., Pa.; Sec., G. F. Shelby.

Builders, N. Y. State Assoc. of (1896), Builders Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; 1,800; Pres., Wm. M. Friederich; Sec., Harry C. Taylor.

Building and Loan Assocs., U. S. League of Local (1892), 22 E. 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pres., C. Clinton James, Columbian Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Sec., H. F. Cellarius.

Building Trades Employers' Assoc. (1903), 34 W. 33d St., N. Y. C.; 945; Chmn. Board of Governors, C. G. Norman; Sec., Harry A. Moss.

Camp Fire Girls (1912), 31 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 160,000; Pres., Mrs. Oliver Harriman; Nat. Exec., F. Scott.

Canadian Club of N. Y., Inc. (1885), Hotel Belmont, N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Duncan W. Fraser, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, 511 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Cancer, Amer. Soc. for Control of (1914), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,300; Man. Dir., Dr. George A. Soper; Sec., Thomas M. Debevoise, 26 B'way., N. Y. C.

Canners Assoc., National (1907), 1739 H St., N. W. Wash., D. C.; 721; Pres. E. F. Trego, c-o Hoopeston Canning Co., Hoopeston, Ill.; Sec., F. E. Gorrell.

Carbonated Beverages, Amer. Bottlers of (1919), 726 Bond Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 2,087; Sec., J. Owens.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910), 2 Jackson Place, N. W., Wash., D. C.; Pres., Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, N. Y. C.; Sec., James Brown Scott.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission (1904), 2307 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 21 trustees; Pres., W. J. Holland; Sec., F. M. Wilmot.

Carnegie Inst. of Washington (1902), 16th and P Sts., N. W., Wash., D. C.; Pres., Dr. John C. Merriam; Sec., W. Cameron Forbes, 614 Sears Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Casualty Actuarial Soc., (1914), 75 Fulton St., N. Y. C.; 246; Pres., G. F. Michelbacher, c-o Nat. Bureau of Casualty & Surety Underwriters, 120 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Richard Fondiller.

Catholic Actors' Guild of America (1914), 220 West 42d St., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Pres., Brandon Tynan; Exec. Sec., Edward J. Kelly.

Catholic Alumnae, Int'l. Federation (1914), Catholic University, Wash., D. C.; 60,000; Pres., Mrs. Harry M. Benzinger, 11 East Chase St., Balto., Md.; Exec., Miss Florence A. Colford, 1512 H. St., Washington, D. C.

Catholic Benevolent Legion, Supreme Council (1881), 186 Remsen St., B'klyn., N. Y.; 8,000; Pres., C. C. Keenan; Sec., John E. Dunn.

Catholic Daughters of America (1903), 309 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; 125,000; Sup. Regent, Miss Mary C. Duffy, 480 Clifton Ave., Newark, N. J.; Sec., Miss Katharine M. Rosney.

Catholic Educational Assoc. (1904), 1651 E. Main St., Columbus, Ohio; 2,700; General Secretary, same address.

Catholic Fraternal League (1889), 185 Summer St., Boston, Mass.; 1,504; Pres., John Merrill; Sec., Agnes R. Reynolds.

Catholic Order of Foresters (1883), 30 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 130,000; High Chief Ranger, T. H. Cannon; High Sec., T. F. McDonald.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Amer. (1872), Pittsburgh, Pa.; 100,000; Pres., Rev. J. G. Beane, S. T. B.; Sec., Thos. E. McCloskey, Danbury Conn.

Catholic Welfare Conference, Nat'l. (1919), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.; Wash., D. C.; Chmn., Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna; Gen. Sec., Rev. John J. Burke.

Catholic Women, Nat'l. Council (1920), 1312 Mass. Ave., Wash., D. C.; 20,000; Pres., Mrs. Arthur Muller, Omaha, Neb.; Exec. Sec., Miss Agnes G. Regan.

Catholic Writers Guild of America (1919), 128 W. 71st St., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Hugh A. O'Donnell, New York Times, N. Y. C.; Sec., Thomas C. Quinn, 12 W. 92d St., N. Y. C.

Catholic Young Men's Nat'l. Union (1875), 830 No. 63d St., Phila., Pa.; 217,000; Nat'l. Pres., Michael J. Slattery; Sec., James J. Corrigan, 42 Landover St., Providence, R. I.

Central Mercantile Assoc. (1912), 111 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.; 800; C. Stanley Mitchell; Sec., J. E. Kean.

Ceramic Soc., Amer. (1899), Lord Hall, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio; 2,400; Pres., Dr. E. Ward Tillotson, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., R. C. Purdy.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York (1768), 65 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; 2,051; Pres., Frederick H. Ecker; Sec., Jere D. Tamblyn.

Chamber of Commerce, Boro. of Queens (1911), Plaza-Crescent Bldg.; 1,400; Pres., Frank F. Adel, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.; Sec., Wm. J. Russell, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

Chamber of Commerce, Staten Island (1895), Rm. 204, Pape Bldg., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.; 430; Pres., A. L. Schwab, 6 Van Duzen St., Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y.; Sec., N. I. Lewis.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. of Amer. (1912), Wash. D. C.; 16,460; Pres., John W. O'Leary; Sec., D. A. Skinner.

Charities Aid Assoc., State (1872), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 12,000; Pres., George F. Canfield, 49 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Homer Folks.

Charity Organization Soc. of City of New York (1882), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 7,552; Pres., Robert W. de Forest, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Lawson Purdy.

Chautauqua Institution (1874), Chautauqua, N. Y.; 50,000 (summer visitors); Pres., Arthur E. Bestor; Sec., Charles E. Peirce.

Chemical Soc., Amer. (1876), 1709 G St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 14,500; Sec., Charles L. Parsons.

Chemical Industry, Soc. of (American Section) (1894), 46 Finsbury Square, London, E. C. 2, England; 800; Chmn., Dr. H. S. Miner, Welsbach Co., Gloucester, N. J.; Sec., Dr. Foster D. Snell, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chicago Crime Com. (1919), 21 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 130; Dir., Henry Barrett Chamberlin; Sec., Fred L. Rossback.

Child Conservation League of Amer. (1913), 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; 40,000; Pres., W. Scott Hall, 3136 Wisconsin Ave., Berwyn, Ill.; Sec., Miss Florence E. Hannenberg.

Child Health Assoc., Amer. (1923), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; Gen. Ex., Dr. S. J. Crumbine; Sec., Dr. Phillip Van Ingen.

Child Labor Committee, Nat'l. (1904), 215 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Rm. 611 Kent Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; Sec., Owen R. Lovejoy.

Child Welfare League of Amer. (1915), 130 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 126; Exec. Dir., C. C. Carstens; Sec., C. V. Williams, 308 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Children of the American Revolution, Nat'l. Soc. (1895), Memorial Continental Hall, Wash., D. C.; Nat'l. Pres., Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel; Cor. Sec., Miss E. Powell, 12 Lafayette Sq. Wash., D. C.

Children's Aid Society (1853), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. Church Osborn; Sec., Charles Loring Brace.

Children's Village (1851), Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. 24 Directors; Man. Dir., Leon C. Faulkner, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Sec., Benjamin R. C. Low, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Room 5006 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

Christian Endeavor, United Soc. of (1881), 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; 4,000,000; Gen. Sec., E. P. Gates.

Christian and Missionary Alliance (1887), 260 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Rev. F. H. Senft; Sec., W. S. Poling.

Churchwomen's League for Patriotic Service (1919), 130 E. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Mrs. Henry G. Sanford; Exec. Sec., Miss H. A. Littell.

Cincinnati, Society of the (1783), 214 Chamber of Commerce, Balto., Md.; 1,000; Pres. Gen., Hon. Winslow Warren, 725 High St., Dedham, Mass.; Sec. Gen., John C. Daves.

Cincinnati, Society of the, in the State of New York (1783), 25 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 100; Pres., Francis Key Pendleton; Sec., Major E. C. Church.

Citizens Union of the City of New York (1897), 177 William St., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Chmn., Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin; Sec., Walter T. Arndt.

City Managers' Assoc. (1914), Lawrence, Kan.; Pres., C. W. Kolner, Pasadena, Cal.; Exec. Sec., John G. Stutz.

Civic Assoc., Amer. (1904), 905 Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 2,000; Pres., Frederic A. Delano, Hibbs Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Exec. Sec., Miss Harlean James.

Civic Federation, Nat'l. (1900), 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Alton B. Parker; Chmn., Ralph M. Easley.

Civic Forum (1907), 123 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 500; Chmn., Alton B. Parker; Exec. Sec., Mary B. Cleveland.

Civic Improvement League (1912), 233 B'way., N. Y. C.; Sec., Ellery Pollard.

Civil Engineers, Amer. Soc. of (1852), 33 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 11,360; Exec. Officer, G. T. Seabury.

Civil Legion (formerly Service Veterans of the U. S.) (1926), Chicago Temple Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Nat'l. Pres., Frank Comerford; Sec., J. P. Tansey.

Civil Liberties Union, Amer. (1920), 100 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Chmn., Harry F. Ward, 25 Franklin St., Englewood, N. J.; Associate Dir., Forrest Bailey.

Civil Service Employees at Navy Yards & Stations, Nat'l. Assoc. of U. S. (1906), 500; Pres., Franklin DeW. Armour, 1820 E. 13th St., B'klyn., N. Y.; Sec., H. N. Neibling, 1874 E. 12th St., B'klyn, N. Y.

Civil Service Forum (1908), 110,000; Pres., Frank J. Prial, 1756 46th St., B'klyn., N. Y.; Sec., W. R. Bradley, 2129 Cortelyou Road, B'klyn., N. Y.

Civil Service Reform League, Nat'l. (1881), 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 3,100; Pres., Robert Catherwood; Sec., Harry W. Marsh.

Classical League, Amer. (1919), Princeton, N. J.; 2,000; Pres., Dean Andrew F. West; Sec., Prof. Shirley H. Weber.

Classified Managers Assoc. (1924), Nashville, Tenn.; 16; Pres., A. T. Miller, Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tenn.; Sec., W. H. Clifton, Macon News, Macon, Ga.

Clearing House Assoc., N. Y. (1853), 77 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; 36; Pres. James S. Alexander; Sec., Dunham B. Sherer; Manager, William J. Gilpin.

Clinical Pathologists, Amer. Society of (1922), Children's Hospital, Denver, Col.; 340; Pres., Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, 20 W. 55th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Ward Burdick, 625 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver, Col.

Cloak and Suit Mfrs. Ass'n., Amer. (1919), 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 850; Pres., Chas. M. Sussman; Sec , Robert P. Greenky.

Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., N. Y. (1882), 66 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; 328; Pres., Carl H. Stoffregen; Sec., Frank C. Russell.

College Entrance Examination Board (1900), 431 W. 117th St., N. Y. C.; 45; Chmn., Miss Mary E. Woolley, Mount Holyoke Col., So. Hadley, Mass.; Sec., Prof. Thomas Scott Fiske.

Colleges, Assoc. of Amer. (1915), 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 326; Pres., Frank Aydelotte, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; Exec. Sec., R. L. Kelly.

Colleges and Universities, Nat'l. Assoc. of (1920), Atlanta, Ga; 50; Pres., Dr. J. F. B. Walker, LaPorte, Ind.; Sec., Dr. Jay D. Bradley, Box 1829.

Colonial Dames of Amer. (1890), 421 E. 61st St., N. Y. C.; 850; Pres., Mrs. Charles L. Riker; Sec., Mrs. Leonard W. Bonney.

Colonial Dames of Amer., Nat'l. Soc. of the (1892), Wash., D. C.; 9,000; Pres., Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Muscogee Road, Atlanta, Ga.; Sec., Mrs. Barrett Wendell, 358 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

Colonial Sons and Daughters, Inc. (1920), 15 W. 107th St., N. Y. C.; 200; Gov.-Gen., E. Frye Barker; Sec., H. G. Ambrose.

Colonial Wars, Gen. Soc. of (1892), 200 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.; 3,600; Gov. Gen., W. W. Ladd, 20 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Walter Geer.

Colonization Society, Amer. (1816), 516 Colorado Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Pres., Henry L. West, 2701 Conn. Ave., Wash., D. C.; Sec., Paul Sleman.

Colored People, Nat. Assoc. for Advancement of (1911), 69 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 100,000; Pres., Moorfield Storey, 735 Exchange Bldg., Boston 9, Mass.; Sec., James W. Johnson.

Columbia University, Alumni Federation of (1913), 311 East Hall, Columbia University, N. Y. C.; Pres., George R. Beach, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.; Sec., Archie M. Palmer.

Commercial Law League of Amer. (1895), 108 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 9,300; Pres., Fred Blair Townsend, Nat. Bank of Arizona Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.; Sec., Frederick A. Lind.

Commerical Travelers of Amer., United (1888), 632 No. Park St., Columbus, Ohio; 113,782; Sup. Counselor, Fred L. Wright, 2424 Prairie St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Sec., Walter D. Murphy.

Commission Merchants of the U. S., Nat'l. League of (1893), Rm. 624 Munsey Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 720; Pres., A. W. Frost, c-o Frost & McNab, 337 Washington St., N. Y. C.; Sec., R. S. French.

Community Councils of the City of New York, Inc. (1918), Rm. 2240, Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Pres., Henry Mielke, 244 E. 86th St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Jabez E. Dunningham.

Community Trust, N. Y. (1920), Suite 1612, 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Dir., Ralph Hayes.

Companions of the Forest of Amer. (1883), Bishop Bldg., 271 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.; 94,000; Sec., Annie E. Poth.

Composers, Authors and Publishers, Amer. Soc. of (1914), 56 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 407; Pres., J. G. Rosenthal; Sec., Charles K. Harris.

Confederate Veterans, United (1889), 7219 Elm St., New Orleans, La.; Com.-in-Chief, Gen. W. B. Freeman; Chief of Staff, Gen. Harry Rene Lee, 150 Fourth Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Congregational Assoc., Amer. (1853), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 189; Pres., Rev. Edward M. Noyes, 14 Crystal St., Newton Center, Mass.; Sec., Thomas Todd.

Congregational Churches of the U. S., Nat'l. Council of (1871), 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 700; Sec., Charles E. Burton.

Congregational Conference, New York (1833), 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 67,972; Supt., Rev. W. H. Rollins; Sec., Rev. W. P. Harmon, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Congregational Educational Soc., Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Gen. Sec., Rev. Frank M. Sheldon.

Congregational Foundation for Education (1921), Suite 1312, 19 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 878,995; Pres., G W. Nash.

Congregational Home Missionary Society (1826), 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 763; Gen. Sec., Rev. Ernest M. Halliday.

Conjurers Assoc., Nat'l. (1911), 109 West 54th St., N. Y. C.; 500; Grand Seer, Harry Blackstone, N. V. A. Club, 229 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Jos. Sylvester Fuigle.

Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York (1875), Broad and Beaver Sts., N. Y. C.; 325; Pres., Thomas B. Maloney, 36 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; Sec., James E. Lynch, 36 Beaver St., N. Y. C.

Constitutional League, Amer. (1918), 27 William St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Henry Carr.

Consumers' League, Nat'l. (1899), Rm. 1129, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. John R. Commons, Dept. of Economics, Univ. of Wis., Madison, Wis.; Sec., Mrs. Florence Kelley.

Consumers' League of New York (1890), 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Percy Jackson, 63 E. 52d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Lydia E. Sayer.

Cootie, Military Order of (1919), Memorial Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.; 23,147; Sup. Com. Thomas J. Nottingham, 360 Ward Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Sup. Adjutant, F. Willard Kime.

Corset & Brassiere Mfrs. Assoc. (1907), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 48; Pres., O. L. Weingarten, Weingarten Bros., Inc., Newark, N. J.

Cotton Assoc., Amer. (1919), St. Matthews, So. Car.; Pres., J. S. Wannamaker; Sec., H. Jordan.

Cotton Exchange, N. Y. (1870), 60 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; Ltd. to 450; Pres., Richard T. Harriss; Sec., Thomas Hale.

Cotton Mfrs. Assoc., Amer. (1897), Commercial Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1,000; Pres., W. J. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga.; Sec., W. D. Adams, P. O Box 222.

Cotton Mfrs., Nat'l. Assoc. of (1854), 80 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; 1,005; Sec., H. C. Meserve.

Craftsmen, New York Soc. of (1906), Art Center, Inc., 65 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.; 350; Sec., Miss Jane Hoagland.

Credit Men, Nat'l. Assoc of (1896), 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 20,000; Pres., Richard T. Baden, c-o Holland, Baden & Ramsey, Baltimore, Md. Sec., J. H. Tregoe.

Crop Protection Institute (1920), National Research Council, 21st and B Sts., Wash., D. C.; 350; Chmn., Prof. W. C. O'Kane, Durham, New Hamp.; Sec., Paul Moore.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Assoc. (1918), 120 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 64,637; Sec., J. A. Coulter.

Dante League of America, Inc. (1917), National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; 205; Pres., Dr. James J. Walsh, 110 W. 74th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Adda Margaret Bristow, 222 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

Dante Soc., International (1922), 15 W. 107th St., N. Y. C.; 300; Founder, E. Frye Barker.

Daughters of America, Nat'l. Council (1891), 1002 Home Savings & Loan Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio; 128,536; Pres., Mrs. Mary L. Lear, 1700 Aisquith Ave., Balto., Md.; Sec., Mrs. J. T. Roth.

Daughters of 1812, U. S., Nat'l. Soc. (1892), 523 E. Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark.; 5,000; Nat'l Pres., Mrs. Samuel P. Davis; Sec., Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, Monticello, Ark.

Daughters of the Amer. Revolution, Nat'l. Soc. (1890), Memorial Continental Hall, Wash., D. C.; 151,000; Pres. Gen., Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; Cor. Sec. Gen., Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway.

Daughters of the Cincinnati (1896), N. Y. C.; 224; Pres., Miss Ruth Lawrence, 295 Howland St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; Sec., Miss Jennie Hinman 1088 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Daughters of the King (1885), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Sec., Miss Barbara Horn.

Daughters of the Revolution, General Soc. (1891), 15 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres. Gen., Mrs. Charles A. Latham, 17 Pleasant Pl., Arlington, N. J.; Sec., Mrs. Wm. L. Cunningham, 2351 Grand Concourse, N. Y. C.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of N. Y. (1891), Hotel Astor, N. Y. C.; 325; Regent, Mrs. Axel Olaf Ihlseng, 151 E. 33d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Sydney I. Prescott, 344 W. 72d St., N. Y. C.

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War (1885), 192 Front St., Binghamton, N. Y.; 35,000; Nat'l. Pres., Mrs. Estelle M. H. Underhill; Sec., Miss Cora E. Gillis, 310 Moore Apts., Syracuse, N. Y.

Deaf, Amer. Assoc. to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the (1890), 1601 35th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 2,500; Pres., Harris Taylor, 904 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Josephine B. Timberlake.

Deaf, Nat'l. Assoc. of (1880), School for the Deaf, Trenton, N. J.; 2,000; Pres., A. L. Roberts, 358 E. 59th St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Frederick A. Moore.

Deaf, Nat'l. Fraternal Soc. of (1907), 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; 5,700; Pres., Harry C. Anderson, 150 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Sec., Francis P. Gibson.

Dental Soc. of State of N. Y. (1868), 3,300; Pres., Dr. R. Ottolengui, 80 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. A. P. Buckhart, 57 E. Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Soc. of the (1907), 400; Pres., Carl Magee Kneass, Manufacturers Club, Phila., Pa.; Sec., O. Hopkinson Baird, 261 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

Design, Nat'l. Academy, of N. Y. (1825), 175 W. 109th St., N. Y. C.; 276; Pres., Edwin H. Blashfield, 40 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Charles C. Curran, 39 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.

Dialect Society, Amer. (1889), Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.; 460; Pres., Wm. A. Neilson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Sec., Dr. Percy W. Long.

Dickens Fellowship of N. Y. (1905), Nat'l. Arts Club, 119 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., Rev. Dr Howard Duffield, 20 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Sec., Miss Mary Wray, 1883 Vyse Ave., N. Y. C.

Disabled American Veterans of the World War (1920), 802 Southern Railway Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 100,000; Nat'l. Comm., John W. Mahan; Nat'l. Adjutant, Col. O. S. Perry.

Downtown League (1917), Rm. 304, 15 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 2,150; Pres., David Robinson; Sec., A. J. Smith.

Drama League, New York, 29 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 10,000; Exec. Dir., Gerald Ives Cutler; Pres., Ranston Brenton.

Drama League of America (1910), 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.; 11,000; Pres., Daniel Quirk, Jr.; Field Sec., George Junkin.

Dramatists, American (1921), 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., A. Richman; Sec., P. Wilde.

Dramatists & Composers, Society of American (1891), 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 312; Pres., Arthur Richman; Sec., Percival Wilde.

Druggists, Nat'l. Assoc. of Retail (1898), 168 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., S. G. Henry.

Druggists' Ass'n., Nat'l. Wholesale (1876), 51 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.; 646; Sec., C. H. Waterbury.

Druids, United Ancient Order of (1830), 29 S. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.; in America, 45,000; foreign countries, 300,000; Sup. Arch., Adam F. Hild, 61 Samuel St., Dayton, Ohio; Sup. Sec., Charles G. N. Geider.

Dutch Treat Club (1906), Hotel Martinique, N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., George B. Mallon, c-o Bankers Trust, 16 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Rutger Bleecker Jewett, c-o D. Appleton & Co., 35 W. 32d St., N. Y. C.

Eagles, Fraternal Order (1898), Kansas City, Mo.; 700,000; Pres., Otto P. Deluse, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sec., J. S. Parry, 200 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern Star, Order of the, General Grand Chapter (1876), Masonic Temple, Wash., D. C.; 2,000,000; Grand Matron, Clara Henrich, 325 E. 3d St., Newport, Ky.; Grand Sec., M. E. Keyes.

Economic Assoc., Amer. (1885), Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.; 3,700; Pres., Prof. Allyn A. Young, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Prof. F. S. Deibler.

Economic League, Nat'l. (1912), 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 3,800; Sec., J. W. Beatson.

Economics, Institute of (1922), 26 Jackson Pl., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 46; Dir., Harold G. Moulton; Sec., Laura E. Gilman.

Economic Research, Nat'l. Bureau of (1920), 474 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.; 20; Pres., John P. Frey; Exec. Sec., Gustav R. Stahl.

Education Bureau of America, Workers (1921), 476 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Pres., James H. Maurer; Sec., Spencer Miller, Jr.

Education, Council of Church Boards of (1915), 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Bds. of Educ. of 19 churches, rep. 25,000,000 adherents; Pres., E. P. Hill, Witherspoon Bldg., Phila., Pa.; Exec. Sec., Robert L. Kelly.

Education Assoc. of the U. S., Nat'l. (1857), 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 140,000; Supt. of Schools, Jesse H. Newlon, Denver, Col.; Sec., J. W. Crabtree.

Education, Nat'l. Society for the Study of (1895), 2,000; Sec., Guy M. Whipple, 10 Putnam St. Danvers. Mass.

Editorial Assoc., Nat'l. (1885), 131 E. 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.; 3,000; Pres., Frank O. Edgecombe, Geneva, Neb.; Exec., H. C. Hotaling.

Eighteen Twelve, General Society of the War of (1814), Phila., Pa.; 550; Pres.-Gen., James D. Iglehart, 211 West Lanvale St., Balto., Md.; Sec., J. Albert Van Horn, 14 Duryea Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Electric Light Assoc., Nat'l. (1885), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Pres., J. E. Davidson, Nebraska Power Co., Omaha, Nebr.; Man. Dir., M. H. Aylesworth.

Electric Railway Assoc., Amer. (1882), 292 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,664; Pres., J. N. Shannahan, Hampton, Va.; Exec. Sec., J. W. Welsh.

Electrical Board of Trade of N. Y. (1923), 100 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 700; Chmn., Chas. L. Fidlitz; Sec., John Macintyre.

Electrical Engineers, Amer. Institute of (1884), 33 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 17,309; Pres., Dr. Michael I. Pupin, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; Sec., F. L., Hutchinson.

Electrical Society, N. Y. (1881), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., H. A. Kidder, I. R. T., 600 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Henry E. Farrer.

Electrochemical Society, Amer. (1902), Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; 1800; Pres., F. M. Becket, 30 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Colin G. Fink.

Elks of the U. S. of A., B. & P. O. (1865), Chicago, Ill.; 900,000; Grand Exalted Ruler, John G. Price, Columbus, O.; Sec., Fred C. Robinson. Rm. 1176 Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Elks, B. & P. O. of, N. Y. Lodge No. 1 (1868), 108 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; Exalted Ruler, Charles M. Ertz; Sec., William T. Phillips.

Elks Assoc., N. Y. State (1913), 91,684; Pres., William E. Fitzsimmons, Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Amon W. Foote, Elks Home, Utica, N. Y.

Emergency Foreign Policy Conference (1923), 1414 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.; Chmn. Exec. Com., Hon. John Nelson, House of Representatives, Wash., D. C.; Sec., Arthur Fisher.

Engineering Foundation (1914), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 16; Chmn., L. B. Stillwell, 90 West St., N. Y. C.; Dir., Alfred D. Flinn.

Engineering Society, United (1904), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., W. L. Saunders, 11 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Alfred D. Flinn.

Engineering Standards Committee, Amer. (1917), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 58; Chmn., C. E. Skinner, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., P. G. Agnew.

Engineers, American Soc. of Civil (1852), 33 West 39th St., N. Y. C.; 11,209; Pres., Robert Ridgway, 49 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.; Sec., George T. Seabury.

Engineers, Amer. Soc. of Mechanical (1880), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 17,753; Pres., Wm. L. Abbott; Sec., Calvin W. Rice.

Engineers of the City of N. Y., Municipal (1902), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., J. C. Riedel, 505 Macon St., B'klyn., N. Y.; Sec., V. S. Moon.

English-Speaking Union of the United States (1920), 345 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 10,234; Pres., John W. Davis, Nat'l. Sec., John Daniels.

Entomological Soc., Amer. (1859), 1900 Race St., Phila., Pa.; 100; Pres., Henry Skinner; Sec., R. J. Titherington, 6317 N. Norwood St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Episcopal Actors' Guild of America (1923), 1 East 29th St., N. Y. C.; 575; Pres., George Arliss; Sec., Rexford Kendrick.

Erectors' Assoc., Nat'l. (1903), 286 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 46; Counsel, Walter Drew; Sec., Miss Bessie L. Crocker.

Ethical Culture of N. Y., Soc. for (1876), 2 W. 64th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Robert D. Kohn; Sec., Robert C. Adams.

Ethnological Soc., Amer. (1889), Barnard College, N. Y. C.; 130; Pres., P. E. Goddard, Amer. Museum of Natural History, N. Y. C.; Sec., Gladys A. Reichard.

Eugenics Research Assoc. (1913), Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y.; 402; Pres., Dr. A. H. Estabrook, 4414 Pine St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., H. H. Laughlin.

Evangelistic Bureau of the U. S. A., International (1915), 1111 Walnut St., Cairo, Ill.; 1,900; Pres., Rev. Samuel R. Skelton; Sec., Rev. E. M. Tunner.

Exchange Club, Nat'l. (1911), Suite 529, Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; 16,000; Nat'l. Pres., Dr. Geo. C. Sabichi, Bank of Italy Bldg., Bakersfield, Cal.; Nat'l. Sec., Herold M. Harter.

Explorers Club (1905), 47 W. 76th St., N. Y. C.; 410; Pres., George G. Heye, 155th St. at B'way. N. Y. C.; Sec., Isaiah Bowman.
Fair Trade League, Amer. (1913), 1,200; Pres., C. Ingersoll, Montclair, N. J.; Sec., E. A. Whittier, 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.
Farm Congress, Amer. (1906), Continental Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 100,000; Chmn. Bd. of Govs., W. I. Drummond.
Farm and Garden Assoc., Women's Nat'l. (1912), 4,500; for present address all mail Miss Lena M. Phillips, 26 E. 35th St., N. Y. C.
Farm Organizations, Nat'l. Board (1917), 1731 I St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 800,000; Chmn., Chas. S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; Sec., Charles W. Holman.
Farmers' Nat'l. Council (1919), Rm. 35-37 Bliss Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Pres., Hon. Herbert F. Baker, Weadock, Mich.; Man. Dir., B. Marsh.
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in Amer. (1908), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman; Gen. Sec., Rev. Charles S. Macfarland.
Federation de l'Alliance Francaise aux Etats Unis et au Canada (1902), 32 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Frank D. Pavey; Sec., Felix Weill.
Federation of Churches, Brooklyn (1921), 69 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn., N. Y.; 378 Churches of Brooklyn; Gen. Sec., Dr. Frederick M. Gordon.
Federation of Churches, Greater N. Y. (1895), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Watson S. Moore; Sec., William B. Millar.
Fifth Avenue Assoc. (1907), 358 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,700; Pres., Michael Friedsam; Sec., Thomas W. Hughes.
Fine Arts Federation of New York (1895), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 96; Pres., J. H. Freedlander, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., John V. Van Pelt, 126 East 59th St., N. Y. C.
Fine Arts Soc., Amer. (1890), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., William A. Coffin.
Fire Underwriters, Nat'l. Board (1866), 76 William St., N. Y. C.; 205; Gen. Mgr., W. E. Mallalieu; Sec., Sumner Ballard, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.
Firemen's Assoc. of Greater N. Y., Uniformed (1917), 402 World Bldg., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., Albert E. Guinness; Sec., Abraham Rosenberg.
Fish, Game and Forest League, N. Y. State (1865), 312 Cahill Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; 25,000; Pres., Dr. A. T. Sitterly, 160 La Fayette St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Cronk S. Rogers.
Fisheries & Game, Conn. State Board of, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.; Supt., John W. Titcomb; Sec., Miss M. K. Bartle.
Fisheries Society, Amer. (1870), 700; Pres., Chas. O. Hayford, Hackettstown, N. J.; Sec., Carlos Avery, 2273 Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.
Flag Assoc., United States (1924), 923 15th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 50,000; Dir. Gen., Col. James A. Moss, U. S. A.
Folklore Society, Amer. (1888), Barnard College, N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., Louise Pound, Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Sec., G. A. Reichard.
Fordham Univ. Alumni Assoc. (1873), Fordham Univ., the Bronx, N. Y.; 3,500; Pres., William E. Howley, 191 Alexander Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Geo. J. Langley, 562 W. 189th St., N. Y. C.
Foreign Missions, Amer. Board of Commissioners (1812), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 800; Cor. Sec., Rev. Cornelius H. Patton.
Foreign Missions of No. Amer., Fed. of Woman's Boards of (1905), 25 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 5,000,000; Sec., Miss Ella D. MacLamin.
Foreign Policy Assoc. (1918), 9 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Chmn., James G. McDonald; Sec., Christina Merriman.
Foreign Press Correspondents in the U. S., Assoc. of (1917), 66 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 125; Pres., A. Arbib-Costa, 500 W. 140th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Sydney J. Clarke.
Foreign Trade Council, Nat'l. (1914), 1 Hanover Sq., N. Y. C.; 90; Chmn., James A. Farrell; Sec., O. K. Davis.
Foresters of Amer. (1790), 275 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.; 149,830; Sup. Chief Ranger, John P. Donohue, 5400 Market St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Thomas M. Donnelly.
Foresters, Independent Order of (1881), Toronto, Canada; 150,000; Sup. Chief Ranger, W. H. Hunter; Sup. Sec., George E. Bailey, Temple Bldg., Toronto, Can.
Foresters, Soc. of American (1900), 930 F St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 1,094; Pres., S. T. Dana, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.; Sec., C. G. Smith.
Forestry Assoc., N. Y. State (1913), 7 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; 2,000; Exec. Sec., J. R. Simmons.
Founders and Patriots of America, N. Y. Soc. of the Order of (1896), N. Y. C.; 210; Gov., Chas. A. Ditmas; Sec., Ralph C. Hawkins, Rm. 1000, 15 Dey St., N. Y. C.
Foundrymen's Assoc., Amer. (1896), 140 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 1,650; Sec., C. E. Hoyt.
France-America Soc., Inc., 248 Central Park West; N. Y. C.; Pres., Nicholas Murray Butler; Sec., Snowden A. Fahnestock, 40 Wall St., N. Y. C.
Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry (1919), 90 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 300; Sec., Joseph V. Ogier.
Fraternal Congress of Amer., Nat'l. (1913), 1136 B. of L. E. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; 5,849,000; Sec., W. E. Futch.
Free Sons of Israel, Ind. Order (1849), 2109 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 8,700; Grand Master, Solon J. Liebeskind, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Grand Sec., Henry J. Hyman.
Free Trade League, International (1918), Arden, Wilmington, R. F. D. 2, Del.; Chmn., Edward C. Evans, 1504 Locust St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Miss Florence Garvin.
Freemasonry, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of, Supreme Council 33d Degree (Northern Jurisdiction) (1813), "Orient," Boston, Mass.; 266,950; Grand Com., Leon M. Abbott, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; Grand Sec. Gen., Robert A. Shirrefs, 299 Broadway, N. Y. C., Room 617.
Freemasonry, A. & A. Scottish Rite of, Supreme Council 33d Degree, Southern Jurisdiction, U. S. A. (1801), 1733 Sixteenth St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 285,943; Sov. Grand Com., John H. Cowles; Sec. Gen., H. W. Witcover.
Freemasons, A. A. O., N. M. S. (1876), 568,000; Imperial Potentate, James C. Burger, Denver Nat'l. Bank, Denver, Col.; Imperial Recorder, B. W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
Freemasons, St. John's Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. Masons, State of N. Y. (1908), 541 Classon Ave., B'klyn., N. Y.; Grand Master, Louis N. Paultry; Sec., J. Collier Lancaster.
Freemasons of the State of New York, Accepted, Grand Lodge of N. Y. (1781), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 311,270; Grand Master, William A. Rowan; Grand Sec., Robert Judson Kenworthy.
Freethinkers Society of N. Y. (1919), 226 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Joseph Lewis, 1658 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., I. H. Maaget, 603 Academy St., N. Y. C.
French Chamber of Commerce of New York (1896), 456 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 200; Pres., Pierre de Malglaive, 19 State St., N. Y. C.; Sec., A. E. Sieper, 653 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
French Institute in the U. S. (1911), 20 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 2,200; Pres., McDougall Hawkes.
Friends' General Conference (1900), 140 No. 15th St., Phila., Pa.; Chmn., Arthur C. Jackson, 4530 Tacony St., Frankford, Pa.; Sec., Miss Josephine H. Tilton, 120 So. 2d Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Gas Assoc., American (1918), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 4,500; Sec. Man., Alexander Forward.
General Education Board (1902), 61 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 17; Pres., Dr. Wickliffe Rose; Sec., W. W. Brierley.
Genetic Assoc., Amer. (1913), Victor Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 3,500; Pres., David Fairchild; Sec., S. Wright.
Geographic Society, Nat'l. (1888), 14th & M Sts., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 990,000; Pres., Gilbert Grosvenor; Sec., O. P. Austin.
Geographical Society, Amer. (1852),Broadway at 156th St., N. Y. C.; 4,050; Dir., Isaiah Bowman.
Geological Soc. of Amer. (1888), care Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; 514; Sec., Prof. Chas. P. Berkey.
Geo. Washington-Sulgrave Institute (1914), Suite 3903, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Chmn., Board of Govs., John A. Stewart; Sec., Andrew B. Humphrey.
German Beneficial Union (1892), 1505 Carson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 60,000; Sec., Ernest Herklotz.
German Press Club of N. Y. (1885), 21 Frankfort St., N. Y. C.; 160; Pres., Arnold Fueredi, P. O. Box No. 1207, N. Y. C.; Sec., Henry Heide, P. O. Box 1207, N. Y. C.
German Society of the City of N. Y. (1784), 147 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Herman C. Kudlick; Sec., Herman Irion.
Girl Scouts, Inc. (1912), 670 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 119,271; Dir., Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin; Sec., Mrs. Julius H. Barnes.
Girls' Clubs, Nat'l. League of (1884), 472 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.; 10,000; Pres., Mrs. Fannie M. Pollak; Sec., Miss Mary L. Ely.
Girls Clubs, N. Y. League of (1888), 222 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Pres., Miss Mabel W. Krause, 707 No. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Louise P. Evans.
Girls' Friendly Soc. in Amer. (1877), 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 59,132; Pres., Miss Frances W. Sibley; Sec., Miss Mary M. Guire.
Girls' Friendly Soc. of the Diocese of N. Y. (1883), 133 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 5,004; Pres., Mrs. J. W. Pfau; Sec., Mrs. William W. Smith.
Girls' Service League of Amer. (1908), 138 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Hon. Frederic Kernochan; Sec., Miss Stella A. Miner.

Golf Assoc., U. S. (1894), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 786 member clubs; Sec., H. H. Ramsay.

Good Templars' Nat'l. Grand Lodge (1905), 644 Transportation Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 15,000; Nat'l. Chief Templar, Edwin C. Dinwiddie; Sec., C. Wilmer King, 2215 14th St., Wash., D. C.

Grain Marketing Co., 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Pres., Gray Silver; Sec., John W. Coverdale.

Grand Army of the Republic (1866), Springfield, Ill.; 60,000; Com.-in-Chief, John B. Inman; Adj.-Gen., Henry B. Davidson.

Grocers' Assoc. of the U. S., Nat'l. Wholesale (1906), 6 Harrison St., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., John W. Morey, The Morey Mercantile Co., Denver, Col.; Sec., M. L. Toulme.

Grocers Assoc., N. Y. Retail (1883), 1253 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 485; Pres., J. D. Gerken, 2758 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., H. C. Kloefkorn, 563 Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.

Grocers Assoc., N. Y. State Retail (1901), 296 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 8,000; Sec., J. H. Meyer.

Grocers, Nat'l. Assoc. of Retail (1893), 601 Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 15,093; Pres., John C. Sheehan, 17 Washington Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.; Sec., Man., H. C. Balsiger.

Guernsey Cattle Club, Amer. (1877), Peterborough, N. H.; 1,416; Pres., Robert Scoville, 67 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Karl B. Musser.

Gyro Clubs, International Assoc. of (1912), 210 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; 4,000; Pres., Kenaz Huffman, 411 E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Col.; Sec., Edmund L. Kagy.

Hackney Horse Soc., Amer. (1891), Merrick, N. Y.; 200; Sec., Gurney C. Gue.

Harlem Board of Commerce (1896), 290 Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., E. H. Koch; F. Irving Holmes.

Hay Fever Assoc., U. S. (1872), Bethlehem, N. H.; 600; Pres., Rev. Francis Taitt; Sec., Mrs. B. Hudson Greene, P. O. Box 201, Bethlehem, N. H.

Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Amer. Soc. (1895), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1903; Pres., S. E. Dibble, Carnegie Institute of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., F. C. Houghten.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of Amer. (1873), Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 55,296; Chmn. Ludwig Vogelstein, 61 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Rabbi George Zepin.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Soc. of N. Y. (1879), Pleasantville, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., L. W. Goldrich; Sec., J. H. Wise, 58 Leonard St., N. Y. C.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Soc. of Amer. (1889), 425 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.; 125,000; Pres., John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. C., Sec., Joseph E. Eron, 187 East Broadway, N. Y. C.

Hibernians, Ancient Order of, in Amer. (1832), 937 W. 54th Place, Chicago, Ill.; 135,000; Pres. Michael Donahoe, 2838 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa.; Sec., M. W. Delaney.

Highway Traffic Assoc., Nat'l. 12 E. 53d St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Arthur H. Blanchard, 1026 East Engineering Bldg., Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Sec., Elmer Thompson.

Hispanic Society of Amer. (1904), 156th St. west of B'way., N. Y. C.; 100; Pres., Archer Milton Huntington; Sec., George Bird Grinnell.

Historical Assoc., Amer. (1884), 1140 Woodward Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 2,800; Pres., Charles M. Andrews, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; Sec., J. S. Bassett, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Historical Assoc., N. Y. State (1899), Glens Falls, N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., Frank H. Severance, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Frederick B. Richards.

Historical Society, Nat'l. (1915), 37 W. 39th St., N. Y. City; Pres., Frank Allaben; Sec., Mabel T. R. Washburn.

Historical Society, N. Y. (1804), 170 Central Park West, N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., John A. Weekes, 52 William St., N. Y. C.; Librarian, Alexander J. Wall.

History Club of N. Y. City (1896), 105 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, 620 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Carr Van Anda, 150 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.

Holland Soc. of N. Y. (1885), 90 West St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., James S. Polhemus, 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Walter M. Meserole.

Home Economics Assoc., Amer. (1908), Rm. 617, Mills Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 7,000; Pres., Katharine Blunt, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Exec. Sec., Lita Bane.

Home Market Club (1887), 99 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.; 1,000; Sec., William H. Cliff.

Home Missionary Society, Woman's (1880), 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio; 456,627; Pres., Mrs. Wilbur P. Thirkield, Signal Mt. Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Sec., Mrs. J. Luther Taylor, 706 W. Euclid Ave., Pittsburg, Kansas.

Home Missions Council (1908), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Boards of 27 denominations; Pres., Dr. Charles L. White, 23 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Rev. Charles E. Vermilya.

Home Missions, Council of Women for (1908), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 5,000,000; Pres., Mrs. John Ferguson; Exec. Sec., Miss Florence E. Quinlan, Room 1123.

Homeopathy, Amer. Inst. of (1844), 22 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 4,194; Pres., Gilbert Fitz-Patrick; Sec., Carleton A. Harkness.

Honest Ballot Assoc. (1910), 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 450; Pres., Charles E. Hughes, Jr., 100 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Nathaniel J. Palzer.

Horological Institute of Amer. (1921), Nat'l. Research Council, 21st and B Sts., Wash., D. C.; 250; Pres., E. H. Hufnagel, 10 So. 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., Paul Moore.

Horse Show Assoc. of Amer., Nat'l. (1883), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., John McE. Bowman; Sec., Reginald W. Rives.

Horticultural Soc. of N. Y. (1902), 598 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., T. A. Havemeyer; Sec., F. R. Newbold.

Horticultural Soc., N. Y. State (1855), Le Roy, N. Y.; 1,450; Pres., C. H. McClew, Newfane, N. Y.; Sec., Roy P. McPherson.

Hospital Assoc., American, 22 E. Ontario St., Chicago, Ill.; Pres., A. C. Bachmeyer, M.D., Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio; Pres. Elect, R. G. Brodrick, M.D., Alameda Co. Hosp., San Leandro, Cal.; Exec. Sec., Wm. H. Walsh, M.D.

Hospital Fund of New York, United (1879), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Gen. Dir., Minott A. Osborn; Sec., James McVickar Breed.

Hotel Assoc., N. Y. State (1887), 221 West 57th St., N. Y. C.; 1,900; Pres., Elmore C. Green; Sec., Mark A. Cadwell.

Hotel Assoc. of N. Y. City (1878), 221 West 57th St., N. Y. C.; 333; Pres., Fred A. Muschenheim; Sec., I. Fluegelman.

Housing Assoc., Nat'l. (1910), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 648; Sec., Lawrence Veiller.

Huguenot Soc. of Amer. (1883), 2 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 465; Pres., Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin; Sec., Miss Margaret A. Jackson.

Human Progress Assoc. (1922), 220 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 7,000; Pres., Karl D. Chambers; Sec., Dorothy Tyroler.

Humane Assoc., Amer. (1877), 80 Howard St., Albany, N. Y.; Pres., W. K. Horton, 50 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., N. J. Walker.

Humane Education Society, Amer. (1889), 180 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Dr. Francis H. Rowley; Sec., Guy Richardson.

Hungary Society of Amer. (1924), 37 E. 28th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Hon. Victor J. Dowling, 27 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Eugene Pivany.

Hunter College, Associate Alumnae of (1872), Madison Square Hotel, E. 26th St., N. Y. C.; 3,076; Pres., Mrs. Maxwell H. Elliott, 55 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Miss Elsie Earle, Hunter College, 68th St. & Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Roswell Gilbert, 251 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. C.

Ice Industries, Nat'l. Assoc. of (1917), 163 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 1,800; Sec., Leslie C. Smith.

Illinois Agricultural Assoc. (1916), 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 63,000; Pres., S. H. Thompson, Quincy, Ill.; Sec., George A. Fox, Sycamore, Ill.; Dir. of Information, Harry C. Butcher.

Illuminating Engineering Society (1906), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,525; Pres., E. C. Crittenden, Bureau of Standards, Wash., D. C.; Sec., N. D. Macdonald.

Illustrators, Soc. of (1901), Art Centre Bldg., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., Dean Cornwell; Sec., Willard Fairchild, Geo. Batten Co., 383 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Independent Artists, The Society of (1917), 1947 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., John Sloan, 88 Washington Pl., N. Y. C.; Sec., A. S. Baylinson.

Indian Rights Assoc. (1882) 995 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 1,200; Pres. Herbert Welsh; Sec., Matthew K. Sniffen.

Industrial Conference Board, Nat'l. (1916), 247 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 886; Pres., M. W. Alexander; Sec., James M. Robertson.

Industrial Democracy, League for (1921), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Exec. Directors, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas; Sec., Harry W. Laidler.

Insurance Soc. of N. Y. (1901), 84 William St., N. Y. C.; 1,292; Pres., Charles E. Case, 76 William St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Edward R. Hardy.

International Lyceum and Chautauqua Assoc. (1903), 113 Auditorium Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; 600; Pres., Geoffrey O'Hara, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Sec., Harold M. Kramer.

Iron and Steel Institute, Amer. (1908), 40 Rector St., N. Y. C.; 2,200; Pres., E. H. Gary, 71 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., E. A. S. Clarke.

Italian Chamber of Commerce in N. Y. (1887), 99 Hudson St., N. Y. C.; 685; Pres., Dr. Attillo H. Giannini, 1451 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Alberto C. Bonaschi, 1966 Valentine Ave., N. Y. C.

Japan Society, Inc. (1907), 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., Henry W. Taft, 40 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Eugene C. Worden.

Jersey Cattle Club, Amer. (1868), 324 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,025; Pres., M. D. Munn, 910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., R. M. Gow.

Jewelers' Assoc., Amer. Nat'l. Retail (1906), 5,000; Pres., C. J. Brotherly, 239 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.; Sec., A. W. Anderson, Neenah State Bank Bldg., Neenah, Wis.

Jewelers' Security Alliance (1883), 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.; 6,200; Pres., A. L. Brown; Sec., James H. Noyes.

Jewish Agricultural Soc., Inc. (1900), 301 East 14th St., N. Y. C.; Gen. Man., Gabriel Davidson; Sec., Reuben Arkush.

Jewish Charities, Brooklyn Federation of (1910), 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 10,000; Exec. Dir., Herman Brickman.

Jewish Committee, Amer. (1906), 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Louis Marshall; Sec., Harry Schneiderman.

Jewish Historical Society (1892), 531 W. 123d St., N. Y. C.; 473; Pres., A. S. W. Rosenbach, 1320 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

Jewish Ministers, New York Board (1881), 100; Pres., Israel Goldstein, 233 W. 83d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Harry Weiss, 372 Stuyvesant Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.

Jewish Nat'l. Workers' Alliance of Amer. (1912), 228 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.; 10,000; Gen. Sec., Samuel Goldstein.

Jewish Philanthropic Socs. of N. Y. C., Federation for the Support of (1917), 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 30,803; Exec. Dir., Samuel Lowenstein; Sec., Ludwig Vogelstein.

Jewish Welfare Board (1917), 352 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; constituent societies, 251; Pres., Hon. Irving Lehman; Sec., Joseph Rosenzweig.

Jewish Women, Nat'l. Council of (1893), 2109 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 52,000; Pres., Miss Rose Brenner, 45 St. Paul's Pl., B'klyn, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger.

Jewish Women, Nat'l. Council of, New York Section (1894), 59 W. 92d St., N. Y. C.; 5,200; Pres., Mrs. Edward Josephy, 315 W. 77th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Sara X. Schottenfels.

J. E. W. S., Venerable & Original Order of (1917), Box 488, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., R. H. England, Box 498, Rochester, N. Y.

Junior League of the City of New York, Inc. (1901), 133 E. 61st St., N. Y. C.; 1,750; Pres. Mrs. Pleasants Pennington; Sec., Mrs. Frank P. Shepard.

Junior Order United American Mechanics of the U. S. of No. Amer. (1852), 207 City Center Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 330,000; Nat'l. Councillor, Thomas H. Walters, Allegheny Ave. at 5th St., Phila., Pa.; Nat. Sec., James L. Wilmeth, P. O. Box 874, Phila., Pa.

Juvenile Street Cleaning Organization (1897), Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Superior Juvenile, Reuben S. Simons.

Kindergarten Assoc., Nat'l. (1909), 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Maj. Bradley Martin; Exec. Sec., Miss Bessie Locke.

Kindergarten Union, International (1892), 1201 16th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 25,000; Pres., Miss Alice Temple, Univ. of Chicago; Sec., Miss May Murray.

Kiwanis Club (1915), 164 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 100,000; Pres., John H. Moss; 572 Park St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Sec., Fred C. W. Parker.

Knights of Columbus (1882), 45 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.; 748,690; Sup. Knight, James A. Flaherty; Sup. Sec., William J. McGinley.

Knights of the Golden Eagle (1873), 814 No. Broad St., Phila., Pa.; 79,000; Sup. Chief, Walter C. Baus; Sec., John B. Treibler.

Knights of Pythias (1864), 745 Security Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; 824,146; Sup. Chancellor, John Ballantyne, 15 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; Sup. Keeper of Records and Seal, Harry M. Love.

Knights of Pythias, Domain of N. Y. (1868), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 43,000; Grand Chancellor, Hon. Fox Sponable, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Sec., William Ladew.

Knights Templar, Grand Commandery, State of N. Y. (1814), Ithaca, N. Y.; 37,184; Grand Commander, Willard W. Ellis, Ithaca, N. Y.; Sec., John H. Bonnington, Masonic Hall, 46 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.

Ku Klux Klan, Knights of the, Inc. (1915), 2621 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Ga.; Imperial Wizard, Dr. H. W. Evans, Box 1204; Imperial Kligraph, P. O. Box 1204.

Labor Legislation, Amer. Assoc. for (1906), 131 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Sec., J. B. Andrews.

Lake Mohonk Indian Conference (1883), Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y.; by invitation only; Pres. Daniel Smiley; Sec., Roger B. Rood.

Laryngological Assoc. Amer. (1878), 1811 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.; 139; Pres., Dr. Greenfield Sluder, 3542 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Sec., Dr. George M. Coates.

Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Soc., Inc., Amer. (1896), 390; Sec., Robert L. Loughran, M. D., 145 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.

La Societe Des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux (Playground of the Amer. Legion) (1920), 777 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.; 31,000; 47 State Organizations; Pres., S. M. Doyle, Glendive, Mont.; Nat'l. Sec., C. W. Ardery.

Laundryowners Nat'l. Assoc. (1883), Tribune Bldg., Gooding near 2d St., La Salle, Ill.; 1,201; Pres., W. A. Johnson, 35th and Church Sts., Galveston, Texas; Sec., W. E. Fitch, Drawer 202, La Salle, Ill.

Law, Amer. Soc. of International (1906), 2 Jackson Pl., Wash., D. C.; 1,200; Pres., Hon. Charles E. Hughes, 100 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., George A. Finch.

Law Schools, Assoc. of Amer. (1902), care of Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich.; 64; Sec., R. W. Aigler.

Lawyers' Assoc., N. Y. County (1908), 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 4,650; Pres., Hon. Samuel Seabury; Sec., John E. O'Brien.

League of Nations Non-Partisan Assoc. (1923), 6 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 19,521; Pres., Judge Clark; Exec. Dir., Charles C. Bauer.

Legal Aid Organizations, Nat'l. Assoc. of (1923), 133 So. 12th St., Phila., Pa.; 250; Pres., Reginald H. Smith, 60 State St., Boston, Mass.; Sec., John S. Bradway.

Legal Aid Society (1876), 239 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,000; Attorney-in-Chief, Leonard McGee; Sec. Cornelius P. Kitchel, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Letter Carriers, Nat'l. Assoc. of (1889), A. F. of L. Bldg., 9th and Mass. Aves., Wash., D. C.; 50,000; Pres., E. J. Gainor; Sec., M. T. Finnan.

Letter Carriers, N. Y. State Assoc. of the Nat'l. Assoc. of (1900), 87 Croydon Road, Rochester, N. Y.; 5,000; Pres., Jos. T. Tinnelly, Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Leroy Van Duser.

Libraries Assoc., Special (1909), Amer. Tele. & Tele. Co., 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 650; Pres., Daniel N. Handy, Insurance Library Assoc. of Boston, 18 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.; Librarian, Gertrude D. Peterkin, Legal Dept.

Library Assoc., Amer. (1876), 86 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,780; Pres., H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Wash., D. C.; Sec., C. F. D. Belden, Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Life Underwriters, Nat'l. Assoc. of (1890), 25 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Exec. Sec., Everett M. Ensign.

Life Underwriters' Assoc. of N. Y. (1887), 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,600; Exec. Sec., Charles J. Zimmerman.

Lions Clubs, International Assoc. of (1917), 348 McCormick Bldg., Chicago., Ill.; 43,919; Pres., Harry A. Newman, 24 Adelaide St., E., Toronto, Ont., Can.; Sec., Melvin Jones.

Long Island Assoc. (1921), 18 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Frank G. Holly; Sec., C. G. Pennington.

Lord's Day Alliance of N. Y. State, Inc. (1921), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Robert Watson, Boston, Mass.; Sec., Rev. John Ferguson.

Lord's Day Alliance of the U. S. (1888), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 18 denominations; Pres., David G. Wylie, LL. D.; Sec., Rev. H. L. Bowlby, D. D.

Loyal Legion of the U. S., Military Order of (1865), 1805 Pine St., Phila., Pa.; 4,591; Com.-in-Chief, Rear Adm. Purnell F. Harrington, 20 Dudley Pl., Yonkers, N. Y.; Recorder-in-Chief, Brevet Capt. John O. Foering.

Loyal Orange Institution, U. S. A. (1688), 229 R. I. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.; 32,647; Sup. Gr. Master, Robert A. Gilmore, Axe Factory and Welsh Rds., Holmesburg, Phila., Pa.; Sec., Wm. J. Kirkland.

Lucy Stone League (1921), 412 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 200; Pres., Ruth Hale, 333 W. 85th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Jane Grant.

Lumber Trade Assoc., N. Y. (1886), 17 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.; 160 firms; Sec., Herbert B. Coho.

Luther League of America (1895), 707 Muhlenberg Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 30,000; Gen. Sec., Harry Hodges.

Luther League of New York City (1895), 300. Pres., Rev. E. J. Flanders, 1060 Woodycrest Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Emma Muff, 4460 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Lutheran Church in Amer., United (1918), 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,328,903; Pres., Rev. F. H. Knubel, D. D., LL. D.; Sec., Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, D. D.

Lutheran Council of Amer. Nat'l. (1918), 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 18 members rep. 7 bodies; Exec. Dir., Rev. John A. Morehead.

Lutheran Zion's Church, Evangelical (1892), 339 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.; 3,480; Pres., Rev. Wm. Popcke, 424 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Wm. Braecklein, 28 So. 4th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

Maccabees, The (1883), 5065 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; 202,993; Sup. Commander, A. W. Frye; Sec., Thomas Watson.

Manhattan College Alumni Soc. (1869), 242d St. and Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. C.; 850; Pres., Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, 25 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Thomas J. Gray, 41 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Manufacturers of the U. S. of A., Nat'l. Assoc. of (1895), 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Pres., John E. Edgerton, 829 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.; Sec., George S. Boudinot.

Marine Underwriters, Amer. Institute of (1898), 56 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; 37 companies; Pres., Louis F. Burke; Exec. Sec., Ernest G. Driver.

Maritime Assoc. of the Port of N. Y. (1873), 78 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 900; Pres., John Dowd; Sec., John F. Manning.

Marquette Club (1914), Hotel Plaza, Fifth Ave., at 59th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Ambrose O'Connell, 34 W. 74th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Thomas F. Carroll, 75 W. 85th St., N. Y. C.

Mathematical Assoc. of Amer. (1915), Oberlin, Ohio; 1,850; Pres., J. L. Coolidge, 27 Fayerweather St., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Prof. W. D. Cairns.

Mathematical Soc., Amer. (1888), 511 W. 116th St., N. Y. C.; 1,625; Pres., Prof. G. D. Birkhoff, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Prof. R. G. D. Richardson, Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.

Mayflower Descendants, Soc. of (1894), 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 900; Governor, Col. Thomas Denny, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Frederick Dwight, 34 Pine St., N. Y. C.

Mayors and Other Municipal Officials, N. Y. State Conference of (1910), City Hall, Albany, N. Y.; 90 cities and villages; Pres., William S. Hackett; Sec., W. P. Capes.

Mechanical Engineers, Amer. Soc. (1880), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 16,500; Pres., Dr. Wm. F. Durand; Sec., Calvin W. Rice.

Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of N. Y., Gen. Soc. of (1785), 20 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 375; Pres., Stephen M. Smith, 99 Varick St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Edward L. Hoffman.

Medical Assoc., Amer. (1847), 535 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 90,306; Sec., Olin West, M. D.

Medical Assoc., Southern (1908), 1415 Empire Bldg., Birmingham Ala.; 8,350; Sec. Man., C. P. Loranz.

Medical Colleges, Assoc. of American (1891), 3431 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.; 81; Sec., Fred C. Zapffe.

Medical Jurisprudence, Soc. of (1883), 17 West 43d St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Thomas D. Chalmers, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.; Sec., E. E. Smith, 50 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.

Medical Progress, Inc., Amer. Assoc. for (1923), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Man. Dir., Benjamin C. Gruenberg; Sec., Miss Mary Lee Thurman.

Medical Soc. of the County of Kings (1822), 1313 Bedford Ave., B'klyn., N. Y.; 1,608; Pres., Dr. John E. Jennings, 23 So. Portland Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. Thomas M. Brennan, 39 8th St., B'klyn., N. Y.; Librarian, Chas. Frankenberger.

Medical Soc. of the County of N. Y. (1806), N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 3,398; Pres., Samuel J. Kopetzky, 51 W. 73d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Daniel S. Dougherty, 111 W. 85th St., N. Y. C.

Medical Soc. of N. Y. State, Women's (1907); 232; Pres., Ethel D. Brown, 26 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; Sec., Anna H. Voorhis, 149 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Medical Soc. of the State of N. Y. (1807), 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 10,600 physicians; Pres., Nathan B. Van Etten; Sec., Daniel S. Dougherty.

Medicine, N. Y. Academy of (1847), 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 1,900; Pres., Samuel A. Brown, M. D., 155 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Fenwick Beekman, M. D., 116 E. 63d St., N. Y. C.

Mental Hygiene, Inc., Nat'l. Committee for (1909), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 313; Med. Dir., Dr. F. E. Williams; Sec., Clifford W. Beers.

Merchant Marine Library Assoc., Amer. (1921), 82 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Henry Howard, 11926 Lake Shore Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio; Sec., Harrison W. Craver, 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.

Merchants' Assoc. of N. Y. (1897), 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 7,056; Pres., Lucius R. Eastman; Sec., S. C. Mead.

Meteorological Soc., Amer. (1919), Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass.; 675; Pres., Prof. W. I. Milham, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Sec., Charles F. Brooks.

Methodist Brotherhood of the M. E. Church (1912), 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Supt. Rev. Bert E. Smith, D. D.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Board of Education of (1872), 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; 45; Cor. Sec., Rev. Wm. S. Bovard, D. D.; Sec., Rev. Merle N. English, D. D., 320 North Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Epworth League of the (1889), 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; 750,000; Sec., Blaine E. Kirkpatrick.

M. E. Church, Woman's Home Missionary Soc. of (1880), 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio; 456,627; Sec., Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, Allendale, N. J.

Methodist Historical Soc. in the City of N. Y. (1892), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 46; Pres., D. H. K. Carroll, 145 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.; Rec. Sec., George Adams, 37 Clinton Ave., Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

Methodist Protestant Church, Woman's Foreign Missionary Soc. of the (1879), 613 W. Diamond, Northside, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 11,726; Pres., Mrs. Henry Hupfield, Catonsville, Md.; Sec., Mrs. W. M. Sturgeon, 6703 Reynolds St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Metric Assoc. (1916), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 852; Pres., Dr. Geo. F. Kunz, 405 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Howard Richards.

Mexican Soc. of N. Y. (1909), 72 Wall St., N. Y. C.; 510; Pres., F. Jaurez; Sec., A. Paz.

Miscroscopical Soc., Amer. (1878), Natural History Hall, Urbana, Ill.; 300; Pres., Dr. C. O. Esterly, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.; Sec., Dr. H. J. Van Cleave.

Microscopical Soc., N. Y. (1877), Amer. Museum of Nat'l. His., 77th St. and Central Park West, N. Y. C.; 200; Pres., Herbert B. Baldwin, East Orange, N. J.; Sec., Wm. D. Grier, Elizabeth, N. J.

Middle States Regatta Assoc., Rm. 628, 466 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 40 clubs; Sec. Treas., C. Fred Muller; Rec. Sec., John J. Kraft, 530 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Military Engineers, Soc. of Amer. (1919), Rm. 810, Mills Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 5,000; Pres., Maj. Gen. Harry Taylor; Exec. Sec., Capt. L. R. Lohr.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S., N. Y. Commandery (1894), 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 580; Com., William Seaman Bainbridge, 34 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; Sec., Lieut. St. Gem Ebert.

Military Order of the World War (1920), 52 Vanderbilt Ave., N. Y. C.; 12,000; Com.-in-Chief, Maj. Gen. George H. Harries; Adj. Gen., Capt. Geo. L. Darte.

Military Surgeons of the U. S., Assoc. of (1891), Army Medical Museum, 7th and B Sts., SW., Wash., D. C.; 3,500; Pres., Surg. Gen. Hugh S. Cumming, USPHS, Wash., D. C.; Sec., Col. J. R. Kean.

Milk Producers' Federation, Nat'l. Corp. (1916) 1731 Eye St., Wash., D. C.; 28 assocs.; 300,000 individuals; Pres., John D. Miller, 120 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Chas. W. Holman.

Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Amer. Inst. of (1871), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 8,907; Pres., J. V. W. Reynders, 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., H. Foster Bain.

Mining Congress, American (1897), 841 Munsey Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 4,500; Sec., J. F. Gallbreath.

Mission Soc., N. Y. C. (1827), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., W. S. Coffin, 575 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Supt., Rev. A. H. McKinney.

Missionary Assoc., Amer. (1846), 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., George L. Cady.

Missionary Union, International (1883), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,576; Pres., Rev. J. Sumner Stone, 155 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Herbert F. Laflamme.

Modern Language Assoc. of Amer. (1884), Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 3,000; Pres., Hermann Collitz, Johns Hopkins Univ., Balto., Md.; Sec., Carleton Brown.

Modern Woodmen of America (1883), 1504 Third Ave., Rock Isl., Ill.; 1,124,191; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, J. G. Ray.

Moose, Loyal Order of, Sup. Lodge of the World (1888), Mooseheart, Ill.; 615,000; Dir. Gen., James J. Davis; Exec. Sec., Rodney H. Brandon.

Motion Pictures, Nat'l. Board of Review of (1909), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 350; Chmn., Dr. Wm. B. Tower; Exec. Sec., Wilton A. Barrett.

Motion Pictures, Nat'l. Committee for Better Films (1915), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 400; Sec., Miss A. B. Evans.

Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of Amer., Inc. (1922), 469 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 24; Pres., Will H. Hays; Sec., Courtland Smith.

Municipal Research, Bureau of (1906), 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Dir., Luther Gulick.

Museums, Amer. Assoc. of (1906), 2 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., Chauncey J. Hamlin, 110 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., L. V. Coleman.

Musicians, Amer. Federation of (1895), 239 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.; 125,000; Pres., Jos. N. Weber, 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood.

National Parks Assoc. (1919), 1512 H St., Wash., D. C.; Exec. Sec., Robert Sterling Ford.

National Safety Council (1912), 168 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 4,000; Pres., Carl B. Auel; Man. Dir., W. H. Cameron.

Naturalists, Amer. Soc. of (1883), 520 Linden St., Ann Arbor, Mich.; 424; Pres., Dr. C. Hart Merriam, 1919 16th St., Wash., D. C.; Sec., A. Franklin Shull.

Naturalization Aid League (1909), Forward Bldg., 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.; Man., Henry Fruchter; Sec., Joseph Belsky.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Soc. of (1893), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Rear Adm. David W. Taylor, C. C., U. S. N., R't'd.; Sec., Daniel H. Cox.

Nature Study Soc., American (1908), 542 Arden Place, Toledo, Ohio; 700; Pres., M. R. Van Cleve; Sec., E. L. Palmer, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

Naval Engineers, Amer. Soc. of (1888), Bureau of Engraving, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.; 1,200; Sec. Treas., Bryson Bruce.

Naval Order of the U. S. (1890), 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 200; Com. Gen. Capt. Herbert L. Satterlee; Rec. Gen., Lt. John Constable Moore.

Naval Reserve Officers' Assoc., U. S., 3d Naval Dist. (1919), Rm. 2205 Municipal Bldg., N.Y.C.; 375; Dir., Commander Charles Boone, 48 Temple St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; Sec., Commander R. C. Lee, 547 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Naval Reserve, U. S. Junior, Inc. (1914), 17 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Exec. Dir. & Sec., Capt. Edward A. Oldham.

Naval Veterans, Nat'l. Assoc. (1861-1865), New Canaan, Conn.; 9,000; Com. Commanding, Loomis Scofield; Fleet Sec., Henry F. McCollum, Forest Road, Marvelwood, Westville, Conn.

Navy League of the U. S. (1902), 1749 E St., Wash., D. C.; 7,000; Pres., Robert W. Kelley, 16 E. 43d St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., William M. Galvin.

Navy Mutual Aid Assoc. (1879), Rm. 1054, Navy Dept., Wash. D. C.; 4,175; Sec., Rear Adm. T. J. Cowie, Paymaster General, U. S. N., Retired.

Needlework Guild of Amer., Inc. (1885), 505 Franklin Bldg., 133 S. 12th St., Phila., Pa.; 600,000; Pres., Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr.; Sec., Miss Rosamond K. Bender.

Neighborhood Improvement Assoc. (1925), 194 Crown St., B'klyn., N. Y.; 50; Pres., Nathan Sweedler; Sec., Joseph E. Levine, 156 Crown St., B'klyn., N. Y.

Neptune Assoc., Inc. (1912), 82 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec. Treas., John F. Milliken.

Netherland-America Foundation, Inc. (1921), Rm. 1114, 17 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 214; Pres., Irving T. Bush, 130 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Dir. & Sec., G. Evans Hubbard.

Netherlands Assoc., Gen. Group No. Amer. (1922), 179 So. Trenchard St., Yonkers, N. Y.; 279; Pres., Prof. Dr. A. Van C. P. Huizinga; Sec., F. E. H. Gebhardt Van Roonburgh.

New England Historic Genealogical Soc. (1845), 9 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; 2,100; Pres., John C. Chase; Rec. Sec., Henry E. Scott; Cor. Sec., Thornton Kirkland Lothrop.

New England Soc. in the City of N. Y. (1805), 43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Lawrence F. Abbott; Sec., H. A. Cushing.

N. Y. State Bureau of Municipal Information (1915), City Hall, Albany, N. Y.; Dir., William P. Capes.

N. Y. Univ., Alumni Federation of (1919), 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 22,000; Pres., Dr. Lee Galloway; Sec., Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Crossett.

Newsdealers and Stationers, Nat'l. Assoc. of (1915), Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.; 10,000; Pres., William H. Pickering, Sr.; Sec., Irving Rackoff, 17 John St., N. Y. C.

Newspaper Advertising Executives, Assoc. of (1918), Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind.; 275; Pres., Frank T. Carroll; Sec., Don Bridge.

Newspaper Editors, Amer. Soc. of (1922), Wash., D. C.; 168; Pres., Casper S. Yost, St. Louis Globe Democrat; Sec., Erle C. Hopwood, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Newspaper Women's Club, N. Y. (1922), 17 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 75; Pres., Louella O. Parsons, N. Y. American, N. Y. C.; Sec., Prudence Penny, (Mrs. Mabelle Burbridge), 1834 B'way., N. Y. C.

Non-Smokers' Protective League of America (1910), 101 W. 72d St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Charles G. Pease; Sec., Eugenio di Pirani.

Numismatic Soc., Amer. (1868), Broadway & 156th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Edward T. Newell; Sec., Sydney P. Noe.

Nurses' Assoc., Amer. (1897), 370 Madison Ave.; N. Y. C.; 50,605; Pres., Miss Adda Eldredge, Bureau of Nursing Education, State Board of Health, Madison, Wis.; Sec., Miss Susan C. Francis.

Nurses, St. Barnabas Guild for (1886), 21 Washington St., Newark, N. J.; 4,000; Pres., Rt. Rev. Wilson R. Spearly; Sec. Gen., Mrs. James D. Ireland, 12521 Lake Shore Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Odd Fellows, Sovereign Grand Lodge of, Independent Order of (1819), 12 West Chase St., Balto., Md.; 2,660,909; Grand Sire, Herbert A. Thompson, 3031 Collingwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Grand Sec., J. Edw. Kroh.

Office Appliance Mfrs., Nat'l. Assoc. of (1916), 34; Pres., W. R. Cummings, Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Orange, N. J.; Sec., H. R. Russell, Powers Accounting Machine Corp., 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Ohio Society of N. Y. (1885), Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. C.; 1,300; Pres., Charles D. Hilles, 120 William St., N. Y. C.; Sec., John B. Norman.

Organists, Amer. Guild of (1896), 29 Vesey St., N. Y. C.; 2,600; Warden Frank L. Sealy; Sec., Channing Lefebore.

Oriental Soc., Amer. (1842), care Yale Univ. Library, New Haven, Conn.; 600; Pres., Prof. Walter E. Clark, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Dr. Charles J. Ogden, 628 W. 114th St., N. Y. C.

Ornithologists' Union, American (1883), 1939 Biltmore St. NW., Wash., D. C.; 1,725; Pres., Dr. Jonathan Dwight, 43 West 70th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. T. S. Palmer.

Osteopathic Assoc., Amer. (1897), 400 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.; 4,000; Sec., Dr. C. J. Gaddis.

Owls, Order of (1904), 136 No. Main St., South Bend, Ind.; 65,000; Supreme Pres., John H. Talbot; Sec., Frank W. Bailey.

Ophthalmological Soc., Amer. (1864), 190; Pres., C. D. Westcott, 22 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., T. B. Holloway, 1819 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Pan-American Society of the U. S. (1912), 89 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., Severo Mallet-Prevost, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec., M. Carryl Ottmer.

Pan-American Students' League (1920), Livingston Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; 197 members, 23 delegates; Pres., Julio R. Poulat; Sec., Luis A. Buendia, 56 W. 105th St., N. Y. C.

Pan-Pacific Union (1908), Honolulu, T. H.; Dir., Alexander Hume Ford.

Paper and Pulp Assoc., Amer. (1878), 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.; 230; Pres., Norman W. Wilson, Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.; Sec., Hugh P. Baker.

Parents and Teachers, National Congress of (1897), 1201 16th St., NW., Washington, D. C.; 900,000; Nat'l Pres., Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Ambler, Pa.; Sec., Mrs. A. C. Watkins.

Peace Foundation, World (1910), 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., W. H. P. Faunce, Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.; Gen. Sec., Rev. Edward Cummings.

Peace Soc., Amer. (1828), 613 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 3,000; Pres., Hon. Theodore E. Burton; Sec., Arthur Deerin Call.

Peace Society, Women's (1918), 20 Vesey St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Chairman, Mrs. Henry Villard, 525 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Edward Thomas, 316 W. 93d St., N. Y. C.

Pennsylvania Society (1899), 249 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Charles M. Schwab, 25 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Col. Robert Mazet, 256 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Peoples' University Extension Soc. (1898), 1425 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. Rossiter Johnson; Sec., Miss Florence K. Johnson.

Phi Beta Kappa (1776) (United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa organized 1883), 145 W. 55th St., N. Y. C.; 45,500; Pres., Charles F. Thwing, LL. D., Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio; Sec., Oscar M. Voorheess, D. D.

Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New York (1877); 838; Pres., Sidney E. Mezes, College of the City of New York; Sec., Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, 47 University Pl., N. Y. C.

Philatelic Americans, Soc. of (1894), 800; Pres., W. L. Doepke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sec., Wm. Lycett, 1221 Washington St., Cape May, N. J.

Philatelic Soc. Amer. (1886), 3421 Colfax "A," Denver, Col.; 3,300; Pres., A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Cal.; Sec., Dr. H. A. Davis.

Philharmonic Soc. of N. Y. (1842), Steinway Bldg., 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Chairman, Clarence H. Mackay, 253 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Arthur Judson.

Philological Assoc., Amer. (1869), Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio; 1,001; Pres., Dean Gordon J. Saing, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Prof. Clarence P. Bill.

Physical Education Assoc., Amer. (1896), 820 State St., Springfield, Mass.; 3,500; Pres., Carl L. Schrader, State House, Boston, Mass.; Sec., J. H. McCurdy, Box G, Highland Station, Springfield, Mass.

Physical Research, Inc., Amer. Soc. (1885), 15 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,139; Pres., Frederick Edwards; Sec., T. H. Pierson, 30 Church St., N. Y. C.

Physical Soc., Amer. (1899), Columbia University, N. Y. C.; 1,650; Pres., D. C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; Sec., H. W. Webb.

Physiological Soc., Amer. (1887); 350; Pres., Dr. A. J. Carlson, Dept. of Physiology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Walter J. Meek, Dept. of Physiology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Piano Mfrs. Assoc., New York (1889), 105 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 60; Sec., Albert Behning.

Pilgrim Society (1820), Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass.; Sec., William W. Brewster, Plymouth Five Cents Savings Bank, Plymouth, Mass.

Pilgrims of the U. S. (1903), 509 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 850; Chairman of Exec. Com., Hon. Frank L. Polk, 15 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Albert E. Gallatin.

Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, Nat'l (1893), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 7,000; Pres., Mrs. John Wood Stewart; Dir. Jeannette Bullis.

Playground and Recreation Assoc. of Amer. (1906), 315 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 16,000; Sec., H. S. Braucher.

Polish Hebrews of Amer., Fed. of (1908), 32 Union Square, N. Y. C.; 40,000; Pres., Benjamin Winter, 250 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., David Trautmann, 38 W. 113th St., N. Y. C.

Political and Social Science, Amer. Acad. of (1891), 39th St. and Woodlawn Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; 7,312; Pres., L. S. Rowe, Pan-America Union, Washington, D. C.; Sec., J. P. Lichtenberger, Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

Political Science Assoc., Amer. (1904), Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; 1,620; Prof. Chas. E. Merriam, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Prof. Frederic A. Ogg.

Political Science in the City of N. Y., Academy of (1880), Kent Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; 5,664; Pres., Samuel McCune Lindsay; Sec., Parker T. Moon.

Polo Assoc., U. S. (1890), Suite 2006, 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 80; Chairman, Louis E. Stoddard; Sec., J. Ford Johnson jr.

Poor, N. Y. Assoc. for Improving the Condition of (1843), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 11,100; Pres., Cornelius N. Bliss; Gen. Dir., Bailey B. Burritt.

Post Office Clerks, Nat'l Fed. of (1906), A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 35,000; Pres., Leo E. George, Room 305; Sec., Thomas F. Flaherty, Room 300.

Posture League, Inc., Amer. (1913), Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 750; Pres., George J. Fisher, M. D.; Sec., L. E. LaFetra, M. D., 580 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Power Boat Assoc., Inc., Amer. (1918), Hotel Addison, 3101 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; 137 yacht and motor boat clubs; Pres., Commodore Frederick R. Still, 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; Sec., W. D. Edenburn.

Pre-cancel Stamp Society (1912), New Berlin, N. Y.; 327; Pres., John L. Parker, 2819 W. Chestnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.; Sec., John Spaulding.

Presbyterian Church of No. Amer., Board of Home Missions of the United (1874), 703 Publication Bldg., 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 27; Gen. Sec., Rev. R. A. Hutchison.

Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation (1918), 912 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 4,334; Pres., Rev. Henry B. Master; Treas., Rev. John H. Gross.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Board of Christian Education of (1923), Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 40; Pres., Rev. Hugh Thomson Kerr, D. D., 827 Amberson Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., Rev. William C. Covert.

Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., General Council of the (1923), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 23; Chairman, Rev. Charles R. Erdman, Princeton, N. J.; Sec., Rev. Lewis S. Mudge, 514 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Com. on Program and Field Activities of the General Council of (1923), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 10; Gen. Sec., Room 1209, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Presbyterian Historical Soc. (1852), 520 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 235; Pres., Rev. Henry van Dyke; Sec., Rev. Joseph Brown Turner.

Presbyterian System, Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the (1875), 44 Queen St., Edinburgh, Scotland; Pres., Rev. John R. Fleming, D. D.; Amer. Sec., Rev. Henry B. Master, D. D., 510 Witherspoon Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Amer. Soc. for (1866), 50 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Frank L. Sturgis; Sec., Richard Welling.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mass. Soc. for the (1868), 180 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Dr. Francis H. Rowley; Sec., Guy Richardson.

Prevention of War, Nat'l Council for (1921), 532 17th St. NW., Washington, D. C.; 37; Chairman, George M. LaMonte, 61 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Frederick J. Libby.

Princeton Univ., Nat'l Alumni Assoc. of (1826), Princeton Univ., Princeton, N. J.; 14,350 alumni; Pres., Francis G. Landon, 60 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., V. Lansing Collins.

Prison Assoc., Amer. (1870), 135 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Dr. Frank Moore, Supt. State Reformatory, Rahway, N. J.; Sec., E. R. Cass.

Prisons and Prison Labor, Nat'l Com. on (1909), Room 1402, 4 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Frederick A. Goetze, 63 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Julia K. Jaffray.

Probation Assoc., Inc., Nat'l (1907), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 4,500; Pres., Dr. Charles Platt, Ardmore, Pa.; Sec., Charles L. Chute.

Produce Exchange, New York (1861), 2 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,627; Pres., J. Barstow Smull; Sec., Wm. C. Rossman.

Professional Woman's League (1893), 56 W. 53d St., N. Y. C.; 225; Pres., Mrs. Ben Hendricks, Bayside, L. I.; Sec., Frances Brooke, 545 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.

Prohibition Amendment, Inc., Assoc. Against (1919), 1523 L St. NW., Washington, D. C.; 600,000; Nat'l Ch., W. H. Stayton, 606 Lexington Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Nat'l Sec., G. C. Hinckley.

Promotion of Purity, Nat'l Christian League for (1887), 5 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Elizabeth B. Grannis; Cor. Sec., C. H. Woolley, M. D.

Propagation of the Faith, Soc. for the (1822), 343 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 650,000; Nat'l Dir., Rt. Rev. Mgr. William Quinn; Nat'l Sec., Rev. H. A. Camps.

Proportional Representation League (1893), 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1,400; Sec., C. G. Hoag.

Protective Tariff League, Amer. (1885), 33 E. 10th St., N. Y. C.; 652; Gen. Sec., Wilbur F. Wakeman.

Protestant Episcopal Churches, Nat'l Council of (1820), 281 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,166,243; Pres., Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D. D.; Sec., Rev. F. J. Clark.

Psychiatric Assoc., Amer. (1844), Albany, N. Y.; about 1,250; Sec., Earl D. Bond, M. D., 4401 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Psychical Research, Inc., Amer. Soc. for (1907), 15 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,044; Sec., Gertrude Ogden Tubby.

Psychological Corp. (1921), Grand Central Term., N. Y. C.; 155; Pres., Dr. J. McK. Cattell; Sec., Dean R. Brimhall, Room 3939.

Psychopathological Assoc., Amer. (1910), 110; Sec., Dr. Sanger Brown 2d, 173 E. 70th St., N.Y.C.

Public Administration, Nat'l Inst. of (1921), 261 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Dir., Luther Gulick.

Public Health Assoc., Amer. (1872), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,200; Pres., Henry F. Vaughan, Dept. of Health, Detroit, Mich.; Ex. Sec., Homer N. Calver.

Public Relations, Com. on, Eastern Presidents' Conference (1923), 143 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; 5; Chairman, E. E. Loomis; Vice Chairman, Robert S. Binkerd.

Public Service, Inc., Amer. Fund for (1922), 2 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.; 12; Sec., Roger N. Baldwin.

Public Spirit Club, International (1922), 210 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; 1,200; Pres., George B. Monk, 516 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.; Ex. Sec., Earle C. Miles.

Pythian Sisters, Supreme Temple (1889), Uhrichsville, Ohio; 268,000; Sup. Chief, Lucy F. Munson, 2 Carson Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.; Sec., Mollie V. Keller, 311 Main St., Uhrichsville, Ohio.

Radio Relay League, Inc., Amer. (1914), 1711 Park St., Hartford, Conn.; 20,000; Pres., H. P. Maxim, 31 Homestead Ave., Hartford, Conn.; Sec., K. B. Warner.

Radio Union, International Amateur (1925), 1711 Park St., Hartford, Conn.; 600; Int. Pres., Hiram P. Maxim, Drawer 4, Hartford, Conn.; Int'l. Sec. Treas., K. B. Warner.

Railroad Superintendents, Amer. Assoc. (1888), Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.; 1,500; Pres., E. H. Harman; Sec., J. Rothschild.

Railway Accounting Officers' Assoc. (1888), 1116 Woodward Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 1,107; Pres., W. C. Wishart; Sec., E. R. Woodson.

Railway Assoc., Amer. (1872), 30 Vesey St., N. Y. C.; 712 railroads; Pres., R. H. Ashton; Sec., H. J. Forster.

Railway Business Assoc. (1908), 600 Liberty Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 600; Pres., Alba B. Johnson; Sec., Frank W. Noxon.

Railway Engineering Assoc., Amer. (1899), 431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 2,250; Pres., J. M. R. Fairbairn, Chief Engineer Canadian Pacific Ry., Montreal, Can.; Sec., E. H. Fritch.

Railways Assoc., N. Y. (1897), 352 W. 54th St., N. Y. C.; 2,300; Pres., Hugh J. Sheeran, 621 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., H. A. Newell.

Rationalist Assoc., Amer. (1924), 618 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; 250; Pres., Percy Ward, Hotel Ellis Arms, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Franklin Steiner.

Real Estate Board of New York, Inc. (1896), 7 Dey St., N. Y. C. (after May 1, '26, 12 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.); 1,722; Pres., J. Irving Walsh, 73 W. 11th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Anton L. Trunk.

Real Estate Boards, Nat'l Assoc. of (1908), 287 member boards; Pres., Robert Jemison jr., Birmingham, Ala.; Treasurer, Charles S. Tuttle, Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate Boards, N. Y. State Assoc. of (1905), 210 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 1,750; Pres., Stephen Yates, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., J. A. Hall.

Reconstruction League, People's (1921), Rm. 35-7 Bliss Bldg., 35 B St., NW., Wash., D. C.; Pres., Hon. Herbert F. Baker, Weadock, Mich.; Sec., Benjamin C. Marsh.

Red Cross, Amer. Nat'l (1881), 17th and D Sts., Wash., D. C.; 3,500,000; Chmn., John Barton Payne; Sec., Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Red Men, Improved Order of, 205 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 500,000; Great Incohonee, John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind.; Great Chief of Records, W. B. Macferran.

Reform Assoc., Nat'l (1863), Pittsburgh, Pa.; 300,000; Pres., Rev. T. D. Edgar, D. D., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Sec., Rev. James S. McGaw, D. D., 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reform Federation, International (1895), 206 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Wash., D. C.; Pres., Robert Watson, First Presbyterian Church, Boston, Mass.; Sec., Prof. George S. Duncan.

Reformed Church in Amer., Board of Education of the (1831), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 24; Pres., Rev. Albertus T. Broek, D. D., 137 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Willard Dayton Brown, D. D.

Reformed Church in Amer., Board of Foreign Missions of the (1832), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 27; Pres., Rev. Henry E. Cobb, 370 West End Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Rev. W. I. Chamberlain.

Reformed Church in Amer., General Synod of the (1772), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 144,811; Pres., Rev. Wm. Bancroft Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. H. Lockwood, East Millstone, N. J.

Reformed Church in the U. S., Board of Foreign Missions (1838), 1505 Race St., Phila., Pa.; 13,000; Sec., Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew, D. D.

Religious Education, International Council of (1922), 1516 Mallers Bldg., 5 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 15,000 subscribing, 600 sustaining; Pres., Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, 425 De Baliviere Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Sec., Dr. Hugh S. Mahill.

Religious Liberals, Nat'l Federation of (1908), 700 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 1,000; Chmn. Exec. Com., Curtis W. Reese.

Research Assoc., Modern Humanities (1918), 782; Pres., M. Emile Legouis, Univ. of Paris, Paris, France; Sec., Prof. Arthur H. Nason, Box 84, University Heights, N. Y. C.

Reserve Officers' Assoc. of the U. S. (1922), 1653 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Wash., D. C.; 20,000; Pres., Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, 27 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Lt. Col. F. B. Ryons.

Rhodes Scholars, Alumni Assoc. of Amer. (1907), 200; Pres., Leonard W. Cronkhite, 305 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; Sec., Frank Aydelotte, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Road Builders' Assoc., Amer. (1902), 37 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,250; Pres., W. H. Connell, Deputy Sec. of Penn. Dept. of Highways, Harrisburg, Pa.; Sec., Ethel A. Birchland.

Roosevelt Memorial Assoc. (1919), 28 E. 20th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000,000; Pres., Hon. James R. Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio; Sec., Hermann Hagedorn.

Roosevelt Memorial Assoc., Women's (1919), Roosevelt House, 28 E. 20th St., N. Y. C.; 75,000; Pres., Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 9 E. 91st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Alexander Lambert, 43 E. 72d St., N. Y. C.

Rotary Club of N. Y. (1909), Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Chas. E. Keck, 5 W. 19th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Edwin H. Rushmore.

Rotary International (1905), 221 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.; 108,000; Pres., Donald A. Adams, 152 Temple St., New Haven, Conn.; Sec., Chesley R. Perry.

Royal Arcanum, State (1880), 36,000; Grand Regent, Milton A. Willment, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Daniel A. Brown, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council (1877), 407 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.; 126,000; Grand Regent, Richard E. Kropf, 712 Otis Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Sec., Samuel N. Hoag.

Royal Neighbors of Amer. (1888), Safety Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.; 588,108; Sup. Oracle, Mrs. Alice Gilliland; Sup. Recorder, Miss Erna Barthel.

Rubber Assoc. of Amer., Inc. (1900), 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 297; Sec., A. L. Viles.

Russell Sage Foundation (1907), 130 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 9 trustees; Gen. Dir., John M. Glenn.

St. Andrew's Society of the State of N. Y. (1756); 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., John Sloane, 575 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., George McGeachin.

St. David's Soc. of the State of N. Y. (1835), 289 4th Ave., Rm. 46, N. Y. C.; 246; Pres., William J. Matthews, 233 Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., George Morgan Lewis.

St. George's Society of N. Y. (1770), 19 Moore St., N. Y. C.; 900; Pres., R. St. George Walker; Sec., A. A. Salvage.

Santa Claus Assoc., Inc. (1904), Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. & B'way., N. Y. C.; 10,000 in Greater N. Y.; Founder, John Duvall Gluck, P. O. Box 40, Station F, N. Y. C.; Sec., Lester L. Mayer, P. O. Box 40, Station F, N. Y. C.

Save-a-Life League, Inc., Nat'l. (1908), 888 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Pres., Dr. Harry M. Warren; Sec., Harry M. Warren, Jr.

Savings Banks Assoc. of the State of N. Y. (1894), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 147; Pres., Charles J. Obermayer, Greater N. Y. Savings Bank, B'klyn., N. Y.; Sec., Paul W. Albright.

Scenic and Historic Preservation Soc., Amer. (1895), 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 500; Dr. George F. Kunz, 409 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Edward H. Hall.

School Garden Assoc. of N. Y. (1908), 121 E. 51st St., N. Y. C.; 8,000; Vice-Pres., Van Evrie Kilpatrick; Sec., Marvin M. Brooks, P. S. No. 96, Queens, N. Y. C.

Science, Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of (1848), Smithsonian Institution Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 14,253; Pres., M. I. Pupin, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; Permanent Sec., Burton E. Livingston, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Science Service, Ind. (1921), 21st & B Sts., Wash., D. C.; Dir., Edwin E. Slosson; Sec., W. Davis.

Sciences, Nat'l. Acad. of (1863), B and 21st Sts., Wash., D. C.; 232; Pres., A. A. Michelson, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Home Sec., David White; Foreign Sec., R. A. Millikan, Pasadena, Cal.

Sciences, N. Y. Acad. of (1817), 77th St. & Central Park West, N. Y. C.; 500; Rec. Sec., R. W. Tower.

Scottish Clans, Order of (1878), 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 30,000; Royal Chief, Duncan MacInnes, Station B, Box 9, B'klyn., N. Y.; Sec., Thomas R. P. Gibb.

Scottish Society, N. Y. (1887), 100 W. 72d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Thomas M. Lennox; Sec., Robert C. Auld, 23 W. 126th St., N. Y. C.

Sculpture Society, Nat'l. (1893), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 292; Pres., James E. Fraser; Sec., Edward McCartan.

Seamen's Union of Amer., Intern'l. (1892), 359 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; 15,000; Sec. Treas., V. A. Olander.

Secular Union, Amer. (1876), P. O. Box 1156, Chicago, Ill.; 1,000; Sec., W. L. Maclaskey.

Security League, Inc., Nat'l. (1915), 25 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 25,000; Pres., Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard, U. S. A., Retired; Sec., Lloyd Taylor.

Sentinels of the Republic, Inc. (1922), Home Life Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Chmn. Exec. Comm. Thomas F. Cadwalader; Balt., Md.; Sec., Mrs. John Balch, Milton, Mass.

Seventh-Day Adventists, General Conference of (1863), Takoma Park, Wash., D. C.; 232,453; Pres., W. A. Spicer; Sec., A. G. Daniells.

78th Division (Lightning) Assoc. (1918), 20 Exchange Pl., N. Y. C.; 42,000; Pres., Alfred J. L'Heureux, Lt. Col.; Sec., Anthony F. Minisi, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Shorthand Reporters Assoc., Nat'l. (1899), Elkhart, Ind.; 1,500; Pres., Geo. L. Hart, Wash., D. C.; Sec., A. C. Gaw, P. O. Box 334, Elkhart, Ind.

Silk Assoc. of Amer. (1872), 354 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; 463; Sec., Ramsay Peugnet.

Simplified Spelling Board (1906), Lake Placid Club, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Charles H. Grandgent, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Godfrey Dewey.

Slate Assoc., Nat'l. (1922), 791 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 150; Pres., N. M. Male, Pen Argyl, Pa.; Sec., W. S. Hays.

Slater Fund, John F. (1882), 4th & Main Sts., Charlottesville, Va.; 12 trustees, Pres., James H. Dillard, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.; Sec., Miss Gertrude C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

Social Hygiene Assoc., Inc., Amer. (1914), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Edward L. Keyes, M. D.; Gen. Dir., Dr. Wm. F. Snow; Sec., Donald R. Hooker.

Social Science Assoc., Amer. (1865), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Geo. Gordon Battle, 37 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Talcott Williams.

Social Service Commission, P. E. Diocese of N. Y. (1912), 416 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.; 17; Exec. Sec., Rev. Charles K. Gilbert.

Social Sciences, Nat'l. Institute of (1912), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 850; Pres., Chester S. Lord, LL. D.; Sec., Miss Rosina Hahn.

Social Work, National Conference of (1876), 25 E. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; 3,800; Pres., Miss Gertrude Vaile, 1123 Sherman St., Denver, Col.; Sec., William Hammond Parker.

Sociological Soc., Amer. (1905), Ellis Ave. & 58th St., Chicago, Ill.; 1,293; Pres., Robert E. Park, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Ernest W. Burgess, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Sons of America, Patriotic Order (1847), 1157 Butler St., Easton, Pa.; 250,000; Nat'l. Pres., G. H. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.; Sec., H. A. Miller.

Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Empire State Soc. (1889), 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 1,800; Pres., Henry W. Sackett.

Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Nat'l. Soc. (1889), 918 F St., Wash., D. C.; 18,000; Pres. Gen., Judge Harvey F. Remington, 910 Wilder Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.; Registrar, Francis B. Culver.

Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896), Law Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 55,000; Adjutant-in-Chief, Walter L. Hopkins; Com.-in-Chief, Dr. W. C. Galloway, Wilmington, N. C.

Sons and Daughters of Liberty, Nat'l. Council (1875), 1604 Passyunk Ave., Phila., Pa.; 109,200; Sec., W. V. Edkins.

Sons of Italy, Grand Lodge (1905), 231 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.; 35,000; Grand Master, Hon. Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo; Sec., Aurelio Sofia.

Sons of the Revolution in the State of N. Y. (1876), Fraunces's Tavern, 54 Pearl St., N. Y. C.; 2,800; Pres., Robert Olyphant, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. C.; Sec. Henry Russell Drowne.

Sons of St. George, Amer. Order (1870), 106 Main St., Brockton, Mass.; 32,000; Sup. Pres., George Tucker, Marquette, Mich.; Sec., A. Brown.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. (1881), the Capitol, Wash., D. C.; 54,000; Com.-in-Chief, Herman L. Lange; Nat'l. Sec., H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.

Sons of Zion, Order of (1908), 44 East 23d St., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Pres., Nathan Chassan, 3 E. 116th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Jacob Ish-Kishor.

Southern Soc., N. Y. (1886), 270 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,150; Pres., Robert Adamson; Sec., Charles Cason.

Spanish-American War, Navy and Military Order (1899), 184 State House, Boston, Mass.; 1,000; Com.-in-Chief, Frederic B. Hart, 223 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.; Recorder-in-Chief, H. B. Parker.

Sphinx Club, N. Y. (1896), Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, N. Y. C.; 336; Pres., Preston P. Lynn, John Wanamaker Store, N. Y. C.; Sec., Roger J. O'Donnell, Woolworth Bldg., 233 B'way., N. Y. C.

Spiritualist Assoc., Nat'l (1893), 600 Penn Ave. SE., Wash., D. C.; 125,000; Pres., Joseph P. Whitwell, 17 E. 3d St., St. Paul, Minn.; Sec., H. P. Strack.

Sponsors of the U. S. Navy, Soc. of, Wash., D. C.; 400; Pres., Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, 707 University P'kway., Baltimore, Md.; Sec., Mrs. Louisa Wainwright Turpen, 1262 New Hampshire Ave., Wash., D. C.

Springfield Life Insurance Co. of Springfield, Ill. (1895), Spring and Monroe Sts., Springfield, Ill.; 64,026; Pres., A. L. Hereford; Sec., L. M. Dixon.

State Parks, Nat'l. Conference on (1921), 904 Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Chmn., Hon. John Barton Payne, American Red Cross, Wash., D. C.; Sec., Miss Beatrice M. Ward.

Staten Island Civic League (1913), 105 Stuyvesant Pl., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; 2,054; Pres., Francis F. Leman, Castleton Ave. and Taylor St., West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; Sec., Charles E. Hoyer, 14 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

Statistical Assoc., Amer. (1839), 474 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.; 1,300; Pres., Prof. Robert E. Chaddock, Kent Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Willford I. King.

Steamship Owners' Assoc., Amer. (1906), 11 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 55 Amer. S. S. Cos.; Pres., Alfred G. Smith, care N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., foot Wall St., N. Y. C.; Gen. Man., W. L. Marvin.

Steuben Soc. of Amer. (1919), 405 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000,000; Pres., Carl E. Schmidt; Sec., Charles F. Karwatzki.

Stock Exchange, N. Y. (1792), Wall & Broad Sts., N. Y. C.; 1,100; Pres., E. H. H. Simmons; Sec., E. V. D. Cox.

Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Assoc. (1916), 222 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 750; Pres., Hollins N. Randolph; Sec., R. Winter.

Sunday School Assoc., World's (1907), 216 Metropolitan Tower, N. Y. C.; 32,677,611, world enrolment; Pres., Rev. William C. Poole, London, England; Gen. Sec., W. G. Landes.

Suppression of Vice, N. Y. Soc. for the (1873), 215 W. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., 580 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., John S. Sumner.

Surgeons, Amer. College of (1913), 40 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,582; Pres., Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; Dir. Gen., Dr. Franklin H. Martin.

Symphony Soc. of N. Y. (1878), Aeolian Bldg., 33 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Harry Harkness Flagler; Sec., Richard Welling, Rm. 1706.

Tall Cedars of Lebanon, of the U. S. A. (1902), Trenton, N. J., 612 Broad St.; 45,000; Sup. Tall Cedar, Archey C. New, 2 East Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.; Sec., John M. Wright, Box 413, Trenton, N. J.

Tammany, Society of, or Columbian Order (1789), 145 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Grand Sachem, John R. Voorhis; Sec., Willis Holly.

Teachers, Am. Fed. of (1916), 327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 4,000; Sec.-Treas., F. G. Stecker.

Teachers' Council (1913), 500 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 45; Pres., William J. McAuliffe; Sec., Helen A. McKeon.

Teachers' Union (1916), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Henry R. Linville; Sec.-Treas., C. J. Hendley.

Technology Club of New York (1913), 17 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., R. H. Howes, 103 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Lyman A. Ford.

Telegraphers' and Historical Assoc., Old Time (1880), 195 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 2,200; Sec., Thomas E. Fleming.

Temperance Soc. and Publication House, Nat'l (1865), 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.; 175; Pres., Rev. Charles Scanlon, LL. D.; Sec., Miss Annie E. Oldrey.

Templars of Honor and Temperance, Supreme Council (1845), 35 Liberty St., New Britain, Conn.; 8,000; Sup. Templar, Hon. Clark Potter Wixford; Sec., John Sloan.

Temple Sisterhoods, Nat'l Fed. (1913), Merchants' Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 55,000; Pres., Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg; Ex. Sec., Rabbi George Zepin.

Theosophical Soc., Amer. (1875), 826 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 8,533; Pres., L. W. Rogers; Sec., Mrs. Maude N. Couch.

Thomas Hunter Assoc. of Grammar School No. 35 (1897), 109 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 550; Pres., Hon. Charles L. Guy, Justice of Supreme Court; Sec., Charles D. Graham.

Tobacco Merchants Assoc. of the U. S. (1915), 5 Beekman St., N. Y. C.; 1,292; Man. Dir., Charles Dushking.

Toy Fair Chamber of Com., Ind. (1923), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., William Ritchie, care Reeden Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Sec., H. D. Clark.

Toy Mfrs. of the U. S. A., Inc. (1916), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 115; Pres., A. F. Schoenhut, care A. Schoenhut Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., F. D. Dodge.

Tract Society, Amer. (1825), 7 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. Phillips Hall, Riverside, Greenwich, Conn.; Sec. William H. Matthews, D. D.

Trade and Transportation, N. Y. Board of (1873), 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 660; Pres., W. J. L. Banham; Sec., Frank S. Gardner.

Trade Union League of N. Y., Women's (1903), 247 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Rose Schneiderman; Sec., Mabel Leslie.

Travelers' Aid Society of N. Y. (1907), 144 E. 44th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., William Fellowes Morgan, Arch 11, Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y. C.; Ex. Sec., Miss Virginia M. Murray.

Tropical Medicine, Amer. Soc. of (1903), P. O. Box 131, Pennsylvania Ave. Station, Washington, D. C.; 226; Pres., Lieut. Col. J. F. Siler, Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Sec., B. H. Ransom.

Trotting Assoc., Nat'l (1870), 18 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.; Pres., Reese Blizzard, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Sec., W. H. Gocher.

Tuberculosis Assoc., Nat'l (1904), 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; Man. Dir., Dr. Linsly R. Williams; Mem. Sec., Miss Elizabeth A. Cullen.

Turnerbund, Am. (1850), Pittsburgh, Pa.; 70,657; Pres., George Seibel, P. O. Box 333, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., Wm. Vollker, 1812 Evans Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

27th Division Assoc. (1920), 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 25,000; Pres., Col. Ransom H. Gillet, Journal Bldg., Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Capt. James A. Walsh.

Typographical Union No. 6, N. Y. (1850), 24 W. 16th St., N. Y. C.; 9,700; Pres., Leon H. Rouse; Sec., John S. O'Connell.

Typothetae of America, United (1887), 600 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 3,000; Pres., George K. Hebb, care Evans, Winter, Hebb, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Edward T. Miller.

Union Veteran Legion (long term men of the Union Army, 1861-65), (1884), Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 500 still living; Nat'l Comm., A. B. Hay; Adjt. Gen., Samuel M. Evans.

Unitarian Assoc., Amer. (1825), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D.; Sec., Parker E. Marean.

Unitarian Church, Young People's Religious Union of the (1896), 16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Edward P. Furber; Sec., Ruth M. Twiss.

Unitarian General Conference (1864), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., William Howard Taft; Sec., Palfrey Perkins.

Unitarian Laymen's League (1919), Unity House, 7 Park Square, Boston, Mass.; 12,215; Pres., Charles H. Strong, 27 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; Sec., William L. Barnard.

Unitarian Ministerial Union (1864), Pres., Rev. James C. Duncan; Sec., Rev. Houghton Page, Hingham, Mass.

Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, Alliance of (1890), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 25,000; Pres., Mrs. Oscar C. Gallagher, 317 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass.; Sec., Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton.

Unitarian Sunday School Society (1827), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 1,600; Pres., Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Sec., Miss Frederika Wendte, 3 Lewis Road, Winchester, Mass.

United Press Assoc. (1907), 63 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Pres., Karl A. Bickel; Sec., R. H. Fancher.

United Synagogue of America (1913), 531 W. 123d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. Elias L. Solomon; Sec., S. Herbert Golden.

United Workmen of North Dakota, Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of (1895), A. O. U. W. Bldg., Fargo, N. D.; 18,500; Grand Master Workman, B. C. Marks; Grand Recorder, E. J. Moore.

Universalist Church, Young People's Christian Union of the (1889), 176 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.; 4,500; Pres., Rev. Ellsworth C. Reamon, Church of the Redeemer, Eighth St. and So. Second Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Sec., Albert R. Day, 168 Saratoga St., Lawrence, Mass.

Universalist General Convention (1866), 176 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.; 60,000; Pres., Rev. John Murray Atwood, Canton, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Roger F. Etz.

Universities, Assoc. of American (1900), 26 universities; Pres., Harry Woodburn Chase, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Sec., Dean Alfred H. Lloyd, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.

University Extension Assoc., Nat'l (1915), State House, Boston, Mass.; 41 universities; Pres., L. J. Richardson, Univ. of Cal., Berkeley, Cal.; Sec., J. A. Moyer.

University Professors, Amer. Assoc. of (1915), Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.; 5,800; Sec., H. W. Tyler.

University Women, Amer. Assoc. of (1882), 1634 I St., NW., Washington, D. C.; 23,000; Pres., Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, Mills College, Cal.; Sec., Dr. Mina Kerr.

Urban League, Nat'l (1911), 127 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., L. Hollingsworth Wood, 501 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; Ex. Sec., Eugene Kinckle Jones.

Vedanta Soc. of N. Y. (1894), 34 W. 71st St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Ralph S. Robbins; Sec., Miss Ray Barber, 60 W. 104th St., N. Y. C.

Veteran Police Assoc., N. Y. (1890), 156 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Pres., Bernard Keleher, 2944 Ericcson St., East Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.; Sec., John J. Churchill, 684 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. (1899), Memorial Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.; 120,000; Comm. in Chief, John H. Dunn, Room 60, City Hall, Boston, Mass.; Sec., Henry G. Lawson.

Veterans of the World War, Disabled American (1920), 802 Southern Railway Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 75,000; Nat'l Comm., John W. Mahon; Nat'l Adjt., Col. Oliver Perry.

Veterinary Medical Assoc. (1863), 716 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; 4,070; Chairman of Ex. Board, Dr. Cassius Way, 452 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. H. Preston Hoskins.

Vocational Education, Nat'l Soc. for (1918), 2,500; Pres., L. H. Dennis, care Dept. Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.; Sec., Z. M. Smith, care State Dept. of Public Instruction, Indianapolis, Ind.

Volunteers of America (1896), 34 W. 28th St., N. Y. C.; 11,000; Pres., Gen. Ballington Booth; Sec., James W. Merrill.

War Mothers, Amer. (1917), 150 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.; 1,200; N. Y. State War Mother, Mrs. R. Emmet Digney; Sec., Mrs. Lydia Broderick, 302 Convent Ave., N. Y. C.; Nat'l War Mother, Mrs. H. H. McCluer, Kansas City, Mo.

War Mothers, N. Y. State American (1919), Hotel Astor, N. Y. City; 350; Pres., Mrs. R. Emmet Digney, 257 W. 86th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Lydia Broderick, 302 Convent Ave., N. Y. C.

Water Color Society, Amer. (1867), 215 W. 57th, N. Y. C.; 135; Pres., Elliot Clark; Sec., G. P. Ennis.

Waterways Assoc., N. Y. State (1910); 200; Pres., Hon. Henry W. Hill, 906 Mutual Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., George Clinton jr., 1012 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Weights and Measures, Amer. Inst. of (1917), 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., W. R. Ingalls; Sec., C. C. Stutz.

Welfare Council of N. Y. C. (1925), 100 Gold St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Robert W. De Forest; Sec. George J. Hecht.

Westchester County Children's Assoc., Inc. (1914), Room 410, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.; 2,000; Pres. Board of Dir., Mrs. Paul R. Reynolds; Sec., Mrs. Edith J. Mitchell.

West End Assoc. (1884), Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St., N. Y. C.; 650; Pres., Alfred E. Ommen, 141 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Archibald W. McEwan, 622 W. 141st St., N. Y. C.

Woman Suffrage Alliance, Internat. (1902), 11 Adam St., Adelphi, London, W. C. 2, England; 41 national societies; Pres., Mrs. Corbett Ashby, 33 Upper Richmond Road, London, S. W. 15, England; Sec., Melle Smille Gourd, Pregny, Geneva, Switzerland.

Woman's Board of Missions (1868), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 65,000; Pres., Mrs. Franklin Warner, 30 Ridgeview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Helen B. Calder.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Nat'l. (1874), 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; 500,000; Pres., Mrs. Ella A. Boole, 377 Parkside Ave., B'klyn., N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Frances P. Parks.

Woman's Nat'l Democratic Club (1922), 820 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.; 500; Pres., Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, 2017 F St. NW., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Cleveland Apts., No. 4, Joplin, Mo.

Woman's Party, Nat'l (1913), Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.; Chairman, Mrs. E. H. Hooker; Sec., Miss Anita Pollitzer.

Woman's Relief Corps, Nat'l (1883), 1401 Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; 200,000; Pres., Grace B. Willard; Sec., Kate Reed Humphreys, 2321 Buckingham Road, Los Angeles, Cal.

Women Voters, N. Y. League of (1919), 5017 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., N. Y. C.; Chairman, Mrs. F. Louis Slade; Sec., Mrs. Thomas J. Goddard.

Women Voters, N. Y. League of, First Region (1918), 37 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Reg. Dir., Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, 43 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. R. T. Oliver.

Women's Clubs, Gen. Fed. of (1890), 1734 N St. NW., Washington, D. C.; 2,800,000; Pres., Mrs. John D. Sherman, Estes Park, Col.; Sec., Miss Leda Hafford.

Women's Clubs, Long Island Fed. of (1895); 185 clubs; 40,000 members; Pres., Mrs. Harry C. Palmer, 530 First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Chas. Ledlard, 65 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

Women's Clubs, N. Y. State Fed. of (1894), South Mountain Park, Binghamton, N. Y.; 400,000; Pres., Mrs. Charles M. Dickinson; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Harry F. Kent, 98 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union (1877), 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 5,995; Pres., Miss Margaret McGill; Ex. Sec., Miss Elizabeth W. Schermerhorn; Rec. Clerk, Iona E. C. Myrick.

Women's Nat'l Democratic Club, Inc. (1918); Hotel Wellington, 871 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Lillian R. Sire; Sec., Mary Cagney.

Women's Nat'l Republican Club (1921), 6 E. 37th St., N. Y. C.; 2,750; Pres., Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, 22 E. 47th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Arthur E. Lott.

Women, U. S. A., Nat'l Council of (1888), 3125 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; 10,000,000; Pres., Mrs. Philip N. Moore; Sec., Mrs. Flo J. Miller, Monticello, Ill.

Women Voters, Nat'l League of (1919), 532 17th St. NW., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Miss Belle Sherwin; Sec., Elizabeth J. Hauser, 420 N. State St., Girard, Ohio.

Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forest (1891), Woodmen of the World Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; 136,105; Pres., Mrs. Mary E. La Rocca, Room 311; Sec., Mrs. Dora Alexander Talley, Room 411.

Woodmen of the World, Sovereign Camp (1890), W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; 502,076; Sov. Comm., W. A. Fraser; Sov. Clerk, J. T. Yates.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation (1922), 17 E. 42d St., Rm. 1108, N. Y. C.; 100,000; Pres., Norman H. Davis; Sec., Mrs. Katrina Ely Tiffany.

Wool Mfrs., Nat'l. Assoc. of (1864), 80 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., John P. Wood; Sec., Walter Humphreys.

World Agriculture Soc. (1919), Amherst, Mass.; 3,000; Pres., Kenyon L. Butterfield, Mich. Agri. Col., East Lansing, Mich.; Sec., Laurence H. Parker, Brookfield, Mass.

World Wat AMPS, Inc., U. S. (1924), 311 W. 111th St., N. Y. C.; 230; Commander, George T. Metcalfe, 105 E. 78th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Howard J. Kelly.

World's Student Christian Federation (1895), 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 295,121; Chmn., John R. Mott; Sec., Mlle. Suzanne Bidgrain, 16 Boulevard des Philosophes, Geneva, Switzerland.

Yacht Racing Assoc. of L. I. Sound (1895), 28 yacht clubs; Pres., Clifford D. Mallory, 111 B'way., N. Y. C.; Sec., Donald H. Cowl, 20 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.

Yellowstone Trail Assoc. (1912) 816 Second Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.; 8,156; Pres., H. O. Cooley; Sec., B. R. Mandel.

Young Judaea, Nat'l. (1908), 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 14,000; Pres., Dr. David de Sola Pool; Sec., Edna Suer.

Young Men's Christian Assoc., International Committee (1866), 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 988,522; Chmn., James M. Spears, Montclair, N. J.; Gen. Sec., Dr. John R. Mott.

Young Men's Hebrew Assoc. (1874), Cor. Lexington Ave. and 92d St., N. Y. C.; 2,900; Pres., Sol. M. Stroock, 141 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., E. H. Paul, 52 William St., N. Y. C.

Young Women's Hebrew Assoc. (1903), 31 W. 110th St., N. Y. C.; 7,100; Pres., Mrs. Israel Unterberg; Sec., Mrs. Benjamin Marshall, 41 W. 89th St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Ray F. Schwartz.

Zinc Institute, Amer. (1918), 27 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; 200; Pres., A. P. Cobb; Sec., S. S. Tuthill.

Zionist Organization of Amer. (1897), 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Chmn., Louis Lipsky; Sec., Meyer W. Weisgal.

Zoologists, Amer. Soc. of (1890), Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.; 425; Pres., C. R. Stockard, Cornell Univ. Med. School, N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. D. E. Minnoh, Animal Biology Bldg., as above.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

(Incorporated Feb. 8, 1910; Chartered by Congress June 15, 1916.)

Headquarters, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City.

National Council Officers—*Honorary President*—Calvin Coolidge; *Honorary Vice President*—William H. Taft; *Honorary Vice President*—Colin H. Livingstone; *Honorary Vice President*—Daniel Carter Beard; *Honorary Vice President*—W. G. McAdoo. *President*—James J. Storrow, Boston, Mass.; *Vice President*—Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; *Vice President*—Milton A. McRae, Detroit, Mich.; *Vice President*—Walter W. Head, Omaha, Neb.; *Vice President*—Charles C. Moore, San Francisco, Cal.; *Vice President*—Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.

National Scout Commissioner—Daniel Carter Beard, Flushing, N. Y.; *International Commissioner*—Mortimer L. Schiff; *Treasurer*—George D. Pratt. *Chief Scout Executive*—James E. West.

BOY SCOUT MEMBERSHIP AS OF JAN. 1, 1925.

STATES.	Tr'ps.	Scouts.	STATES.	Tr'ps.	Scouts.	STATES.	Tr'ps.	Scouts.	STATES.	Tr'ps.	Scouts.
Ala....	311	6,023	Iowa...	615	11,961	Nev....	20	370	S. D....	97	1,611
Ariz....	127	2,318	Kan....	414	8,229	N. H...	95	1,860	Tenn...	259	5,793
Ark....	185	3,600	Ky.....	278	5,264	N. J....	838	19,712	Tex....	747	15,960
Cal....	1,383	28,259	La.....	279	5,525	N. M...	47	975	Utah...	414	8,285
Col....	261	5,347	Me....	154	3,019	N. Y...	2,343	55,936	Vt.....	77	1,409
Conn...	404	8,742	Md....	213	4,629	N. C...	351	6,613	Va.....	291	6,013
Del....	34	814	Mass...	811	18,999	N. D...	157	2,969	Wash...	418	8,533
D. of C.	163	3,532	Mich...	820	19,685	Ohio...	1,120	23,876	W. Va..	341	4,852
Fla....	295	5,764	Minn...	471	9,487	Okla...	449	9,050	Wis....	516	10,284
Ga.....	365	6,736	Miss...	176	3,551	Ore....	228	4,467	Wyo...	91	2,066
Idaho..	259	4,656	Mo....	649	14,934	Pa.....	1,889	43,570			
Ill.....	1,216	26,982	Mont...	173	3,379	R. I....	153	3,748	Other &		
Ind....	573	11,810	Neb....	337	6,608	S. C....	170	3,100	Total..	.....	601,130

There were nearly 3,000 Scouts in foreign Asiatic and Central and South American countries.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

(Contributed by that organization, as of Oct. 10, 1924.)

A Christian, philanthropic, benevolent organization, under the presidency of Gen. Ballington Booth, incorporated in 1896. While its government is modeled on the United States Army, yet its rules and regulations are made by the Grand Field Council composed of officers of and above the rank of Major.

The Volunteers of America is established in upward of 100 of the principal centres of America, and has the indorsement of all the leading Cabinet and State officials.

Some idea of the scope and polity of the Volunteers may be gleaned from its report of the last year's work. During that period Volunteer philanthropic homes and institutions provided 297,659 free lodgings and 244,768 lodgings paid for in cash and by work, making a total of 542,427 lodgings provided those needing them. During this term 389,020 meals were paid for in cash and by employment and 864,417 meals were given free, making a total of 1,262,437 meals provided. 137,446 persons and families, many in desperate circumstances, were assisted in a timely manner, apart from the above aid furnished in their benevolent institutions. Employment was found for 29,187 persons, many of whom were practically stranded. 79,187 garments and pairs of shoes were provided for the very poor and needy. 41,165 mothers and children were given summer outings and thousands were taken to fresh air camps, many hundreds of children remaining amid health-giving surroundings for two and three weeks at a time.

During the holiday and Christmas season in the work among the destitute, 104,289 special dinners and provisions were sent into the homes of families who without this aid and thought would have spent cheerless holiday seasons.

The attendance at the Volunteer indoor services reached 1,304,673, while at the outdoor services it numbered 2,280,642, making a total congregation of 3,585,315.

During the year it is estimated that over 500 prisoners returning to freedom from the State prisons have been helped to a new chance in life, positions being secured for them and the moral support so desirable at such a time provided. Over 100,000 men within the walls of the State prisons have become members of the Volunteer Prison League since its inauguration by Mrs. Ballington Booth.

The Volunteers' Gazette is the official organ, and national headquarters is maintained in their own building at No. 34 West 28th Street, New York City, New York.

CATHOLIC BOYS' BRIGADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Founded in 1916, by the late Cardinal Farley, New York City—a national official organization for Catholic boys. National office: National Catholic Welfare Council, 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. General Executive Headquarters, 260 West 34th Street, New York. This movement aims to improve, it is announced, the religious and civic character of boys. It has a program of athletics, sports, military exercises, signalling, first aid, civics, music, entertainments, hikes, camping, parades, contests and employment; it aims to promote patriotism, religious practices and higher education. Membership is open to all manly boys 10 years of age or over. *Junior and Senior division* branches all over the country and has its own uniform. Executive officers, N. Y. General headquarters, 260 West 34th St., New York City; Rev. Fr. Kilian, O. M. Cap., Chief Commissioner; Michael F. Lonergan, Executive Secretary.

The United States of America.

(FEDERAL REPUBLIC.)

	Continental.	*Total.*
AREA, square miles	*3,026,789*	*3,743,529*
POPULATION, 1920	*105,710,620*	*117,859,495*
POPULATION, 1925, est. ..	*113,493,770*	*(37.5 to sq. m.)*
WEALTH, 1923 Census, est.		*$320,803,862,000*

The United States of America, oldest republic, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It comprises 48 States and the Federal District of Columbia. This is called for convenience in reference Continental United States. Its non-contiguous areas are the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Wake and scattered islands in the Pacific; and the Panama Canal Zone, all aggregating 716,740 square miles, which, added to the 3,026,789 square miles of continental United States, give a total of 3,743,510 square miles.

The population of continental United States, Census of 1920, was 105,710,620; of the non-contiguous areas (partly estimated) 12,148,875, the grand total being 117,859,495. The estimate of the Census Bureau of the population of Continental United States for July 1, 1925, is 113,493,770. (See Index for population tables.)

The general topography of continental United States is so varied, and the climate, natural resources and racial elements also, that the country may be said to be several countries articulated in one national body. In the eastern part, excepting on the south, are several mountain ranges of the Appalachian system, rising never to more than 6,000 to 7,000 feet of altitude, and ranging north and south. The Adirondacks, in northern New York State, are declared by the United States Geological Survey to have been the first land that rose from the original chaos in the western world, being therefore the oldest mountains in the United States.

Sweeping westward from the eastern mountains is a vast, fertile plain, the valley of the Mississippi River, a thousand miles wide and about as long, to where the mountain formation again is found, the Rocky Mountain range, highest in North America, beyond which westwardly is a tableland of mean elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and still further to the westward are other mountain ranges of lesser altitudes, with a low coast range skirting the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

The United States has seven great rivers—the Hudson, entering the Atlantic at the harbor of New York City in the northeastern corner of the country; the Delaware, entering the Atlantic through Delaware Bay, midway down the coast; the Potomac, entering the Atlantic through Chesapeake Bay, just south from Delaware Bay; the Mississippi, greatest of North American rivers in its relationship to civilization, rising in Minnesota, near to Canada, entering the Gulf of Mexico on the southern side of the country; the Ohio, flowing from the eastern mountains westwardly to join the Mississippi in the east central part of the country; the Missouri, which flows from the northwestern mountains eastwardly to the Mississippi, being confluent with that stream just north of where the Ohio joins it; the Columbia, which rises in British territory, and flows across a vast tableland west of the Rocky Mountains, into the Pacific Ocean one-third of the way down that coast; the Colorado, non-navigable, which rises in the State of Colorado, flows in general course southwestwardly through Utah and Arizona, and between Arizona and California, into the Gulf of California, in Mexico.

Besides these streams, there are many of considerable and navigable size in the areas east from the Rocky Mountains, and the great St. Lawrence River, as the outlet of the Great Lakes on the northern border between the United States and Canada, skirts the northeastern boundary of the United States.

The Great Lakes, Superior, largest inland body of fresh water in the world; Huron, Erie, Michigan, and Ontario, are a striking phase of the geological formation, and carry immense passenger and freight tonnage. The Mississippi, Potomac, Delaware, Hudson and Columbia Rivers are navigable for considerable distances inland from the sea, and the Missouri for light-draught craft quite a distance up from the Mississippi. The Sacramento in California, navigable for 180 miles, carries over 1,000,000 tons of freight and over 100,000 passengers annually.

Of the lesser rivers, the most important are the Connecticut, Susquehanna, James, Cumberland, Tennessee, Tombigbee, Warrior, Arkansas and Red in the eastern half of the country. The Rio Grande, rising in Colorado, non-navigable, save for 61 miles from its mouth, is the eastern half boundary between the United States and Mexico.

The largest river under the American flag is the Yukon in Alaska, which rises in small lakes in the Dominion of Canada, flows northwestwardly into Alaska, then westwardly and then southwestwardly into Norton Sound, which in turn makes into Bering Sea. It is navigable for more than 2,000 miles.

The climate of the United States is of every gradation, from the north temperate, with rather cold winters and pleasant summers, to the sub-tropical, with every variety of flora suitable to so wide a range of latitude. Eastwardly and westwardly, even greater variation is found. For there are regions of normal moisture precipitation in the northeast, of excessive precipitation in the southeast, of normal precipitation in the central tableland regions, and then of varying degrees of aridity and moistness as one proceeds westwardly, until on the coast of Oregon, at Tillamook, is the heaviest average precipitation in the United States—120 inches a year.

The Southwestern United States is marked by several almost deserts, susceptible of reclamation by irrigation, some of which were the beds of great inland salt water seas, at some points the present surface elevation being lower than the surface of the ocean.

The area of continental United States was acquired by various purchases, treaties and in wars, from England, France, Spain and Mexico, and the dependencies from Russia, Spain, Panama, the former Hawaiian Government, and Denmark.

The Thirteen Original States as at present constituted have an area of 892,135 square miles, and were colonies, many with a vast indeterminate hinterland, when the War of the Revolution was fought against England, 1775-83.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

In natural resources, the United States is one of the richest countries in the world. Its coal, oil, timber and precious metals exist in vast natural stores, and practically every base mineral known to civilization is deposited in its areas. The timber resources have been depleted seriously; but the Federal Forest Service has begun reforestation, and has matured plans to make the natural timber lands perpetual by replanting.

Improvement also of the rivers and harbors has proceeded to a large extent, although by no means as extensive as similar development in Europe. The great navigable rivers mentioned heretofore have been treated by the engineers for removal of obstructions in many places, great jetties have been built at the mouths of the Columbia and Mississippi, large terminal facilities provided at many of the ports, and plans are working out for the perfection of all of them according to modern standards. The most important domestic canal is the New York State Barge Canal; many others were permitted to lapse into non-use when railway transport absorbed attention so exclusively in the last half of the last century. The natural conditions, however, would permit of almost illimitable canal development if more artificial waterways are needed.

The increase of industrial interest has been coincidental with and in large part the cause of the very heavy immigration which came in before the present immigration restriction law was enacted. Many came to work in the mines and factories and in construction of railways and industrial works. Up to the latter part of the last century, the population of the United States was in a majority rural—that is, dwelt on farms or in communities of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants. The rural population, which in 1910 was 54.2 per cent. of the total, was in 1920 48.6 per cent., a relative drop, but the number 51,406,017 was an increase of 1,599,871, or 3.2 per cent.

The Census Bureau, noting in twenty-five States, especially large in the East, a decline in the number of farms and farm acreage in the decade, found that the most important single reason for this appears to have been a scarcity of farm labor and the relatively high wages paid in manufacturing centres, which frequently induced farmers themselves to leave their farms. There was also a continuation of the tendency, especially in New England, toward the abandonment for agricultural purposes of low grade land, much going to pasture, but large areas being permitted to grow up to brush or forests. In certain parts of the cotton belt the spread of the cotton boll-weevil has interfered so seriously with profitable cotton farming as to result in the reduction both of farms and farm acreage; where

the land has been used for other crops less labor has been required. Large areas of farm land have been taken over by development companies for oil wells or mining operations, and the extension of the areas of cities and manufacturing towns has caused a further reduction.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The agricultural interests of the country are very large. The Census Bureau reported for 1920 that of the approximate land area of 1,903,215,360 acres, all farm lands contained 955,863,715 acres; improved lands, 503,073,067 acres, or 52.6 per cent. of all the land in the farm lands classification; that the value of all farm property was $77,924,100,338; of land alone, $54,829,563,059; of buildings, $11,486,439,543; of implements, $3,594,772,928; and of livestock, $8,013,324,808; the value of all farm crops in 1919 being $14,755,364,894, against $9,523,514,211 in 1909, the increase having been due largely to very much higher prices.

The number of farms was 6,448,343. Those under 20 acres numbered 796,535; from 20 to 49 acres, 1,503,732; from 50 to 99 acres, 1,474,745; from 100 to 174 acres, 1,449,630; from 175 to 499 acres, 1,006,477; from 500 to 999 acres, 149,819; 1,000 acres and over, 67,405. Owners numbered 3,925,090, and tenants, 2,454,804. White farmers numbered 5,498,454; colored farmers, 949,889, and foreign-born farmers, 581,068.

It is interesting to note that 2,146,362 automobiles were on these farms (being 333 per 1,000 of all farms); also 139,169 motor trucks and 246,083 tractors. These farms were supplied with telephones to the number of 2,498,493 (38.7 per cent. of all the farms being supplied). 10 per cent., or 643,899, had water piped into the house, and 7 per cent., or 452,620, had gas or electric light.

The value of all farm crops in 1923 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $9,953,000,000, and of all animal products at $6,111,000,000, making the total farm production, omitting crops fed to livestock, $12,204,000,000. The increase in 1924 was $200,000,000.

Production in 1924 was: Wheat, 872,673,000 bushels; corn, 2,436,513,000 bushels; oats, 1,541,900,000 bushels; hay, 112,450,000 tons; tobacco, 1,240,513,000 pounds; and potatoes, 454,784 bushels.

Cotton production was:

YEAR.	Bales.	Acreage Picked.	Yield Per Acre.
1924-25	13,639,000	41,360,000	157.4 lbs.
1923-24	10,171,000	37,123,000	130.6 lbs.
Post-war average	10,958,000	35,581,000	146.5 lbs.
Pre-war average	12,754,000	33,223,000	183.7 lbs.

The census of livestock was:

	1910.	1923.	1924.
Cattle	61,804,000	66,506,000	66,928,000
Sheep	52,448,000	38,300,000	39,134,000
Swine	58,186,000	66,130,000	54,234,000
Horses	19,833,000	18,059,000	17,588,000
Mules	4,210,000	5,446,000	5,411,000

The number of dairy cows on Jan. 1, 1925, was 25,300,000 as against 24,800,000 the previous year.

A survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, completed August, 1925, showed that the number of farms in the United States decreased last year by 30,000, or one-half of one per cent., while cropped lands decreased 1,200,000 acres or one-third of one per cent. Idle acreage, exclusive of summer fallow, was estimated at 25,000,000. A large part of the area abandoned for cultivation was turned into pasturage. New land brought into cultivation in the dry farming areas of the Great Plains was estimated at 1,000,000. There were 3,035,000 laborers on the farms on Jan. 1, 1925, as against 3,194,000 on Jan. 1, 1924. The net decrease in rural population was 182,000.

Meat consumption per capita in 1925 was 164.9 pounds, practically unchanged from 165 in 1885.

The value of mining products in 1923 was given by the United States Geological Survey as $6,018,000,000, an increase of 29 per cent. over 1922 and 45 per cent. over 1921, but a decrease of 14 per cent. from 1920, when prices were at the peak.

The petroleum output for 1923 broke all records, the total approximating 733,000,000 barrels, an increase of 32 per cent. over 1922, double the production in 1918 and 39,000,000 barrels more than the entire world output in 1920. The average daily production reached a maximum of 2,161,000 barrels in November. Production in 1924 was 713,940,000 barrels.

MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

The coal output for 1923 was 545,000,000 short tons, a figure exceeded only in 1917, 1918 and 1920; in 1924, 570,237,449 short tons, of which 87,277,499 was anthracite and 428,960,000 bituminous.

A new record in the production of pig iron was made in 1923, 38,363,509 long tons, valued at $935,908,540, and steel, 44,943,696 long tons, nearly equaling the record of 1917. In 1924 the production of pig iron was 31,405,790 long tons; of steel, 37,931,939 long tons, and of iron ore, 52,083,375 long tons.

The gold production for the United States and its posessions for 1924 was 2,528,900 ounces, valued at $52,770,000 ($51,734,000 in 1923); and silver, 65,407,186 ounces, valued at $43,822,814 ($43,650,369 in 1923).

The production of copper in 1923 was 833,735 short tons; and in 1924, 955,745 long tons. Lead production was 566,407 short tons.

The manufacturing establishments of the United States in 1923, according to the census of manufactures, had a total output valued at factory prices at $60,481,135,000. This was an increase of 38.5 per cent. over the value of the output for 1921, $43,653,283,000, but less by 2.5 per cent. than in 1919, $62,041,795,000. The actual output in 1923 measured in quantities, not values, however, showed an increase estimated by the Department of Commerce at 19 per cent. over 1919. The number of establishments (only those producing over $5,000 a year being returned and corresponding figures for 1921 are given in parentheses) in 1923 was 195,714 (196,267); proprietors and firm members, 147,380 (172,871); salaried officers and employees, 1,266,137 (1,146,390); wage earners, average number, 8,763,233 (6,946,570); salaries, $2,805,450,000 ($2,563,103,000); wages, $10,985,895,000 ($8,200,324,000). The horsepower of prime movers in 1923 was 33,749,429 and the coal consumed 241,168,602 short tons. Comparative figures for 1921 and 1923 follow:

	1921.	1923.
Establishm'ts, no. of	196,267	195,714
Proprietors and firm members	172,871	147,380
Salaried officers and employees	1,146,390	1,266,137
Wageearners, ave. no.	6,946,570	8,763,233
Salaries paid	$2,563,103,000	$2,805,450,000
Wages paid	$8,200,324,000	$10,985,895,000

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The trade with Latin America, which reached its peak in 1920, with exports of $1,564,128,856 and imports of $1,807,475,121, declined in 1921 to exports of $793,941,427 and imports of $712,717,841, and declined further in 1922 to exports of $558,368,706 and imports of $813,624,565, under post-war market readjustment. In 1923 exports increased 25 per cent. to $693,803,176; and imports 29 per cent. to $1,049,876,666. Exports increased 11 per cent. in 1924 to $771,200,000; imports were nearly stationary at $1,059,000,000.

Europe is the largest customer of the United States, the percentage for the last two calendar years being:

	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
Europe	50.3	53.2	30.5	30.3
United Kingdom	21.2	21.4	10.7	10.2
France	6.5	6.1	3.9	4.1
Belgium	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8
Netherlands	2.6	3.3	2.0	2.1
Germany	7.6	9.6	4.3	3.9
Scandinavia	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.9
Spain	1.5	1.6	.8	.8
Italy	4.0	4.1	2.4	2.1
Latin America	16.7	16.8	27.7	29.3
Argentina	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.1
Brazil	1.1	1.4	3.8	5.0
Chile	.7	.7	2.4	2.7
Colombia	.5	.6	1.2	1.6
Central America	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0
Mexico	2.9	2.9	3.7	4.6
Cuba	4.6	4.4	9.9	10.0
Canada	15.6	13.6	11.0	11.1
Far East	15.7	14.5	28.0	26.5
China, Kwantung and Hongkong	3.2	2.9	5.6	3.8
Japan and Chosen	6.4	5.5	9.2	9.4
British East Indies	.9	1.0	8.2	7.7
Australia	2.9	2.7	1.1	.9

The amount of foreign trade in dollars was:

YEAR (Fiscal).	Imports. *Dollars.*	Exports. *Dollars.*	Excess of Exports. *Dollars.*
1920-21	2,556,869,711	6,516,510,033	3,959,640,322
1921-22	3,073,853,263	3,771,156,489	697,303,226
1922-23	3,780,958,965	3,956,733,373	175,774,408
1923-24	3,554,036,954	4,223,973,222	669,936,268
1924-25	3,824,140,139	4,778,330,897	954,190,758

The amount of gold and silver imported and exported was:

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Gold. *Dollars.*	Silver. *Dollars.*	Gold. *Dollars.*	Silver. *Dollars.*
'21-2	468,318,273	70,684,298	27,345,282	62,694,677
'22-3	284,088,550	64,947,025	49,021,975	55,906,956
'23-4	417,025,638	79,939,985	10,266,941	98,785,586
'24-5	134,145,136	71,606,388	248,729,698	108,823,344

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover estimates that during the calendar year 1924 "current invisible items" of foreign trade; *i.e.*, amounts paid out in foreign countries through tourists, remittances of immigrants, payments for foreign shipping, and various services, make a total of $1,178,000,000, while interest received on money owed, as by foreign investors and by foreign governments, together with payments for use of our ships by foreigners and expenditures of foreigners in the United States, amounted approximately to $790,000,000. Therefore, he estimates the "invisible" balance against the United States at $388,000,000. Foreign investments in the United States during 1924 he places at $387,000,000; and American purchases of foreign securities at $909,000,000.

The United States had on July 1, 1925, a merchant marine of 4,882 vessels, of which 3,854 were steam, 961 sailing and 197 motor, with a total tonnage of 15,377,480. In 1924 79 ships of 139,464 tons were built.

The United States leads in oil using vessels, having on July 1, 1925, 374 tankers of 2,281,324 tons and 1,855 steamers fitted for burning oil fuel with a tonnage of 8,999,050 tons, more than half the world total.

There entered at American ports in 1924-25 a total tonnage of 68,889,798, of which 28,685,383 was American and 40,204,415 was foreign.

RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

The total railroad mileage, Jan. 1, 1925 was 250,413, of which Class I. carriers (i. e., whose annual operating revenues exceed $1,000,000) operated 234,795 miles. The capitalization of the Class I. railroads was $17,015,346,711. Net operating income (after deduction of taxes, equipment, rental, etc.) in 1924, $987,133,650, equal to 4.35 per cent. on the tentative valuation of the roads on their investment in the transportation business. This figure was 94.49 per cent. in 1923, when the net operating income was $983,736,200. Gross earnings in 1924 were $5,961,349,561; in 1923, $6,332,-874,535; a decrease of $371,524,974 or 5.87 per cent. Operating expenses in 1924, $4,537,329,424; in 1923, $4,923,440,952; a decrease of $386,111,528 or 7.85 per cent., being a gain of $14,586,554 in the net earnings, or a trifle more than 1 per cent. The number of employees in 1923 was 1,745,233, whose average wage was $1,624.18.

On Jan. 1, 1923, there were 2,975,750 miles of highways, of which 422,216 miles were surfaced. Congress had appropriated $75,000,000 as aid to the several States in road building in 1926; the allotment of Federal aid in 1925 was $73,125,000. Since 1916, when the Federal Aid Law was passed, up to March 1, 1924, Federal aid highways had been completed to a total of 33,086 miles, with 13,800 additional under construction and 59 per cent. complete. The total cost of the 46,836 miles was estimated at $844,489,300, of which $372,-721,900 was paid by the Federal Government and the balance by the several States. Federal aid to July 1, 1925, totaled $445,846,900.

Americans spend annually about $8,000,000,000 for the purchase and maintenance of automobiles; the number of passenger cars and trucks in use in 1925 was about 17,500,000 or one to every seven inhabitants. In 1924 3,144,999 passenger cars and 359,863 automobile trucks were built. Motorists in thirty-five States and the District of Columbia paid in 1924 $79,734,490 in gasoline taxes, of which $48,711,326 was used in maintenance and construction of roads.

The United States had in 1925 developed water power, public utilities and municipal, 8,287,332 horse power; manufacturing and miscellaneous, 1,750,323; total, 10,037,655. The potential hydro-electric power was estimated at 55,030,000 horse power in 1925 by the United States Geological Survey.

The total investment in electric light and power companies on Jan. 1, 1925, was $6,600,000,000, with 2,611,279 stockholders, a large per cent. being customers and employees.

Telephones on Jan. 1, 1924, numbered 15,369,-454, with 41,400,000 miles of wire, and 1,875,000 miles of telegraph wires.

On Jan. 1, 1918, there were 10,631,586 savings account depositors with deposits aggregating $11,-115,790,000. On Jan. 2, 1925, there were 38,867,994 depositors with deposits totaling $20,873,552,000.

There were 11,844 building and loan associations on June 30, 1925, with 8,554,352 members and assets of $4,765,937,197.

The United States paid out in pensions since 1790, when its pension system was put into effect, up to June 30, 1924, $6,836,351,398, of which $6,-427,106,586 were on account of the Civil War and $126,673,359 of the war with Spain. The number of pensioners on the roll on June 30, 1925, was 512,537, of which 126,566 were Civil War veterans, and 241,193 Civil War widows.

Life insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1923, was $54,800,529,513 and on Dec. 31, 1924, $59,732,577,-169. About 50,000,000 persons carry life insurance, paying annual premiums of about $2,500,000,000.

Outstanding fire insurance is approximately $118,500,000,000, with premiums amounting to about $713,200,000 annually. Losses by fire in 1923 amounted to $535,372,782; and in 1924 to $548,810,639, or a daily loss of $1,500,000, and this with a toll of human life exceeding 15,000 annually.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

The United States has been known as a melting-pot of the peoples of the earth, its population at first of the ancient races such as the Aztecs, then of the American Indian, and in the first days of settlement by white people from Europe, English predominating. From the beginning immigration has been numerous, and attained a million persons a year up to the beginning of the World War, Chinese and Japanese being rigidly restricted. (See Index for tables.)

In the industrial centres, large numbers of Austrians, Italians, Germans and not a few Britons, with very many Slavs, have settled; and in the agricultural sections Scandinavians are numerous in the North Central States, and Germans from the Great Lakes to the border States.

The 1920 census assigned of the total 105,710,620 of population, native white, 81,108,161; native parentage, 58,421,957; foreign parentage, 15,694,-539; with 6,991,665 of mixed parentage. Those of foreign parentage and of recently immigrated foreign blood number more than 30,000,000. (See Index for tables.)

Migration of Americans, mostly farmers, to Canada for five fiscal years has been, 1921, 48,059; 1922, 29,345; 1923, 22,007; 1924, 20,171; and 1925, 16,689.

The increase in population in the decade 1910-20 was 13,738,354. Twelve States—New York, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Minnesota, in that order—supplied 8,979,722 of that increase, while three—Mississippi, Nevada and Vermont—returned a decrease totalling but 14,494. During this period the urban communities absorbed 7,-000,000 of the 9,000,000 increase in native whites of native parentage, and the aggregate population of the sixty-eight cities of over 100,000 inhabitants comprised more than one-quarter of the entire population of the United States.

The Census makes use of nine subdivisions in its classification of occupations. These subdivisions and their importance, in the sense of number of workers in each, at the Census of 1920 are:

Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry	10,953,158
Extraction of minerals	1,090,223
Manufactures and mechanical industries	12,818,524
Transportation	3,063,582
Trade	4,242,979
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	770,460
Professional service	2,143,859
Domestic and personal service	3,404,892
Clerical	3,126,541
Total	41,614,248

The first three groups, agriculture, mining, and manufactures, represent the basic occupations, and upon the location of these industries depends the location of the other six groups. If manufacturing settles in a particular centre, transportation, trade, public, professional and domestic service and clerical workers distribute themselves accordingly.

The number of women wage earners in 1920 was 8,549,571, of which 42 per cent. were under the age of twenty-five.

There were 122,519 lawyers and judges; 150,007 physicians and surgeons; 127,270 clergymen; and 136,121 civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineers.

The birth rate in the registration district was 22.3 in 1923, and 22.5 in 1924; while the death rate decreased from 12.4 in 1923 to 11.9 in 1924.

Of the population of 10 years of age and over, the percentage of illiteracy shown by the Census of 1920 was (7.7 in 1910); of this native white 2 per cent. were illiterate; of the foreign born, 13.1; of the Negro, 22.9; attending school were 90.6 per cent. of those between 7 and 13 years of age; 79.9 of those of 14 and 15; 42.9 of those of 16 and 17; and 14.8 of those of 18 to 20.

DEFENSE.

By gradual increase of power as well as increase of legal authority the President of the United States is the most potent governmental head in the world. Under the Constitution as originally interpreted the President had relatively little initiative but received direction by the Congress in all important matters, especially when they

touched foreign affairs. In the last 50 years the balance has changed to a large degree, until the Executive establishment now exercises power little dreamed of when the Republic was established.

The Army of the United States has been greatly reduced by reorganization and on June 30, 1925, numbered 11,999 officers and 132,953 enlisted men out of the 12,000 officers and 125,000 men authorized by act of June 30, 1922. In addition there is a force of 7,115 Philippine Scouts.

The Navy, on Sept. 1, 1924, had a personnel of 8,126 officers and 87,327 men, and had in commission these vessels:

18 battleships; 5 cruisers, 2d line; 8 light cruisers, 1st line; 3 light cruisers, 2d line; 1 aircraft carrier, 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 103 destroyers, 1st line; 6 light mine layers; 44 submarines, 1st line; 37 submarines, 2d line; 22 Eagle boats; 29 subchasers; 9 gunboats; 6 converted yachts; 6 destroyer tenders; 8 submarine tenders; 2 repair ships; 3 store ships; 1 aircraft tender; 2 colliers; 10 oil tankers; 2 ammunition ships; 5 cargo ships; 2 transports; 2 hospital ships; 30 fleet tugs; 33 mine sweepers; 296 airplanes.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

The national wealth of the United States on Dec. 31, 1922, as shown by a survey by the Census Bureau, was $320,863,862,000, an increase of 72.2 per cent. over 1912 ($186,299,664,000). The per capita wealth of the nation increased from $1,950 to $2,918 in ten years, or 49.6 per cent. It is pointed out, however, that the total increase is but little more than the principal indices of price levels. (See Index for tables.)

For the taxable year 1923, 7,698,321 persons made returns, showing a total net income of $26,336,337,843, an increase of $5,000,125,363 over 1922.

The volume of paper money in circulation on July 1, 1925, was $4,734,235,973 in these kinds of money: United States notes, $279,942,551; Federal Reserve notes, $1,636,192,095 (secured by commercial paper gold); Federal Reserve bank notes, $6,920,857 and National bank notes, $681,708,888 (both issues secured by United States bonds and other securities held by the Treasury of the United States); Treasury notes of 1890, $1,386,882; gold in circulation, $428,102,491; gold certificates, $1,003,285,302; silver dollars, $54,293,497; silver certificates, $379,796,243; and subsidiary silver, $262,607,167. The circulation per capita was $41.49.

The United States Treasury held $4,176,859,577, of which $1,608,149,619 was gold held against gold certificates; $153,620,986 gold held against United States notes; $1,752,744,435 gold held for Federal Reserve banks and agents; and $447,127,069 silver held against silver certificates. The holdings of Federal Reserve banks and agents totaled $1,369,927,062. The total stock of money in circulation and in the vaults of the Treasury and of the Federal Reserve banks and agents was $8,225,745,924.

The holdings of gold in the United States Treasury and Federal Reserve banks and agents as of July 1, 1925, totaled $4,390,231,068, or almost half of the total stock of monetary gold in the world, estimated by the Director of the Mint to be $9,210,000,000.

The money of the United States is accepted at its gold par anywhere in the world. The circulating medium varies with the needs of business, by reason of the operation of the quasi-public Federal Reserve System, which provides a flexible method of expansion and contraction according as conditions change, and a co-ordination of the business credit of the country in a reservoir, precluding, it is held, the possibility of the former periodic panics.

The United States had a gross debt of $26,596,701,684 on Aug. 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak. This on June 30, 1925, had been reduced to $20,516,193,888. The Government's ordinary receipts in the fiscal year 1924-25 amounted to $3,780,148,684; expenditures, chargeable to same, $3,529,643,446; surplus for year, $250,505,238, which was applied to reduction of the debt together with $466,538,114 on account to the sinking fund. The short dated debt (maturing within five years, was on June 30, 1925, $6,252,000,000 as against $8,074,000,000 on June 30, 1924).

The customs receipts for 1924-25 amounted to $547,561,226; the income tax to $1,760,537,824; and the miscellaneous internal revenue to $828,638,080.

On April 6, 1925, there was a total of 29,138 banks, of which 21,122 were State banks and 8,016 national banks, and in round numbers a total capital, surplus and undivided profits of $6,987,839,000, total deposits of $50,497,308,000 and total resources of $60,511,845,000. Total deposits of all banks were $4,495,856,000 above the previous high record of March 31, 1924, and total resources of $4,867,783,000 above resources of that date. In round numbers the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the State banks were $4,029,394,000, and of the national banks, $2,958,445,000, showing the capital resources of the State banks to be 36 per cent. in excess of the national banks. The deposits of the State banks were $31,114,361,000 and of the national banks, $19,382,947,000, showing the deposits of the State banks 60 per cent. in excess of the national banks. The total resources of the State banks were $36,679,382,000 and of the national banks, $23,832,251,000, showing the resources of the State banks 53 per cent. in excess of the national banks.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The area of the original thirteen States (1790) was 892,135 square miles.

Division.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	Division.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	Division.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.
Louisiana purchase.	1803	827,987	Gadsden purchase.	1853	29,670	Panama Canal Zone	1904	527
Gained through			Alaska	1867	590,884	Danish West Indies		
treaty with Spain	1819	13,435	Hawaiian Islands	1898	6,449	(now Virgin Isl.)	1917	132
Florida	1819	58,666	Porto Rico	1899	3,435			
Texas	1845	389,166	Guam	1899	210	Total added area		2,851,375
Oregon	1846	286,541	Philippine Islands	1899	115,026	Total United States in-		
Mexican cession	1848	529,189	American Samoa	1900	77	cluding original 13 States,		3,743,529

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,000,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000; Mexican cession, $15,000,000.

The Treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American War, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands) of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

The United States and the Colombian Congresses ratified, in 1921, a treaty of the United States with Colombia by which Colombia is to receive $25,000,000 (in yearly instalments of $5,000,000) as compensation for the loss of territorial sovereignty over Panama and the Canal Zone. Ratifications of the two countries were exchanged at Bogota, Colombia, on March 1, 1922. The first payment of $5,000,000 to be made six months thereafter.

For the Danish West Indies, consisting of the Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. Jonn, the United States paid $25,000,000, and took possession on March 31, 1917. They then had 32,000 population.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other Territories mentioned in the list.

AREA OF UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS—1790-1920.

Census Year.	U. S., Including Possessions.		U. S., Excluding Possessions.				Outlying Possessions.
	Gross Area (Land and Water).	Per Cent. of Area in 1920.	Gross Area (Land and Water).	Per Cent. of Area in 1920.	Land.	Water.	Gross Area.
	Square Miles.		*Square Miles.*		*Square Miles.*	*Square Miles.*	
1790	892,135	23.8	892,135	29.5	867,980	24,155	.....
1800	892,135	23.8	892,136	29.5	867,980	24,155	.....
1810	1,720,122	46.0	1,720,122	56.8	1,685,865	34,257	.....
1820	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1830	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1840	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1850	2,997,119	80.1	2,997,119	99.0	2,944,337	52,782	.....
1860	3,026,789	80.9	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	.....
1870	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1880	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1890	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1900	3,742,870	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,974,159	52,630	716,081
1910	3,743,397	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,890	52,899	716,608
1920	3,743,529	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,774	53,015	716,740

Water area does not include water surface of oceans, Gulf of Mexico, or Great Lakes, lying within jurisdiction of United States.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF STATES, BY RANK, 1920.

State.	Rank in Gross Area.	Area in Square Miles. Gross.	Land.	Water.	State.	Rank in Gross Area.	Area in Square Miles. Gross.	Land.	Water.
United States	.....	3,026,789	2,973,774	53,015					
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645	North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
Montana	3	146,997	146,131	866	Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131	New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,548	366	Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534	Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384	Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712	West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654	Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643	Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693	New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291	Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540	New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805	Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500	Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622	Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	181
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561	District of Col.	49	70	62	8
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810					

Water area figures do not include water surface of oceans, Gulf of Mexico, or Great Lakes, lying within jurisdiction of United States.

GROSS AREA, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS, 1920.

Section and Division.	Rank in Gross Area.	Gross Area (Square Miles).	Pct. Total Gross Area.	No. of States.	Av'rage Gross Area of States.	Section and Division.	Rank in Gross Area.	Gross Area (Square Miles).	Pct. Total Gross Area.	No. of States.	Av'rage Gross Area of States.
U. S.	.....	3,026,789	100.0	48	63,057	E. So. Cent.	7	181,483	6.0	4	45,371
						W. So. Cent.	3	437,794	14.5	4	109,449
The North.	.....	935,462	30.9	21	44,546						
New Engl'd.	9	66,424	2.2	6	11,071	The West.	.....	1,189,140	39.3	11	108,104
Middle Atl.	8	102,554	3.4	3	34,185	Mountain	1	865,017	28.6	8	108,127
E. No. Cent.	6	248,105	8.2	5	49,621	Pacific	4	324,123	10.7	3	108,041
W. No. Cent	2	518,379	17.1	7	74,054						
						E. of Miss. R.	.....	881,476	29.1	26	33,900
The South	.....	902,187	29.8	16	56,382	W. of Miss. R.	.....	2,145,313	70.9	22	97,514
South Atl'c.	5	282,910	9.3	8	35,355						

The North, with 60.2 per cent. of the total population of the United States in 1920, comprises only 30.9 per cent. of the total area. The corresponding proportions for the South are far less divergent, being 31.3 per cent. for population and 29.8 per cent. for area. For the West, in which only 8.4 per cent. of the total population of the United States was enumerated in 1920, the proportion of the total area is 39.3 per cent. The region east of the Mississippi River, with 70 per cent. of the population in 1920, occupies only 29.1 per cent. of the area of the country, whereas the region west of the Mississippi, with 30 per cent. of the population, comprises 70.9 per cent. of the area.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.

The flag consists of the President's seal in bronze, upon a blue background, with a large white star in each corner. The design of this seal may be seen in the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House.

When the President visits a vessel of the United States, the President's flag is broken at the main the moment he reaches the deck and is kept flying as long as he is on board.

When the President is embarked on a boat he usually directs that his flag be displayed from the staff in the bow of his barge. When he passes in a boat flying his flag, vessels of the navy parade the full guard, four ruffles are given on the drum, four flourishes are sounded on the bugle, the National Anthem is played by the band, and officers and men salute.

DIMENSIONS AND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES (CONTINENTAL).

The gross area of the United States is 3,026,789 square miles. The land area amounts to 2,973,774 square miles, and the water area—exclusive of the area in the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico, within the three-mile limit—amounts to 53,015 square miles.

The southernmost point of the mainland is Cape Sable, Fla., which is in latitude 25° 07′ and longitude 81° 05′. The extreme southern point of Texas is in latitude 25° 50′ and longitude 97° 24′. Cape Sable is therefore 49 miles further south than the most southern point in Texas.

A small detached land area of Northern Minnesota at longitude 95° 09′ extends northward to latitude 49° 23′.

The easternmost point of the United States is West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Me., in longitude 66° 57′ and latitude 44° 49′; the westernmost point is Cape Alva, Wash., in latitude 48° 10′, which extends into the Pacific Ocean to longitude 124° 45′.

From the southernmost point in Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel, the boundary between the United States and Canada, the distance is 1,598 miles. From West Quoddy Head due west to the Pacific Ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. The shortest distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the United States is between points near Charleston, S. C., and San Diego, Cal., and is 2,152 miles.

The length of the Canadian boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,898 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the Gulf to the Pacific is 1,744 miles.

The average elevation of Delaware is only 60 feet above sea level, according to the United States Geological Survey, less than that of any other State in the Union, although its highest point, at Centreville, New Castle County, is 440 feet above sea level, higher than the highest points in Florida, Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

POSITION OF THE CENTRE OF UNITED STATES POPULATION. 1790 TO 1920.

Census Year.	Location. North Latitude	Location. West Longit'd.	Approximate Location by Important Towns.	Movement in Miles During Preceding Decade. From Point to Point in Direct Line.	Westward.	Northward.	Southward.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″					
1790..	39 16 30	76 11 12	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800..	39 16 6	76 56 30	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.	40.6	40.6	.....	0.5
1810..	39 11 30	77 37 12	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. (in Va.).	36.9	36.5	.....	5.3
1820..	39 5 42	78 33 0	16 miles east of Moorefield, W. Va.	50.5	50.1	.....	6.7
1830..	38 57 54	79 16 54	19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.	40.4	39.4	.....	9.0
1840..	39 2 0	80 18 0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.	55.0	54.8	4.7	.....
1850..	38 59 0	81 19 0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	54.8	54.7	.....	3.5
1860..	39 0 24	82 48 48	20 miles south by east of Chillicothe, Ohio	80.6	80.6	1.6	.....
1870..	39 12 0	83 35 42	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio	44.1	42.1	13.3	.....
1880..	39 4 8	84 39 40	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O. (in Ky.)	58.1	57.4	.....	9.1
1890..	39 11 56	85 32 53	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48.6	47.7	9.0	.....
1900..	39 9 36	85 48 54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14.6	14.4	.....	2.8
1910..	39 10 12	86 32 20	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.	39.0	38.9	0.7	.....
1920..	39 10 21	86 43 15	1.9 miles west of Whitehall, Clay township, Owen County, Ind. 8.3 miles south-southeast of Spencer, Washington township, Owen County, Ind.	9.8	9.8	0.2	.....

West Virginia was set off from Virginia Dec. 31, 1862; admitted as a State June 19, 1863.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

General Coast Line—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the general outline of the seacoast. The measurements were made with a unit measure of 30 minutes of latitude on charts as near the scale of 1-1,200,000 as possible. The shore line of bays, sounds and other bodies of water whose entrance width is greater than the unit measure is included to a point where such waters narrow to the width of the unit measure, and the distance across at such point is included. Where the entrance width of such waters is less than the unit measure, the distance across is included, but the shore line inside is not.

Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles. The figures for Louisiana do not include the shore line of Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, and the delta of the Mississippi River was measured as mainland. The measurements were made on charts of 1-200,000 and 1-400,000 scale when available. The table follows.

The Panama Canal Zone—Islands outside the 3 nautical mile zone were not included.

Locality.	Gen'l Coast Line, Unit M'sure 30 Min. Lat'de	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles. Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
Maine	228	339	337	676
New Hampshire	13	14	.....	14
Massachusetts	192	295	158	453
Rhode Island	40	72	84	156
Connecticut	.....	96	.....	96
New York	127	30	440	470
New Jersey	130	242	156	398
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	28	79	.....	79
Maryland	31	322	130	452
Virginia	112	342	225	567
North Carolina	301	570	460	1,030
South Carolina	187	230	528	758
Georgia	100	110	493	603
Florida: Atlantic	399	411	207	618
Gulf	798	866	792	1,658
Total	1,197	1,277	999	2,276

Locality.	Gen'l Coast Line, Unit M'sure 30 Min. Lat'de	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles. Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
Alabama	53	131	68	199
Mississippi	14	76	79	155
Louisiana	397	725	260	985
Texas	367	624	476	1,100
California	913	949	241	1,190
Oregon	296	312	.....	312
Washington	157	479	429	908
U. S.: Atlantic Coast	1,888	3,152	3,218	6,370
Gulf Coast	1,629	2,422	1,675	4,097
Pacific Coast	1,366	1,740	670	2,410
Total	4,883	7,314	5,563	12,877
Alaska	6,640	6,542	8,590	15,132
Philippine Islands	4,170	.....	.....	10,850
Porto Rico	311	.....	.....	362
Guam	78	.....	.....	84
Hawaiian Islands	775	.....	.....	810
Panama Canal Zone	20	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Samoan Islands	76	.....	.....	91
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	101

The States of the Union.

ALABAMA.

Area, square miles .....*51,998*.....*28th in rank*
Population, 1920 .....*2,348,174*.....*13th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ...*2,467,190*.....*47.4 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,002,043,000*

Alabama, one of the States of the Old South, is in the heart of the cotton belt, in the East South Central group, on the Gulf of Mexico, bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by the Gulf and Florida, and on the west by Mississippi.

It is level and largely alluvial along the seashore and for a considerable distance inland, rising to hilly or low mountainous elevations in the northeast. Forests originally covered most of the area, but have been materially reduced by non-conservation methods of lumbering. The State is well watered, river navigation being available, notably the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers together for 400 miles inland, and ocean carriage on the Gulf.

On the Tennessee River rapids at Muscle Shoals are the nitrate fixation plants built by the Federal Government in the World War, but not carried to point of production.

Agriculture is the chief interest, although in the past thirty years the mineral industries have been wonderfully developed, Birmingham being known as "the Pittsburgh of the South." In 1924, 2,773,825 tons of pig iron were produced, the State ranking sixth. Alabama, as one of the 16 cotton States, raises normally about one-fifteenth of the country's cotton on about one-thirteenth of the cotton land areas of the Nation. Corn, white and sweet potatoes, oats, tobacco, sugar, hay and fruits abound.

The Census of 1920 showed the iron and steel industries, in value of products, $121,998,000, were second to agriculture, $304,348,638, and ahead of lumber and timber products, $55,139,000, yellow pine being 91.3 per cent. of the cut, with 1,642,588,000 board feet, the oak cut being 61,189,000. Gum, maple, ash, hickory, cypress and tupelo also supply lumber. Cotton mills numbered 84, in 1924, with 25,568 looms and 1,447,235 spindles.

Coal production in 1923 was 20,919,303 tons from 272 mines. Coal underlies approximately 8,000 square miles. Iron ore deposits are sufficient to last the present blast furnaces 165 years. In 1924, 6,842,000 tons were mined. Limestone and dolomite are abundant. Rich quarries of fine marble are worked.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,993 establishments with 109,520 employees (an increase of 32.4 per cent. over 1921), earning $95,757,727 wages (increase 43.5 per cent.), and with a product valued at $541,718,625 (increase 78.9 per cent. over $302,808,591 in 1921). The leading industry is the manufacture of cotton goods, 61 mills with 20,325 employees and an output valued at $86,384,725 (an increase of 68.9 per cent. over $51,149,736 in 1921). The nine steel works and rolling mills show an even greater increase, the output in 1923 being $75,042,823 ($40,616,457 in 1921); blast furnaces, 17, output in 1923, $63,561,614 ($28,960,215 in 1921); and cast iron pipe, output in 1923, $40,142,807 ($15,473,124 in 1921). The production of coke in 1923 was $44,577,384 ($18,581,076 in 1921); and lumber and timber products, $52,792,121 ($30,674,667 in 1921).

Birmingham, the Census Bureau estimates, had 205,670 population on July 1, 1925.

Practically all of the State's foreign commerce passes through Mobile, that Gulf port having been in past years relatively unimportant, but having rapidly attained commercial prestige since the mineral industry development began.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 5,354.

A feature of Alabama is the high proportion of Negro population. Two of each five persons are black. Alabama is intensely American, there being only about 20,000 foreign-born. In some portions the Negro population is about 80 per cent. of the total. The rate of illiteracy, by the 1920 census, was 16.1 per cent. of the total population. Of the 1,038,692 native white, 65,394 were illiterate, or 6.3 per cent.; and of the 674,004 Negroes, 210,690 were illiterate, or 31.3 per cent. Excellent progress, however, is making toward a higher standard, the percentage of illiterates having been reduced from 22.9 in 1910.

A famous agency for this improvement is the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution, founded in 1880 by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, a Negro acknowledged as leader of his race. The enrolment was 1,736. The enrolment at the University of Alabama, a State endowed and controlled institution, at which only whites matriculate, was 2,050, with 1,315 students in other higher educational institutions.

Alabama has neither a State income nor a State inheritance tax.

ARIZONA.

Area, square miles .....*113,956*.....*5th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*334,162*.....*46th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*407,702*.....*3.5 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$1,314,291,000*

Whereas Alabama has 47 persons and Massachusetts 499 to the square mile, Arizona, a mountain State, has 3.5—and of the 334,162 of population, there are 60,325 Mexicans, which fact, together with the warm climate and the ease of life there, made Arizona one of the picturesque States in the frontier days. Although then precisely characteristic of "the West," it is now modernized, with every agency of civilization.

It is situated in Southwestern United States, west from New Mexico, east from California, and south from Utah and Colorado, and is on the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Arizona prides itself on being a man-made State. Vast reaches of arid and semi-arid lands, useless before irrigating water was turned on, have been made highly productive. Agriculture has greatly increased, and new irrigation projects promise further enrichment. The topography is broken, being mountainous in portions of every section; the northern plateau is 4,000 to 7,000 feet in altitude, and the southern from 500 to 2,500. On the broad plains and mountain sides livestock graze, and through the valleys the irrigating waters are led. Long staple cotton has been developed as a principal crop, other products being wheat, corn, barley, oats, hay, potatoes and immense quantities of sub-tropical fruits. Dates thrive. Ostrich farming is a feature.

Mining is extremely important. Copper mines in the State are among the greatest in the world, the most famous being the United Verde. In 1923 the output was 615,493,561 pounds, Montana being second.

Gold production in 1924 was 232,113 ounces, valued at $4,798,200; and silver, 6,349,265 ounces, valued at $4,266,706.

There were 286 manufacturing establishments in 1923 with 9,008 employees and product valued at $123,377,206, an increase of 215.5 per cent. over $39,110,439 in 1921. The value of copper produced at the nine smelters was $95,945,565 in 1923, an increase of 396.3 per cent. over $19,332,789 in 1921.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 2,452.

Apart from the generally picturesque character of the State, tourists are attracted by the Roosevelt Dam, supplying irrigating waters for the Salt River Valley, one of the two greatest dams in the world, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, one of the scenic wonders of the world, 200 miles long and averaging 12 miles wide and one mile deep.

Livestock raising lends both economic value and the element of the picturesque to life in Arizona, the industry having caused the development of many very large ranches, some of which comprise hundreds of thousands of acres, with the "cowboy" an essential factor.

Of the land area of the State, about 72,000,000 acres, 5,802,126 are taken up by 9,975 farms, and of this amount 712,803 acres are improved and 523,648 woodland. Of the farms 6,605 were irrigated (467,565 acres), the capital invested being $33,498,094.

On the lower areas the surface of the earth is low, since they were the bed of a primal sea in which are immense deposits of the several kinds of salts, such as potash, nitrates and others from which in time it is expected that there will be extractions of great mineral value.

Illiteracy among the native whites is low—2.1 per cent.—while among the foreign-born, mostly Mexicans, it is 27.5.

Tucson is the seat of the University of Arizona, and Flagstaff has the Lowell Observatory. Phoenix, the capital and largest city, is the centre of the richest agricultural district, the Salt River Valley.

Arizona has a large population of Indians, 32,989 (1920), mostly Apaches, Navajos, Hopis, on reservations, a number exceeded only in Oklahoma. They occupy 18,653,014 acres, valued at $61,843,402, and with an income of $5,482,039.

ARKANSAS.

Area, square miles .....*53,335*.....*26th in rank*
Population, 1920 .....*1,752,204*.....*25th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ...*1,852,905*.....*34.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,599,617,000*

Arkansas (pronounced Ar-kan-saw) is of the Old South, situate inland, in the West South Central group, Missouri bounding it on the north, Tennessee

and Mississippi on the east, Louisiana on the south, and Oklahoma on the west, and is on the Mississippi River, down which much of its traffic flows. Its topography is mostly level, but in the west rise the mountainous elevations of the Ozarks.

Agriculture is the chief source of wealth. The 1920 census gave $340,813,256 as the value of all crops; lumber and timber products are next with $84,000,000, and there is considerable coal, lead and manganese mining. There are important phosphate deposits, later to become very valuable for land fertilization.

Arkansas produced one-thirteenth of the Nation's cotton on one-thirteenth of the cotton lands, being thus an average for per acre productivity.

There were 1,231 manufacturing establishments with a product of over $5,000 each in 1923, with 44,544 employees and an output valued at $173,085,207 (an increase of 45.4 per cent. over $119,029,485 in 1921).

Petroleum output in 1924 was 44,209,000 barrels.

Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, white and sweet, hay, tobacco and fruits are produced. Roses are grown extensively for the making of perfumes.

The State is richly endowed with forest wealth, every sort of tree which grows in the temperate zone abounding, with much of the rapidly-disappearing hardwood which forms an important article of Arkansan commerce.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 5,032.

The Negro represents one-third of the population, with the inevitable consequent illiteracy of 21.8 per cent. among them, that of the native-born whites being 4.5, and the average for the whole population, 9.4. As in all Southern States, keen effort is exerted to improve this matter, average illiteracy having fallen from 12.6 per cent. in 1910.

Likewise, as in most of the Southern States, the Baptist Church comes first with communicants, the Methodist being second, and Roman Catholic and Presbyterian following in that order.

The Southern custom is followed by providing separate schools for black and white, about 500,000 pupils attending. Besides the State University at Fayetteville, with 1,500 students, there are several church colleges with about 750 students each.

The Hot Springs, a national reservation in the western part of the State, are world famed and support thousands who attend the wants of tourists.

CALIFORNIA.

Area, square miles ..... *158,297* ..... *2d in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *3,426,861* ..... *8th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *4,021,320* ..... *25.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$15,031,734,000*

California, in the Pacific group, occupies about one-half of the Pacific coastline of the United States; is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the south by Mexico. It is 1,000 miles long. Its topography is most varied and its climate as well. Every phase of surface character is presented, and the geological peculiarity of the North and South American Continents is here seen—the aged mountain ridge that runs from the Arctic Circle southward through the States into Mexico parallel to and near the seashore. There is much plains land, too, and every kind of soil that marks the temperate and sub-tropical zones, with practically all climates which are found in such regions. The State has no navigable rivers, except the lower Sacramento, but abundant waters in smaller streams enable immense irrigation of lands otherwise virtually useless. California is the leading State in irrigation, its enormous fruit, garden and much of the grain output being attributable largely thereto.

Californians especially pride themselves in the climate, which has such fame as to attract visitors from all corners of the earth, particularly in the winter. For their accommodation many luxurious hotels are maintained. There are thousands of miles of excellent roads and a new tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline is expected to yield $12,000,000, to be devoted to highway improvement. California is second in per capita ownership of motor cars.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 8,282.

Agriculture is enormously developed. There are about 100,000,000 acres in the State, and the farms, which include orchards and vineyards, take up 29,365,667 acres, according to the 1920 census, of which 11,878,339 are improved, some highly so, the value of all being $3,431,021,861. There are 4,219,040 acres, 67,391 farms, now under irrigation.

Literally every product of the temperate and sub-tropical zones is grown there—all cereals, forage crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts. Crops in 1920 were valued at $589,757,377; dairy products, $276,424,216; livestock, $204,378,445, with other large agricultural production. California produced 90 per cent. of the country's grape crop in 1924, the crop being valued at $54,000,000.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 9,228 establishments with 246,975 employees (an increase of 24.5 per cent. over 1921), earning $353,305,300 wages (increase of 24.2 per cent.) and with a product of $2,216,639,248 (increase, 26 per cent.). The largest output was in petroleum refining, $267,382,871 from forty-eight refineries. Canning output was $149,511,519 ($118,070,322 in 1921); slaughtering and meat packing, $102,568,576 ($78,855,044 in 1921); lumbering, $86,959,037 ($51,380,066 in 1921); lumber and planing mill products, $82,228,916 ($53,450,395 in 1921). Motion picture production with forty-eight studios and 4,409 employees earning $12,542,049, had an output valued at $54,332,060 ($44,507,550 in 1921).

Mining interests are extensive, in gold, silver, copper, lead and quicksilver.

The stores of petroleum are very large; California produces about the same amount as Texas, and is exceeded only by Oklahoma in output. The product in 1923 was 263,729,000 barrels. A peculiar sight is the oil derricks rising amid the comfortable homes of Los Angeles, and those set in the sea waters below Santa Barbara. The State produces all the borax mined in the United States, 120,320 tons being produced in 1920.

Enormous shipping is carried on. Los Angeles in 1924 (fiscal) having a total foreign water-borne tonnage of 3,312,864 and San Francisco 2,738,490, being the sixth and seventh, respectively, in rank in the United States.

The forests, in common with all States of the Pacific group, are very extensive, comprising every variety of tree which grows north of the purely tropical zone. Coniferous trees are most numerous. The giant redwood groves are the destination of many tourists. California no longer is an exporter of ordinary lumber, being compelled to buy from Oregon and Washington.

It is a State of romance in history. Acquired from Mexican political control in 1846, gold was discovered in 1848, and in 1849 the most remarkable "gold rush" ever known began, it being said that the gold produced thereafter enabled the United States to withstand so well the economic strain of the Civil War, which began in 1861. The gold output in 1923 was $13,465,000; silver, $3,025,682; in 1924, gold, $13,041,500; silver, $2,262,596.

Illiteracy is low—3.3 per cent. in 1920; it was 3.7 in 1910. Of the 2,075,467 native whites, only 8,747, or 4-10ths of 1 per cent., were illiterate, illiteracy among the foreign-born being 10.5.

The Japanese population in 1920 was 71,952, an increase of 30,596 in ten years; and of Chinese, 28,812, a decrease of 7,436.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1923, Los Angeles had 666,853 population, and on July 1, 1925, San Francisco had 557,530. Los Angeles, by repeated annexation of territory, is now the largest city in area of the United States—391.6 square miles and claims to have 1,100,000 population.

The State has three universities—Leland Stanford Jr., the University of California, which matriculates about 12,000; and the University of Southern California. There are many colleges.

One of the points of interest is the motion picture colony at Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles. The atmosphere is so clear that motion pictures may be taken on about 350 days of the year, while the topography and flora afford most varied "locations." Yosemite Park (national) is a scenic wonder. The retention of the Spanish influence in architecture, the climate and the profusion of vegetation where water flows on the lands attract many tourists.

The United States Department of Agriculture lately has developed cotton growing, which has produced a fibre of the quality of the finest sea island, which, in turn, has given rise to the cotton mill industry.

The Roman Catholic Church leads all religious bodies, the bequeathal to later generations of the work done by the Catholic missionaries who established a string of 26 missions a day's march apart from the Mexican line to upper San Francisco Bay.

COLORADO.

Area, square mies ..... *103,948* ..... *7th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *939,629* ..... *33d in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *1,019,286* ..... *9.9 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,229,412,000*

Colorado, one of the mountain States, is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah.

Its topography is varied, being plains lands in the east and south, but rising to the elevations of the Rocky Mountain range in the west, some peaks towering to an altitude of 14,000 feet. The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, noted for its scenic beauty, crosses Marshall Pass at an altitude

of 10,856 feet, and Tennessee Pass, near Leadville, at 10,240.

Soils vary from arid, when non-watered, to productive. Irrigation is extensive, and has lifted agriculture to first place in the State, ahead of mining and livestock, which come next. The 1920 census showed all crops valued at $181,065,239, even mineral production, $51,217,038, being behind, although the State abounds in mineral wealth, and development is rapid, with petroleum abundant and production great. Minerals produced are gold (second in output in the country), in 1924, $8,447,900 (1923, $6,525,800); silver, $2,208,861 (1923, $4,533,879); copper, zinc, lead, manganese, gypsum; and the State is first in radium output and second in tungsten. Coal output in 1923 was $31,701,000.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,377 establishments with 31,226 employees earning $40,652,745, and with a product valued at $255,182,504. Beet sugar refineries (sixteen) had an output of $30,165,810 ($39,558,657 in 1921).

The western ranges abound in forage grasses, on which large numbers of food animals and horses live and produce vast annual wealth.

The climate is warm in summer and cold in winter, but dry, and stimulating. It is said that the sky is absolutely cloudless in Denver (the capital and chief city, 5,280 feet above the sea) on 300 days of the year. These qualities have attracted many persons desiring relief from tuberculosis.

Railway facilities are plentiful, and freight tonnage and tourist travel are heavy. The rapidly improving highways are covered by many trans-continental automobile parties, which, en route, seek the local attractions of mountain and valley, chief among which are the mineral springs at Colorado Springs and everywhere are unusual conformation and coloration. The State has developed a wonderful highway through the reserved State Park, which is scenic and diverse in interest. The Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, through which the Denver & Rio Grande runs, is justly famed.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 5,170.

Illiteracy is low at 3.2 per cent. of the whole population in 1920; native white, 1.4 per cent., and foreign-born, 12.4. For a State of 939,629 population, there is unusually large provision for education, with 192,000 public school enrolment in 1919, and the State University at Boulder, University of Denver, State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, State Teachers' College at Greeley, the State Normal School at Gunnison, and the State School of Mines at Golden, which has advanced far in mineralogic science.

CONNECTICUT.

Area, square miles ..... *4,965* ..... *46th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *1,380,631* ..... *29th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *1,531,255* ..... *306 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$5,286,445,000*

Connecticut, one of the Original Thirteen States of the Union, is situate in New England; bounded on the south by Long Island Sound, on the east by Rhode Island, on the north by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. It was settled early in the seventeenth century by the Dutch from New York, then known as New Amsterdam, and by Puritans from Massachusetts at Hartford, in 1635. In 1639 it adopted a written constitution, confirmed by a charter from King Charles II. in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State constitution.

Connecticut's surface is broken, there being ridge after ridge, with verdant valleys between. Toward the shores of the Sound, the land is generally flat, but it rises to about 2,000 feet of altitude in the northwestern part, where the Berkshire Hills begin and extend northward into Massachusetts and Vermont. Originally, the entire State was heavily wooded with all trees known to the temperate zone, hardwood and coniferous varieties abounding. Lumbering has reduced the timber supply materially. The water supply is large for industrial uses. The Connecticut River and the Housatonic are the principal streams, their valleys immensely productive. Tobacco is a very great source of wealth, 45,074,000 pounds being grown on 31,000 acres in 1921.

The State is now intensely industrial, although earlier it was agricultural. The 1920 census indicated that 62.7 per cent. of the people live in towns of 10,000 or more population, and that, including smaller towns, 85 per cent. live urban lives, practically every town having industries. Connecticut presents an unusual contrast in the presence, especially in the western part, of hundreds of beautiful country homes of New York and other city folk, alongside of towns and villages in which industry flourishes.

Besides its pre-eminence in manufacturing industry, Connecticut has in the capital, Hartford, also the insurance centre of the United States, with numerous powerful assurance companies covering every modern phase—life, fire, burglar, etc.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 3,130 establishments with 263,160 employees (an increase of 24.7 per cent. over 1921), earning $314,832,582 wages (increase 42.4 per cent.), and with a product valued at $1,288,292,600 (increase of 54.1 per cent. over $836,163,905 in 1921). Brass products was the leading industry with 23,000 employees and an output valued at $164,367,676 (an increase of 149.8 per cent. over $65,795,194 in 1921). The output of hardware was $83,643,913 ($50,277,218 in 1921); cutlery, $14,148,264; plated ware, $27,144,680; ammunition, etc., $30,095,680; needles and pins, $11,665,514; tools, $11,341,770; machine tools, $11,477,374; foundry and machine shop products, $84,386,621; electric machinery, $71,630,248; clocks, etc., $12,160,878; cottongoods, $61,067,126; silks, $74,674,044; woolen goods, $30,796,995; hats, fur, felt, $22,594,263; rubber boots and shoes, $20,524,921; and corsets, $19,460,413.

Agriculturally, Connecticut has fallen off from her one-time superiority, the competition of the virgin soils of the Middle West and the Far West causing the abandonment of many farms a generation ago, these farms having been taken over in recent years for country homes. Against the large industrial output values, the 1920 census gave the value of all crops at $44,472,644.

In early days shipping was important, but is to-day relatively negligible, excepting for coastwise water-borne traffic. The prevalence of good roads has enabled the development of many motor truck lines, which haul immense quantities of goods and materials to market without utilizing the railway for any part of the haul, while the same good roads have multiplied automobile tourist travel until the State accommodates very heavy vehicular traffic.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 999.

Before the influx of foreigners, illiteracy was almost nil. It is now 6.2 per cent. for the State; 4-10ths of 1 per cent. for the native whites, and 12.8 for the foreign-born. The whole of New England was shown by the 1920 census to be 4.9 per cent. illiterate, and the United States 6 per cent.

Yale University, at New Haven, founded in 1701, has grown to be a world-famed institution, with 4,000 students. Wesleyan University at Middletown (now a city of 22,129), Trinity College at Hartford, and Connecticut College for Women at New London are also important. About 270,000 are enrolled in the public schools, or about 27 for each 108 of population.

DELAWARE.

Area, square miles ..... *2,370* ..... *47th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *223,003* ..... *47th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *234,720* ..... *99.8 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$625,765,000*

Delaware, one of the thirteen Original States, next to Rhode Island the smallest, lies in the South Atlantic group, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by New Jersey, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Maryland, and on the west by Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is 110 miles long with an extreme breadth of 35 miles. The land is low lying; one-twentieth being marshy.

It is essentially agricultural, 85 per cent., 944,511 acres, of the 1,500,000 total State acreage, being in farms, and 653,052 improved, with corn and wheat the chief products, and also much fruit and tomatoes, Delaware being the second State in tomato packing, and famous for its peach crop. Its flat, alluvial soils, practically unbroken, yielded, Census of 1920, $23,058,906, or almost exactly $100 per capita for the 223,000 of population. Oysters and fish are taken extensively.

Relative to the size and population, Delaware has large manufacturing interests. Wilmington, at the northern tip of the State, near Philadelphia, with 119,888 persons, about one-half the population, has most of the industries. Leather and knitting lead. The large parent plant of the duPont powder works is in the valley of the Brandywine.

In 1923 there were 453 manufacturing establishments with 23,188 employees and products valued at $128,951,304, an increase of 48.6 per cent. over $86,756,312 in 1921.

Wilmington is the chief port, ship traffic passing up the Delaware River. A Government canal connects Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. A concrete motor highway completing a trunk line through the State was built at a cost of nearly $4,000,000 by Gen. T. Coleman duPont as a gift to the State.

Railway mileage, 1923, was 335.

About 38,000 attend the public and other schools, and the percentage of illiteracy for the State was, in the 1920 census, 5.9. Native white, 1.8, and 19.1 for the Negro, who totals 15 per cent. of the whole

population. Educational progress is being made as proved by the 1910 illiteracy percentage, 8.1, reduced materially by 1920. Ability to read and write are requisites for voting.

Delaware is the only State to retain the whipping post as a punishment for criminals.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, square miles.....70.....49th in rank
Population, 1920.....437,571.....43d in rank
Population, 1925 (est.).....497,906....711.3 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$1,697,270,000

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government of the United States. Its area was originally 100 square miles taken from the sov ereignty of Maryland and Virginia, Virginia's portion south from the Potomac being later ceded back to that State. It lies therefore on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac River, opposite Virginia. It is in the South Atlantic group. The District is co-terminus with the City of Washington.

Almost the entire activity is governmental, there being regularly employed therein from 100,000 to 120,000 persons. Industrial interest is mostly output for local consumption, although there has been effort by some to develop Washington, the Capital City, as an economic centre. Navigation is carried on via the Potomac River, which is a branch of Chesapeake Bay. The river was naturally capable of accommodating large vessels, and has been improved in depth and otherwise, so that heavy war or commercial craft may pass. Washington is the chief railway stopping point en route between North and South. The Union Station in Washington is said to be not only one of the most efficient in the world for passenger transportation handling but also one of the finest architecturally ever built. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 36.

The distinctive feature of the city municipally is the fact that the Government is by the Congress directly as to legislation, and by Executive Commissioners, named by the President of the United States, confirmed by the Senate. Each House of the Congress has a Committee on District of Columbia, and taxation current and for improvements is, by and large, borne half by the Congress, half by the people locally.

Physically, the distinctive feature is the excellent town planning done there by Major Pierre l'Enfant, French engineer, at the instance of George Washington. By a peculiar accident, Washington obtained a most excellent physical arrangement, economic and social. Major l'Enfant, drawing on French history, laid out the city with wide diagonal avenues, traversing streets planned on the "gridiron" method. Major l'Enfant's idea was that, in the event of street riots, artillery could rake the city, and piling of barricades would be difficult if the diagonals were made very wide.

The result was a beautiful city with ideally economic traffic outlets in all directions, wide where needed, narrower where wide highways are not necessary. The streets are wonderfully shaded with a luxuriant growth of trees, which have been brought to high perfection by the United States Department of Agriculture, and brought, as well, from almost every country in the world.

There is a generous provision for park space. There is the Mall, running from Capitol Hill toward and around Washington Monument in large park spaces back of the White House and Executive Departments, being designed (under the newer improved plan, for which Charles Moore of Detroit was chiefly responsible), for the accommodation of a group of governmental structures on a scale apparently never before contemplated by any other Government in the world. There are many smaller parks scattered through the city, and little street crossing resting places. Rock Creek Park is one of the finest in the country for natural beauties.

Many wealthy Americans in late years have erected palatial dwellings in Washington, and there are many fine country estates nearby, with desirable suburban centres on all sides. The Census of 1920 returned 204 farms in the District.

In 1923 the District had 600 manufacturing establishments with 9,823 employees and a product valued at $73,107,854, an increase of 8 per cent. over 1921, printing being the leading industry.

Educationally, the District of Columbia is far advanced. The higher institutions are Georgetown University (Catholic), George Washington University, the Catholic University of America, the National Methodist University, Howard University for Negroes, and two normal schools for the training of teachers.

Illiteracy in the District is low at 2.8 for all; native white, 3-10ths of one per cent., Negro, 8.6. The Negro population is 25 per cent. of the total. About 6 per cent. are foreign-born.

FLORIDA.

Area, square miles.....58,666.....21st in rank
Population, 1920.....968,470.....32d in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...1,090,764.....18.5 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$2,440,491,000

Florida, a South Atlantic State, reputed to have been discovered by the Spaniard, Ponce de Leon, in his search for the "fountain of perpetual youth," is the southeasternmost point of the United States, bounded on the north by Georgia and Alabama, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Straits of Florida, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico.

It is one of the three or four most important fruit States, its cultivated lands producing in all $80,256,806 in 1919. Florida is lowest of all Southern States in cotton production. The sub-tropical products prevail in fruits and other land output.

A present and future source of great wealth are the natural deposits of phosphatic rock, whence normally, pre-war, more than 1,000,000 tons were exported for foreign use as land fertilizer, and much was used domestically. It produced 2,421,571 long tons worth $9,059,427 in 1923.

Florida is of coral formation, with no high elevations, and in the southern part are vast swamps, the Everglades, which are being drained and provided with roads to make available large potential agricultural wealth.

Less than 1 per cent. of the area is forested, but from it comes about one-third the national supply of turpentine and resin, known commercially as "naval stores." The value of product in 1924 was $12,975,988.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,690 establishments with 65,038 employees earning $52,356,618 wages and a product valued at $188,258,384 (an increase of 29.1 per cent. over $145,820,579 in 1921). The lumber and timber industry is the most important with an output of $45,150,478 ($29,801,375 in 1921); cigars and cigarettes was second with an output of $35,958,350 ($30,455,445 in 1921).

The State is penetrated by several rivers, chief of which is the St. John, up which steamers ply for 150 miles.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,283. The Seaboard Air Line completed the first railroad from Coleman through the Everglades to Palm Beach, 238 miles, in 1925.

Florida is the resort of very large numbers of winter tourists, there being a dozen places of that character scattered along both coasts and inland. Coastwise, the vegetation is sub-tropical and in the interior is a coniferous tree-clad, sandy region where citrus fruits have been developed highly.

Three of each eight persons are Negro. The illiteracy reported in the 1920 census was 9.6 per cent., against 13.8 in 1910, indicating remarkable progress in popular education. Native white illiteracy was 2.9, and of Negroes 21.5. Public school enrolment was 196,405, and there are the John B. Stetson University of De Land, the University of Florida at Gainesville, Rollin's College at Winter Park, and the State College for Women at the capital, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA.

Area, square miles.....59,265.....20th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,895,832.....12th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...3,053,260.....51 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$3,896,759,000

Georgia, of the South Atlantic group which was one of the Thirteen Original States, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, on the east by South Carolina and the Atlantic, on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama.

Agriculture is very important. Of the total of about 40,000,000 acres, 25,441,061 are in farms, or 62.5 per cent.; and more than 13,000,000 actually improved, or about 32 per cent.

All crops, Census of 1920, were valued at $540,613,626, of which $69,720,000 was for cotton in 1,681,907 bales from 4,720,498 acres, Georgia being the second cotton State, only Texas exceeding it. Crops are various—cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sugar cane; corn the most important cereal, with 69,975,000 bushels produced in 1919.

Ten States exceed Georgia's 25,000 acres devoted to tobacco. Georgia comprehends all things grown in the temperate and sub-tropical zones, is improving its methods with enthusiasm, and livestock values are very high.

Manufacturing has, however, passed agriculture in relative importance, as water power abounds.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 3,057 establishments with 137,383 employees (an

increase of 39.8 per cent. over 1921), earning $92,243,788 wages (increase 31.9 per cent.), and with a product valued at $604,449,555 (increase 58.5 per cent. over $384,296,506 in 1921.) Cotton goods is now the leading industry, having 129 mills with 47,479 employees (increase 34.7 per cent. over 1921) and an output of $201,860,151 (an increase of 92.3 per cent. over $104,983,660 in 1921). Lumber ($30,036,857), fertilizers ($24,192,743) and cottonseed products ($13,515,830), are also important.

There were 2,757,480 active spindles and 50,118 active looms in the cotton mills in 1924.

The State has important mineral resources, coal, iron, manganese, gold and silver, not yet highly developed, and fisheries of oysters and other shellfish are considerable.

Transportation is highly developed, with abundant rail lines and large ocean shipping in and out from Savannah, chief port. Vessels up to 32 feet draft being accommodated at high tide across the bar, and 26 feet at all times.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 7,193.

Negro population is 42 per cent. of the total, bringing up the percentage of illiteracy for the whole State to 15.3, that of native white being 5.4 and of Negroes 29.1. Illiteracy percentage in 1910 was 20.7. Of 2,895,832 population, there were, Census of 1920, 570,000 attending school.

The Georgia School of Technology, with 2,000 students, and the University of Georgia are the largest institutions for higher education.

Atlanta, chief city and capital, is accounted one of the progressive cities of the South, and nationally holds high place in banking strength. The population on July 1, 1924, was 227,710.

The lumber cut, mostly pine, exceeds 500,000,000 feet, although production, as in most of the Southern States, is due soon to diminish to negligible quantities for exportation owing to the enormous areas of the originally large forested lands having been cut over. Naval stores production in 1924 were valued at $12,355,010, the State being a close second to Florida.

Okefonokee Swamp, in the southeastern corner, 400,000 acres, is, like the Everglades of South Florida, potentially rich for agriculture when drained.

IDAHO.

Area, square miles ..... *83,888* ..... *12th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *431,866* ..... *43d in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *492,071* ..... *5.85 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$1,533,961,000*

Idaho, of the mountain group, is situate west of the Rockies in the Pacific Coast region, bounded on the north by British Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Oregon and Washington.

Its topography is mountainous, with broad level plateaus. It classes as of the irrigation States agriculturally, the lands when watered being exceedingly productive, fruit raising having been highly developed. Most of the plains lands which have not been reclaimed by irrigation remain unproductive, with considerable livestock thereon.

The Rocky Mountains form the northeastern boundary from the Yellowstone Park continued by the Bitter Root and Coeur d'Alene to Cabinet thence the line goes due north to Canada. All the drainage is west chiefly by the Snake River to the Columbia. Mount Hyndman, 12,078 feet, in the Sawtooth Range in Central Idaho is the highest peak. The Snake River rising in Wyoming flows through southern part of Idaho and north for 200 miles forms part of the western boundary between Idaho and Oregon and Washington. Its course is marked by many falls. The Salmon River a tributary in the middle of the State, is navigable for flatboats for 400 miles and through one of the longest canyons in the world and one filled with game.

The climate is dry and stimulating, warm in summer and cold in winter.

Idaho is undeveloped, having large mineral resources, and much land yet to be covered with irrigation waters. The Federal Reclamation Service has already built several important irrigation projects, in addition to many private projects.

Present mineral production is very great, especially in the northern or "Panhandle" section, where the lead output is second only to that of Missouri. Zinc production is sixth (value of both lead and zinc, 1922, $11,005.101) among the States, gold eleventh, 1924, $554,200; 1923, $739,300; silver, fourth, 1924, $5,399,650; 1923, $6,576,381; and copper, 1923, $3,664,079. But all the principal metals are present, and tungsten is a source of interest.

The value of the agricultural yields, Census of 1920, was $126,495,111, there being thirty States that exceed it. Of the total of 60,000,000 acres, there were 42,106 farms, Census of 1920, comprising 8,375,873 acres, of which 3,266,386 were irrigated. Varied crops were raised, wheat, 27,079,000 bushels; oats, 7,740,000; barley, 2,784,000; potatoes, hay, all sorts of vegetables.

The livestock industry is very great, the wool clip alone in 1920 being 21,702,000 pounds; sheep, cattle and horses abounding, cattle numbering 642,000.

Normally, almost a billion feet of lumber are cut, The forest wealth is large; white and yellow pine, larch, white fir and cedar supply activity to many mills. It is claimed that the sawmill at Potlach, Idaho, cutting 750,000 feet daily, is the largest in the world. Idaho pine is famous for ship and yacht masts.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 510 establishments with 16,347 employees (an increase of 51.6 per cent. over 1921), earning $22,886,215 wages (increase 50.7 per cent.), and a product valued at $87,428,909 (increase 53.2 per cent. over $57,067,462 in 1921). Of this lumbering took 11,693 employees with a product of $32,478,927, an increase of 120.4 per cent. over $17,913,537 in 1921. The butter product was valued at $4,838,884, having doubled in two years.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,877.

Only Iowa, with 1.1 percentage of illiteracy, and Nebraska with 1.4 per cent., show a better record than Idaho with 1.5; native white, figures of 1920 census, 3-10 of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 6.5. Educational institutions show an unusually large proportion in school—105,000 of the total State population of 431,866; or one for each four persons. Higher institutions are the University of Idaho at Moscow, the College of Idaho at Caldwell, and State normal schools at Lewiston and Albion.

Forty square miles, 150 miles southwest of Yellowstone Park, of a newly discovered volcanic field with 63 extinct craters and brilliantly colored frozen lava flows, was set aside May 2, 1924 as a National Monument, "Craters of the Moon."

ILLINOIS.

Area, square miles ..... *56,665* ..... *23d in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *6,485,280* ..... *3d in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *6,964,950* ..... *122.8 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$22,232,794,000*

Illinois, the third most populous State of the Union, lies in the East North Central group, its northeastern corner touching Lake Michigan, the Mississippi River flowing along its western boundary line, the Ohio River along its southern end, and is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Kentucky and Missouri, and on the west by Missouri and Iowa. It is intensely industrial, agricultural, mining, and water and rail transportation in interest.

Illinois is almost uniformly level, being situate in a glacial moraine, and is alluvial in all parts, with a climate such as prevails in the whole of the Middle West. It is so level that a railway possesses one precisely straight line 100 miles long in which scarcely a dirt cut was necessary—a vast prairie, once largely wooded, now with but 10 per cent. of forest cover. With the exception of Iowa, no other State has so large a proportion of lands susceptible of cultivation.

It is provided with remarkable mileage of riverways, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash, which skirts the southeastern corner. The Illinois River is the principal intrastate river. The artificial waterway is the important Chicago Drainage Canal, 40 miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan to Joliet on the Illinois River, a unique engineering device which supplies drainage out from the flat lake-coastal district around the city and the Chicago River, and really reverses the natural tendency to drain into Lake Michigan. Eventually, the canal will be extended by improving the Illinois River to the Mississippi, giving Chicago navigation from "the Lakes to the Gulf" of Mexico.

Traffic on the Great Lakes to and from Chicago (population, estd., July 1, 1925, 2,995,239), the second most populous city in the country, is attaining immense proportions, in general cargo as well as in ore brought from the Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan mines to the great works of the United States Steel Corporation in Gary, Indiana, a suburb of Chicago.

Although second to Texas, which has 16,151 miles Illinois, in 1923, with 12,030 miles of railway has the heaviest railway transport tonnage in the United States, Chicago being the greatest railway centre in the world.

Illinois has 237,181 farms with 31,974,775 acres, and yet the industrial interest of Illinois far exceeds its agricultural. The 1920 census gave the State $864,737,833 value of all crops, and $3,250,000,000 value of manufactured products. Were the products of the Gary works included, as economically they should be, the value would be vastly more; while

for the same reason, the immense Standard Oil and other steel working industries of the East Chicago-Indiana, district, should be added.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 14,348 establishments with 645,448 employees (an increase of 25.6 per cent. over 1921), earning $913,326,203 wages (increase 30.2 per cent.), and a product valued at $5,041,519,545 (an increase of 36.1 per cent. over $3,705,379,662 in 1921). Of this the value of slaughtering and meat products (wholesale) was $606,320,553 ($527,508,610 in 1921), and with 36,922 employees. Foundry and machine shop products were valued at $275,955,047 ($164,-913,921 in 1921 with 46,545 employees); steam railroad cars and repairs, $277 968,589 ($180,697,-257 in 1921) and with 61,507 employees; iron and steel works and rolling mills, $213,671,552 ($100,-696,818 in 1921), and with 22,797 employees; electrical machinery, etc., $211,366,206 ($168,249,-741 in 1921) with 36,922 employees; and agricultural implements, $70,252,898 ($67,827,124 in 1921) with 14,160 employees. The printing and publishing industry product was both job, $138,227,215, and for newspaper and periodical, $132,283,355. Men's clothing was $186,683,333; women's clothing, $59,255,480.

Pig iron production was 2,600,824 long tons in 1924, and 3,839,063 in 1923.

Everything appertaining to the temperate zone is produced on Illinois lands—all cereals, vegetables, fruits and livestock. The 1920 census gave Illinois corn production as 301,000,000 bushels, nearly 10 per cent. of the national crop; wheat, 65,675,000; oats, 123,960,000; and immense output of other crops. The Chicago Board of Trade is the principal grain dealing exchange in the country.

Bituminous coal underlies more than half the area of the State, Illinois ranking third in mineral output. The 1922 census assigns coal output values of $168,925,000, with oil and natural gas in generous measure. The other base minerals are found in that belt.

The 1920 census showed 1,116,099 pupils and students in all educational institutions reporting, about one in each six persons. Besides a very extensive public school system, there are 29 colleges and universities, and five State normal schools for training of teachers. The most prominent universities are the University of Illinois at Urbana, 11,083 students; the University of Chicago (endowed with more than $30,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller), 12,745; Northwestern University at Evanston, 8,010; Loyola University at Chicago, 3,000; James Milliken University at Decatur, 1,053.

Illinois shows 3.4 per cent. of illiteracy, Census of 1920, native white, 8-10 of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 11 per cent., and Negro (of whom there has been a remarkable influx induced by the late war demand for labor), 6.7 per cent. Of the 6,485,280 of population, Census of 1920, native-born whites were 5,092,-382; foreign-born, 1,206,951; per cent. of native 78.5; foreign, 18.6; Negro, 2.8. Chicago is the chief Polish centre of the country, with a large percentage of Jews and all classes of immigrants.

Tourists find a wealth of art centres in Chicago; such as the Field Museum and the Chicago Museum of Art, with many art schools. Chicago is a great national convention resort; the Auditorium, seating about 8,000, is usually the place of entertainment.

Chicago's park and boulevard system, as planned, is perhaps the most ambitious ever conceived by any city in the world, with three large parks already developed, connected by a wide boulevard along the lake front cutting through the heart of the city, the whole laid out by some of the greatest city planning and landscape architects in the world.

INDIANA.

Area, square miles ..... *36,354* ..... *37th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *2,930,390* ..... *11th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *3,060,416* .... *84.2 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$8,829,726,000*

Indiana, in the East North Central region, touches Lake Michigan at the northwestern corner of the State and is bounded on the north by Michigan, on the east by Ohio and Kentucky, on the south by Kentucky, and on the west by Illinois. The Ohio River, important in navigation, skirts the entire southern side, and the Wabash River, also susceptible of greater navigation development, about half of the western boundary line. There are 550 miles of riverways navigable.

In general, Indiana occupies a fairly level tableland and was once a glacial moraine. The climate is characteristic of the Middle West, warm in summer and rather cold in winter.

Transportation is heavy, with 7,197 miles of railways. Immense tonnage moves riverwise on the Ohio and Wabash, and also enormous tonnage enters and leaves the Lake Michigan ports of Whiting, Standard Oil town; Indiana Harbor and Gary (United States Steel Corporation city), in iron ore, steel products, cereals and coal. Electric interurban traffic is the heaviest in the country.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 4,909 establishments with 291,131 employees (an increase of 41 per cent. over 1921), earning $374,-509,629 wages (increase 48 per cent.), and with a product valued at $2,031,821,938, an increase of 47.5 per cent over $1,377,772,071 in 1921. Of this steel works and rolling mills (twenty-five) with 25,888 employees and output of $245,963,929 ($139,046,288 in 1921) formed the leading industry. Other notable ones were: Automobiles (thirty), $149,045,644 ($111,257,780 in 1921); automobile bodies and parts (ninety-eight), $52,438,213 ($27,-444,223 in 1921); foundry and machine shop products, $101,007,032 ($58,208,343 in 1921); steam railroad cars, $83,032,629 ($59,173,078 in 1921); electrical machinery, etc., $77,005,740 ($33,374,690 in 1921); slaughtering and meat packing, $88,539,135 ($70,-047,288 in 1921); furniture, $72,848,649 ($46,-835,489 in 1921); and glass, $40,821,048 ($21,430,-313 in 1921).

The 1920 census showed the value of all crops to be $497,229,719, with corn eading—169,848,000 bushels—about 5 per cent. of the national crop; oats, 45,072,000; wheat, 24,144,000; and all other temperate zone products, including fruits and livestock, generously represented. Farms numbered 205,126. The mining product was valued at $59,926,558.

Evansville, on the Ohio River, is the largest hardwood market in the country, selling not only the heavy State cut from hardwood forests of vast value, which formerly covered much of the State, but also handling immense output from Southern forests.

Indiana ranks sixth in coal production, bituminous and cannel—a very fine fuel for fireplaces—with $56,926,558, Census of 1920. There are oil wells also, the State ranking twelfth in production.

The State has, in seven counties, more than 45,000,000,000 tons of accessible oil shale and the Federal Government has withdrawn 52,000 acres of oil lands from entry.

The increase of industrial interest in the past two decades is the feature of Indiana's later history. In that space of time, the towns along the shore of Lake Michigan have been developed into vast beehives of industry, and Gary especially has become one of the chief steel points, increasing rapidly in population and being known also for its school system which has been copied largely in the East.

Coincidentally, Indiana has developed a remarkable school of fiction and drama writers, among them Booth Tarkington, George Ade, and Meredith Nicholson. In the southern part many mineral springs are found, principally at French Lick, where famous hotels entertain tourists from all parts of the world, and where mineral waters are bottled for domestic and foreign consumption.

Indiana has four educational institutions of fame—De Pauw University at Greencastle, with 1,400 students; Indiana University at Bloomington, 3,700; University of Notre Dame, Catholic, at South Bend, 1,800; Purdue University at Lafayette, 3,113. The public schools enroll 575,000 pupils, illiteracy is low at 2.2 per cent., Census of 1920, native white, 1.3; foreign-born white, 11.8; Negro 9.5; native whites being 91.8 per cent. of the population; foreign-born, 5.9; Negro, 2.2. A racial phase was the influx of many Germans at the time of the German revolutionary movements of the last century, the result being that now from Fort Wayne southward the German population is predominant in many districts numerically and socially. That portion of the population has always been exceedingly thrifty and dependable economically, and has aided much in the late remarkable industrial development.

For the last four decades the centre of population of the United States has been in the southern part of Indiana, moving very slowly west.

IOWA.

Area, square miles ..... *56,147* ..... *24th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *2,404,021* ..... *16th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *2,505,569* ..... *44.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$10,511,682,000*

Iowa lies in the East North Central part of the Middle West, bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois, on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota. The Mississippi River flows along the entire eastern boundary line, and the Missouri River along three-fourths of the western line.

It is very level, only one point of elevation being 500 feet above the mean. Iowa claims the largest proportion of actually arable lands of all States and proves it by the immense agricultural production, soil and climate combining to give it that prestige, the climate being Middle West characteristically.

The value of all crops, Census of 1920, was $890,-391,299, exceeded only by Texas with $1,071,542,103 on five times the land area of Iowa. Farm property exceeds $8,000,000,000 in value, its area being 33,474,896 acres of the total of 36,000,000 acres in the State. 14 per cent. of the corn of the country, Census of 1920, was produced in Iowa—444,190,000 bushels—wheat being low with 10,102,000, and potatoes high with 4,128,000 bushels, hay with 4,659,000 tons, and oats with 187,045,705 bushels.

Live stock interests are immense, with all animals raised in the temperate zone abundant, and dairy and poultry outputs likewise enormous.

Fruit interests are confined mostly to the smaller varieties, and garden stuff is heavily cultivated.

The farms number 213,439, averaging 156.8 acres and 134 actually improved. Iowa is the strongest centre of the late agricultural movement which resulted in the rapid development of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the President, James Riley Howard, being an Iowan, and agrarian influence dominates the State. Iowa has the largest ratio of automobiles per capita of all States, the farmer-owner prevailing.

Transportation is highly developed, with railways literally ribbing the State, for vast through, as well as immense local, tonnage. River tonnage on the Mississippi moves in vast volume, with much on the Missouri.

Railroad mileage 1923, was 9,838. Interurban electric service is greatly developed.

Coal underlies about 19,000 square miles, the output, Census of 1920, being 6,300,000 tons, lead being found in the northeastern part, and quarry output heavy.

Manufacturing naturally consumes mostly agricultural products, in preparation of foodstuffs for the market—meat packing, flour, etc., with considerable development also of machinery making to supply the immense nearby markets.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 3,420 establishments with 77,842 employees and products valued at $690,042,714, an increase of 32.3 per cent. over $521,446,176 in 1921. Of these twenty-one slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale) accounted for 7,168 employees and a product of $152,631,945. The butter output was $67,972,-113 ($45,311,079 in 1921), and corn sirup, corn oil and starch, $20,208,049 ($9,499,252 in 1921).

Iowa leads all States in literacy. Only 1.1 per cent., Census of 1920, are illiterate, the percentage of native whites being 5-10ths of 1 per cent., of foreign-born white, 4.9, and of Negro, 8.1. The State has a large percentage of native-born whites—89.8.

There are about 600,000 persons at school in Iowa, or one for each four of the population. The public school system is highly advanced, in method and provision for the people of all classes.

The College of Agriculture at Ames is claimed to be the leading institution of that character in the country. It has 4,859 students, and has pursued scientific investigation along all lines that appertain to agrarian interests, with much original research, and development of methods for crop and animal production and care. The University of Iowa at Iowa City has 7,500 matriculated.

A signal enterprise is the utilization of vast electrical power in the Mississippi River at Keokuk, where a remarkable dam has been built.

The diffusion of prosperity is indicated, Census of 1920, by the $391,505,000 deposits in savings banks by 905,970 persons, averaging $432.14 per account, or almost one account for each two and a half persons.

KANSAS.

Area, square miles.....82,158.....13th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,769,257.....24th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...1,813,621.....22.1 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$6,264,058,000

Kansas, a West North Central State, in almost the exact geographical centre of the United States, is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Oklahoma, and on the west by Colorado. It is varied in topography, with prairies extending westward, where elevations of 4,000 feet are found. There is heavy forest cover in the eastern half, much hardwood, black walnut abounding. The climate is severe in winter and warm in summer, but constantly modified by the prevalent winds. The Missouri River skirts the northwestern side for 150 miles, giving navigation to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, the only other considerable rivers being the Arkansas and the Kaw.

Railway traffic is mostly east and west, and several of the largest systems have lines, with liberal provision for branch service, to care for the heavy through traffic and the large State production.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 9,385.

Kansas is essentially agricultural, although natural mineral wealth adds heavily to production. The Census of 1920 gives $588,923,248 as value of all crops, livestock products not included.

The total acres in the State are 52,581,120, of which by the 1920 census there were 45,425,179 in 165,286 farms, averaging 275 acres each, with a total value of $2,830,063,918 for land and buildings.

For the last twenty years Kansas has averaged 119,256,179 bushels of corn, and 93,881,169 bushels of wheat per year, but in the last ten years these crops have been reversed and the State has averaged 111,532,943 bushels of wheat, and 84,890,994 bushels of corn per year. For the crop of 1923 Kansas sowed more than half its total of plough land to wheat alone, and used more bushels for seed than the total wheat yield of twenty-three other States. There were thirty-seven other States which did not have as many acres in all kinds of crops together as Kansas had in wheat alone.

The wheat crop in 1924 was 153,628,000 bushels valued at $1,638,095,000, and the corn crop was 131,007,817 bushels valued at $106,313,292. The total value of all crops, farm products and livestock marketed for 1924 was $501,629,566.

Farming is marked with the most modern of equipment in machinery. Cotton and tobacco are grown to some extent, the climate and soil being such as to enable the further development thereof when economic conditions demand.

In the western reaches of the valley of the Arkansas River irrigation is extensive and becoming more important (45,000 acres under water) as demand for land increases in the whole country. Dairy and poultry products run above $60,000,000 annually.

Cheap and abundant feeds and pasturage, with a mild climate, good water and nearness to market, make Kansas one of the four greatest cattle-producing States in the Union. 50 per cent. of all the cattle received at the Kansas City stockyards come from Kansas, and Kansas City is the second largest livestock market in the world.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,786 establishments with 51,255 employees (an increase of 14.5 per cent. over 1921), earning $65,-056,339 wages (increase 17.2 per cent.), and a product valued at $605,037,334 (increase of 7.8 per cent.). Slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale) was the most important industry, with an output valued at $224,661,483 ($191,689,618 in 1921). Flour and grain-mill products were $104,-976,284 ($140,101,935 in 1921); petroleum refining, $56,357,144 ($51,959,896 in 1921); and butter, $20,314,788 ($17,030,685 in 1921).

The coal fields underlie more than 15,000 square miles, and Census of 1922, produced 2,995,170 tons, and the oil measures, which are very extensive, yielded 28,250,000 barrels of petroleum. There are zinc, lead and salt.

The Industrial Relations Court, established by the Kansas Legislature in 1920, providing for compulsory arbitration in labor disputes, was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court on April 13, 1925.

Kansas has only 1.6 per cent. of illiteracy, that of the native whites being 6-10ths of 1 per cent.; of foreign-born whites, 10.5; and of the Negroes, 8.8; the Kansas colored man having advanced far along the roadway toward normal literacy. The attendance at all educational institutions is more than 400,000, or about one for each four persons.

The State supports the University of Kansas (4,000 students) and Agricultural College at Manhattan. There are four large colleges.

The diffusion of prosperity is to be judged by the fact that agricultural, livestock, dairying, mineral and manufacturing annual production totals about $1,700,000,000, or about $2,180 for each man, woman and child in the State.

KENTUCKY.

Area, square miles.....40,598.....36th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,416,630.....15th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...2,488,423.....61.3 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$3,582,391,000

Kentucky, grouped as East South Central, a border State between the North and South, is bounded on the north by Indiana and Ohio, on the east by West Virginia and Virginia, on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by Indiana and Illinois. The Mississippi River touches the western most tip, and the Appalachian Mountains cross the eastern side, the Ohio River skirting the entire northern boundary. Navigable rivers flow past the State for a total distance of 813 miles. The topography is broken, with many hills dotting the tablelands, of which the famous Blue Grass region in the northern part, east from Louisville, is best known and most productive.

Agriculturally, the State is very productive; $347,338,888 is given by the Census of 1920 as the

value of all crops, which included the highest quantity of tobacco of all States, 467,500,000 pounds; and a most varied list of temperate zone products, shading off into those distinctly Southern. The corn crop in 1921 was 82,150,000 bushels.

Livestock interest is important, Kentucky horses having been for long world famed, its thoroughbreds not being excelled anywhere. Other domestic animals abound, and fruits are extensive.

Coal mined in 1924 was 45,000,000 tons, and petroleum lifted, 1924, 7,409,700 barrels.

Forest wealth is great, coniferous and hardwood trees abounding, and normally yielding annually $20,000,000.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,975 establishments with 76,836 employees (an increase of 30.6 per cent. over 1921), earning $82,647,889 wages (increase 31.9 per cent.), and with a product valued at $427,089,796 (increase 41.1 per cent.). Manufactured tobacco, chewing and snuff, and cigars and cigarettes were valued at $30,586,959.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 3,955.

The illiteracy percentage is 8.4, that of native whites being 7, of foreign-born 7.3, and of Negroes 21. The State public school system enrolls about 550,000, and four universities, 5,200.

The distinctive natural phenomenon is the 9,000 square miles in Central Kentucky which is ribbed with underground passages and caves, chief of which is the Mammoth Cave, with its 150 miles of connecting passages.

In the old days before Prohibition, Kentucky was famed for its whiskeys, Bourbon County, at Paris, in the Blue Grass region, having lent its name to the corn liquor of that name formerly made and consumed in the United States.

LOUISIANA.

Area, square miles ..... *48,506* ..... *30th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *1,798,509* ..... *22d in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *1,879,024* ..... *38.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,416,860,000*

Louisiana, situate in the West South Central region, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, is bounded on the north by Arkansas and Mississippi, on the east by Mississippi State and the Gulf, on the south by the Gulf, and on the west by Texas. It is practically all alluvial, built up from the silt brought down by the Mississippi River, which has thrust out a long point into the Gulf as the southernmost part of the State.

There are no hills of consequence, and much of the lands are lower than the immediate banks of the great river, powerful levees being necessary to protect from constant overflow. As a consequence of the downwash of river sedimentary matter, the lands were naturally highly enriched, and subsequent overflowing of the waters has added food values of the soils, as does the Nile in Egypt.

The western part, immediately next to Texas, shades off toward the drier character of climate and soils, the climate of Louisiana for the greater part being rather moist and very warm in summer, with little of winter cold. It is semi-tropical.

The Sabine River bounds the State on the west, and with the Red River and the Mississippi, Louisiana has 4,794 miles of navigable waterways, much of it being on the large bayous in the south.

The Mississippi River has always largely determined the character of New Orleans, chief city, for there river traffic from earliest days has been extensive, and New Orleans has dominated the State economically. For some years after the Civil War of 1861-5, river traffic fell off, but is now being revived, and is expected to grow to very heavy volume.

New Orleans opened its new industrial canal to navigation on Feb. 6, 1923, followed by formal dedication May 5. It connects the Mississippi River and Lake Ponchartrain to the north, which is not a lake but an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. The Industrial Canal is 5½ miles long, and has been under construction for nearly five years. The lake is now connected with the sea by two channels, one of which it is proposed to deepen to make a ship channel of forty or forty-five foot depth from the city through the lake direct to the Gulf, many miles east of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Such a channel, it is believed, would be free from silt and currents which have so far hindered ship channels of such depth in the river. The new canal makes available 96,000 acres of potential harbor sites to connect with the great ship locks, in addition to the many miles of yet unused river frontage. The canal was paid for by the people of New Orleans with no Federal aid whatever. The city's policy provides for: Public ownership of river harbor front, commercial sites and facilities available to all users on equal terms; public ownership of inner harbor sites on short term or long term leases; and private ownership of sites on ship laterals of the main canal and private ownership and unhampered use of industrial facilities thereon.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,065.

Agriculturally, Louisiana is prolific—rice, cotton, sugar cane, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, especially fine, fruits of all sub-tropical sorts, and nuts are produced largely. The value of all crops, Census of 1920, was $231,506,000. Nearly all the sugar cane and molasses produced in the country come from Louisiana, the value being $141,852,924, 1919 census. The cotton crop in 1924 was 480,000 bales from 1,560,000 acres and valued at $53,760,000. Livestock interests are extensive. It is second in output of lumber, value of product in 1923 being $132,682,063.

The State ranks fifth in petroleum output, 1923 census, 24,919,000 barrels. Sulphur also is largely produced. There are more than 6,000 square miles water covered, suitable for the propagation of oysters; the shrimp catch is very valuable, and commercial fishing an important industry. Trappers market muskrat, opossum, raccoon, mink and other furs in great quantities.

Manufacturing industry centres mostly around the use of soil raw materials, the output in 1923 being valued at $624,282,620, from 1,781 establishments employing 94,597 persons, an increase in output of 30.4 per cent. over $479,099,889 in 1921.

Foreign trade through the port of New Orleans is large, 1924 exports equalling $326,283,310, and imports $177,859,368, mainly of cotton and cottonseed, wheat brought down the Mississippi, flour, rice and other products.

Louisiana, in 1920, had the highest percentage, 21.9, of illiteracy in the country; the percentage for native whites being 11.4; for foreign born whites, 21.9; and for negroes, 38.5. The percentage of illiterates of school age (10 to 15) decreased from 24.5 in 1910 to 14.1 in 1920.

There were in 1921 355,000 enrolled in the public schools of a population of more than 1,800,000, divided, two-thirds white and one-third Negro. Much of the population retains the original French blood, and considerable numbers the mixture of French and Spanish, which produced the Creoles. About 6,000 attend the colleges and universities, of which Tulane University (2,580 students), and the Louisiana State University (1,250), are the leaders.

New Orleans, the chief city, is a welcome resort for tourists in the winter, having picturesqueness and the flavor of olden times, the annual Mardi Gras being the principal attraction. Much through passenger traffic flows through New Orleans to and from the Pacific Coast, railway and steamer facilities being well supplied.

The population of New Orleans on July 1, 1925, was estimated as 414,493, by the Census Bureau.

MAINE.

Area, square miles ..... *33,040* ..... *38th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *768,014* ..... *35th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *782,541* ..... *23.9 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,006,531,000*

Maine, in New England, northeasternmost State, is bounded on the north by Quebec, Canada, on the east by New Brunswick, Canada, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic, and on the west by New Hampshire and Quebec.

It is naturally heavily wooded, mostly with coniferous trees, is of broken topography, rising to mountainous elevations in the northwest, Mount Katahdin, 5,268 feet, the highest, and slopes in broken form toward the coast, which is rugged, tortuous, picturesque and indented with many harbors, with many islands adjacent, and has very extensive natural water power sites, already somewhat developed, but assuring great industrial capacity in the future.

Its waters abound in fish, its forests in wild animals, and it has a climate rather intensely cold in winter but beneficent in summer. It has more than 1,600 lakes, several more than 100 miles long. The coastline is 278 miles long.

Agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing, quarrying and fisheries are the chief industries.

Of the 20,000,000 total land acres, about one-third is farming area, of which about two-thirds is improved. Potatoes form the leading crop, the 1920 census showing 25,531,000 bushels worth $52,339,000. Hay is a large crop, and all vegetables and considerable small fruits are produced. The value of all crops, 1920 census, was $100,152,324. Livestock and dairy products add to the wealth, the milk production coming in part to supply New York City.

In granite output it ranks third, Vermont and Massachusetts exceeding; it is first in feldspar.

Lumber is the principal manufacturing product, the cut, Census of 1920, being 650,000,000 feet, white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam,

birch, cedar, oak, maple, beech, ash, and basswood or linden. The paper pulp mills produce $70,000,000 annually, and along the rivers are many water power motived textile, tanning, oilcloth, boots and shoes, canning, flour and machinery works.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,642 establishments with 83,327 employees earning $91,854,368 wages and a product valued at $402,650,267 (an increase of 18.6 per cent. over $339,561,543 in 1921). Paper and woodpulp led in value, $100,811,935 ($83,320,618 in 1921); cotton goods followed with an output of $46,702,017; woolen goods, $45,247,300 ($24,594,678 in 1921); worsted goods, $25,358,200; boots and shoes, $38,832,522, and lumber, $20,162,037.

Transport by water is mostly coastwise, although there is some foreign. The railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,247.

Maine is distinctively a pleasure resort, summer bringing many thousands of tourists and residents for the season, and the fall many hunters. Luxurious hotels are maintained, and there are many private lodges and summer homes, while many artists go to paint the beauties of the Maine landscape and coastline.

Portland, the chief port, has a large steamer tourist traffic, as well as extensive freight tonnage by water and by rail.

Illiteracy percentage is 3.3, that of native whites 1.6, and of foreign-born 11.1. Public schools enroll about 170,000, and higher educational institutions rank well, notably Bowdoin College, the University of Maine, Colby and Bates.

MARYLAND.

Area, square miles .....*12,327*.....*41st in rank*
Population, 1920 .....*1,449,661*.....*28th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ...*1,537,085*.....*124.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,990,730,000*

Maryland, a South Atlantic border State between the North and South, is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by Virginia and West Virginia. It is penetrated from the south by Chesapeake Bay, a wide arm of the Atlantic, and an important channel of water-borne commerce which has made Baltimore a great seaport. The Potomac River flows along the western boundary line, also important in commerce. The topography is varied, low and flat in the portions toward the ocean, and rising to mountain levels in the western sections, Great Backbone Mountain, 3,400 feet, the highest. The State is distinctly separated by the bay into Eastern and Western shore parts, each having social and industrial individuality. The climate is warm, with mild, humid winters.

The Census of 1920 showed $109,683,574 as the value of the crops, principally corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, fruits of all kinds grown in the south temperate zone, vegetables being produced heavily for the markets of the larger cities as far north as New York. Products are varied and profitable on account of the proximity of big city markets.

The mine output of coal was 1,720,000 tons in 1924, and 2,285,926 in 1923.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 3,168 establishments with 129,837 employees and a product valued at $903,405,514, an increase of 41.7 per cent. over $637,573,713 in 1921. The leading industry was men's clothing (outer garments only) with 199 factories employing 9,720 and value of products $53,625,030, shirts and furnishings added $25,778,140. Steel works and rolling mills products were to a value of $42,282,870; slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale) $37,035,470, and shipbuilding annually about $60,000,000.

Transportation is highly developed, water and rail. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 1,448. Baltimore is one of the country's principal ports, and is growing in importance much faster than the Nation's whole volume increases. Water traffic coastwise is very heavy, and several substantial steamer lines also ply between Baltimore and foreign ports. Much of the product of the South comes through Baltimore, and that port gets a large share of the tonnage of the North and West.

Baltimore, on July 1, 1925, by estimate of the Census Bureau, had a population of 796,296. Its area was increased to 91 square miles on Jan. 1, 1919, by the annexation of 60 square miles of territory, which brought an increase of over 100,000 population and of $124,834,455 in assessed valuation.

The population is 17.9 per cent. Negro, and the percentage of illiteracy for the whole State is 5.6. The swiftness with which educational advantages for the masses is sweeping away illiteracy is shown by the figure of 5.6 for 1920, compared with 7.2 in 1910. In the schools were more than 250,000, and the higher institutions are celebrated. Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, is not excelled in any State or country for scholarship and breadth of scientific attainment. To its hospital go patients from all parts of the world to consult eminent specialists. There are other well-known higher institutions, Goucher College one of them.

At Annapolis is the famous United States Naval Academy (see Index therefor).

Along artistic lines there is high development, principal centres being Peabody Institute for Education in Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, and others.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Area, square miles .....*8,266*.....*44th in rank*
Population, 1920 .....*3,852,356*.....*6th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ...*4,127,653*.....*499.1 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$12,950,839,000*

Massachusetts, one of the Thirteen Original States, lies in New England, bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by Massachusetts Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Rhode Island, Connecticut and the Atlantic, and on the west by Rhode Island and New York. The highest elevations are in the Berkshires in the west, about 2,400 feet maximum, and now a great summer resort of wealthy city dwellers.

It was naturally wooded in all portions, but retains only a fraction of the original forest wealth, which consisted of all trees which grow in the temperate zone, coniferous and hardwood.

Massachusetts has grown into a first place in industry and has greatly developed its water power. The capitalization of its manufacturing establishments, which include practically all lines of industry, exceeds $3,000,000,000. The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 10,531 establishments with 667,758 employees (an increase of 15.3 per cent. over 1921), earning $798,267,701 wages (increase 24.5 per cent.), and a product valued at factory prices at $3,583,205,344 (an increase of 25.8 per cent. compared with $2,849,413,516 in 1921).

Cotton goods led all industry with 113,707 employees and a product of $415,922,838 ($313,829,605 in 1921); worsted goods, $258,035,615 ($195,936,004 in 1921); woolen goods, $94,100,430 ($66,697,659 in 1921); knit goods, $46,834,545; silks, $33,646,974; dyeing and finishing textiles, $101,824,142. Boots and shoes, other than rubber, were second in value of product, $290,674,403; boots and shoes, rubber, $56,917,929; other rubber goods, $38,253,559. Machinery production was large; electrical, $117,575,926 ($72,047,824 in 1921); textile, $69,343,009; other foundry and machine shop products, $114,929,133. Paper and wood pulp output was $93,641,621 ($62,865,216 in 1921); leather, $71,098,473; men's clothing, $41,101,591 ($26,786,812 in 1921), and jewelry, $30,436,712 ($20,171,714 in 1921).

The State has abundant rail and coastwise shipping facilities; there were 2,103 miles of railroads in 1923, and 2,804 of electric lines. From the earliest generations, the New England States have been efficient in ocean-going shipping, and Massachusetts not less than any.

Massachusetts is the second densest populated State. The dense industrial and residential development is indicated by the 94.8 per cent. of urban population, which leaves agriculture, once dominant, reduced to 32,001 farms averaging 77.9 acres, value of all crops in the 1920 census being $53,700,925, taken from farm property valued at $300,471,743. In value, hay was the leading crop, tobacco next with $6,419,000, and potatoes with $6,000,000, others being wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, apples, maple sugar, and small fruits, cranberries abounding in the lands along the coast.

It is the leading fisheries State of New England, $11,000,000 of catch being reported in 1920. Boston is greatest fishing port in the country.

Mineral products consist chiefly of quarry outputs.

No State is further advanced in primary and higher educational facilities, although, owing to recent heavy influx of industrial foreigners, the percentage of illiteracy is not low at 4.7. Native whites show 4-10ths of 1 per cent., foreigners, 12.8, and Negroes, 6.8.

Of the 3,852,356 of population, 1,077,534 are foreign-born, of which 262,021 are Canadians, 117,037 Italian, 163,171 Irish, 92,034 Russian, and the others from all foreign lands.

Boston on July 1, 1925, by estimate of the Census Bureau, had a population of 783,166. The State census for 1925 returned the population at 772,184.

Enrolment in the schools was 618,828; normal schools number 11, and the list of higher institutions is long and impressive, the greatest proportioned to population in the country. These include Harvard

University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the State Agricultural, Amherst, Tufts, Williams, Clark, Worcester Polytechnic, Boston University, Holy Cross and Boston College. Institutions for women include Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, an offshoot of Harvard, and Mount Holyoke Colleges; Simmons, Lasell and Auburndale.

The colony in pre-Revolutionary times was the centre of republic-making in the North, perhaps in the country, the Boston Tea Party, which signalized the revolt against "taxation without representation" by the mother country, England, taking place on the Boston waterfront.

As with all New England, the State is a great summer resort, the North Shore above Boston being the resort of summerers and many artists, and the long hooklike Cape Cod and the adjacent islands attract thousands. At Provincetown, at the tip of the Cape, the Mayflower made its first landing, moving next to Plymouth. A monument, dedicated by the late Theodore Roosevelt, stands at Provincetown to commemorate the landing.

MICHIGAN.

Area, square miles.....57,980.....22d in rank
Population, 1920.....3,668,412.....7th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)....4,154,625.....71.6 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$11,404,861,000

Michigan, lying along the Canadian border, is divided by Lake Michigan into two parts: the northern peninsula has on the north Lake Superior, and on the south Wisconsin; the southern peninsula has Lake Michigan on the west, Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada, and Lake Erie on the east, and Indiana and Ohio on the south. The interests of the northern peninsula are mostly copper and timber. In the southern there are also minerals and timber, but manufacturing has grown to chief importance.

The State is mostly flat and sandy, with large areas of cut-over timberlands, mostly coniferous, with rugged topography in the north. The State, the Federal Government and large private enterprises are now making great efforts for the reforestation of the land.

No State has greater water boundary lines proportioned to area; transport naturally is great by that means. Rail facilities are abundant, lines having sought the heavy tonnage of the recently developed industry. Railroad lines mileage, 1923, was 8,549, and the great Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal, between Lakes Huron and Superior, accommodates more tonnage than the Suez Canal or any other like canal. In 1923 the American and Canadian canals together sent through 91,379,658 tons of freight valued at $1,026,045,064, of which much is iron ore from Minnesota and copper from Michigan, vast supplies of grains, flour and timber, and coal and supplies for the Northwest.

Michigan is the automobile centre of the world, about two-thirds of the 2,000,000 cars produced annually being made there. There are 54 motor car factories, each outputting over $1,000,000 a year, chief of which are the works of Henry Ford at Detroit, which, according to degree of production at the moment, make up to 1,500,000 a year, besides farm tractors at Dearborn, nearby, and steel and other mills operated by the Fords. Besides the Ford cheap car, Detroit makes some of the finest built in the world.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 5,698 establishments with 503,492 employees (an increase of 65.4 per cent. over 304,471 in 1921), earning $768,654,249 wages (increase 83 per cent. over $419,968,734 in 1921); and with a product valued at $3,870,434,161 (increase of 75.4 per cent. over $2,206,230,451 in 1921).

Making automobiles is the leading industry, fifty-four plants with 149,296 employees (an increase of 76.5 per cent. over 84,573 in 1921), earning $259,099,806 wages ($137,309,269 in 1921), and with an output valued at $1,551,990,360 (an increase of 91 per cent. over $812,379,377 in 1921). To this should be added automobile parts and bodies, $476,523,887 ($176,791,523 in 1921). Other important industries were foundry and machine shop products, $165,736,521 ($82,293,442 in 1921); engines and water wheels, $99,418,313 ($65,964,897 in 1921); iron and steel forgings, $34,808,365 ($14,573,304 in 1921); stoves, etc., $25,716,726; electric machinery, $27,785,911; sheet metal goods, $30,760,838; brass products, $57,506,905; lumber and timber, $50,097,156; planing mill products, $35,486,244; furniture, $93,039,416; paper and wood pulp, $85,241,815, and chemicals, $43,379,853.

Production of iron ore in 1923 was 14,065,561 tons; copper, 137,691,306 pounds; coal, 929,390 tons; salt, 2,118,000 tons.

Agriculture adds annually, Census of 1920, $404,347,810 for all crops, potato production the third largest with a $32,000,000 crop. Sugar beet output is heavy, and all temperate zone crops are raised.

In shipbuilding it ranks seventh among the States. Fisheries catch annually 50,000,000 pounds.

There are more than 6,000 smaller lakes, where fishing and summer sports attract many. Apple production is fourth highest, and the State claims leadership in small fruits. Corn yields about $50,000,000.

Educationally, Michigan has its great State University at Ann Arbor, which was first to admit women matriculates, the oldest agricultural college in the country, many normal schools, and a public school system that enrolls 670,000; it has a literacy percentage of 3; native white, 7-10ths of 1 per cent., and foreign-born, 9.9.

Detroit, by the Census of 1920, had 993,739, showing an increase of 527,978—113 per cent.—in the decade. By the Detroit Water Board Census of September, 1924, the population of the city proper is 1,222,500; and the approximate population of Greater Detroit is 1,500,000. It has a large percentage of foreigners.

Detroit, in 1919, had 2,176 manufacturing establishments with about 176,000 workers and a total product valued at $1,234,519,842.

Beautifully situated along many waterways, it bids successfully for metropolitan repute and constantly attracts newcomers from home and abroad. In summer time, the Mackinac Islands, Belle Island, Ausable and St. Mary's River are popular resorts.

MINNESOTA.

Area, square miles.....84,682.....11th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,387,125.....17th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...2,563,550.....30.2 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$8,547,918,000

Minnesota, of the West North Central, on the Canadian border line, is bounded on the north by Manitoba, Canada, on the east by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, on the south by Iowa, and on the west by the Dakotas. The Mississippi River rises in Minnesota. It is a State of widely variant natural resources and rapidly developing wealth, is in general a tableland of rolling, timbered, prairies excepting in the western parts, where timber is scarce, and of rugged character in the northeast, where immense deposits of ore, high-grade Bessemer prevailing, supply the steel concerns of Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Its climate is not excessively warm in summer, and is cold in winter time. There are about 10,000 lakes, many exceedingly beautiful, that abound in fish, and are the resort of pleasure-seekers in the summer.

Agriculturally, the State is rich, with $506,020,233 as the value of all crops reported by the 1920 census; it has 178,478 farms with a total acreage of 30,221,758; a billion feet of lumber cut, mostly white pine; 34,593,000 tons of iron ore, worth $128,377,174, being 61 per cent. of the national production, shipped eastward by steamers on the Great Lakes.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 3,902 establishments with 103,344 employees and a product valued at $968,476,565 (an increase of 13.9 per cent. over $850,446,833 in 1921). Of this 151 were flour and grain mills with 4,469 employees and a product that year valued at $177,390,781 (in 1921 there were 182 with a product of $253,669,312). The slaughtering and meat packing plants (wholesale) numbered eighteen with 5,759 employees and a product of $123,570,743 ($96,424,271 in 1921). The product of seventy-two steam railroad repair shops with 15,788 employees was valued at $40,825,207; and of logging and saw mill operations, $28,191,255; planing mills, $15,496,067; and of paper and wood pulp, $18,709,903. Creameries numbered 830 and with 2,451 employees produced $100,804,301 of butter ($67,489,266 in 1921). The manufacture of machinery has now become an important industry. Minneapolis (estimated population, July 1, 1925, 425,435, and famous also for its parks), and St. Paul are the chief centres of all industry.

The iron output from the Messaba mines in 1923 was 44,556,053 tons.

By adaptation, fruits have been made to thrive, until the crop is large of all kinds grown in the north temperate zone; while corn, in earlier years scarcely known, has by the same process been brought to high value.

The 1920 census reported the crop at 118,000,000 bushels; wheat, once the chief crop, 37,710,000; oats, 90,000,000; with generous yields of all other cereals.

Twenty-five years ago Minnesota ranked third in lumber output, but has fallen to eleventh place, although there remains an estimated 21,000,000,000 feet of spruce in the forests, which is very valuable for paper woodpulp in these years of diminishing supply. 80 per cent. of the cut is white pine, which also is rapidly disappearing.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 8,812.

Minnesota has been especially fortunate in the heavy inflow of those European racial migrations from the northern countries whence come good farmers, Scandinavians in the majority, but with almost as many Germans; both nationalities settled in more or less clannish sections, but have helped to develop the State with great thrift and industry.

In illiteracy the State is among the lowest, only 1.8 per cent. being unable to read and write, against an average of 6 per cent. for the United States. The State claims one of the most efficient systems for popular education, with enrolment of about 550,000 in all institutions out of a population of 2,387,125. The University of Minnesota, upbuilt by its late President, Cyrus Northrop, has close to 10,000 students and ranks among the greatest of the country, with smaller colleges such as Hamline University, St. Thomas, Macalester, Carleton, and a score of others scattered through the State, some supported by church denominations.

The grain trade control in Minneapolis is second only to that of the Chicago Board of Trade; and the water and rail shipping from and to Duluth, at the head of the Great Lakes, on Lake Superior's western end, is immense in ores, coal, cereals, and general freight. The Great Northern Railway Company maintains a fleet that traverses the lakes, and initiates shipments to and from all parts of the world via the lake route.

In the carrying of iron ores, the United States Steel Corporation, which owns mines and railways in the northern ore region, has developed a fleet of monster carriers and a system of prevention of waste time not excelled by any transport agency in the world.

MISSISSIPPI.

Area, square miles . . . . . *46,865* . . . . . *31st in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *1,790,618* . . . . . *23d in rank*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,177,690,000*

Mississippi, one of the States of the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas; the Mississippi River is the western boundary line. It is hilly but not rugged, and in general slopes downward to the great river and the Gulf shore. The climate and production are sub-tropical. The density of population in 1920 was 38.1 to the square mile.

Agriculture is its chief interest. The 1920 census gave the value of all crops as $336,267,156, corn and cotton the main production. It was the sixth cotton State, and produced, in 1924, 1,080,000 bales of cotton valued at $127,980,000 from 2,997,000 acres.

Other crops are rice, sugar cane, oats, wheat, hay, peanuts, potatoes, and every character of fruit grown in its zone. Apples, plums, pears, apricots, melons, strawberries, peaches, and grapes grown in the western parts, with oranges, lemons, figs and olives in the Gulf coast sections. Nuts are abundant

Dairying and fishing yield generously.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,235 establishments with 54,333 employees and a product valued at $178,581,729 (an increase of 56.5 per cent. over $114,084,861 in 1921). Of this lumber and timber products were the most important with 567 establishments with 35,376 employees and a product of $92,033,335 ($53,773,-544 in 1921). There were forty establishments making cottonseed oil, cake, and meal, valued at $20,610,877 ($13,670,951 in 1921).

The forest wealth is very great. Of the total of 33,000,000 acres, about 11,000,000 is forested, yellow pine chiefly. There is much of the fast disappearing hardwood.

Transport is supplied by the rail lines and by the Mississippi River, on which traffic, lessening in the recent era of rapid rail development, is growing again to great relative importance.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 4,235.

Vicksburg is the chief city, and was the theatre of the famous siege by Gen. Grant, Union commander.

The old plantation life prevails as unchanged as in any Southern State, with spacious mansion houses and large estates, the homes of the old-time aristocracy of the age of the Southern cavalier.

The rate of illiteracy is high—17.2 per cent. on the average—owing to the large number of Negroes, who are 56.2 per cent. of the whole population. Native whites showed, Census of 1920, only 3.6 per cent. illiterate, but the Negroes 29.3. Rapid progress in popular education is being made, the illiteracy percentage in 1910 having been 22.4.

Public school enrolment is about 600,000, more than half of which is colored. A score of higher educational institutions are maintained, the University of Mississippi the leader, and there are several church colleges.

MISSOURI.

Area, square miles . . . . . *69,420* . . . . . *18th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *3,404,055* . . . . . *9th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *3,466,781* . . . . . *50 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$9,981,409,000*

Missouri, a West North Central border State, is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois and Kentucky, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska.

The Mississippi River skirts the entire eastern boundary line for 500 miles, and the Missouri River the northern half of the western line, cutting then through the State to confluence with the Mississippi at St. Louis. In all it has nearly 1,000 miles of navigable waterways.

Its topography is varied—upland table in the north and west, the Ozark Mountains in the centre and south, with low-lying river bottom areas in the extreme southeast. Its climate is a compromise between the north temperate and sub-tropical.

Economically, it partakes of the characteristics of both North and South, is strong agriculturally, timberwise, horticulturally, industrially, and in education. Farms number 263,004 with 34,774,679 acres.

Manufactures exceed agriculture in value of products, reported by the 1920 census as more than $1,594,108,338, all crops being valued at $559,047,-854.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 5,292 establishments with 196,693 employees (an increase of 25.8 per cent. over 1921), earning $228,-014,986 wages (increase 24.7 per cent.). and a product valued at $1,547,167,427 (increase of 33 per cent. over $1,162,006,299 in 1921). The leading industry was boots and shoes, with 23,019 employees and a product of $121,830,354 ($87,715,281 in 1921). In value of product slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale) leads $152,916,678 ($134,960,496 in 1921), with 6,865 employees. Other important industries were automobiles, $137,447,034 ($58,-141,374 in 1921); men's clothing, $38,262,839; foundry and machine shop products, $44,086,595, and electric machinery, $27,883,361.

The lead output in 1923 was 169,743 short tons; of zinc, 18,265 tons; and of copper, 202,556 pounds.

The Census Bureau estimated that on July 1, 1925, the population of St. Louis was 821,543, and of Kansas City, 367,481.

The forty-mile circle of which St. Louis is the business and banking centre has a population of 1,246,000. St. Louis is noted for its botanical garden, zoo, parks and Municipal Open-Air Theatre (seating 9,267), and the city voters recently approved a bond issue of $87,372,500 for city developments. Twenty-one main trunk lines furnish railroad transportation.

Missouri is second in the production of zinc and lead, the value in 1922 being $21,468,814.

Agriculturally, it is a great State. There is a total of about 38,500,000 acres in all, of which the 1920 census assigns to farms 34,774,000, with more than 24,000,000 improved. The corn crop was 182,000,000 bushels, wheat and oats together more than 76,000,000, tobacco, 3,700,000 pounds. The crop of cotton, mostly in the southeast, was 78,000 bales on 117,000 acres, far above the average per acre production.

In livestock the Missouri mule, which is facetiously said to have won the war, has always been used much locally and exported to all States and foreign countries. The number in 1924 was 369,000.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 8,059.

With 4.8 per cent. of Negro population, the average of illiteracy for the State is 3 per cent. for all classes; native white percentage, 2; and foreign-born, 9.6.

Although the native-born whites are 88.2 per cent., and foreign-born whites only 7, the influx of Germans in the revolutionary times of their native land in the last century left a large proportion of persons of that blood, especially in St. Louis, to this day, those now being practically all natives. They have been noted for thrift.

The schools enroll about 750,000 of a population of 3,404,055 by the 1920 census. The State University at Columbia, and St. Louis University and Washington University at St. Louis, twelve colleges and seven normal schools are the higher institutions.

St. Louis is the gateway for north and south travel as well as of freight traffic, and many tourists stop there en route. A feature is the famous bridge across the Mississippi, which is said to accommodate more freight cars than any other in the world. River traffic is immense, to and from New Orleans and intermediate points.

MONTANA.

Area, square miles.....*146,997*.....*3d in rank*
Population, 1920.....*548,889*.....*39th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*6.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$2,223,189,000*

Montana, a mountain State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by North and South Dakota, on the south by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho.

The Rocky Mountain range crosses the State in the west, with the Bitter Root range at the extreme western side, the country east of the Rockies sloping off into vast plains and smaller valleys between smaller hill elevations. Its rivers of note are the Missouri, up which crude boat navigation has passed for generations; the Yellowstone, Madison and Bitter Root. Of the 50,000,000 acres, the forests of about 30,000,000 acres are, with other areas, ranges for livestock grazing, which is important.

Mining, copper smelting and refining are the leading interests, producing two-thirds of the total industrial values reported in the 1920 census, $195,-624,000; value of all crops being $69,975,000, the wool and sheep of the State ranking third, and cattle bringing in $28,000,000, while dairy and poultry products added about $38,000,000.

The census of manufactures, 1923, gave the value of all products as $175,007,157 (an increase of 116.7 per cent. over $80,771,186 in 1921). The leading industries are lumber and refining.

Irrigation, by Federal Government and private initiative, has been highly developed, resulting in the production of large quantities of the standard fruits, orchard and small, of the temperate zone, the State, although far north and high in elevation, being especially suited to that activity, largest development being in the Bitter Root, Missoula and Flathead regions. Wheat, oats, flaxseed, barley, rye, corn, hay, potatoes and sugar beets are produced.

Montana has a stumpage of more than 58,000,-000,000 feet of timber, of which much is the increasingly valuable white pine; other kinds are larch, spruce, cedar, Douglas fir, white fir, lodge-pole pine, valuable for telegraph poles, hemlock and yellow pine.

The mineral resources are very great. The 1920 census gave $77,032,000 as the value of coal and metals, excluding manganese, the latter being necessary in all modern steel-making processes. The wide fluctuations of copper, lead and zinc prices in the past few years have rendered the annual mineral output value exceedingly variable. The output value reported in 1920 was about half of 1919.

The State produces the third largest amount of copper, and coal underlies about 20 per cent. of the whole State area. All of the metals and minerals are found in vast abundance, large fortunes having been made by organized mineral industry. Montana smelters utilize ore running so low as slightly under 2 per cent. of actual copper, so highly organized are the appliances.

The State is second in silver output in 1924, $8,840,118 (1923, $11,665,543) and in zinc; eighth in gold, in 1924, $1,924,300 (1923, $1,760,100) and first in semi-precious stones. Considerable oil is produced, and valuable process minerals are graphite, gypsum and tungsten.

A million potential horsepower is available in the waters, of which almost one-third has been developed. Immense reservoirs have been constructed on the Madison and Missouri Rivers to give dependable water supplies.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,040.

Montana is low in illiteracy—2.3 per cent.—that of native whites being only 3-10ths of 1 per cent. Public school enrolment, 1920 census, was 122,000 of a population of 548,000, and there are four well-equipped colleges and normal schools.

Scenically, Montana is not surpassed. Its lofty mountains are rugged and picturesque, and travel by rail or automobile takes one through beautiful and grand places. Glacier National Park, on the line between the United States and Canada, is one of the most wonderful public preserves in the world.

NEBRASKA.

Area, square miles.....*77,520*.....*15th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*1,296,372*.....*31st in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*1,355,371*.....*17.5 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$5,320,076,000*

Nebraska, a West North Central State, is bounded on the north by South Dakota and Iowa, on the east by Iowa and Missouri, on the south by Kansas and Colorado, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming.

Typical of the American western plains States, its lands a vast inclined plane, sloping off eastward to the Missouri River bottoms. No point rises more than 5,300 feet above sea level, while the average elevation is about 2,000. Its climate is typically north temperate, its products likewise, including almost every species appropriate to that latitude. In the east, rainfall is sufficient for crops, with little irrigation. In the west, irrigation is resorted to, and grows in importance. The livestock industry is second to agriculture in primary wealth producing, Nebraska supplying very much of the Nation's meat, and packing a large portion of it in the stockyards at Omaha. In this industry it has taken third rank from New York State, its product in 1919 being valued at $303,848,903.

Of the 55,000,000 acres in the State, 42,225,475 are included by the census in 124,417 farms, with 24,587,000 improved. The corn crop was 184,000,-000 bushels, fourth in rank; wheat, 60,000,000, ranking third, and large quantities of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, flax, cloverseed and sorghum syrup, and sugar beets to some extent. Fruit raising is not extensive.

Nebraska is not rich in mineral wealth. In the west, potash lies in considerable quantity in solvent form in several lakes, from which in the war about 61,000 tons, 45 per cent. of the relatively low United States production, was taken.

Manufactures relate chiefly to the utilization of soil products. The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,377 establishments with 31,267 employees and a product valued at $415,015,844, an increase of 24.4 per cent. over $333,565,107 in 1921. Of this the chief industry was slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale), seventeen establishments with 7,375 employees and a product valued at $170,455,827 ($137,074,526 in 1921). The butter output was $35,951,630 ($26,834,764 in 1921); and flour and meal, $23,403,312 ($20,215,930 in 1921). Manufactures centre in Omaha, which also is one of the greatest rail traffic centres of the United States, being the true eastern terminus of the Union Pacific system.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 6,181.

With the University of Nebraska at the head, there are 16 colleges and normal schools.

Percentage of illiteracy is exceedingly low at 1.4, that of native white being 4-10ths of 1 per cent., although the percentage of foreign-born whites is 14.8. More than 300,000 attend the public schools of a population of 1,300,000.

NEVADA.

Area, square miles.....*110,690*.....*6th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*77,407*.....*49th in rank*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$541,716,000*

Nevada, least populous of all States, less even than the District of Columbia, is of the Mountain group in Western United States, bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho, on the east by Utah and Arizona, on the south and west by California.

It is mountainous, and minerals yield $48,528,000, Census of 1920, against $13,980,000 as the value of all crops. Much of the land is arid or semi-arid, and irrigation is developing to large importance. The Federal Government has a project to reclaim 160,000 acres, which when complete will add not less than $20,000,000 to the annual crops. Agriculture is not varied, owing hitherto to lack of water, but as irrigation advances, diversification of products proceeds. Live stock interests are relatively large.

With only 77,407 persons indicated by the Census of 1920 (.7 to the square mile), there are 2,357,000 acres in farm areas, with 595,000 improved.

Mineral resources are varied—gold (1924, $4,-613,100); and silver, third in rank (1924, $6,400,-025) leading. Copper, lead, zinc, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum and quartz stones are produced also.

The forest area is more than 5,300,000 acres, of which 4,971,335 are set aside as national forests.

Manufacturing output, Census of 1923, was valued at $22,242,524 ($13,370,864 in 1921), with copper smelting as the chief industry.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,161.

Illiteracy percentage was 5.9, of which native whites showed only 4-10ths of 1 per cent. Schools for popular education are well provided, with about 15,000 enrolled.

Nevada by law inflicts the death penalty by lethal gas, a spray of liquid hydrocyanic gas being turned into the stone death chamber. It is declared to have proved instantaneous and painless.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area, square miles.....*9,341*.....*43d in rank*
Population, 1920.....*443,083*.....*41st in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*450,171*.....*48.2 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$1,347,135,000*

New Hampshire, the Granite State of New England, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont, and was one of the Original Thirteen States.

Its northern parts are rugged, reaching in the White Mountains the highest elevations of the Northeastern United States (Mount Washington, 6,293 feet). Toward the sea, it is more level and agricultural and industrial by utilization of river water power.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,080 establishments with 75,324 employees earning $79,073,889 wages and with a product valued at $333,124,503, an increase of 35.2 per cent. over $246,346,200 in 1921. The output of cotton goods was $66,166,016 ($51,243,075 in 1921); boots and shoes, $55,036,364 ($39,243,093 in 1921); woolen goods, $28,980,502 ($18,759,674 in 1921); and paper and wood pulp, $35,442,760 ($30,238,806 in 1921).

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 1,239.

New Hampshire has in all 5,779,000 acres, of which in farm lands there are 1,441,111 cultivated. Hay is the chief crop, followed by corn, potatoes, oats, and apples, with relatively large dairy output, milk being shipped to the New York market. The value of all crops in 1920 was $23,509,000.

The State has 4.4 per cent. of illiterates; native white having 7-10ths per cent., and foreign-born, 15.4. Public school enrolment was 70,000. Dartmouth College, at Hanover, is the leading educational institution, from which many eminent men have come, among them Daniel Webster. There are four other higher institutions.

The White Mountains are par excellence a summer resort for persons from all parts of the United States. A modern system of automobile highways is maintained, ribbing the mountains.

NEW JERSEY.

Area, square miles ..... *8,224* ..... *45th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *3,155,900* ..... *10th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *3,506,428* ..... *426.3 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$11,794,189,000*

New Jersey, one of the Original Thirteen States, is in the Middle Atlantic region. It is bounded on the north by New York and Pennsylvania, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and New York, on the south by the Atlantic and Delaware Bay and on the western side by Pennsylvania. It is mostly low and flat, having hilly development in the northern end, where an extensive State park has been set aside.

New Jersey has extensive water navigation facilities, with Delaware Bay and the Delaware River along most of its western side, the Atlantic on the east, and the valuable facilities of New York City's harbor and branches on the northeast.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,314.

The State grades sixth in industrial strength, production being exceedingly varied, and, although the greater part is in Newark, it is well diffused in all parts. As a consequence, railway facilities are highly developed, and especially in the northern parts the electric railway lines are unusually extensive. Newark (census estimate July 1, 1925) has now a population of 452,513; Jersey City, 315,280, and Paterson, 141,695.

Economically and to a degree politically, New Jersey and New York City have common interests. Very many New Jerseyites work or transact business in the greater city, transit facilities being arranged so that access to New York is as facile as to any other part of the city by means of the Hudson and Manhattan tubes.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 8,766 industrial establishments with 447,948 employees (an increase of 17.3 per cent. over 1921), earning $578,999,234 wages (an increase of 25.7 per cent. over $460,470,509 in 1921, and with a product valued at $3,321,301,524 (an increase of 29.9 per cent. over $2,556,141,540 in 1921). The silk industry leads with 27,957 employees and a product of $183,389,001 ($145,507,714 in 1921). Petroleum refining with 8,834 employees leads, however, in value of product, $242,304,887 ($245,090,840 in 1921). Other important industries with the value of their products are: Automobiles, $128,373,390; chemicals, $121,301,321 ($71,033,429 in 1921); foundry and machine shop products, $111,163,168 ($91,413,533 in 1921); electrical machinery, etc., $103,755,136 ($78,395,269 in 1921); worsted goods, $82,672,069 ($69,328,121 in 1921); dyeing and finishing textiles, $64,359,837 ($50,523,075 in 1921); cigars and cigarettes, $67,227,372 ($61,263,512 in 1921); steel works and rolling mills, $58,296,999 ($37,569,080 in 1921); phonographs, $56,384,391 ($61,557,303 in 1921); shipbuilding, etc., $25,622,988 ($74,771,505 in 1921); and pottery and clay products, $46,015,726 ($27,865,313 in 1921).

Its agriculture is affected most vitally by the proximity of the immense markets of the greater city and the fact that 78.7 per cent. of the population is urban. Market gardening has advanced to large magnitude, very many foreigners, especially Italians, having gone out to work in that line. The 1920 census gave $87,484,000 as the value of all crops. The total land area of the State is 5,779,840 acres, with 1,441,000 cultivated. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes of both kinds, rye, buckwheat and hay are the chief crops. Fruits are extensively grown, the cranberry marshes supplying about one quart for each of the population of New York City, and the same of strawberries. The peach and apple crops are always important. The dairy output was reported at $19,198,000.

New Jersey produces minerals abundantly—iron ore, and about one-fourth of the Nation's supply of magnetite, zinc and much clay products.

The U. S. Geological Survey has found that the green sand marl belt that extends across the State from near Sandy Hook to Salem, 100 miles long with a width of from one to thirteen miles, contains 256,955,000 tons of potash (K_2O) that could be mined from open pits, enough to supply the needs of the United States for 1,000 years.

The educational institutions are important: Princeton University at Princeton is one of the country's foremost colleges, of which former President Wilson was President. Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken are well known, and there are five other colleges of prominence. More than 700,000 are enrolled in the schools, percentage of illiteracy being, Census of 1920, 5.1; native white, 6-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 15.3. In Passaic, Bergen, Union and Middlesex Counties the proportion of foreign-born is from 25 to 35 per cent.

Atlantic City, three-fourths of the way down the eastern coast, is one of the great seashore resorts in the country, and Cape May another.

NEW MEXICO.

Area, square miles ..... *122,634* ..... *4th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *360,350* ..... *44th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *379,074* ..... *3 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$851,836,000*

New Mexico, of the Mountain (southeast) group, is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. The Rocky Mountain range marks the north and centre; the eastern parts are of the flatter tableland of which Texas forms also a part, and in the south are bare, sterile, desolate peaks surrounded by arid and semi-arid plains and deserts of which the mirage is an interesting phenomenon. The central western portion has drainage by the Rio Grande River, and the Pecos River flows through the eastern districts.

The climate is dry, stimulating, with mean annual rainfall of from 12 to 16 inches in different localities, and with 100 degrees of heat infrequent in summer, the mean for the year being about 50.

In 1920 the agricultural output was $40,619,000 and mineral $49,000,000. The manufacturing output, 1923 census, was $20,422,126. Production of gold in 1924 was $500,400, and of silver, $526,403,

Copper production in 1923 was 57,521,171 pounds.

A unique feature of tillage is the production from dry farming, a modern scientific process, causing otherwise dry, almost arid lands to yield. There are more than 945,000 acres included in irrigation projects, with 550,000 actually under water. The 29,845 farms averaged 840 acres, and the chief crops are hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, kaffir, milo, all the vegetables, potatoes, cotton with 5,000 bales production, broom corn, sugar beets, the fruit industry being extensive.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,959.

New Mexico partakes of the oldtime life of the West so far as does any other State, but is practically of the new day, with all civilized agencies at hand, even the cowboy passing rapidly away as modern devices multiply.

The population is 21,181 Indian on Government reservations (4,697,224 acres in 1920 with a valuation of $21,916,965 and income of $2,196,417), 13,414 of Mexican parentage, of a total of 360,350.

Many go to the State for wintering, and artists have lately resorted there for the painting of Indian and old Spanish types and the things that remain from the aged Aztec civilization. Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Vegas and other cities are popularly sought by the tourists and artists and writers, who are provided with excellent travel facilities.

Students find deep interest in the history of the areas which once were the bed of a great inland salt sea, in which were deposited all the basic salts found in the ocean waters, and which are expected to yield later rich mineral wealth for fertilization of lands and chemical uses.

NEW YORK.

Area, square miles . . . . . *49,204* . . . . . *29th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *10,385,277* . . . . . *1st in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . *11,105,625* . . . . . *225.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$37,035,262,000*

New York, the Empire State, since 1820 the most populous in the Union, is bounded on the north and west by Lake Erie, Ontario, Canada, Lake Ontario and Quebec, Canada; on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Its sea front consists of the southern shores of Long Island, Staten Island, and the entrance into New York Harbor, one of the greatest in the world, and the chief port of the United States, into and out from which moves the greater part of the national commerce, foreign and domestic, passenger and freight. Long Island Sound, a wide arm of the Atlantic, which separates Long Island from Connecticut on the north, is navigable for deep sea craft. The Hudson River carries heavy ship tonnage northward from New York Harbor 150 miles to Albany, the capital, and Troy. Large steamers and sailing craft also ply the two Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence River, which forms part of the northwestern boundary. On the northern part of the eastern boundary line is Lake Champlain, 100 miles long, a historic waterway bearing much commerce and making into the St. Lawrence River at Sorel. New York Harbor also includes the shores of New Jersey, enabling traffic intercourse between the two States.

New York has about 800 miles of navigable ocean, lake and river waterways, the State being penetrated by the New York State Barge Canal (Erie), through which there is capacity for the passage annually of 20,000,000 tons of freight. The canal also connects with Lake Champlain, so that inland tonnage may move between New York City, Buffalo, about 500 miles northwestward on Lake Erie; Oswego, on Lake Ontario, the ports on Lake Champlain northward so far as Rouse's Point at the Canadian border, and on into the St. Lawrence River; besides to several interior New York State points on other minor canal routes.

The Adirondack Mountains (first land to appear in the western world) occupy the northeast part of the State, and are dotted with beautiful lakes and rivers. In the east the Catskill Mountains, made famous by Washington Irving's story of "Rip Van Winkle," line the western bank of the Hudson. Just above New York City the topography of the Hudson's banks takes the form of lofty rock palisades, beautifully conformed and colored, and on the edge of which is a spacious Interstate Park set aside by the States of New York and New Jersey. All of New York is marked with scores of lakes and smaller rivers navigable for pleasure craft. The drainage from the crest west from Utica is in three directions—southeastward into the Atlantic Ocean; northward into Lake Ontario at Oswego, and southward into the rivers that make through Pennsylvania.

The 49,204 square miles of area, equivalent to 31,490,560 acres, contains 1,550 square miles, or 992,000 acres, of inland waterways, leaving a net land surface of 47,654 square miles, or 30,498,560 acres. The chief economic interests are the national and international financial community of New York City, the foreign commerce in New York Harbor, now the heaviest in the world; the large manufacturing, and the rich agricultural resources.

The 1920 census gave $417,046,864 as the value of all farm crops, to which the greater part of the 17.3 per cent. of rural population gave direct or contributary attention. Only California exceeded New York in production of hay and grapes, New York's grapes being from 30,677,555 vines, and the hay weighing 928,874 tons, Kansas coming next.

Literally everything characteristic of the temperate zone is produced in fruits, vegetables, grains and forage crops. New York led all States with 2,778,761 pear trees of bearing age, Michigan being next. In apple trees of bearing age, New York led the country, although Washington, with less trees, harvested more bushels. In acreage of small fruits, New York was second only to Michigan; and only California had larger acreage devoted to vegetables produced for sale. The State was second to Vermont in output of maple sugar, and led all the States excepting Maine in production of potatoes, Minnesota coming third.

Only Pennsylvania led New York in quantity of buckwheat grown; in wool New York with Pennsylvania led all Northeastern States. In the value of dairy products, New York was easily second in the country, with $756,045,942, Wisconsin leading with $858,258,521; while in value of livestock products of farms, New York led the United States, with $225,456,739, Wisconsin following with $213,022,023. In pure-bred sheep on farms, New York was surpassed by only seven States, while in pure-bred cattle New York was second only to Iowa.

In the number of domestic animals of all kinds on farms, New York led the United States, was far down the list in poultry, and was fifth in amount expended for farm labor. The State was sixth in number of farms mortgaged, and in total amount for which mortgages were given, and these things were developed on a total farmland area which classes the State as nineteenth in the country.

The number of farms in 1920 was 193,195, a decrease of 10.4 per cent. in the decade. The total acreage was 20,632,803, of which 13,158,781 were improved.

Mineral resources are considerable, but in rank the State is below many others. Some iron ore (1923, $3,242,229) is mined in the Lake Champlain region; petroleum (1923, $4,140,000) is produced near the Pennsylvania border, also natural gas. Graphite is produced, also the baser minerals for building and manufacturing purposes. The output of salt in Onondaga County, fringing Lake Ontario (in 1922, 1,960,867 tons), is a large industry.

In manufacturing, commerce and finance, the figures are very large. More than one-half the export and import shipments of the United States pass through the Port of New York, to organize which into an economic and non-wasteful commercial agency the sovereign State of New York has created the Port of New York Authority, to work co-ordinately with a similar body created by the soverign State of New Jersey, to the end that commerce flow be more facile. (See Index for details.)

The number of vessels entering the Port of New York in the calendar year 1924 was 4,517, of 18,530,077 tons; and clearing, 4,728, of 19,243,158 tons. The value of imports (including bullion) in 1924 was $1,975,376,657; and of exports $1,786,947,577.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 8,398.

The commerce flowing through the New York State Barge Canals, and through the ports of Buffalo and Oswego, runs into the millions of tons, and includes very heavy haulage of grains grown in the Middle West, destined for European ports.

The position of New York State as the leading manufacturing State in the Union is shown in the Federal Census of Manufactures, 1923, which reported 38,187 industrial establishments (of above $5,000 a year output) with 1,151,901 employees (an increase of 15 per cent. over 1921), earning $1,582,006,000 wages (an increase of 21.4 per cent. over $1,303,421,000 in 1921), and with a product at factory prices of $8,960,693,000 (an increase of 28.5 per cent. over $6,973,506,000 in 1921)—14.8 per cent. of the whole country's manufactured products. Pennsylvania was second with a product of $7,436,609,000, and Illinois third with $5,041,520,000. The leading industry was the manufacture of men's and women's clothing with 140,057 employees earning $212,875,289 wages, and with a product valued at $1,636,530,000, an increase of 38.8 per cent. over 1921. The capital investment exceeds $6,000,000,000. Printing and publishing is second in value of product, that of newspapers and periodicals being $327,796,424 ($295,137,116 in 1921), with 21,847 employees; and book and job being $175,614,719 ($166,271,916 in 1921), with 27,367 employees. (See index for detailed statistics).

New York is third in importance in the textile industry; fourth in slaughtering and meat packing; first in knit goods; first in production of newspaper and wood pulp; fifth in the value of the products of steel (being exceeded by Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in that order); sixth in pig iron production (Alabama being fifth to those above named); and first in printing and publishing.

New York State paid $711,231,340, one-fourth of all the Federal internal revenue taxes collected in 1923. In addition a State income tax of $30,866,847 was paid by 1,089,129 persons on taxable incomes amounting to a total of $3,819,225,900.

Total resources of all financial and banking institutions, State and national, those subject to supervision by State and Federal authorities, exceed $13,000,000,000. Especially since the World War, New York financial lines criss-cross the earth. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York City transacts about one-third of the total business done by the Federal Reserve System of the United States.

In the 148 savings banks of the State 4,311,954 depositors had on July 1, 1924, $3,273,854,200. In New York City 2,878,714 depositors (or every second person in the city) had a total of $2,455,261,923.

Population figures of the 1920 census of New York State show the presence of large representation of every civilized people on the globe, divided: 65.8 per cent. of native parentage; 13.9 of foreign parentage; 8.1 of mixed parentage, and 11.2 of foreign-born. About fifteen times as many Jews as are in

Palestine live in the State (the total in New York City being 1,643,000), and almost as many Italians as in Rome. Germans numbered 295,650, and Irish 284,747, with 135,305 English.

New York's Indian population numbered 5,503 in 1920, of which 4,458 live on ten reservations, the largest 50 square miles, being the Allegany reservation in Cattaraugus County; the next largest Cattaraugus, 21,680 acres. The Senecas form the most numerous tribe with 2,485 members. Many of the Indians have attained a high state of civilization, are intelligent and are good business men. Their tribal rights are regulated by treaties and statutes, and their Peacemakers' Courts work satisfactorily.

Estimates of the Census Bureau give the population of the chief cities of the State as of July 1, 1925, as: New York, 6,103,384; Buffalo, 553,828; Rochester, 331,530; Syracuse, 191,559; Albany, 119,679; Yonkers, 111,717, and Utica, 107,173.

The percentage of illiteracy was reported at 5.1; native white, ½ of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 14.2; Negroes, who have increased rapidly since the late war, 2.9 per cent.

During the school year 1921-22, New York State spent $188,604,972 for education, an increase of 125 per cent. from the sum of $83,682,747 spent in 1917-18. This included capital outlay. The ave age cost for each pupil in New York State in the five years was: 1917-18, $55.22; 1918-19, $59.69; 1919-20, $67.44; 1920-21, $93.25; 1921-22, $96.69.

Nearly 2,000,000 attend the educational institutions, primary and higher, under control of the Board of Regents of the University of he State of New York (which see), and some of the most famous colleges and universities in the country are in New York State, among them Columbia University, with 32,688 resident students in 1924; the New York University, the College of the City of New York, Cornell University, Syracuse University, the University of Rochester, Hamilton College, Union University, Colgate University, Buffalo University, St. Lawrence University, Hobart College, College of St. Francis, Fordham University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and scores of special schools which are suited to every requirement in letters, science, engineering, finance, economics, sociology and art. Of the latter there are many of acknowledged merit, New York City being one of the art centres of the world.

At West Point, on the Hudson above New York, is the Military Academy of the United States Army, in a location famed for beauty.

The interests of the Empire State are so varied along other lines that no listing is attempted here. More than 200,000 transient travellers enter the greater city daily, so it is estimated; and to Niagara Falls, near Buffalo, many more than 1,000,000 go each year. The Adirondacks and the Catskills have each summer hundreds of thousands of tourists and campers, the other lakes their tens of thousands. Safe waters on Long Island Sound are used by many yacht clubs, and the ocean beaches daily have large throngs.

(Detailed statistics follow under the classification of New York State; consult Index.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, square miles ..... *52,426* ..... *27th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *2,559,123* ..... *14th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *2,759,014* ..... *52.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$4,543,110,000*

North Carolina, a South Atlantic State, of the Old South group, is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic and South Carolina, and on the west by Tennessee. Physically, it is divisible into three distinct parts—a sloping sandy coastal plain from the low-lying 300-mile sea line on the east, a tableland in the central portion, and a mountainous western one-third running into the Appalachian range, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft., the maximum. The climate grades from sub-tropical in the east, to milder on the tableland and relatively cool and stimulating in the mountains.

There are many islands off the northern half of the coastline, with Pamlico Sound and its tortuous shores affording many inlets and potential harbors, a favorite resort for hunters. Cape Hatteras, the easternmost point, is feared by mariners as especially stormy and dangerous.

In the manufacture of cotton goods North Carolina is second only to Massachusetts. The cotton mills in 1924 numbered 444 with 84,600 looms and 3,879,000 spindles. The census of manufactures, 1923, reported a total of 2,670 establishments with 173,687 employees (an increase of 27.9 over 1921), earning $127,543,821 wages (increase 35.3 per cent.), and a product valued at $951,916,599 (increase 43.1 over $665,117,738 in 1921). Of this 351 produced cotton goods with 81,041 employees earning $54,842,992 wages, and with an output of $326,572,014 (increase of 71 per cent. over $190,989,590 in 1921). Knit goods product was $35,759,413. A close second was the manufacture of tobacco, seventeen factories producing cigars and cigarettes valued at $264,218,190 ($215,535,751 in 1921), and nine producing chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff valued at $31,567,820 ($37,760,144 in 1921).

Agriculture's principal crops, Census of 1920, were valued at $503,229,000. Farms numbered 269,763 with 20,021,736 acres, of which 8,198,409 were improved. In cotton production the State ranked second in 1923 with 1,053,402 bales. Cotton mills in 1924 numbered 444, with 84,600 looms and 5,879,000 spindles.

North Carolina is the second tobacco State, producing 310,240,000 pounds; corn, wheat, rye, potatoes and peanuts, 4,756,000 pounds, are large crops, with all others raised suitable to the zone, fruits as well, grapes being especially plentiful.

In minerals, the State is rich, ranking first in production of mica, there being much magnetic iron ore, and some lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, corundum, tin, feldspar, talc and graphite. A valuable contribution is monazite and zircon, used in making incandescent lamp mantles.

Of the 35,000,000 acres in the State, originally about 11,000,000 were forested, chiefly with yellow pine, of which it is estimated that 15,000,000,000 feet remain on about half a million acres. The annual lumber cut is about 1,200,000,000 feet, the market being largely in the North, considerable coming to New York coastwise in vessels.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,382.

Over 99 per cent. of the population are native born Americans.

The Negro constitutes 31.6 per cent. of the population, Census of 1920, and the State percentage of illiteracy is 13.1, having been 18.5 in 1910. Illiteracy of native whites is 6.8. Public school enrolment is 725,000, with compulsory instruction. The chief higher institutions are the State University, Chapel Hill, Duke University, Durham (formerly Trinity College, enriched by a $15,000,000 gift from James B. Duke in 1925), and the Agricultural College, West Raleigh. Much effort is expended by the latter to improve tillage methods, with increase of the per acre production as one result.

North Carolina adopted the budget system in 1925 (effective July 1), making the Governor the real financial head of the State.

A striking feature has been the very large migration of residents of the mountains to the cotton mill towns, where they remain as operatives, whole families accepting employment, including children.

Asheville is the chief resort, being popular in the winter, its golf course one of the most famous in the country.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Area, square miles ..... *70,837* ..... *16th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *646,872* ..... *36th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *686,424* ..... *9.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,467,772,000*

North Dakota, in the West North Central group, formed part of the original territory of Dakota, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Minnesota, on the south by South Dakota, and on the west by Montana. It is drained in the southeastern one-third by the Missouri River, and in the northeast by the Red River, which stream is the line between North Dakota and Minnesota, and the valley of which, an old lake bed, is exceedingly fertile. "Number One Northern Hard" wheat originated there, and is a premium grade of that cereal. The surface in the eastern two-thirds is a vast rolling plain, once with scant rainfall, but now, since cultivation advanced westward, having precipitation enough for the large crops produced.

Agriculture is easily the chief interest, with the value of all crops reported in the 1920 census at $301,782,000, against $57,374,000 for all manufactured products, and that mostly of flour and other grain products consumed locally.

Every cereal and other crop known to the north temperate zone is produced, wheat being the principal crop, 61,540,000 bushels reported in the 1920 census, grown on about 9,000,000 acres, worth $147,696,000; rye, barley and corn being also extensively produced, and the total value of all cereals given at $215,764,000. Hay is raised heavily, more than 4,000,000 tons, worth $56,000,000. On 650,000 acres, 2,972,000 bushels of flaxseed were raised, highest production in the country, value being $13,000,000.

Much of the grain and practically all of the forage crops are for local feeding to livestock, that industry being very important. More than 2,300,000 domestic animals were reported by the 1920 census. In the State were 77,690 farms with an acreage of 36,214,751, of which 24,563,178 were improved.

Manufacturing establishments reported by the

census of manufactures, 1923, numbered 340 with 3,551 employees and a product valued at $42,145,471, an increase of 16 per cent. over $36,358,218 in 1921; of this flour and grain products accounted for $18,593,937, and butter for $10,313,904.

A vast proportion of the western part is underlain by brown or low-grade coal, which is produced not extensively and only for local domestic consumption, the State depending on the mines of other States for supply.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,281.

North Dakota, with total population of 646,872, Census of 1920, had 131,590 or 27.1 per cent. of foreign-born whites. The percentage of illiteracy is very low at 2.1; native white, 4-10ths of 1 per cent., foreign-born white, 5.6. Foreign-born whites in order of numbers were Norwegian, Canadian, Russian and German.

North Dakota has been the theatre of several advanced social and economic experiments, the State, under the leadership of the Non-Partisan League, entering basic business enterprises, including banking, and co-operative grain elevators.

The recreation for outsiders is the big hunting in the west and on the prairies for game birds, the prairie chicken predominant, and the lakes and rivers abounding in geese and ducks.

OHIO.

Area, square miles . . . . . *41,040* . . . . . *35th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *5,759,394* . . . . . *4th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *6,321,539* . . . . . *154 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$18,489,552,000*

Ohio, an East North Central State, is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana. It has no considerable elevations, being highest in the centre, and sloping in each direction to the lake on the north and to the Ohio River, a great traffic route, on the southern boundary line. Its climate is characteristic of the north temperate zone, with abundant rainfall.

Ohio has navigable waterways for the 430 miles of the Ohio, the 230 miles of lake frontage, and 100 miles up the Muskingum River in the southeast. It sends much tonnage down the Ohio. Rail transport is very heavy in all directions. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 8,872.

Manufacturing, mining and oil are the chief interests. The iron and steel ore and reduction and machinery industries lead all others, with 29,649,245 tons of ore received at the Lake Erie port of Cleveland, heaviest handler of ore in the world. Cleveland, Youngstown, Canton, Steubenville and Middletown are the principal iron and steel working points. Manufacturing is very extensive in other lines. Of the 264 industries classified by the Federal Census, Ohio has considerable production in all but forty-six, ranking first in eighteen of them, and second in iron and steel products.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 11,196 establishments with 699,031 employees (an increase of 41.4 per cent. over 1921), earning $979,659,869 wages (increase 56.2 per cent.), and a total product valued at $5,046,504,133 (increase of 52.9 per cent. over $3,300,693,256 in 1921). Eighty-one steel and rolling mills led both in employees, 87,032, an increase of 76.3 per cent., and in output, $709,182,753, an increase of 112.6 per cent. over $333,561,607 in 1921. Blast furnaces (thirty-eight) had an output of $231,339,781 ($94,506,093 in 1921); foundry and machine shop products, $338,168,025 ($198,644,762 in 1921); electric machinery, $174,329,350 ($102,814,480 in 1921); automobiles, $354,872,0.4 ($177,027,525 in 1921); automobile bodies and parts, $144,177,545 ($46,340,848 in 1921); rubber tires and inner tubes, $391,316,559 ($291,759,680 in 1921); pottery and clay products, $99,751,089 ($67,515,161 in 1921); and paper and wood pulp, $66,949,775 ($49,578,055 in 1921); men's clothing, $68,882,041 ($52,611,895 in 1921); and boots and shoes, $60,730,568.

The State ranks fourth in mineral wealth extracted, 45,000,000 tons of bituminous having been lifted in 1920 by 50,000 miners who received more than $48,000,000 in wages. Cleveland alone shipped also 22,900,000 tons of coal in 1920.

Oil production is very great, especially in the Lima district, the output in 1923 being 7,085,000 barrels.

The output of automobiles in the Toledo and Cleveland districts is second only to that of Detroit, mostly of medium or higher grades.

But the agricultural wealth also is great, value of all crops and livestock sold being as reported in the 1920 census $904,400,000, which was exceeded by only four other States. Principal crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, tobacco, vegetables, sugar beets, and all products of the zone. Corn totalled 149,844,000 bushels; oats, 46,000,000; hay, 7,600,000 tons; tobacco, 64,420,000 pounds; and canning of fruits and vegetables was extensive, the fruits being those of the north temperate zone, the 1920 report showing the value of the output more than $19,000,000. Number of farms, 256,695, with acreage of 23,515,888.

Much high-bred livestock is raised, and the meat packing industry is highly developed.

Its mineral wealth includes coal, iron, glass sand, clays, salt, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sandstone, gypsum, mineral waters, some potash and pyrite.

Illiteracy is low at 2.8 per cent.; native white, 9-10ths of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 12.6, and Negro, 8.1. Foreign-born number 12.5 per cent. of the population, and are in the industrial centres chiefly, although throughout the agricultural districts the German native-born element is numerous, having come when the revolutionary movement broke in Germany in the last century.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1925, the population of the chief cities was: Cincinnati, 409,333; Toledo, 287,380; Columbus, 279,836; and Dayton, 172,942. The census estimate for Cleveland in 1924 was 912,502.

The State has very many institutions of higher education, the Ohio State University at Columbus, the capital, leading with 8,600 students, others being Cincinnati University, 4,300; Western Reserve University at Cleveland, 2,330; Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, 1,900; Oberlin at Oberlin, 1,675; and eight others with about 4,000 attendance. Public school enrolment is more than 1,000,000.

Ohio is distinguished among the States for the tenseness of its political life. It is regarded as a politically pivotal State, and was the home of the late President Harding, whose newspaper was the Marion Star. It has given the United States five Presidents, all native born, while two others, elected as residents of other States, were born in Ohio.

OKLAHOMA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *70,057* . . . . . *17th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *2,028,283* . . . . . *21st in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *2,238,536* . . . . . *32 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,998,524,000*

Oklahoma, in the West South Central group originally set apart for Indian reservations, and formerly known as Indian Territory, is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by Texas, and on the west by Texas, a small panhandle strip to the northwest also touching New Mexico. It was the home of these Indian tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, whose descendants remain as a large part of the present population, numbering 119,255 in 1920, holding 19,551,890 acres with a valuation of $320,496,333 and an income of $39,393,608.

Oklahoma is mostly a vast plain of rolling, fertile prairies, rising in the west to maximum elevations of 4,000 feet, one being 4,700 feet, with mountains in the south central and southwestern portions. It has a fair share of forested area, yellow pine predominating, with about 200,000,000 feet the normal annual cut, and 4,800,000,000 feet of timber standing. It has a healthful climate, rather warm in summer, with good precipitation for watering the large areas of agricultural lands, that with livestock and immense oil production being the main interests.

The 1920 census gave $522,565,000 as the value of all crops, cotton, 1,006,242 bales, ranking the State fourth; corn, 74,000,000 bushels; wheat, 52,640,000; oats, 49,500,000; and heavy production of other cereals and the basic vegetables with all fruits of the temperate zone abounding.

Dry farming is practised extensively in the western portions, and production of cotton is close to half a bale to the acre, much higher than the average. Farms number 191,988, with acreage of 31,951,934.

It is only twenty years since oil was discovered in Oklahoma, yet it has risen to the first rank as a producer. The 1924 figures on production were 170,895,000 barrels. Much of the oil land is owned by persons formerly in moderate circumstances. Indians, wards of the Nation, received $36,659,810 in royalties in 1923 from oil and gas leases on their lands, their oil bonuses ranging from 12½% to 20% on a total production of 53,914,477 barrels. The field is like that of Texas.

Petroleum refining is the chief industry. The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,243 industrial establishments with 25,488 employees (an increase of 14.6 per cent. over 1921), earning $33,068,705 wages (increase 12 per cent.), and a product valued at $315,197,148 (increase 11.1 per cent.). Of this the output of sixty petroleum refineries was valued at just over $131,500,000 in

both 1923 and 1921. The zinc smelting output was $16,535,814 ($4,380,532 in 1921); zinc production being 242,421 short tons in 1920, and lead 66,904 tons.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 6,600.

The percentage of illiteracy is 3.8; native whites 2.3; Negroes, 12.4; and foreign-born whites, 14; Negroes being about 10 per cent. of the whole.

The public school enrolment is about 600,000 with several promising higher institutions.

Apart from the romance of the Indian days and the "cowboy," Oklahoma went into history as the theatre of the most exciting "Sooner" rush for new lands ever staged in the United States when, more than 25 years ago, the Federal Government, after taking large areas from the Indians by treaty, threw them open for settlement, and thousands camped on the boundary line for weeks, rushing across the border when the moment came for admission. The settlement and development into an organized community were remarkably rapid, until now the State has all that appertains to modern life.

OREGON.

Area, square miles ..... *96,699* ..... *9th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *783,389* ..... *34th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *846,061* ..... *3.8 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,419,459,000*

Oregon, of the Pacific (northwest) group, is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by California and Nevada and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

It has every character of climate and soil and production known to the temperate zone, the lands ranging from the heaviiy vegetated coast areas where rainfall is abundant, to the large stretches of semi-arid lands of the southeastern parts, with a touch here and there of almost desert, although negligible in extent.

The coast climate is salutary, never very cold, and seldom very hot. That of the eastern portion, east from the Cascade Mountains, is drier and often colder.

It has very important navigation facilities—the Columbia River flowing into the Pacific with a width at the mouth of up to 14 miles, the river carrying tonnage along the whole of the 400 miles of its seaward course from the Idaho line; and the Snake, running along the northern half of the eastern boundary, already conveying much traffic and being susceptible of greater development.

Into Oregon pour the products of "The Inland Empire," a region comprising 250,000 square miles in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, the Columbia being the waterway outlet, and the railways following the water grades from the Empire through the Columbia River Gorge to Portland, the "Rose City," which is actually on the Willamette River, ten miles from the Columbia, but economically on the Columbia. Portland, population, July 1, 1925, 282,383, has very heavy foreign commerce.

The products of that Inland Empire are most varied, as are those of Oregon, which are very large fruit production, immense salmon fisheries, most extensive cereal production, and timber from forests that are the most extensive of any American State, it being estimated that the standing timber is 500,000,000,000 board feet.

The part of Oregon west from the Cascade Mountain range, which has peak elevations up to 12,000 feet, is slashed north and south by the Coast Range, a very aged ridge now eroded to lower levels. The whole of the western one-third of the State has abundant rainfall, although not so much nor so constantly as many believe, the average precipitation at Portland being about that of Chicago or New York. There are such forests as may be found in few parts of the world, immense numbers of trees attaining 20 feet in diameter, while there are vast stretches in which the lumbermen have taken only trees not less than eight feet in diameter and regarded it as cut-over land. The chief varieties are Douglas and white fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and larch, west of the Cascades, with yellow pine in the eastern Blue Mountains, another range. Oregon has almost one-half the more than one trillion feet of timber standing in the three Coast States, Oregon, Washington, and California. Some of the trees are more than 300 feet high. In the southwest are found forests of the red woods, with at least 20 other varieties of timber in abundance, some of it excellent for furniture manufacture, which is a considerable industry. The cut of timber is the third in the United States, Washington and Louisiana exceeding. The lumber is shipped to all foreign markets, more than a billion feet comes by the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Coast, and much is distributed by rail to the Middle West.

The fruit industry is among the most important in the country. Especially in apples the world calls for Oregon products, and the varieties of fruit grown include also peaches, pears, prunes—ranked the best known—apricots, plums, etc. Hood River, Medford, The Dalles and other towns are the centres of highly developed fruit raising.

In agriculture, development has been rapid, there being about 1,000,000 acres under water, and more than 2,000,000 included in irrigation projects, Federal and private. The lands not needing irrigation, which are very extensive, produce richly. The 1920 census assigned $131,884,000 as the value of all crops; wheat, about 20,000,000 bushels; more than 2,100,000 tons of alfalfa; hops, 4,788,000 pounds; and more than 8,000,000 bushels of oats. Farms number 50,206, with 13,542,318 acres.

In livestock the State is productive. The wool clip was 16,000,000 pounds, and $17,000,000 was realized from dairy products. The Coast States are especially fine for dairying.

Although undeveloped as yet, there are all the basic minerals in Oregon. Gold, silver and copper are mined, with also stores of lead, oil, quicksilver, chromic iron ore, platinum, and all the clays.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,907 establishments with 62,655 employees (an increase of 56 per cent. over 1921), earning wages of $81,768,700 (increase 65.5 per cent.), and a product valued at $363,912,328 (increase 62.7 per cent.). The value of the product of leading industries was: Lumbering, $140,537,650 ($58,593,191 in 1921); flour, $23,922,676; meat packing, $14,615,742; butter, $10,591,300; and canning, $10,444,260.

The salmon fisheries centring in Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, are among the world's third greatest, the pack in 1920 being 481,545 cases.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 3,338.

In illiteracy Oregon ranks with Iowa, Nebraska and Idaho as the lowest in the country, the percentage being 1.5, that of native-born 4-10ths of 1 per cent. There are several colleges, the State University at Eugene, the celebrated Agricultural College at Corvallis, with about 4,000 students, Reed Institute at Portland, and others.

Oregon initiated the national movement for direct primaries, the initiative and referendum, and the recall, and adopted Prohibition independently of the national amendment.

Oregon passed a compulsory school law by a vote of 115,506 to 103,685, requiring all children between eight and sixteen to attend the public schools, to take effect September, 1926. The law was declared unconstitutional in 1924 as depriving parents of their rights and teachers of their livelihood and private schools of their property.

The decision was upheld by the United States Supreme Court, June 1, 1925.

An income tax law, passed in 1923, and sustained by referendum that fall, was repealed by popular vote in 1924.

Its great Columbia Highway, unexcelled for scenic beauty, running up the river from Portland; Mt. Hood and other lofty mountains, and the unique Crater Lake, are points of tourist interest.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area, square miles ..... *45,126* ..... *32d in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *8,720,017* ..... *2d in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *9,317,647* ..... *206.5 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$28,833,745,000*

Pennsylvania, of the Middle Atlantic group, is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York, on the east by New York and New Jersey, on the south by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and on the west by Ohio and Lake Erie.

It is of varied topography, like most Atlantic States, having leveler lands to the east, and rising to higher altitudes to the westward. The Appalachian range traverses the central part from northeast to southwest, a higher mountain region being in the extreme west, and another lower plane running down to the shores of Lake Erie. It has rivers important in navigation—the Ohio, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Allegheny and the Monongahela.

Viewed by and large, Pennsylvania may be said to lead all States in mineral and industrial production. Its mineral riches are very great. The 1923 census reported anthracite coal output at 95,440,000 tons; bituminous, 113,148,305 tons; worth together about $843,314,000. The coke output alone was $74,494,560. The natural wealth in iron ore, oil (value in 1923, $25,320,000), once leading the United States, and the quarries is large.

The State has built its industries largely on these basic elements. It produced nearly half the steel of the country, shipping it to all parts of the world. Its production in pig iron in 1923 was 14,804,620 gross tons, and in 1924, 11,068,979. Pittsburgh is

the centre of the greatest metal production ever attained in one locality. Its supplies of iron ore come mostly from Minnesota, and its operations have made more millionaires than any other single industrial centre in the country. It was there that the late Andrew Carnegie built up his fortune, developing new steel making processes. The perfected tonnage from Pittsburgh is the heaviest, excepting at New York and Chicago. Electrical goods and equipment is made in Pittsburgh in large quantity.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 19,055 industrial establishments with 1,095,066 employees (an increase of 26.8 per cent. over 1921), earning $1,450,826,374 wages (increase 44.1 per cent.), and a product valued at $7,438,609,142 (increase of 47 per cent. over $5.059,009,410 in 1921). Steel works and rolling mills (186) led in employees 167,662 (an increase of 53.9 per cent. over 108,960 in 1921), with wages of $272,189,711, and an output of $1,292,222,273 (an increase of 100.1 per cent. over $645,759,871 in 1921). Foundry and machine shop products were valued at $344,064,-225 ($238,197,741 in 1921); electrical machinery, etc., $201,117,706 ($116,577,178 in 1921); blast furnaces, $377,227,181 ($164,558,350 in 1921); steam railroad repair shops, $245,098,336 ($193,-711,154 in 1921); steam railroad cars, $115,589,913 ($69,163,002 in 1921); automobile bodies and parts, $64,013,627 ($25,508,262 in 1921); silk manufactures, $286,073,270 ($224,195,519 in 1921); knit goods, $221,183,510 ($177,149,526 in 1921); worsted goods, $116,959,148 ($85,231,872 in 1921); cotton goods, $91,685,658 ($58,345,121 in 1921); cigars and cigarettes, $119,665,073; glass, $99,197,880; and men's clothing, $100,829,552 ($78,422,296 in 1921); and printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, $142,113,747 ($121,004,569 in 1921.)

The principal port is Philadelphia, which receives and sends to all world ports. It was the capital of the United States, 1790 to 1800. The great Baldwin Locomotive Works is located there, with an output in 1923 valued at $102,762,175; and also extensive electrical equipment manufacturing.

Scranton is the greatest hard coal centre of the country, and makes much steel.

Erie on Lake Erie is the lake port.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 11,427.

Pennsylvania produced, Census of 1920, more than $500,000,000 of crops. The region around Reading, Lancaster and York, with English names, is the seat of the famous German (Pennsylvania Dutch) agricultural development, not perhaps equaled in any other section of the United States.

Production is varied in all parts of the State; the cereals, forage crops, fruits, and all that the temperate zone raises. The crops are spread evenly through the whole list, with large diversification and consequent steadiness of prosperity. Tobacco raised was 57,900,000 pounds, 1920 census. The State has 202,250 farms, with a total acreage of 17,657,513.

In educational facilities the State ranks high. The principal higher educational institutions are the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State College, the University of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Lafayette College, Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Temple University, Bucknell University, Dickinson College, Alleghany College, Duquesne College, Grove City College, Pennsylvania College, and Swarthmore College, there being three colleges for women, at Bryn Mawr, Pittsburgh and Chambersburg, Bryn Mawr having been distinguished especially.

Public school enrolment exceeds 1,600,000, and the rate of illiteracy is 4.6 per cent.; native white, 8-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 18.9; Negro, 6.1. Of the total of 9,720,017 persons, the native white population is 80.8 per cent.; foreign, 18.8. In the industrial districts reside the bulk of the foreigners, the Census of 1920 showing in all 1,387,850, of which 120,194 were German, 90,666 Irish, 122,755 Austrian, 222,764 Italian, 161,124 Russian, 171,380 Hungarian, the Slavic strain being numerous. The urban population is 63.3 per cent.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1925, the population of the chief cities was: Philadelphia, 1,979,364; Pittsburgh, 631,563; and for 1924: Scranton, 141,451; Reading, 111,812, and Erie (1923), 112,571.

The Legislature in 1923 enacted a law to establish a system of old-age pensions, the maximum rate to be one dollar a day, the applicant to be over sixty, a citizen and resident of the State for over fifteen years. For a preparatory survey $25,000 was appropriated and it is estimated the full operation of the law may require an expenditure of $10,000,000 yearly.

Under Gifford Pinchot, formerly Chief Forester of the United States, serving as State Forester for several years, a great reforesting movement has begun.

The Pennsylvania State Police, serving mostly the rural districts, have become an establishment of social import.

In the mountains are many popular summer resorts, with many fine country seats developed by the wealthy from old farm estates.

RHODE ISLAND.

Area, square miles ..... *1,248* ..... *48th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *604,397* ..... *38th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *639,401* ..... *512.3 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$1,924,326,000*

Rhode Island, smallest of States, of the Original Thirteen, and in New England, is bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by Connecticut. Only 1,060 square miles of it is land. With 512.3 per square mile, it is the most densely populated State, exceeds all others in the per capita industrial output; it is 97.5 per cent. urban, and exerts influence out of all proportion to size and numbers.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,693 establishments with 134,667 employees (an increase of 19.4 per cent. over 1921), earning $150,-499,859 wages (increase 26 per cent.), and a product valued at $675,425,020 (increase 30.6 per cent. over $517,118,172 in 1921). The leading industries were cotton goods, value of product, $126,701,-356 ($102,408,012 in 1921); worsted goods, $148,-647,777 ($104,449,864 in 1921); dyeing and finishing textiles, $46,239,182 ($25,754,284 in 1921); silk, $31,397,303; cotton small wares, $20,001,226 ($9,315,401 in 1921); woolen goods, $19,125,050 ($12,829,960 in 1921); knit goods, $13,738,008 ($10,561,930 in 1921); and jewelry, $37,308,913 ($27,780,253 in 1921).

The first cotton spinning works of this country were established in Pawtucket in the eighteenth century. Providence, Woonsocket, and Pawtucket are the chief centres of industry.

Although so small in all ways, yet the agriculture output by the 2.5 per cent. of rural population, Census of 1920, was $5,340,378, and included about everything produced in the temperate zone.

Rhode Island has but 4,083 farms, with 331,600 acres, having lost 25 per cent. in a decade.

A large traffic, coastwise and foreign, passes through Providence, as well as heavy passenger travel, rail and water. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 211.

Newport, on Narragansett Bay, has been for decades the most famous of America's watering places. Palatial summer homes were built by the socially prominent of the past one or two generations, embellished by every art of architect and landscape gardener.

Providence, the capital, on July 1, 1924, had, according to the Census Bureau estimate, a population of 243,745.

The State enjoys extensive educational facilities, with Brown University and the State Normal School at Providence as the best known. Public school enrolment is 95,000.

The percentage of illiteracy is 6.5; native white, 7-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 16.5. Foreign-born are 28.7 per cent. of the population, numbering 173,499—English, 25,782; Scotch, 22,253; Canadian, 36,400; Italian, 32,241.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, square miles ..... *30,989* ..... *39th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *1,683,724* ..... *26th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *1,779,084* ..... *57.4 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,404,845,000*

South Carolina, in the South Atlantic group, of the Original Thirteen States, is bounded on the north by North Carolina, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the southwest by Georgia. Its topography is, like that of North Carolina, mountainous, 4,000 feet the maximum, in the western part, a plateau in the central strip, and low-lying and sandy toward the 200-mile seafront.

The climate westward is comparatively cool, in the central part medium, and nearer the coast subtropical and humid.

The coast is indented with several harbors, Charleston having the most important one, and being a prominent coastwise and foreign shipping port, cotton a principal outgo to Europe.

Agriculture easily leads in production, with $437,121,000 as the value of all crops, Census of 1920; cotton with 2,631,718 bales ranking the State fifth. Of the 192,693 farms of 12,426,675 acres, Negroes cultivated more than half, and owned very many. The sea island cotton grown there is the finest grade produced in the country.

All of the cereals, peanuts, tobacco, in which it ranks fifth, sugar cane, and all the vegetables are produced in profusion. Fruits are abundant, of temperate zone and sub-tropical varieties.

Livestock of higher breeds is an increasingly valuable adjunct.

Naturally, about half the area was forested, yellow pine predominating, with much hardwood, but the lumbering has been so extensive that the forested area is reduced to about 1,000,000 acres, and the cut is diminishing rapidly. About 14,000,000,000 feet of pine remains standing.

In cotton mill spindles, 5,275,000, the State is second only to Massachusetts. Much of the labor in these mills is supplied by mountain families who were induced to migrate to the lower levels by the higher incomes offered, the industrial development having been peculiar to the Southern cotton-mill States in the building of towns owned entirely by the companies. Much child labor is employed.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported the number of establishments 1,180 with 96,802 employees (an increase of 27 per cent. over 1921), earning $64,753,457 (increase 26 per cent.), and with a product valued at $360,445,737 (increase 52.5 per cent. over $236,420,578 in 1921). In the cotton goods industry the State ranks third with 152 mills having 62,479 employees and a product of $243,488,839 ($146,495,122 in 1921). Lumbering gave employment to 17,307 with a product of $29,256,670 ($16,565,366 in 1921).

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 3,765.

About 400,000 are enrolled in the public schools, 200,000 being colored, who form 55.2 per cent. of the population, the State percentage of illiteracy being 18.1 against 25.7 in 1910. That of native whites is 6.5, of foreign-born white, 6.2, and of Negro, 29.3.

The University of South Carolina at Columbia is the leading higher educational institution, Clemson Agricultural College being next. Clemson in 1898 opened the first textile school in the United States, which has achieved much in training technical mill workers and foremen.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Area, square miles .....*77,615*.....*14th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*636,547*.....*37th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*666,380*.....*8.9 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$2,925,968,000*

South Dakota, West North Central, lower portion of the former Territory of Dakota, is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Wyoming and Montana. Its climate is that of the temperate zone northern latitudes, cold in winter and pleasant in summer. Before cultivation of the soil was extensive, it lacked rainfall; but precipitation swept westward as tillage advanced, until it now has normally abundant watering.

Its highest elevations are in the Black Hills in the southwest, the remainder of the State being a vast rolling prairie, falling off to lower levels in the northeast, which drains into the Mississippi River and into the Red River of the North. The major part of the State is drained by the Missouri River, which cleaves the State through the centre north and south. There are several minor drainage basins, feeding the larger rivers, with a succession of fertile valleys, highly productive, and a fair area of forests, yellow pine, spruce and others, 1,100,000 acres being under forest cover.

About 120,000 acres are irrigated, with about 200,000 acres normally in the irrigable sections.

It is claimed that more than 90 per cent. of the total area is arable. Of the 50,000,000 total acreage, 34,636,491 is in farmlands, with about 18,199,250 improved, farms numbering, Census of 1920, 74,637, crops being valued at $321,202,000.

Corn leads with 91,200,000 bushels; wheat, 30,175,000; oats, 53,650,000; barley, 19,250,000, and all the other cereals. Only the hardier fruits are grown.

The Census of 1920 shows livestock shipped valued at $154,631,000; dairy, fruit, poultry and other things, $50,000,000; the total revenues from all sources of wealth produced being $400,000,000, or about $600 per capita.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 489 establishments with 5,146 employees and a product valued at $47,320,901, an increase of 14 per cent. over $41,557,756 in 1921. Of this creameries produced butter valued at $10,639,543 ($7,238,682 in 1921).

Mineral wealth is practically all in the Black Hills, where gold mined ranks the State fourth (value in 1924, $6,135,000, and in 1923, $6,346,500). Silver, lead and basic minerals also abound. There is coal and lignite in the northwestern parts not yet accessible to transport.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 4,276.

Of the population, 84 per cent. is rural; 100,628 is foreign-born, of which 16,000 were Norwegian, and 15,000 German.

Illiteracy is 1.7 per cent.; native white, 4-10ths of 1 per cent. About 100,000 attend the schools.

A feature is the large area in Indian reservations—the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, and the Lower Brule. The Indians numbered in 1920, 23,010; they engage in agriculture and livestock husbandry, occupy 6,685,734 acres, valued at $63,265,900. and have an income of $4,331,940.

TENNESSEE.

Area, square miles .....*42,022*.....*34th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*2,337,885*.....*19th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.)...*2,424,616*.....*57.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$4,228,251,000*

Tennessee, in the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, on the east by North Carolina, on the south by Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, and on the west by Arkansas and Missouri.

The eastern parts are in the Great Smoky Mountains, the surface sloping toward the west, first to an elevated tableland, then to the bottoms of the Mississippi River, which skirts the western border. It has the Tennessee River, which sweeps into Alabama from the northeast and returns to Tennessee at the northwest corner.

The forests cover about 30,000 square miles, and yield half a billion feet of lumber—oak, yellow pine, gum, yellow poplar, hemlock and chestnut.

The 1920 census showed $318,285,000 as the value of all crops, which include all things grown in the temperate zone, shading off to the almost subtropical in the south. Eight other States exceed its 264,562 bales of cotton produced; its tobacco crop was 112,267,000 pounds, and all cereals and vegetables were grown. There are 252,774 farms, with a total of 19,510,856 acres.

Coal production in 1923 was 4,876,774 tons; iron ore, 266,175 tons; pig iron, 250,982; copper, 18,721,932 pounds; phosphates, 487,420 tons, and coke, 304,511 tons.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 2,307 establishments with 106,504 employees (an increase of 41.2 per cent. over 1921), earning $92,481,539 wages (increase 40.7 per cent.), and a product valued at $555,252,759 (increase 48.4 per cent. over $374,038,316 in 1921). The leading industries were knit goods, product valued at $40,209,851 ($24,703,782 in 1921); cotton goods, $30,296,376 ($10,533,013 in 1921); and lumbering, $35,065,616 ($20,394,196 in 1921).

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 4,022.

Tennessee is almost wholly American in population—foreign-born whites being 7-10ths of 1 per cent. Negroes are 19.3, and the percentage of illiteracy is 10.3 for the State; native white, 7.3; Negro, 22.4.

Attending school were 630,000 persons. The main higher educational institutions are the University of Chattanooga, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Fisk University at Nashville, Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Cumberland University at Lebanon and the University of the South at Sewanee.

The Tennessee Mountains, like those of Kentucky, are beautiful, delightful summer resorts. Lookout Mountain, scene of a celebrated battle in the Civil War, is the object of chief interest at Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

Area, square miles .....*265,896*.....*1st in rank*
Population, 1920.....*4,663,228*.....*5th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.)...*5,097,574*.....*19.2 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$9,850,888,000*

Texas, of the West South Central group, up to 1836 part of Mexico, then an independent republic, becoming one of the United States on Dec. 29, 1845, is bounded on the north by New Mexico and Oklahoma, on the east by Oklahoma, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf and Mexico, and on the west by Mexico and New Mexico. It is the largest State, embracing over 8 per cent. of the area of the whole country, and is about 800 miles long by about the same wide.

In the western part it is mountainous, the "Staked Plains" lying in the northwest, a great prairie in the central portion, and a lower lying region nearer to the Gulf. Western Texas is mostly without forestation, but in the east naturally there was a large wooded area, nearly 8,000,000 acres, materially reduced by extensive lumbering, the normal annual cut being more than 1,250,000,000 feet, mostly yellow pine.

In all lines Texas produces heavily. It is easily the first cotton State, the 1920 census returning 11,522,537 acres devoted to its culture, 2,971,757 bales the output. Rice was grown on 164,481 acres, yielding 5,306,369 bushels; 122,170 tons of sorghum came from 35,589 acres; 49,093 acres of vegetables were raised, 6,139 acres of small fruits, sugar cane.

tobacco, most of the cereals, potatoes, the forage foods, and a large variety of other soil products.

The census reports Texas the only State in which the total of all crops exceeds a billion dollars—$1,071,542,103,—the total return from crops, fruits, livestock, lumber and oil and other minerals being more than $1,500,000,000.

The farmland area was 114,020,621 acres, in 436,-033 separate farms, of which 31,227,503 were improved acres, the value of all farm property being more than $4,400,000,000. There are about 2,000,-000 acres irrigable, and 600,000 acres irrigated.

The corn crop was 156,920,000 bushels, and there was large production of wheat, oats, etc. Potatoes, white and sweet, yielded 11,500,000 bushels, and so on through the whole list.

The fruit production ranges from the varieties which are grown in the temperate zone to the semi-tropical kinds, and the pecan nut is a large crop.

The 12,000,000 domestic animals bring immense sums annually, the wool clip alone being from 15,-000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds, with very heavy returns from cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, which range on the vast mid-western prairies, some of the ranches being of several hundred thousand acres. It leads the country in the cattle breeding industry.

The petroleum output in 1924 was 132,071,000 barrels, valued at $193,580,000; the product of natural gas and natural gas gasoline is valued at about $22,000,000; and refining has become an important interest. Oil is found all the way from the northwest to the southeast on the Gulf, the field there being somewhat concurrent with that of Mexico. In the north and northwest, the formation runs with that of Oklahoma and Kansas, the content being rich.

The Texas gas wells in the Dallas-Fort Worth district are the chief source of the supply of helium gas now used in the giant airship Los Angeles.

More than 1,106,000 tons of coal were mined, and asphalt and pottery clay were important products, as also all the base minerals, silver, lead, quicksilver and copper being naturally present and somewhat developed as to production.

In the northwest the bed of a former inland salt sea contains the salts that appear in all sea waters, and the University of Texas at Austin and the United States Geological Survey have announced the discovery of potash, the work of proving the extent thereof being now in progress.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 3,694 establishments with 102,358 employees (an increase of 15.4 per cent. over 1921), earning $111,-461,949 wages (increase 7.2 per cent.), and product valued at $979,667,812 (increase of 16.3 per cent. over $842,438,135 in 1921). Petroleum refining leads in value of product, $344,586,806 ($337,972,-917 in 1921). Lumbering output was valued at $51,878,745 ($34,533,422 in 1921); slaughtering and meat packing, $58,776,046 ($47,674,069 in 1921); cottonseed products, $60,365,035 ($48,746,371 in 1921); and flour and grain products, $40,044,173.

Texas took first place in merchandise exports away from New York in 1924, her total amounting to $737,218,927, by a margin of $5,614,625. From Galveston, the chief seaport, in 1923, the exports were 1,145,559 gross tons, and imports 1,677,938. Houston, where seventeen railroads converge, has, since 1919, become an important shipping port, though fifty miles from the sea, through the widening and deepening to thirty-foot channel of the Buffalo Bayou and San Jacinto River, completed in August, 1925, at a total cost of $20,000,-000, including the Municipal Terminals with 14 wharves. Exports for the calendar year 1924 were 1,471,989 tons (largely cotton) valued at $195,495,-744; imports, 671,674 tons valued at $8,194,648; and coastwise traffic totaled 3,199,935 tons valued at $91,106,479. Port Arthur, Sabine and Beaumont ship huge quantities of petroleum products.

Texas now leads in railroad mileage, having 16,151 miles in 1923.

The Census Bureau estimates as of July 1, 1925, the population of the chief cities: San Antonio, 198,069; Dallas, 193,450; Houston, 164,954; and Fort Worth, 152,394.

Public school enrolment is about 1,125,000 for a population of 4,663,228 reported in the 1920 census. The University of Texas at Austin is well known, and has authority in many lines of research, especially in geology. There are a dozen other well established higher institutions.

The percentage of illiteracy was reported at 8.3; native white, 3; Negro, 17.8; foreign-born white, 33.8. The 249,652 Mexicans are the largest body of foreigners, communication across the international boundary line being in peace time constant and extensive.

Texas is a strange mixture of the old West and the progressive new South, the cowboy remaining in the western parts and the eastern cities taking on modernities, with steady tendency toward the upbuilding of industry.

In San Antonio, close to the border, the Alamo, a fortress defended to the death by the Texas patriots, is the chief point of interest to tourists, and in various places the visitor is shown battlefields on which the Lone Star State won freedom from Mexico.

UTAH.

Area, square miles.....*84,990*.....*10th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*449,396*.....*40th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*492,478*.....*5.8 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$1,535,477,000*

Utah, of the Mountain group of the Far West, is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. It has several mountain ranges, which attain up to 12,000 feet elevation (the highest peak, Kings Mountain, 13,498 feet), the greater part of the State being a plateau 6,000 feet above sea level. The rivers are useful only for irrigation, more than 1,300,000 acres being under water. The Great Salt Lake, salt being 20 per cent. of the fluid content, is in the northwest part, altitude 4,218 feet, and has no known outlet. The climate is dry, stimulating and wholesome, warm in summer, rather cold in winter, and the sky so clear that no cloud specks it on 300 days a year.

The value of all crops in the Census of 1920 was $57,890,000, of which hay and forage led, with $24,583,000, mostly alfalfa. All the temperate zone cereals are produced. There are 25,662 farms, with 5,050,410 acres.

The fruit production ranges from temperate to sub-tropical zone varieties, which latter grow in the southern tier of counties.

The wool clip in the 1920 census was 11,690,239 pounds.

Mineral resources are most varied, including gold, silver, lead, manganese, copper, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur, zinc, salt and coal, the State ranking third in copper. The total value of mineral output given in 1920 was $45,169,328. The silver output in 1924 was $12,216,132, Utah leading all States. The gold output, 1924, was $3,149,900. Coal was mined, 5,800,000 tons. More than 13,000 square miles of land contain workable coal, the supply being estimated at 196,458,000,000 tons.

Production of uranium and vanadium, especially valuable, is the second in the Union.

Semi-precious stones are taken in large quantities, and a high grade of marble and onyx for building is quarried.

The smelting of copper and lead is the chief industry. The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 586 industrial establishments with 15,901 employees (an increase of 19.5 per cent. over 1921), earning $19,783,915 wages (increase 7.6 per cent.), and a product valued at $191,586,226 (increase 72.5 per cent. over $111,055,200 in 1921). The beet sugar output fell off in 1923, being $16,087,-377, as compared with $22,036,701 in 1921; canning however, increased to $6,600,014 from $1,881,270 in 1921.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,145.

Illiteracy is low, at 1.9 per cent.; native white three-tenths of 1 per cent., foreign-born 6.3, there being 56,455 of foreign birth, English most numerous. About 100,000 attend the schools, and higher educational institutions are becoming numerous and well established.

The distinguishing feature is the Mormon Church, the Latter Day Saints, as they call themselves, numbering three-fourths of all church membership. The Mormons came originally to Utah from the Midwest, being driven out by persecution, and journeyed to the territory when it was almost completely a wilderness, subduing it and building a social formation based on the domination of the Mormon Apostles and Bishops, with close interrelationship between church and government, the tithing system being adopted.

Salt Lake City, the capital, has several celebrated structures built by the church, among them the great Tabernacle and the Temple.

The "Great American Desert" lies in the northwestern corner of Utah, reaching over into Nevada.

VERMONT.

Area, square miles.....*9,564*.....*42d in rank*
Population, 1920.....*352,428*.....*45th in rank*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$842,040,000*

Vermont, a New England State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by New Hampshire, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. Lake Champlain, more than 100 miles long, marks the western boundary line. The Green and Latonic Mountains cross the State. The climate, like its topography, is rugged and characteristic of the north. Population is 36.8 to the square mile.

The 1920 census gives $47,999,600 as the value

of all crops, and $168,159,000 as the value of all manufactures. Vermont has the largest value of dairy products per capita in the Union, the value being returned as $27,152,954, and it leads all States in the production of maple sugar. Agricultural production takes a wide range, including even tobacco, and covers all the cereals suitable to the zone, with considerable fruits, apples predominating. There are 29,075 farms, with 4,235,811 acres.

Known as "The Green Mountain State," its chief mineral wealth is in its quarries, leading all States in output of granite and marble.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,021 establishments with 30,784 employees and a product valued at $149,951,623 (an increase of 31.6 per cent. over $113,904,333 in 1921). The leading industries were marble, slate and stone work, 200 establishments with 5,047 employees and a product of $18,082,408, and woolen goods, $22,428,138 ($10,863,177 in 1921).

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 1,060.

Vermont is a popular resort in the summertime for persons from all Eastern cities, the mountain scenery being beautiful, and a system of roads being now in process of building up to modern standards. The shores of Lake Champlain, for 100 miles, afford excellent boating, and the area of the State teems with historic interest, having been the theatre of many battles in the former wars.

The illiteracy percentage is 3; native white 1.5, and foreign-born 11.3 Of the total population of 352,428 reported in the 1920 census, foreign-born numbered, 44,526; Canadians, 24,868.

The University of Vermont, Middlebury College and Norwich University are the leading institutions of learning.

VIRGINIA.

Area, square miles.....42,627.....33d in rank
Population, 1920.....2,309,187.....20th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...2,449,443.....57.4 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$4,391,570,000

Virginia, one of the South Atlantic, and one of the Thirteen Original States, is bounded on the north by West Virginia and Maryland, on the east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina, and on the west by West Virginia and Kentucky. Part of its original territory was taken in 1863, during the Civil War, to form West Virginia. On its eastern side, the great waterway, Chesapeake Bay, cleaves the State, cutting off a small portion between which and the main portion is the entrance past the Capes to the bay, and there are many rivers which flow into the bay, with navigation up the James, the York, the Rappahannock and the Potomac.

The topography is varied, beginning with the low lying lands along the coast, known as Tidewater Virginia, rising to an extensive tableland in the central part, and finding mountain elevations up to 5,700 feet in the west. In the northwestern corner is the rich Shenandoah Valley. The Potomac River bounds the State on the north, making off from the bay. The mountains are the Alleghanies, the Shenandoahs and the Blue Ridge. The climate is as varied as the topography, characteristic in each portion, cool in the higher elevations and rather warm in the lower.

Fundamentally, Virginia is agricultural, its manufacturing being based on utilization of the soil products and some of the minerals, with which the State is well endowed.

The 1920 census gives $292,824,260 as the value of all crops, Virginia being the third State in tobacco production, with 102,391,226 pounds, the culture of the plant having been first done by whites at Jamestown 300 years ago. The temperate zone grains, vegetables and fruits are grown in profusion. The corn crop was reported as 44,800,000 bushels, with peanuts, 5,282,000 bushels, the third largest in the Union. There are 186,242 farms of 18,561,112 acres.

Livestock husbandry has been in late years emphasized especially, effort being exerted to bring in pure blood strains. Much of the progress in this line is due to the incoming of many Northerners, who have taken over rural estates to obtain the social advantage of the delightful country life of the Old Dominion State, which was of the flower of the old time era of the cavaliers.

Richmond, the capital, has become an important manufacturing city and its population on July 1, 1924, is estimated by the Census Bureau as 183,723.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 2,740 establishments with 111,578 employees (an increase of 26 per cent. over 1921), earning $104,686,099 (increase 23.1 per cent.), and a product valued at $548,158,896 (increase 20.7 per cent. over $454,261,467 in 1921). The cigar and cigarette industry led with a product of $61,834,078. Others were cotton, $35,876,478 ($27,372,367 in 1921). Chemicals, $26,426,524; lumber, $25,427,392; and shipbuilding (at Newport News).

Cotton goods especially are becoming great in volume, the mills having about 690,000 spindles, Virginia being much more raw cotton than it produces. The lumber cut averages about 800,000,000 feet, and is unusually varied, including yellow pine, oak, gum, hemlock, cypress, chestnut, yellow poplar, cedar, tupelo, basswood, hickory and walnut.

The tobacco and cigarette factories send their finished product across the earth, besides which large quantities of tobacco are sent to England and other European countries for manufacture there into cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco.

Mineral output includes coal, the State ranking ninth, with 9,500,000 tons; iron ore output, these figures from the 1920 census, being 320,000 tons, with all the basic crude minerals also produced, including large supplies of building minerals, and with salt, copper, lead and zinc produced. The mineral output averages about $50,000,000 for 35 kinds mined.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 4,695.

In Hampton Roads the United States maintains a great navy yard, as the principal rendezvous of the navy, utilizing the James River as a chief anchorage.

In Newport News, on the James River, an extensive shipbuilding plant constructs vessels of many types, including warships of heaviest tonnage.

Norfolk has large shipping interests, and is one of the principal centres for the manufacture and distribution of land fertilizers.

Fortress Monroe, on the peninsula between the James River and Chesapeake Bay, has strong, modern fortifications, commanding the waterways.

The illiteracy percentage is 11.2, Census of 1920; native white, 5.9; foreign-born 7.1; and Negro 23.5. The Negro constitutes 29.9 per cent. of the population, having fallen from 32.6 per cent. in 1910. As to illiteracy, no State offers a wider range of gradations, the older families showing very low percentage, and the mountain regions very high.

In higher educational institutions, Virginia ranks among the foremost States, having such well-known establishments as the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, from which many men famous in history have been graduated; Washington and Lee University at Lexington; William and Mary College, the second oldest in the country, at Williamsburg; Virginia Polytechnic at Blacksburg; Virginia Military Institute at Lexington; Hampden-Sidney College at Hampden-Sidney, and Hampton Normal School at Hampton, the first well developed school for Negroes established in the South. More than 500,000 attend the public schools.

The "Old Dominion," first in population of the States until 1820, prides itself on its Revolutionary heroes, its five Federal Presidents, and its social prestige. It was the theatre of the decisive campaign in which the Civil War ended with the surrender at Appomattox of Gen. Robert E. Lee, head of the Confederate armies.

WASHINGTON.

Area, square miles.....69,127.....19th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,356,621.....30th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...1,478,214.....22.9 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$5,122,405,000

Washington, of the Pacific (Northwest) group, is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has the Columbia River as southern boundary line for 300 miles from the west, and many streams of importance, mostly for irrigation uses, with the Snake River in its eastern reaches. In the northwestern third of the State the great Puget Sound, with tortuous shores and innumerable harbors, on which Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Olympia and other important cities are situated, is a great commercial centre. It is the nearest American gateway to the ports of Asia; handles the bulk of the shipping to and from Alaska and has a heavy trade coastwise via the Panama Canal.

The seaborne trade of Seattle in 1923 was: Foreign, imports, $265,422,619; exports, $58,934,584; domestic, imports, $204,852,499; exports, $117,803,564. It is the principal landing port of the Northern Pacific fisheries, 45,240,000 pounds (83 per cent. being salmon and halibut) were landed in 1923. It is the terminus of the cable to Seward, Alaska.

Seattle claims to be the healthiest city in the United States. Its population on Jan. 1, 1924, was estimated at 349,526.

The Cascade Mountains cut the western third from the State's area, with the usual lower mountain range nearer to the ocean shores. A dozen peaks, snowcapped, rise in the west. Mt. Rainier or Mt. Tacoma (according to which city you may be in

at the moment) is a beautiful attraction with its 14,408 feet of height, now a national park, and the Olympic range in the northwest is surpassingly beautiful.

Standing timber is about 330,000,000,000 feet; Douglas fir, yellow pine, white pine, spruce, larch, cedar and other trees abound. Normally, the State cuts more than 4,000,000,000 feet, leading all the States, and shipping the product all over the world, much coming to the North Atlantic States, via the Panama Canal, and going by rail to the Central West, while Washington shingles are used throughout the whole northern half of the country.

The trees are magnificent, like those of Oregon, and with that State Washington leads all others in amount of timber remaining.

Agriculture is developing rapidly. All crops reported in the 1920 census were valued at $227,-212,000, and included all the cereals, vegetables, forage crops, and the fruit production is famous, the irrigated sections all the way from the south to the very border of Canada being prolific and yielding products demanded in all Eastern fruit markets. Every variety known to the temperate zone is produced; the fruit and nut crop, 1920 census, was worth $51,662,000, apples alone being worth $38,-823,000. There are 66,288 farms of 13,244,720 acres.

The geology is the same as that of Oregon—arid and semi-arid lands in the east, interspersed with fertile portions, and west of the Cascades the rainfall ranges from 20 to 80 inches with a resultant profusion of vegetation.

The State has one-sixth of the potential hydro-electric power of the country.

East of the Cascades most of the wheat is grown, the crop being 41,837,000 bushels, with many sheep, cattle and horses. "Horse Heaven" is located on the banks of the Columbia in Eastern Washington. The wool clip runs above 5,000,000 pounds. The livestock interest is mostly in the east, where the great ranges are, with mild winters in the valleys, with winter grazing.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 3,032 establishments with 111,662 employees (an increase of 44 per cent. over 1921), earning $156,-434,842 wages (increase 57.7 per cent.), and a product valued at $660,538,407 (increase 47 per cent. over $448,164,548 in 1921). Lumber and timber products, the leading industry, had an output valued at $290,666,512 (an increase of 113.9 per cent. over $135,890,574 in 1921); planing mill products were valued at $18,085,815; paper and wood pulp, $13,454,535; slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale), $26,453,683; flour, etc., $39,-025,606; butter, $15,996,284; canning fruits, etc., $9,635,844; and canning fish, etc., $8,313,990.

All the basic minerals are present, coal output in 1923 being 2,950,000 tons.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,479.

In illiteracy, the State has a percentage of 1.7; native white, 3-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 4.7. Foreign-born number 250,055, being 18.4 per cent. of the population, of which Japanese and Chinese are numerous.

About 300,000 attend the public schools, and the University of Washington at Seattle, and the State College at Pullman, for science and agriculture, with several well established colleges, provide ample higher educational facilities.

The shores of Puget Sound are very popular as summer resorts, with many hotels and cottage colonies, while steamer tourist travel to the Orient and to and from Alaska is extensive.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Area, square miles.....24,170.....40th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,463,701.....27th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...1,601,730.....66.2 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$4,677,919,000

West Virginia, of the South Atlantic group, was set off during the Civil War from Virginia. It is bounded on the north by Ohio and Pennsylvania, on the east by Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, on the south by Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Kentucky and Ohio.

It is essentially mountainous, the Appalachian range having several spurs therein. Its western parts drain into the Ohio River, and its eastern portions down the Potomac River to the Atlantic Ocean. The mountains are in the east. The climate is moderate, and between the north and south extremes.

Mining is the leading activity, the State ranking second in the production of coal, with 110,000,000 tons output in 1924. Petroleum output in 1924 was 5,927,000 barrels.

Some of the finest steaming coal in the world is produced, especially the Pocahontas. It ranks first in output of natural gas, gaining about $80,-000,000 in 1922 therefrom. In petroleum output it ranks eighth. All of the base minerals are present in abundant supply, and the total mineral output runs above $200,000,000. It is in West Virginia that for years industrial disturbances have upset production and affected political and social conditions, being now the subject of Federal inquiry that final settlement may be effected amicably.

West Virginia produces more hardwood than any other State, excepting Arkansas, and has vast timber wealth, including yellow poplar, birch, ash, oak, spruce, hemlock and walnut.

Its agriculture is not so important, total value of all crops reported in the 1920 census being $96,-537,000, the leading crops being corn, hay, tobacco, potatoes, and fruits of all kinds suitable to the zone. Farms number 87,289, with 9,569,790 acres.

The State ranks sixth in the steel works and rolling mill industry and among the first in the production of glass and glassware.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 1,487 establishments with 85,661 employees (an increase of 41.5 per cent. over 1921), earning $109,-926,819 wages (increase 39.9 per cent.), and a product of $489,508,462 (increase 57.7 per cent. over $310,422,830 in 1921). The product of the seventeen steel works and rolling mills was valued at $99,151,369 ($39,016,067 in 1921); glass, $50,-211,232 ($35,508,740 in 1921); and of lumber, $38,-726,959 ($20,705,084 in 1921).

Its transport by water is abundantly served with the Ohio River on the west. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 4,047.

Its illiteracy percentage is 6.4; native white, 4.6; Negro, 15.3; and foreign-born, 24. Negroes are 5.9 per cent. of the population, and foreign-born 4.2. Public school enrolment was reported at 360,000, and there are many colleges, church denominational schools being numerous; industrial schools also.

In recent years many Northerners have gone to the State to take country homes in the mountains. White Sulphur Springs in the eastern part is one of the most celebrated pleasure resorts, popular socially, and with a famous golf course.

WISCONSIN.

Area, square miles.....56,066.....25th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,632,067.....13th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...2,801,008.....50 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$7,866,081,000

Wisconsin, of the East North Central group, is bounded on the north by Lakes Superior and Michigan, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois and Iowa, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. The Mississippi River forms the southern half of the western boundary line. It has the characteristic climate of the northern tier of States, cold in winter and pleasant in summer, dry and stimulating.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 7,472.

Everything grown in the north temperate zone is produced, in grains, vegetables and fruits, agriculture being especially well diversified—corn, wheat, rye, barley, hay, flaxseed, potatoes, sugar beets, with considerable quantities of tobacco for cigar wrappers, hops, peas, sorghum and maple syrup. More peas are canned than in any other State, and more hemp raised. The grape production is very large, and the output also of cranberries, apples, cherries and plums. Wisconsin was, in 1919, the leading State in the combined value of the butter, cheese and condensed milk industries, the total being nearly $222,000,000. There are 189,295 farms, with a total of 22,148,223 acres.

The value of all crops in 1920 was returned by the census as $445,347,868.

Manufactures include the most lumber cut in the Great Lakes region. The State has the most creameries of any State, refines much beet sugar, makes much woodwork and implement products, considerable pig iron output, ranks fifth in zinc production, fourth in iron ore output, the valuable hematite kind chiefly, and the fisheries on the lakes are highly productive, the whitefish being highly valued.

The census of manufactures, 1923, reported 7,834 establishments with 247,757 employees (an increase of 29.2 per cent. over 1921), earning $297,-428,889 wages (increase 38.9 per cent.), and a product valued at $1,721,501,052 (increase 41.7 per cent. over $1,214,860,521 in 1921). For value of product, $217,142,916 ($152,179,471 in 1921), the butter, cheese and condensed milk industry with 62,132 establishments and 6,526 employees is the most important. In 329 foundries and machine shops there were 22,375 employees with a product of $115,090,658 ($81,611,627 in 1921). Other large industries were: Lumbering, $53,485,-523; lumber products, $31,635,629; paper and wood pulp, $90,923,538; automobiles, $119,190,907 ($58,-321,421 in 1921); automobile parts and bodies, $44,306,845 ($15,258,155 in 1921); knit goods, $65,015,720; boots and shoes, $57,000,651; leather, $46,823,815; furniture, $49,493,593; and electrical machinery, etc., $33,923,159 ($19,715,532 in 1921).

The story of Wisconsin forests, as of all of the Lake States, is tragic. Naturally, almost the entire State was covered with pine, hemlock, and the invaluable hardwoods. Lumbering proceeded without regard to conservation, until more than 8,000,000,000 feet were cut annually; production on account of the exhaustion of the supply then falling off, until the 1920 census reported the cut as 1,275,000,000 feet, with an estimated stand remaining of about 2,500,000,000 feet. There are therefore enormous areas of now useless cut-over forest lands, with comparatively scattered timber tracts left.

Superior, at the head of Lake Superior, opposite Duluth, is the main terminus of the Great Northern Railway, and has great ore, lumber, wheat and coal dockage, with considerable manufacturing of iron products.

Of the 2,632,067 population shown by the 1920 census, the number of foreign-born was 460,128, or 17.5 per cent., Germans numbering 151,250. Milwaukee, on July 1, 1925, by Census Bureau estimate, had 501,692 population.

The percentage of illiteracy was 2.4, against 3.2 in 1910. The native white illiteracy in 1920 was 7-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 8.4; Negro, 4.1.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison is especially far advanced in sociologic research, domestic science and the practical arts. The 1920 matriculation was 10,155, including the summer school; and a correspondence course is conducted by which 15,554 persons are instructed. There are besides many colleges and smaller schools.

WYOMING.

Area, square miles.....*97,914*.....*8th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*194,402*.....*48th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*221,842*.....*2.2 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$976,239,000*

Wyoming, a Mountain Group State, is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by North Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah, Idaho and Montana. It is a lofty region, its mean elevation about 6,000 feet—a broad plateau traversed by the Rocky Mountains, highest point of which is Mt. Gannett, 13,785 feet. Topography is varied.

Its waters flow in all directions, drainage by the Green River to the southwest, by the Yellowstone and Snake Rivers to the northwest, by the Big Horn to the north, and by the North Platte, Sweetwater and Laramie Rivers to the southeast, none of them navigable. The river waters are however valuable for irrigation, more than 1,200,000 acres being actually under irrigation, and an area of nearly 2,700,000 acres being included in irrigation projects which are under construction.

The climate is that of the rarefied air of high elevations, and is salutary, with severe winters and pleasant summers, moisture precipitation being low at about 12 inches mean annually.

With less than 200,000 population reported in the 1920 census more than $50,000,000 was assigned as the value of all crops, hay the leader, mostly alfalfa, and corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, rye and barley also produced.

Stock raising is the most important industry, sheep husbandry being the second in rank in the United States, the wool clip reported at 33,000,000 pounds in 1920. Farms by that census numbered 15,748, with 11,809,351 acres.

Mineral resources are extensive, coal production, 1923, 8,200,000 tons; copper of considerable quantity, and petroleum, 44,785,000 barrels. Petroleum stores are known to be very great. Gold, silver, iron ore, platinum ore and all the base minerals abound, with vast development assured for the future.

Manufactures are practically all for home consumption, except petroleum refining, sixteen refineries in 1923 with 2,821 employees having a product of $85,613,752 ($57,449,424 in 1921).

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 1,959.

The 1920 census reported the percentage of illiteracy as 2.1; native white, 3-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 9. There were 25,255 foreign-born, mostly from Europe.

Casper, the centre of the oil industry, is the largest city in the State, with a population, July 1, 1925, of 32,276.

The 1920 school enrolment was 47,553. The University of Wyoming at Laramie had 913 students.

The Yellowstone National Park in the northwest corner is one of the world's most famous resorts for the tourist; its giant geysers, waterfalls and high coloration of the rugged gnarled rocks attract heavy travel from all parts of the country and from foreign lands.

The ranch life retains much of the old time flavor of the West, and many Easterners go there to enjoy it. The annual cowboy roundup at Cheyenne attracts many

ALASKA, TERRITORY OF

AREA, 590,884 square miles (including the Aleutian Islands).

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 55,036 (27,883 whites, 27,153 Indians and Eskimos). Males, 34,539; females, 20,497. 1924 (est.), 60,000.

CAPITAL, Juneau, population, 1920, 3,058.

Governor, George A. Parks, 1925-28, appointed June, 1925.

Consuls maintained at Juneau by Norway; at Nome by Russia (Consul General) and Sweden; at Skagway by Great Britain.

Alaska occupies the northwestern part of the North American Continent. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Arctic and Bering Sea, on the south by the North Pacific Ocean and on the east by Canada. From the southwestern corner the Aleutian Islands stretch out westward 1,200 miles to longitude 172° E, Cape Wrangell, facing Siberia. Bering Strait, 54 miles wide, separates the mainland of Alaska from Asia. The "Panhandle" runs southeast 600 miles along the Pacific to Dixon Inlet and includes all the islands, the boundary with Canada along the mountain crests being fixed by arbitration in 1903, international survey completed, 1913. Lower Alaska has a population of 12,000 whites and 5,000 natives.

Alaska, then sparsely colonized by Russian trappers and Indian traders, was bought from Russia by Secretary W. H. Seward, by the treaty of March 30, 1867, for $7,200,000. It was made a Territory by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, which gave it a Legislature elected by direct vote and a Governor, appointed for four years by the President. Congress reserves the right to legislation on certain subjects.

Alaska is mountainous with high plateaus; the coast range extends through the southern part, the chief peaks being Mt. St. Elias (alt. 18,024 ft.), Mt. Wrangell (14,005 ft.) and further inland Mt. McKinley (20,300 ft.), the highest peak on the North American Continent. There are more than twenty active volcanoes, notably Mt. Katmai now with the "valley of 10,000 smokes" a national monument. Mt. Katmai, which had been dormant, suddenly blew the top of its head off June 6, 1912—one of the greatest eruptions in history. The mountains and the Sitka district are densely timbered, mainly coniferous, but the islands are treeless. The most notable glaciers are the Muir, Malaspina and Seward. The Yukon is the chief river, 3,000 miles long, navigable for about 2,400 miles. The length of the coast line is about 4,750 miles, including islands 26,364 miles. There are many excellent harbors, one, Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, being of great naval importance.

Attu, the last of Aleutians, the volcanic, mountainous, treeless islands that stretch in a 1,200-mile arc to the Asiatic coast, is the westernmost point of the American Continent, in the same longitude as New Zealand, and 2,700 miles from Washington State. In summer the sun is just setting in Attu when it is rising in Maine.

Away from the south coast the country back of the barrier of mountain ranges is a great inland plateau rolling gently north. It is inhabited chiefly by huge herds of reindeer guarded by their native owners. Fairbanks, in the same latitude as Iceland, is, with Torana, the centre of a growing agricultural region.

There is great diversity in climate. In the interior a temperature of 60° below zero in winter is not unusual, with a temperature of 90° in the summer, but on the coast owing to the Japanese current the thermometer rarely falls below zero in the winter with a maximum of about 80° in the summer. Rain there is abundant. All the hardier vegetables and the cereals, except corn, thrive during the short summer with its long hours of sunlight. Of the 378,165,760 acres, the Census of 1920 reported 90,652 in 364 farms, 5,836 acres only being under cultivation. In the country tributary to the Government railroad it is estimated that 1,296,000 acre suitable for farming without costly drainage. There are 65,000,000 acres suitable for grazing.

Alaska has vast forests along the coasts, of which 20,580,000 acres are in forest reservations.

Reindeer were introduced from Lapland and from Siberia to insure the support of the Eskimos by the Government, which brought in 1,200 head between 1892 and 1902. These increased under careful handling to 22,107 in 1910, 92,933 in 1920 (valued at $2,238,562) and (estimated) 350,000 in 1924 (valued at $8,750,000). About 235,000 are owned by natives. Reindeer meat amounting to 256,449 pounds, valued at $61,865, was exported to the United States in 1920; 104,347 pounds, valued at $18,534, in 1921, and 195,829 pounds, valued at $37,596, in 1923-24.

Fur farming also is on the increase, especially of foxes; the export of fox skins in 1919-20 sold at St. Louis auction for $79,404 and that of 1920-21 for $109,398. In 1923 888 blue fox pelts sold for $91,382.

The killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands having been brought under control in 1910, and pelagic sealing prohibited by treaty in 1911, the seal herds have increased from 215,000 to 653,000 in 1922. 1919-20, 30,198 dressed sealskins, valued at $1,509,-600, were shipped to the United States. The shipment for 1920-21 was 24,889, valued at $995,660; for 1921-22, 26,293, valued at $1,005,175; for 1922-23, 30,172, valued at $924,340, and for 1923-24, 22,540, valued at $581,430.

Fishing is an important industry; in 1920 788 vessels were engaged in it. The total number of salmon taken in Alaska in 1920 was 65,080,539; in 1921, 37,905,591, and in 1922, 72,370,400. The total investment in the salmon cannery industry in 1920 was $62,550,727; in 1921, $33,246,292, and in 1922, $45,207,557.

The salmon pack for 1924 was 5,294,915 cases (each equivalent to forty-eight one-pound cans), or 252,151,920 pounds, valued at $33,007,135; in 1923, 4,843,574 cases, or 232,491,587 pounds, valued at $30,514,286; in 1922, 4,501,562 cases, valued at $29,787,193. Of salmon, fresh, pickled, salted, etc., the product was 14,438,030 pounds, valued at $1,764,536; in 1922, 16,409,572 pounds, valued at $1,750,611. The halibut fisheries produced in 1924 4,398,528 pounds of fresh fish, valued at $528,023, and 10,639,088 pounds of frozen fish, valued at $1,091,420. The value of the herring fisheries was $2,458,370; and of the whale fisheries, $391,781, of which $6,250 was for 200,000 pounds of pickled whale meat. The number engaged in fisheries in 1924 was 25,194; and in 1922, 21,974.

Since the discovery of gold at Juneau in 1880 (the great Klondike rush through Skagway into Canadian territory and the Upper Yukon began in 1896) up to January, 1924, Alaska has produced $340,955,074 of gold, nearly two-thirds of it from placer mines. Copper ($158,109,158) and other metals produced bring the total yield up to $517,-627,113. The U. S. Geological Survey estimates the value of the placer gold reserve to be at least $360,000,000, this in addition to gold in veins that could not be estimated. There are large coal deposits, which are not yet fully developed. U. S. Navy tests show the Alaska coal equal in steaming value to Pocahontas coal.

Oil of high grade is found and has been developed to a limited extent in the Katalla field on Controller Bay.

The value of the mineral output in 1923 was $20,330,643; 1922, $18,506,365; in 1921, $17,004,124, and in 1920, $23,303,751. Of this in 1923, gold output was $5,985,314 ($7,422,367 in 1922); copper, $12,630,335 ($10,525,655); silver, $668,012 ($729,-945); and coal, $755,469 ($430,639).

Congress in 1914 authorized the building of a railroad not to exceed 1,000 miles in length. The line is in operation from Seward to Fairbanks, 467 miles; with spurs to coal mines that brings the total up to 543 miles. The cost at wartime prices exceeded $56,000,000. The complete system was put in operation in 1923. The total operating expenses during the seven years since operation began in part up to Jan. 1, 1923, amounted to $9,536,294; total operating revenues were $2,481,070; total deficit, $7,055,224. Operating revenues for 1923-24 were $907,174. Tourist travel by three steamship lines in 1924 totaled 24,838.

The territory on Dec. 31, 1924, had four national banks with a total capital of $200,000; surplus, $120,000; undivided profits, $22,263, and resources, $3,307,041; and fourteen territorial banks with a total capital of $655,000; surplus, $153,100; undivided profits, $194,220, and resources, $8,026,770. Total resources of the eighteen banks, $11,333,810.

The receipts and expenses of the territory for the last three calendar years were:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1921	$563,474	$680,312
1922	625,476	606,465
1923	752,811	822,245

Alaska's commerce with the United States for the last six fiscal years, ending June 30, was:

Fiscal Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	Gold Shipments
1919-20	$66,498,871	$33,998,462	$8,793,085
1920-21	54,126,718	27,333,972	7,072,114
1921-22	36,775,870	23,625,161	6,881,020
1922-23	52,984,275	26,981,604	7,496,319
1923-24	54,938,171	31,719,251	6,181,530
1924-25	55,440,645	33,621,969	5,602,217

There entered the ports of Alaska in 1923 1,325 vessels of 217,866 tonnage in the foreign trade and 1,234 of 473,885 tonnage in the coastwise trade.

HAWAII, TERRITORY OF

AREA, 6,449 square miles (Hawaii, 4,016 square miles; Oahu, 598; Maui, 728; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 140; Niihau, 73; Kahoolawe, 44; Molokini, 2.7).

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 255,912 (estimated for July 1, 1924, 307,100).

CAPITAL, Honolulu, population (Census of 1920), 83,327, estimated, June 30, 1924, 97,000; other city, Hilo, 10,431.

Governor, Wallace R. Farrington (1925-28) assumed office July 5, 1921; reappointed, 1925.

Consuls are maintained at Honolulu by Belgium, Brazil, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan (Consul General), Mexico The Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.

The Hawaiian Islands—the crossroads of the Pacific—are twenty in number, of which nine are inhabited, lying in the North Pacific Ocean in longitude 154° 40′—160° 130′ west, latitude 12° 16′—18° 55′ north, and more than 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland. The group extends for 390 miles from northwest to southeast. San Francisco is distant 2,089 miles; Panama, 4,640; Auckland, N. Z., 3,800; Manila, 4,350; Hongkong, 4,950; and Yokohama, 3,440.

The islands are mountainous and volcanic in origin, filled with extinct craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. On the Island of Hawaii is Mauna Kea (altitude 13,823 feet), quiescent, and Mauna Loa (altitude 13,765 feet), active. Sixteen miles east of the latter is the largest active volcano in the world, Kilauea (altitude 4,400 feet) with its "pit of eternal fire."

Kilauea's Lake of Living Fire drained out in August, 1923, as a result of subterranean disturbances, the surface of the lake of liquid lava having dropped 600 feet below the rim. In May, 1922, as a result of similar disturbances, the Lake of Living Fire disappeared, but in September of the same year the crater began to fill again. In May of this year the surface of the lake had risen to within 150 feet of the rim. The most remarkable recovery was on May 12, when the surface of the lake rose thirty feet in one day, making a total volume of molten lava poured out by the scores of fountains of over 2,000,000 cubic yards in one day. The area of the lake on that day was over forty-five acres, or nearly eighteen city blocks.

The islands are clothed with luxuriant tropical vegetation; with abundant rainfall and cooled by the prevailing northeast trade winds, the climate is perpetual summer without enervating heat. The higher elevations of the mountains are covered with forests, and 820,000 acres are set apart as a forest reserve. The soil is very fertile and all tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables are grown. The farms number (1920) 5,284, valued at $151,-129,085, with 2,702,245 acres, of which 435,242 were improved and 599,531 in woodlands. Of the 5,284 farmers 892 were white (627 owners), 679 Hawaiian (546 owners), 3,098 Japanese (188 owners, 11 managers, and 2,899 tenants), and 560 Chinese (56 owners, 7 managers, and 497 tenants). In 1919 29,571,845 pounds of rice were produced and 19,-883,650 pounds of coffee; 86 farms reported (1920) 1,407 breadfruit trees that produced a crop of 101,268 breadfruit. Banana cultivation has been pushed, 160,953 bunches being produced in 1919.

The total area of public lands is 1,604,395 acres, of which 70,700 are agricultural, 625,193 pasture, and 557,339 forest reserves.

The largest industry of the islands is the growing of sugar cane and the production of raw sugar. The value of the sugar produced in 1919 was $80,-236,000, from 123,165 acres. The yield per acre is larger than any other country; about five tons of sugar per acre on an average; irrigated land yielding 70 per cent. more than unirrigated. The employees on the sugar plantations, about 45,000 in number, of many nationalities, receive house, fuel, water and medical attendance free and are paid a basic monthly wage and a bonus, which varies with the price of sugar. In 1920 the minimum basic wage was $20, and the bonus, extraordinarily large, was 276 per cent. of the wage. For 1921 the bonus was $30. Much welfare work is done.

The 1923 sugar crop was 545,606 short tons; for 1924, 710,000 tons valued at $80,000,000 or an average of $112 a ton; and for 1925, 756,000 tons.

Hawaii's sugar exports to the United States for five years were as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1920-21	977,738,902	$93,631,635
1921-22	1,191,624,620	45,168,885
1922-23	1,195,078,906	62,585,641
1923-24	1,171,388,032	74,520,948
1924-25	1,372,342,519	64,613,814

The second largest industry is the growing and

canning of pineapples. The product increased 1,094 per cent. in the 1909-1919 decade, and in 1920 143,473,536 two-pound cans valued at approximately $31,000,000 were produced. About 46,000 acres are under cultivation. Hawaii's shipments of canned pineapple for four years are valued at $29,-745,818 for 1920-21; $18,737,405 for 1921-22; $22,-321,588 for 1922-23; $28,247,410 for 1923-24; and $30,218,983 for 1924-25.

Hawaii's imports from the United States were chiefly iron and steel manufactures, mineral oil, breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, lumber, textiles, etc., fertilizers, automobiles, rubber goods, leather and paper.

Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, is the capital and chief commercial city and port of the islands. It has a fine natural harbor, which needs improvement and development. Its needs have been neglected by Congress, which alone can appropriate the money for them. Since its organization as a Territory it has paid in the United States Treasury $105,698,000, up to 1923, while it has received from the Federal Government $17,045,657, exclusive of the army and navy expenditures. Internal revenue payments in 1922 ($15,505,462) were larger than those of nineteen States. The Territory does not receive for local appropriations one cent of the money collected in customs and internal revenue. Customs receipts 1923-24 were $1,543,911.

The wharves of Hawaii have been maintained and improved by direct taxation and public improvement loans paid by citizens of the Territory amounting to millions of dollars. Since 1901 the Territory has expended $25,000,000 in the construction of main highways.

Gov. Farrington, in his message to the Legislature, Feb. 21, 1923, said: "Hawaii's fate in general appropriations made by the United States Congress has forced upon our attention a new and most unfortunate misunderstanding of Hawaii's status as a Territory, an integral part of the United States entitled to participate in benefits, since we bear all the burdens of a State, through taxation and other obligations to the Federal Government. The eventual destiny of Hawaii is to enter the family of States with the full rights of Statehood. Hawaii's history as an independent nation previous to its voluntary annexation to the United States, the high standards of our administration, our financial integrity and governmental stability are unanswerable arguments in support of our claim to this high station."

The Legislature of the Territory in 1923 passed an act called the Hawaiian Bill of Rights renewing historical details of the admission of the Republic of Hawaii by annexation as an integral part of the United States and asserting its rights as such.

Congress after a hearing passed an act (Public Law 35—Sixty-eighth Congress) declaring the Territory of Hawaii, beginning July 1, 1924, entitled to share in appropriations under the Federal Highway Act, the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act, the Vocational Education Act and the Vocational Rehabilitation Act under the same terms and conditions as any of the several States, and also extending the Federal Farm Loan Act to the Territory.

The Federal Government maintains its largest army post on the islands with quarters for a division of 30,000 men at Schofield Barracks and the subsidiary forts. The Navy Department has a large base at Pearl Harbor with drydock, opened Aug. 31, 1919. There are also a large aviation field and a powerful radio station.

Hawaii has an excellent system of roads, and in Honolulu much concrete construction is used. The islands have 344 miles of steam railroads, besides about 625 miles on the sugar plantations. In the fiscal year 1923-24, 966 ships with a tonnage of 6,899,681 entered the ports of the islands.

The native population of Hawaii at the time of the discovery has been estimated at about 200,000 With civilization it has dwindled and the race seems destined to disappear through intermarriage with other stocks rather than by deaths.

The population of Hawaii by races is:

Race.	1924.	1920.	1910.
Hawaiian	21,272	23,723	26,041
Caucasian-Hawaiian	13,134	11,072	8,772
Asiatic-Hawaiian	7,816	6,955	3,734
Caucasian: Portuguese	26,791	27,002	22,301
Porto Rican	6,347	5,602	4,890
Spanish	1,939	2,430	1,990
Other Caucasian	34,272	19,708	14,867
Chinese	24,522	23,507	21,674
Japanese	125,368	109,274	79,675
Korean	5,817	4,950	4,533
Filipino	39,608	21,031	2,361
Negro	215	348	695
All other		310	376
Total	307,100	255,912	191,909

Of the total for 1924, the army and navy personnel accounted for 15,536. But 300 of the other Caucasians were aliens. Of the Chinese, 11,833 were aliens and 12,689 citizens. Of the Japanese, 58,721 were aliens and 66,647 citizens. Of the Koreans, 3,097 were aliens and 2,720 citizens. Of the Portuguese, 3,701 were aliens and 23,090 citizens. Of the Spanish, 859 were aliens and 1,050 were citizens.

The registered voters by race in 1923 were: Hawaiian, 12,387; part Hawaiian, 3,921; Portuguese, 4,608; Chinese, 1,340; Japanese, 1,265; American, 6,892; British, 856; all other, 1,004. Total, 32,773; total votes cast in 1922 for delegate to Congress, 25,972 (Democratic, 14,305; Republican, 11,667).

The death rate in 1923-24 was 13.93; and in 1922-23 15.96.

Hawaii came under the influence of American missionaries in 1820, and a large proportion of the natives embraced the Christian faith. The impetus given to education was great, and elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in the schools is English. The Japanese have many so-called Buddhist schools, which their children attend in addition to the American schools. Of the 48,730 children in the public schools (1923) 16,548 attend also these alien language schools; of this number 16,178 are American born and potential citizens. The Legislature in 1921 passed a law providing for State supervision of these schools, and plans are in progress to introduce the Japanese language as a study in the public schools.

The school plants, both public and private, are of very high order. The University of Hawaii is State supported. It had, 1924-25, fifty-two members of the faculty and 412 students candidates for degrees.

The Bishop Museum at Honolulu is a scientific institution of the first order devoted especially to the preservation of the life of the native Hawaiians and to the study of the ethnology of Polynesia.

Pan-Pacific conferences on vital matters have been promoted during the last three years with great success; and the islands are yearly welcoming increasing numbers of tourists (12,000 in 1923), being well favored with steamship communication.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778, and there he met his death on his second visit in 1779. King Kamehameha brought the islands under one rule in 1791. The rule of his dynasty, which became a constitutional monarchy in 1840, ended when a revolution drove Queen Liliuokalani from the throne in 1893. An attempt to secure annexation to the United States failing, a republic was proclaimed July 4, 1894. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War a treaty of annexation was negotiated, ratified by the Hawaiian Senate, and consummated by a joint resolution of Congress, July 7, 1898. Hawaii was created a Territory and its government provided for by the organic act of April 30, 1900.

The chief executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii is the Governor, who is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate for a four-year term, and who must be a resident of the islands in order to be eligible for appointment. The Territorial Secretary is appointed in the same manner, but the heads of the Territorial departments are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Territorial Senate.

The Legislature of Hawaii consists of the Senate of 15 members, elected for four-year terms; and the House of Representatives, of 30 members, elected for two-year terms. The Delegate to Congress is elected every two years, and has floor privileges in the House, but no vote.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous District Courts. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President, with the approval of the United States Senate.

Hawaii's commerce with the United States is as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.
1919-20	$142,246,003	$59,261,621
1920-21	127,692,879	77,324,114
1921-22	68,335,073	51,581,621
1922-23	96,159,742	60,795,799
1923-24	107,043,812	71,011,469
1924-25	100,512,336	73,021,929

Hawaiian trade with foreign countries was:

Fiscal Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1923-24	$1,663,000	$9,292,000
1924-25	1,415,000	10,299,000

The total bonded debt on Jan. 1, 1925, was $18,295,000. The net assessed value of real and personal property for 1924 was $357,002,080, and the tax rate $27.03 per thousand. The budget was:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1922-23	$11,220,855	$11,862,820
1923-24	13,077,072	13,107,373

Commercial banks deposits, June 30, 1924, amounted to $33,257,399; and savings deposits to $23,238,363.

Dependencies of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

AREA, 115,026 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1918, 10,350,640; estimated, 1923, 11,075,624; 94.89 to square mile.

CAPITAL, Manila (Luzon), pop. 1918, 285,306 (summer capital Baguio, pop. 5,462); other cities, Cebu, pop. 65,300; Albay (Luzon), pop. 53,105; Iloilo (Panay), pop. 47,808; Batangas (Luzon), pop. 41,182; Ormoc (Leyte), pop. 38,247; Laoag (Ilocos Norte), 38,294; Baybay (Leyte), pop. 36,934.

Governor General, Major Gen. Leonard Wood; assumed office Oct. 15, 1921.

Consuls General maintained at Manila by China, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands and Spain. *Consuls* maintained at Manila by Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland; at Cebu and at Iloilo by Great Britain, The Netherlands, Norway and Spain.

The Philippine Islands, the largest island group in the Malay Archipelago, were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and conquered by Spain in 1542; they were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898), following the Spanish-American War. Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and Major Gen. Wesley Merritt had captured the City of Manila on Aug. 13, 1898.

The land area of the islands lies between 21° 10′ and 4° 40′ north latitude and between 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ east longitude. There are 7,083 islands extending 1,152 statute miles from north to south and 682 miles from east to west. Of this number 462 have an area of 1 square mile or over; 2,441 are named and 4,642 unnamed. The largest, Luzon, contains 40,814 square miles, and Mindanao, the next, 36,906. Panay has 4,448; Cebu, 1,695; Palawan, 4,500; Mindoro, 3,794; Bohol, 1,534; Masbate, 1,255. Between and about lie the other groups, including the Sulu or Jolo Islands in the south, the Babuyanes and Batanes in the north, the Catanduanes in the east, Cullon in the west. Population by the Census of 1918 was 10,350,640, of which all but about 72,000 were Filipinos. There were 5,776 Americans, 43,802 Chinese, 7,806 Japanese, 3,945 Spanish, 1,148 Britons, 286 Germans, 182 French, 125 Swiss. In Manila in 1918 there were 3,124 Americans. The census returned 879,811 who could read Spanish. About 4,000,000 read or understand English. Spanish is by Filipino law an official language until 1930. The death rate in 1923 was 17.5 per thousand.

The archipelago has a coast line of 11,444 statute miles, which exceeds that of the entire United States. There are 21 fine harbors and 8 landlocked straits, the principal being Manila, Subic, Batangas, Tayabas and Hondagua, Iligan, Illana, Nasipit, Sibuguey, Sarangani Bays; the Gulfs of Lingayen, Ragay, Lagonoy and Davao, and the San Bernardino, San Juanico, Surigao and Basilan Straits and the Verde Passage. Manila Bay, with an area of 770 square miles and a circumference of 120, is the finest in the entire Far East. It is a roadstead in all parts of which vessels can anchor, but a breakwater has been constructed for vessels to shelter behind in bad weather. Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Jolo are the ports of entry.

The extensive mountain system of the Philippines belongs to the succession of volcanic ranges of the Pacific system of the world's surface. There are 20 more or less active volcanoes. Mount Apo (Apo means master), 9,610 feet, in Mindanao; Mayan Volcano, 7,943 feet, in Albay; Taal, 984 feet, in Batangas; Canlaon, 7,995 feet, in Negros; Banajao, or Majayjay, 7,144 feet, are the most famous of these. Other high mountains are Pulog, 9,580 feet; Halcon, 8,481 feet; Malingdang, 8,560 feet; Santo Tomas, 7,400 feet.

Nearly all the principal islands have important river systems. In Luzon are the Rio Grande de Cagayan, 220 miles long, which drains 16,000 square miles of territory; the Rio Grande de Pampanga, emptying into Manila Bay through a dozen mouths; the Agno, the Abra, Bued, and the more familiar Pasig. The Rio Grande de Mindanao, 330 miles long, is the largest in the islands, and the Agusan, also in Mindanao, the third in size. Mindoro has 60 rivers and Samar 26.

November, December, January and February are the temperate months. The mean average temperature at this season is about 77° to 79° Fahrenheit. In April, May and June, the hot months, the mean average is between 83° and 84°. In the other months it is about 80°. The nights are seldom unpleasantly hot even in the hot season, and a temperature of 100° is a rarity in Manila. The mountain regions of the north are cool as September in the temperate zone. There are two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The rains are heaviest in July, August and September; lightest in February and March. The lowest average rainfall for the last twelve years for the whole archipelago was 60.73 inches in the driest region, the highest 125.68 in the wettest. Manila's average was 75.46.

The preamble of the Jones act, passed by the United States Congress and approved Aug. 29, 1916, declared that "it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." On assuming office in March, 1921, President Harding sent Major Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes (Governor General 1909-13) to the Philippines to make a complete survey of conditions. In their report they recommended among other things "that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands" and "that under no circumstances should the American Government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority."

Following friction that had developed between the Legislative Assembly and the Governor General, President Coolidge on Feb. 21, 1924, in a letter to Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House and Chairman of the Commission on Independence, upheld the administration of Gen. Wood and said: "It is not possible to consider the extension of a larger measure of autonomy to the Filipino people until they shall have demonstrated a readiness and capacity to co-operate fully and effectively with the American Government and authorities."

The Jones act of 1916 abolished the Philippine Commission under which the islands had been governed under the act of July 1, 1902. It substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate composed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of 91 members, elected triennially. The Governor General, who remains as the head of the Islands, is appointed by the President. All the Cabinet heads, except the Secretary of Public Instruction, are Filipinos. Senators are elected for six years. Two Resident Commissioners to the United States are elected by the Legislature.

The Philippine Archipelago is divided into 48 provinces, 11 special provinces and 2 chartered cities. The chief executive of a regular province is the Provincial Governor, who is an elective official. He, together with two other elective members, form the provincial board which constitutes the legislative branch of the provincial government. In the special provinces, with the exception of Mindoro, Palawan and Batanes, the Provincial Governors are appointed officials.

Of the 24 Senators only two—those from the Twelfth District, which is composed of the Mountain Province, the City of Baguio, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu—are appointed by the Governor General; all the others are elected by popular vote; as are also the 91 Representatives, excepting the nine who represent the Mountain Province, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Departments of Mindanao and Sulu.

Filipinos have been admitted to the civil service in increasing numbers. On July 1, 1920, there were 20 Americans and 30 Filipinos acting as chiefs or assistant chiefs, and 760 Americans and 12,074 Filipinos connected with the Government.

The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for three years. The officials consist of a President, Vice President, and Councillors, the latter varying in number according to population. Local municipal government has been instituted in about 873 municipalities and 312 municipal districts.

The administration of justice in the Philippines is intrusted to the Supreme Courts, the Courts of First Instance, the Municipal Court of the City of Manila and the Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

There are 99 school districts in the islands. Among the special Government institutions are the Normal School, the School of Arts and Trades, the Nautical School, and the Central Luzon Agricultural School. There are provincial trade schools and ships. In 1924, in the public schools, there were 1,128,997 pupils in the 7,668 public schools, with 329 American

and 25,451 Filipino teachers. There are 577 private schools with 69,227 pupils and 2,885 teachers. The State supported University of the Philippines in 1923-24 had 5,993 students, and the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded 1611) 800. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic.

The acreage (estimated) is: Under cultivation, 9,143,000; grass or open land, 13,678,000; forests, 46,518. There are 73,000,000 acres of public lands. Acreage and production of the principal crops in 1924 was: Rice, 92,540,000 bushels on 4,295,000 acres; corn, 17,880,000 bushels on 1,366,000 acres; Manila hemp (abaca), 198,000 metric tons on 1,198,000 acres; sugar, 1,034,880,000 pounds on 580,000 acres; tobacco, 95,503,000 pounds on 178,-000 acres; and 1,576,629,000 cocoanuts on 1,137,-000 acres. Livestock, in 1923, numbered 874,000 cattle; 1,617,000 carabao (water buffalo); 7,525,000 swine; 300,000 sheep; 1,164,000 goats; and 290,000 horses and mules.

Production of copra, in 1924, was 387,000 metric tons, of which 156,762, valued at $15,352,000, was exported in that year; also 246,099,000 pounds of cocoanut oil ($18,811,000); 65,751 tons of copra meal ($1,713,000); and 17,932,000 pounds of dessicated cocoanut ($1,599,000) were exported. Sugar exports in 1924 were 788,881,000 pounds, valued at $41,868,000; and hemp, 177,312 metric tons, valued at $29,950,000.

Experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported in May, 1924, that vast tracts of land are well adapted to the cultivation of rubber with a potential production of 70,000 tons yearly.

Under the act of 1919 any citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States over the age of 18 years, or the head of a family who does not own more than 59 acres of land in the Philippines may enter a homestead of not exceeding 59 acres of agricultural land of the public domain. Total homestead fee, $10. Any citizen of lawful age of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and any corporation or association of which at least 61 per centum of the capital stock or of any interest in said capital stock belongs wholly to citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, may purchase any tract of public agricultural land not exceeding 247 acres in the case of an individual and 2,530 acres as a corporation or association.

During 1924 1,020 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 3,615,671 entered the ports of the islands.

There were, in 1924, 792 miles of railroads, and 6,296 miles of public roads. The Manila Railroad Company has been taken over from the British owners by the Government and the line of the Philippine Railroad Company is about to be taken over. Silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, asbestos and manganese are mined, as well as clay, marble, salt, etc. The islands are rich in mineral resources, but these are as yet undeveloped.

The output of gold in the Philippines in 1924 was $1,673,700, and from 1907 to 1922, inclusive, $14,053,935.

The total bonded debt on Jan. 1, 1925, was 152,920,000 pesos (peso = 50 cents), ($76,460,000) of which 139,000,000 pesos ($69,500,000) represented direct obligations of the insular government and 13,920,000 ($6,960,000) were provincial and municipal debts.

The value of taxable real property in 1924 was $600,600,000, and of non-taxable property, $96,-565,000.

Revenues in 1924 were 74,070,204 pesos ($37,-035,101), and expenditures, 65,898,539 pesos ($32,-949,269).

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE SINCE 1905.

Year (U. S. Fiscal).	Imports From United States.	Imports From Oth. Countries	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Oth. Countries	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1905.....	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906.....	4,333,893	21,465,373	25,799,266	11,579,411	20,337,723	31,917,134
1907.....	5,155,359	23,630,496	28,785,855	12,079,204	21,634,153	33,713,357
1908.....	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909.....	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910.....	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911.....	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629
1912.....	20,604,155	33,945,825	54,549,980	21,517,777	28,802,059	50,319,836
1913.....	25,387,085	30,940,498	56,327,583	19,848,885	33,834,441	53,683,326
1914.....	28,571,821	27,439,749	56,011,570	22,047,105	29,190,943	51,238,048
1915.....	22,394,381	22,085,480	44,479,861	23,001,275	27,913,786	50,915,061
1916.....	23,804,367	22,169,258	45,973,625	28,638,526	32,825,505	61,464,031
1917.....	27,516,556	24,466,722	51,983,278	43,125,393	28,589,982	71,715,375
1918.....	49,799,229	33,964,061	83,763,290	77,010,233	39,604,378	116,614,611
1919.....	64,655,144	43,119,119	107,774,263	79,332,548	43,396,690	122,729,238
1920.....	80,374,530	42,757,581	123,132,111	84,186,048	68,195,193	152,381,241
1921.....	100,687,157	60,127,507	160,814,664	75,264,002	33,765,725	109,029,727
1922.....	50,113,575	32,901,794	83,015,369	59,168,170	35,309,433	94,477,603
1923.....	49,874,501	34,899,736	84,774,237	79,578,368	32,293,164	111,871,532
1924.....	56,121,567	39,254,947	95,376,514	92,399,674	37,155,730	129,555,404
1925.....	64,466,117	52,765,548	117,231,665	101,254,536	38,822,269	140,076,805

PORTO RICO.

AREA, 3,435 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1922, 1,346,623, 392.14 to square mile.

CAPITAL, San Juan, population, 71,443; other cities, Ponce, 41,962; Mayaguez, 19,124.

Governor, Horace M. Towner of Iowa; assumed office April 6, 1923.

Consuls maintained at San Juan by Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic (C. G.), France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Porto Rico is the fourth largest of the Greater Antilles, with the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south. Santo Domingo is about 45 miles to the west, and St. Thomas 40 miles to the east. The Island of Culebra, population 839, and Vieques, population 11,651, to the east, form part of the territory. It is 95 miles long (from east to west) and 35 miles wide, with a coast line of about 345 miles. The best harbors are at San Juan and Ponce. Through the middle of the island, from east to west, runs a range of mountains with an altitude of 1,500 to 3,750 feet, cultivable to the summits. The soil is extremely fertile and largely under cultivation. The lower lands to the north are well watered, but irrigation is needed in the south; an extensive system has been constructed by the Government. Sugar, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, tobacco and coffee are the chief exports. Sugar production under modern methods increased from 35,000 tons in 1899 to 400,000 tons in 1924, and 464,000 tons in 1925.

Coffee production, 1923-24, was 21,859,000 pounds; tobacco, 22,450,000 pounds; and grapefruit, 666,248 boxes.

Livestock in 1920 numbered 279,000 cattle; 137,000 swine; 58,000 goats, and 65,000 horses, mules and donkeys.

Mineral production is underdeveloped. The climate is the most healthful of the Western Hemisphere in the tropics.

Porto Rico was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493. Ponce de Leon conquered it for Spain in 1509-11. It was conquered by Major Gen. Miles in the Spanish-American War and ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It is administered under the Foraker act, April 12, 1900, as amended July 15, 1909, and as extensively altered by the Jones act, March 2, 1917, which extended American citizenship to all Porto Ricans, and granted manhood suffrage. The Governor is appointed by the President. The Legislature—a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 39—is elected for four years by direct vote. There are six executive departments: Justice, Finance, Interior, Education, Agriculture and Labor, and Health. The President appoints, upon confirmation by the Senate, the Attorney General and Commissioner of Education. The Governor, subject to confirmation by the Insular Senate, appoints the four remaining department heads. The Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The six heads of departments form the Executive

Council. The island elects a Resident Commissioner at Washington with a voice but no vote in the House of Representatives, for a term of four years.

The distribution of the population according to color in the Census of 1920 was: White, 948,709; black, 49,246; mulatto, 301,816; all others, 38. Education has been compulsory and free since 1899, when the percentage of illiteracy was 83; in 1920 it was 55. In 1899 8 per cent. of the children between five and seventeen attended school. In 1920 this had increased to 45 per cent.; and 206,533 were being instructed in English and Spanish. All the natives speak Spanish. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant.

A commission from the Rockefeller Foundation reported that 90 per cent. of the people of the island was infected with uncinariasis (hookworm). The insular Commissioner of Health, himself a Porto Rican, wrote in 1920: "More than 70 per cent. of our population are in the country badly housed and fed, ill in health, and ignorant of the first principles of hygiene." A great improvement, however, has been made in economic and social conditions during the last decade.

In 1922-23 2,604 vessels of 7,546,900 tons entered the ports. There were 346 miles of railroads in 1923, 890 miles of telegraphs and 5,000 miles of telephone wires with 9,175 instruments.

The receipts for the fiscal year 1923-24 were $12,618,000; and expenditures, $12,432,000.

The budget for 1923-24 was balanced at $12,459,-704; for 1924-25 at $11,735,000; and for 1925-26, $11,700,000.

The total bonded indebtedness, July 1, 1924, was $16,773,000; the real and personal wealth, as of June 30, 1924, amounted to $312,384,305.

PORTO RICO EXPORTS—BY KINDS.

Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Exports.	Fruit, Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Exports.	Fruit, Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,793	35,127,685	230,821	1913.....	26,618,158	5,800,686	49,774,197	3,120,919
1904.....	8,690,514	1,460,496	3,767,460	352,646	1914.....	20,240,335	5,597,276	50,211,947	3,400,903
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	16,849,730	125,422	1915.....	27,278,754	6,016,122	51,125,620	3,441,157
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	28,290,322	295,633	1916.....	45,809,445	5,531,535	32,144,283	3,355,285
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	38,756,750	469,312	1917.....	54,015,903	7,843,010	39,615,146	3,459,569
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	35,256,489	630,720	1918.....	41,362,229	7,134,693	37,618,613	3,628,214
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	28,489,236	401,912	1919.....	48,132,419	6,657,522	27,897,971	2,140,931
1910.....	23,545,922	4,480,030	45,209,792	582,716	1920.....	98,923,750	11,613,997	32,776,754	2,782,725
1911.....	24,479,346	6,355,223	33,936,021	2,073,993	1921.....	71,440,924	8,103,601	26,857,720	3,145,259
1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	40,146,365	2,377,762	1922.....	40,820,333	9,002,767	4,316,859	4,565,324

PORTO RICO COMMERCE SINCE 1899.

Fiscal Year.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries.	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1899.....	3,954,369	5,851,547	9,805,916	3,457,557	6,698,984	10,156,541
1900.....	3,286,168	1,965,289	5,251,457	2,477,480	1,833,796	4,311,276
1901.....	6,965,408	1,952,728	8,918,136	5,641,137	3,002,679	8,643,816
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,210,060	1,958,969	13,169,029	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665	25,891,261	4,753,209	30,644,470
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	32,095,897	6,864,617	37,960,514
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914.....	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915.....	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916.....	35,892,515	3,058,400	38,950,915	60,952,758	5,778,805	66,587,695
1917.....	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917
1918.....	58,945,758	4,443,524	63,389,282	65,514,989	8,779,033	74,294,022
1919.....	57,898,085	4,502,275	62,400,360	71,015,351	8,480,689	79,496,040
1920.....	90,724,259	5,664,275	96,388,534	133,207,508	17,603,941	150,811,449
1921.....	97,074,399	8,405,304	105,479,703	103,388,227	8,890,348	112,278,575
1922.....	57,400,028	6,775,121	64,175,149	66,229,771	5,942,800	72,172,571
1923.....	64,419,462	7,201,043	71,620,505	77,007,257	5,286,068	82,293,325
1924.....	80,590,021	8,779,603	89,369,624	80,754,975	7,525,565	88,280,540
1925.....	79,349,618	.....	.....	84,411,792	.....	.....

The year 1899 is calendar; 1900 covers January 1 to June 30; 1901 and succeeding years are fiscal. Imports from the United States in 1899 included coin and bullion.

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U. S.

AREA, 132 square miles.

POPULATION, Census 1917, 26,051 (St. Croix 14,901, St. Thomas 10,191, and St. John 959). White, 1,922; black, 19,523; mulatto, 4,563.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas (Island of St. Thomas), population, 7,747.

Governor, Capt. Martin E. Trench, U. S. N. (1925).

Consuls maintained at St. Thomas by Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly the Danish West Indies, were bought for $25,000,000 by the United States from Denmark, in a treaty proclaimed Jan. 25, 1917. The group consists of three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, with about fifty smaller ones, mostly uninhabited.

Columbus discovered this group on his second voyage, 1494, and, it is said, amazed at the number, feared that he would not have enough saints' names to go around, so he put them under the sacred patronage of the eleven thousand martyred virgins of St. Ursula.

St. Thomas Island has the principal harbor of the Virgin group—St. Thomas Harbor—on which the town of St. Thomas, formerly known as Charlotte Amalie, is situated. It is about forty miles east of Fajardo, the nearest port on the Island of Porto Rico, and seventy miles from San Juan, the principal city and port of Porto Rico. St. Thomas lies south, 20° east and 1,442 miles distant from New York City. Although St. Croix is a considerable distance from other islands of the group, all may be encompassed within a circle whose radius is twenty-five miles. The language is English.

Under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1917, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands were vested in a Governor, to be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Danish Code of Laws, dated April 6, 1906, commonly known as the Colonial Law of 1906, remains in force so far as compatible.

The islands comprise two municipalities, that of St. Thomas and St. John, with a legislative council, called the Colonial Council, of eleven members elected by popular vote and four appointed by the Governor; and that of St. Croix, with a membership of thirteen and five respectively.

St. Thomas has one of the finest harbors in the West Indies and is an important coaling and oil fueling station. The Naval Station, St. Thomas,

under the command of the Governor, who is also Commandant of the Naval Station, has a powerful radio equipment. There is also a Naval Radio Station on the Island of St. Croix.

Education is compulsory.

Trade with the United States was:

Fiscal Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	$1,836,567	$754,729
1922-23	1,564,342	743,463
1923-24	1,762,061	397,031
1924-25	1,616,468	595,375

THE CANAL ZONE.

AREA, 553.8 square miles, including land and water.

POPULATION, Census of 1924, 27,145.

Governor, Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U. S. A., assumed office Oct. 15, 1924.

The Canal Zone is a strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Panama Canal but not including the cities of Panama or Colon, which remain in the Republic of Panama. The port at the Caribbean entrance, formerly a part of Colon, is Cristobal; and that at the Pacific entrance Balboa, while to the east of Panama is the residential town of Ancon, with hotel and hospital.

The strip of land was granted to the United States by Panama by the treaty of Feb. 26, 1904, the compensation being $10,000,000, with annual payments of $250,000 in addition.

The Canal Zone is a military reservation and is administered by the War Department; is fortified and occupied by a garrison in addition to the civilian employees of the Canal and railroad.

The civil population of the Canal Zone by census of June 30, 1924, was 27,143, of whom 7,805 were American (men, 2,368; women, 2,636; children, 2,801). Of these, 2,037 men and 327 women were employed by the Panama Canal and railroad. The other employees numbered 4,275, chiefly British West Indian Negroes. This is an increase of 2,175 over the 24,968 list in 1923, and 3,472 over the 23,671 listed in 1922. The increase was due principally to the addition of the Alhajuela area and the increased occupation of farming land under license. No private individuals are allowed to acquire land.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

AREA, 57.9 square miles.

POPULATION, 1920, 8,324, including 266 Americans of the U. S. Naval Service.

CAPITAL, Pago Pago (Isl. of Tutuila), population, 8,056.

Governor, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, U. S. N.

American Samoa, composed of the Islands of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosenga and Tau, and the uninhabited coral atoll of Rose Island, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in November, 1899, accepted by the United States Feb. 13, 1900. The census of January, 1920, gives it a native population of 8,068. Pago Pago is the most valuable harbor in the South Pacific and possibly in the entire Pacific Ocean. It was ceded in 1872 by the native King to the United States for a naval and coaling station. American Samoa is extremely valuable in its relation to the expansion of American trade in the Pacific.

American Samoa is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney and 4,200 miles from Manila. The natives can all read and write and are all Christians of different denominations. They are of the highest type of the Polynesian race and are greatly on the increase due to the laws forbidding foreigners buying their land.

All of the land on the islands is privately owned. Under the American Commandant-Governor there is a native Governor in each of the three political divisions. The native Governors appoint the County Chiefs, who appoint the Village Chiefs.

New laws and changes in existing laws are proclaimed by the Governor but usually on recommendation of the annual fono, or general meeting of delegates. The public health is carefully looked after by the Naval Hospital at Pago Pago and its two branches.

The chief product of the soil is cocoanut (the dried kernel is called copra). Other fruits are grown, but not exported.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$307,873
" 1921-22	161,073
" 1922-23	220,989
" 1923-24	110,851
" 1924-25	132,948

GUAM.

AREA, 210 square miles.

POPULATION, 1920, 13,275, of which 12,216 were natives.

CAPITAL, Agana; population (est.), 9,000.

Governor, Capt. Henry B. Price, U. S. N.

The Island of Guam, the largest of the Marianas, was ceded to the United States by Spain by Article 2 of the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It lies between latitudes 13° 13′ and 13° 39′ north and longitudes 144° 37′ and 144° 58′ east. It is 30 miles long and 4 to 8½ miles wide. Distance from Manila, 1,506 miles; from San Francisco, 5,053 miles. The inhabitants call themselves Chamorros, but the present generation are a mixed race, with the Malay strain predominating. Their language, a Polynesian tongue, is also called Chamorro. About 10 per cent. speak English. Instruction in the English language is compulsory in the public schools. Guam is under the Navy Department, as a naval station. The Governor is a naval officer, designated by the President. A marine barracks, naval hospital and station ship are maintained. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a cable station in Guam, and cables from Manila, Yokohama, Midway and Yap Islands are landed here. There is a powerful Government radio station here. The port of entry is Apra, which is closed to foreign vessels, except by permit from the United States Government. Apra is commodious, but unimproved.

Imports in 1922 amounted to $424,411 from the United States and $171,709 from foreign countries, total $596,120; and exports to $49,426 to the United States and $13,505 to foreign countries, total $62,931. Imports from the United States in the fiscal year 1923 were $431,391; in 1924, $481,973; in 1925, $384,385.

WAKE AND THE MIDWAY ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second. Its area is about 1 square mile.

The Midway Islands, owned by the United States, are a group in the North Pacific, 1,200 miles northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. A relay cable station of the Commercial Cable Company is established there. The area of the group is 28 square miles.

Both are administered by the United States Navy Department.

UNITED STATES AND LATIN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In this table Latin America includes Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Hayti, and South America.

Year Ending June 30.	Imports From Latin America.	Pct. of Total	Exports to Latin America.	Pct. of Total	Year Ending June 30.	Imports From Latin America.	Pct. of Total	Exports to Latin America.	Pct. of Total
1900	$167,180,295	19.67	$110,674,490	7.94	1913	$442,419,973	24.40	$323,775,885	13.13
1901	198,233,744	24.08	118,772,158	7.98	1914	469,082,667	24.77	282,070,153	11.93
1902	208,510,497	23.08	115,132,413	8.33	1915	557,413,053	33.29	251,469,431	9.08
1903	225,923,096	22.03	115,053,595	8.10	1916	760,132,729	34.58	411,193,859	9.49
1904	256,227,244	25.85	136,615,381	9.35	1917	962,860,611	36.21	581,954,695	9.25
1905	302,266,593	27.05	159,156,657	10.48	1918	1,025,160,871	33.44	725,820,970	12.24
1906	294,049,326	23.97	209,043,359	11.99	1919	1,126,788,810	36.39	826,272,958	11.99
1907	334,572,126	23.33	229,966,603	12.23					
1908	273,176,971	22.87	219,968,513	11.82	1920	1,774,000,443	34.50	1,163,476,626	15.05
1909	324,154,136	24.71	201,912,874	12.14	1921	1,134,500,226	31.70	1,313,044,103	20.90
					1922	662,160,024	25.40	506,935,249	13.46
1910	392,955,257	25.24	242,123,502	13.87	1923	1,024,958,027	27.94	608,084,033	15.36
1911	371,300,234	24.31	273,525,344	13.35	1924	987,043,374	27.77	683,091,973	15.28
1912	423,037,208	25.59	296,141,651	13.43	1925	1,020,886,898	22.69	814,139,957	16.74

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

ALABAMA—Alibama was the Indian name of a tribe in Southern Alabama—a Mushhogean tribe of the Creek Confederacy. Alibamu is from the Choctaw words alba aya mule, meaning "I open or clear the thicket."

ALASKA—From "Al-ay-es-ka," a native Eskimo or Innuit word, meaning Great Country.

ARIZONA—From Ariconac, "Few Springs." Papago name of a ranch in Sonora.

ARKANSAS—Algonkin name of the Quapaw Indians.

CALIFORNIA—Origin uncertain; may be from Spanish "Calida fornelo," a hot furnace.

COLORADO—Spanish, meaning red.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF—A poetical adoption of the name of Columbus; applied to the territory in 1791 by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out.

CONNECTICUT—Indian, "Quonecktacut," Long River or River of Pines.

DELAWARE—Named after Lord De La War, of England, Governor of Virginia, who entered the Bay in 1610.

FLORIDA—Spanish words, "Pascua Florida," Feast of Flowers (Easter Sunday), on which day it is said to have been named, in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon.

GEORGIA—Named after King George II. of England.

HAWAII—English spelling of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives in 1779.

IDAHO—Indian words, "Edah hoe," Light on the Mountains.

ILLINOIS—Indian word, by some translated "The River of Men." A form of the word Iliniwek. "Ilini" meant "man," "iw" meant "is," and "ek" was a plural signification.

INDIANA—Named after Indians, State of Indians.

IOWA—The Ioways, or Alaouez, or Alaouas were a Sioux tribe. The word means "sleepy ones." They called themselves "Pahoja," gray snow.

KANSAS—Name of a tribe of the Sioux.

KENTUCKY—From Wyandot (Iroquoian) name "Ken-tah-teh," meaning to-morrow, or Land of To-morrow.

LOUISIANA—Named by the Mississippi River navigator Robert de la Salle, in 1682, after King Louis XIV. of France.

MAINE—From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charles I.

MARYLAND—Named in honor of the foregoing, Queen Henrietta Marie.

MASSACHUSETTS—An Algonkin Indian name from Massadchu-es-et, meaning "great-hill-small place," indicating a place at or about the big little hills.

MICHIGAN—The Mishigamaw or Mishawiguma were Indians. The word means "big lake" and was applied to Lake Michigan. "Michi" meant "great," and "gama" meant "water."

MINNESOTA—Sioux word for skyblue water.

MISSISSIPPI—Indian words "Sipu," Algonquin word for river; "Maesi," fish—Fish-River.

MISSOURI—The Missouri were Sioux of that name.

MONTANA—Spanish for mountainous; used now by Peruvians as a name for their Andean districts.

NEBRASKA—An Omaha Indian name for the "wide river," Platte.

NEVADA—A Spanish word, meaning "snow clad."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Named, in 1629, after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council.

NEW JERSEY—In 1664 the Duke of York, of England, granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a patent or deed to the present boundaries to be called Neva Caesaria, or New Jersey. Caesarea, or Caesaria, was the ancient name of the Island of Jersey of which Carteret had been administrator.

NEW MEXICO—Mexico is a word derived from the Aztec word "mexitli," title of their national war god.

NEW YORK—So called in honor of the Duke of York (1664). who got the patent from his brother, King Charles II. of England, and sent an expedition and took possession of New Netherlands.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Carolinas were originally named, it is said, in honor of King Charles IX. of France by Jean Ribault, whose expedition (1562) was financed by Admiral Coligny. "Carolus" is the Latin word for Charles. In 1663, King Charles II. granted a patent to the land under the name of Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA—"Dakota" means "alliance of friends," and is a Sioux Indian word. Koda in Santee dialect and Kola in Teton dialect are the root words.

OHIO—Iroquois name, denoting great.

OKLAHOMA—Choctaw word for "red people."

OREGON—The Oregon State Librarian, Cornelia Marvin, says various origins of the name have been suggested as follows: *Origanum*, a wild sage found on the coast; *Orejon*, or Oregones, a Spanish name for big-eared (Indian) men; Orgon, a river in Chinese Tartary; *Oyer-un-gen*, a Shoshone Indian word for "place of plenty;" *Aura agua*, Spanish word meaning gently falling waters: *Ouragan*, a French word for hurricanes; *Wau-re-gan*, an Algonkin word for "beautiful water."

PENNSYLVANIA—Penn-sylvania, from Penn; and Sylva, Latin word for grove or woods. Groves of Penn; so called in honor of William Penn, who, in 1681, got a deed for the State from King Charles II. of England, in settlement of a debt which the British Government owed Penn's father. William called the country Sylvania, and the King prefixed it with "Penn."

PHILIPPINES—Spanish, "Islas Filipinas," discovered in 1521 by Magellan, whom the natives killed in a skirmish; named in honor of King Philip II. of Spain by a colonizing expedition from Mexico.

PORTO RICO—From the Spanish "Puerto Rico," Rich Port.

RHODE ISLAND—"Isles of Rhodes" was the name, chosen by the General Court of the colony, in 1644. The name of one of the islands had been Aquedneck. The name of Providence Plantations then gradually lapsed.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(See North Carolina).

SOUTH DAKOTA—(See North Dakota).

TENNESSEE—Called, from 1784 to 1788, the State of Franklin. "Tennessee" is an Anglicized Indian word—Ten-asse, said to mean "a curved spoon."

TEXAS—According to Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian at Austin, "Texas is an Indian word meaning Friends or Allies. So far as I know, it has not an Aztec origin. It applied, originally, in the Indian usage to the Indian tribes about the early Spanish missions around Eastern Texas; and later to tribes ranging as far west as the Rio Grande, to designate a large number of tribes who were ordinarily allied against the Apaches."

UTAH—Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.

VERMONT—From Verd and Mont, two French words meaning Green Mountains. The name is said to have been bestowed by Samuel de Champlain when he saw from the lake, later called after him, green hills to the East.

VIRGINIA—Named in honor of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII., sometimes called by her courtiers the "Virgin Queen" of England. The name was bestowed by one of the courtiers, Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of discovery in 1584.

WASHINGTON—Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, second session, the name was changed in the bill to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

WEST VIRGINIA—(See Virginia).

WISCONSIN—An Indian name which, according to Reuben Gold Thwaites, was originally spelled "Ouiscousin" by the French missionaries and in old French-American documents; also was spelled "Misconsing," "Ouisconching," "Ouiskensing." The Yankee settlers spelled it "Wiskonsan," then "Wiskonsin;" but Congress changed it to "Wisconsin."

WYOMING—(By the State Historian, Eunice G. Anderson)—What we would determine to be the most authentic publication upon the derivatives of the name of our State gives the following: "The word Wyoming was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, rendered famous from Campbell's beautiful poem, 'Gertrude of Wyoming.' The word means 'mountains and valleys alternating.' Or, as we construed it, 'Here God has bent down the backs of His mountains for man to make his habitations.'" This is given by Gen. Freeman.

MOTTOES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

The motto of the **United States**, adopted by act of Congress, June 20, 1782, is: E Pluribus Unum (Many in One).

The mottoes of the States of the Union are as follows, the date following the name of the State, where given, being that of its adoption:

Alabama—Dec. 29, 1868, Here We Rest.
Arizona—1863, Ditat Deus (God Enriches).
Arkansas—May 3, 1864, Regnat Populus (The People Rule).
California—Eureka (I Have Found It).
Colorado—1861, Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God).
Connecticut—Oct., 1842, Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains).
Delaware—Liberty and Independence.
District of Columbia—Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All).
Florida—1846, In God We Trust.
Georgia—Dec. 5, 1799, Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.
Idaho—March 5, 1886, Esto Perpetua (May It Last Forever).
Illinois—Aug. 26, 1818, State Sovereignty—National Union.
Iowa—Feb. 25, 1847, Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Maintain.
Kansas—Jan. 29, 1861, Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties).
Kentucky—Dec. 20, 1792, United We Stand, Divided We Fall.
Louisiana—Union, Justice, and Confidence.
Maine—Jan. 9, 1820, Dirigo (I direct).
Maryland—Aug. 12, 1648, Fatti Maschii Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words). Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-Will Thou Hast Covered Us).
Massachusetts—Dec. 13, 1780, Ense Petit Placidam sub Libertate Quietem (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty).
Michigan—1835, Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Behold It Here).
Minnesota—1858, Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North).
Mississippi—Feb. 7, 1894, Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms).
Missouri—Jan. 11, 1822, Salus Populi Supreme Lex Esto (Welfare of People Is the Supreme Law).
Montana—May 24, 1864, Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver).
Nebraska—March 1, 1867, Equality Before the Law.
Nevada—Feb. 24, 1866, All for Our Country.
New Jersey—Oct. 3, 1776, Liberty and Prosperity.
New Mexico—Sept. 9, 1850, Crescit Eundo (It Grows as It Goes).
New York—1809, Excelsior (Higher).
North Carolina—1893, Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem).
North Dakota—Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable Now and Forever.
Ohio—April 6, 1866, Imperium in Imperio (An Empire Within an Empire).
Oklahoma—Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Conquers All Things).
Oregon—1857, The Union.
Pennsylvania—March 2, 1809, Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.
Rhode Island—1864, Hope.
South Carolina—Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe I Hope).
South Dakota—Under God the People Rule.
Tennessee—1797, Agriculture, Commerce.
Utah—Industry.
Vermont—Sept., 1866, Freedom and Unity.
Virginia—Oct., 1779, Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants).
Washington—1853, Al-ki (By and By).
West Virginia—Sept. 26, 1863, Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Freemen).
Wisconsin—Forward.
Wyoming—1868, Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown).

Indiana, New Hampshire, and **Texas** have no motto.

STATE FLOWERS.

Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.	Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen	Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.
Ala....	Goldenrod.....	Schools.	Me....	Pine Cone & T'sl.	Schools.	Ohio...	Scarlet Carnati'n	Legisl.
Ariz....	Sahuaro Cactus.	Legisl.	Md....	Blackeyed Susan	Legisl.	Okla...	Mistletoe.....	Legisl.
Ark....	Apple Blossom..	Legisl.	Mass...	Mayflower.....	Legisl.	Ore....	Oregon Grape...	Legisl.
Cal....	Golden Poppy...	Legisl.	Mich...	Apple Blossom..	Legisl.	Pa.....	No choice.....	.....
Col....	Columbine.....	Schools.	Minn...	Moccasin Flower	Legisl.	R. I....	Violet.....	Schools.
Conn...	Mountain Laurel	Legisl.	Miss...	Magnolia.....	Schools.	S. C....	Yellow Jessamine	Legisl.
Del....	Peach Blossom..	Legisl.	Mo....	Hawthorn.....	Legisl.	S. Dak..	Pasque Flower..	Legisl.
Fla....	Orange Blossom.	Legisl.	Mont...	Bitter Root.....	Legisl.	Tenn...	Passion Flower..	Hort. S.
Ga....	Cherokee Rose..	Legisl.	Neb....	Goldenrod.....	Legisl.	Tex....	Bluebonnet.....	Legisl.
Idaho..	Syringa.....	People.	Nev....	Sagebrush.....	People.	Utah...	Sego Lily.....	Legisl.
Ill.....	Wood Violet....	Legisl.	N. H...	Purple Lilac....	Legisl.	Vt.....	Red Clover.....	Legisl.
Ind....	Carnation.....	Legisl.	N. J...	Violet.....	Legisl.	Va.....	Amer. Dogwood.	Legisl.
Iowa...	Wild Rose.....	People.	N. Mex.	Cactus.....	Schools.	Wash...	Rhododendron..	People.
Kan....	Sunflower.....	Legisl.	N. Y...	Rose.....	Schools.	W. Va..	Rhododendron..	Legisl.
Ky.....	Trumpet Vine...	People.	N. C...	Goldenrod.....	People.	Wis....	Violet.....	Schools.
La.....	Magnolia.....	Legisl.	N. Dak.	Wild Prairie Rose	Legisl.	Wyo...	Indian Paintb'sh	Legisl.

From time to time Congress has been asked to adopt a national flower, but has taken no step to that end.

NICKNAMES OF THE STATES.

Ala... "Cotton," "Lizard," "Yallerhammers."
Ariz... "Baby," "Sunset," "Apache."
Ark... "Bear," "Bowie."
Cal... "Golden," "El Dorado."
Col... "Centennial," "Silver."
Conn.. "Constitution," "Nutmeg."
Del... "Diamond," "Blue Hen's Chickens."
Fla... "Everglade," "Land of Flowers."
Ga.... "Empire State of the South," "Cracker," "Buzzard."
Idaho. "Gem."
Ill.... "Sucker," "Prairie."
Ind... "Hoosier."
Iowa.. "Hawkeye."
Kan.. "Sunflower," "Jayhawk."
Ky... "Blue Grass," "Corn-Cracker," "Dark and Bloody Ground."
La.... "Pelican," "Creole."
Me... "Pine Tree," "Old Dirigo."
Md.. "Old Line," "Cockade."
Mass.. "Bay," "Old Colony."
Mich.. "Wolverine," "Auto."
Minn.. "Gopher," "North Star."
Miss.. "Bayou," "Eagle," "Magnolia."
Mo... "Ozark," "Iron Mountain," "Show Me.
Mont. "Stub Toe," "Bonanza," "Treasure."
Neb... "Antelope," "Black Water," "Cornhusker."
Nev... "Silver," "Sage Brush."
N. H.. "Granite."
N. J.. "Jersey Blue," "Garden," "New Spain," "Mosquito."
N. M. "Sunshine," "Spanish."
N. Y.. "Empire," "Excelsior."
N. C.. "Old North," "Turpentine," "Tar Heel.
N. D.. "Flickertail," "Sioux."
Ohio.. "Buckeye."
Okla.. "Sooner."
Ore... "Beaver," "Web-Foot."
Pa.... "Keystone," "Steel," "Coal.'
R. I.... "Little Rhody," "Plantation."
S. C... "Palmetto."
S. D.. "Sunshine," "Swiagecat."
Tenn.. "Big Bend," "Volunteer," "Hog-and-Hominy."
Tex... "Lone Star," "Beef."
Utah.. "Deseret," "Beehive," "Mormon."
Vt.... "Green Mountain."
Va.... "Old Dominion," "Mother."
Wash. "Evergreen," "Chinook."
W. Va. "Panhandle," "Mountain."
Wis... "Badger," "Copper."
Wyo.. "Equality" (Suffrage Pioneer).

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Gilbert Grosvenor, President National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Length in miles	350	307	206	241	193
Breadth in miles	160	118	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,180	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles: Water surface of lake	31,810	22,400	23,010	9,940	7,540
Entire drainage basin	80,700	69,040	72,600	34,680	34,640
Mean surface above mean sea level in feet	602.28	581.12	581.12	572.51	246.16
Latitude, north	46° 30′	41° 37′	46° 17′	41° 23′	43° 10′
Longitude, west	49° 00′	46° 06′	43° 00′	42° 53′	44° 10′
	84° 30′	84° 45′	80° 00′	78° 50′	76° 10′
	92° 06′	88° 00′	84° 45′	83° 30′	79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	282.8	None	260.8	251.5	174.6
United States shore line in miles	1,182	1,304	581	404	303

ACRES PER INHABITANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Division and State.	1920.	1910.	1900.
United States	18.0	20.7	25.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.			
New England	5.4	6.1	7.1
Middle Atlantic	2.9	3.3	4.1
East North Central	7.3	8.6	9.8
West North Central	26.1	28.1	31.6
South Atlantic	12.3	14.1	16.5
East South Central	12.9	13.7	15.2
West South Central	26.9	31.3	42.1
Mountain	164.8	208.8	328.3
Pacific	36.6	48.6	84.4
NEW ENGLAND.			
Maine	24.9	25.8	27.6
New Hampshire	13.0	13.4	14.0
Vermont	16.6	16.4	17.0
Massachusetts	1.3	1.5	1.8
Rhode Island	1.1	1.3	1.6
Connecticut	2.2	2.8	3.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.			
New York	2.9	3.3	4.2
New Jersey	1.5	1.9	2.6
Pennsylvania	3.3	3.7	4.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.			
Ohio	4.5	5.5	6.3
Indiana	7.9	8.5	9.1
Illinois	5.5	6.4	7.4
Michigan	10.0	13.1	15.2
Wisconsin	13.4	15.2	17.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.			
Minnesota	21.7	24.9	29.5
Iowa	14.8	16.0	15.9
Missouri	12.9	13.4	14.2
North Dakota	69.4	77.8	140.7
South Dakota	77.3	84.3	122.5
Nebraska	37.9	41.2	46.1
Kansas	29.6	31.0	35.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC.			
Delaware	5.6	6.2	6.8
Maryland	4.4	4.9	5.4
District of Columbia	0.1	0.1	0.1
Virginia	11.2	12.5	13.9
West Virginia	10.5	12.6	16.0
North Carolina	12.2	14.1	16.5
South Carolina	11.6	12.9	14.6
Georgia	13.0	14.4	17.0
Florida	36.3	46.7	66.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.			
Kentucky	10.6	11.2	12.0
Tennessee	11.4	12.2	13.2
Alabama	14.0	15.3	17.9
Mississippi	16.6	16.5	19.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.			
Arkansas	19.2	21.4	25.6
Louisiana	16.2	17.5	21.0
Oklahoma	21.9	26.8	56.2
Texas	36.0	43.1	55.1
MOUNTAIN.			
Montana	170.4	248.8	384.5
Idaho	123.5	163.8	329.8
Wyoming	321.1	427.9	675.0
Colorado	70.6	83.0	122.9
New Mexico	217.6	239.5	401.4
Arizona	218.0	356.4	592.7
Utah	117.0	140.9	190.1
Nevada	908.0	858.4	1,660.2
PACIFIC.			
Washington	31.5	37.5	82.6
Oregon	78.1	91.0	148.0
California	29.1	41.9	67.3

THE AMERICAN'S CREED.

Written by William Tyler Page, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1917, and adopted and promulgated by the Government's Committee on Publication. Accepted by the House of Representatives, on behalf of the American People, April 3, 1918.

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG.

(Taught in many of the schools and repeated by the pupils daily.)

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States
And to the Republic for which it stands,
One Nation, indivisible,
With liberty and justice for all."

The Pledge to the Flag is attributed to James P. Upham, a Boston publisher, who in 1888 suggested its use in the schools. The idea was adopted by the National Education Association, which persuaded Congress to urge it to the attention of President Harrison, who, by proclamation of July 21, 1892, naming Oct. 12, 1892, as a holiday in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus in the New World, suggested the Pledge to the Flag be recited by pupils and that the American flag be raised over every schoolhouse. The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and State holidays and on historic and special occasions. The flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

When carried in a procession the flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i. e., the flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the flag of the United States may be in front of the centre of that line.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

When used on a speaker's platform, the flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk or to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

When flown at half staff, the flag is hoisted to the peak for an instant, and then lowered to the half staff position, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. By "half staff" is meant hauling the flag down to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. If local conditions require, divergence from this position is permissible.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

New York State Statistics.

The Almanac presents in the following pages tables and other detailed data relating to the State of New York.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE.

(By the late John M. Clarke, State Geologist.)

THE geological history of New York can be traced back to the Precambrian era, the oldest recognizable in the rocks of the earth.

These earliest rocks, the Grenville metamorphosed sediments (gneisses, marble, etc.) are, however, not the oldest which ever existed in the State.

The Grenville rocks are exposed in the Adirondacks and the Hudson Highlands. They prove that in Grenville time Northern, Eastern, and probably Southwestern New York was under the sea.

After the deposition of the Grenville sediments igneous activity took place on a large scale and huge masses of molten rock (granite, anorthosite, gabbro, syenite) were pushed into the sediments from below.

Some time after the whole Adirondack region was subjected to enormous pressure and intensely folded, and then the great mass of Grenville sediments was upraised well above the sea.

At the beginning of Cambrian time, when organic life becomes first recognizable in the State, only the eastern margin was submerged, but toward the end (Potsdam time) the sea covered the whole region except the central and northwestern Adirondacks.

At the close of Cambrian time Northern New York was, however, above sea level.

In the long Ordovician period, during which the Beekmantown, Chazy, Black River limestones and the Utica, Frankfort and Lorraine shales and sandstones were deposited, the State was most of the time submerged under the Ordovician sea, except for the Adirondack island.

Toward the end of that period, however, the Green and Taconic Mountains arose along the eastern border of the State and practically all of Northern, Central, Eastern and Northeastern New York became dry land.

In the following Silurian period were deposited the Medina and Oneida sandstone and conglomerate, the Clinton shale, sandstone, limestone and iron ore, the Rochester shale, the Lockport and Guelph dolomites, the Salina shales, salt and waterlime, etc.

During the early part of this period the sea had spread over only Central and Western New York, while during the late Silurian it had extended over practically all the State west and east of the Adirondack region.

The strata of the next or Devonian era comprise the whole Catskilll and southwestern plateau provinces and cover more than a third of the State. These rocks abound in fossils and show that the sea continued to cover at least the southern half of the State.

The sea of the Carboniferous period hardly came over the boundary of the State from Pennsylvania.

At the end of Paleozoic time New York, except for a small area at the mouth of the Hudson, was raised during the Appalachian revolution well above the sea, never to be invaded again until the end of the glacial period.

During the long Mesozoic period New York was dry land; in Triassic time considerable volcanic activity prevailed in Southeastern New York, when sheets of lava (the trap of the Palisades) were forced into nonmarine Triassic beds.

During the next, or Jurassic, period the State was above the sea and actively eroded, but in the following Cretaceous period Staten and Long Islands disappeared under the sea.

At the end of this period the State, which had been eroded nearly to a plain, was uplifted 2,000-3,000 feet.

After this time in the Tertiary period the present drainage and relief of the State were developed in its major features.

Finally came the glacial period, which enriched the State with thousands of lakes and waterfalls.

It ended with the Champlain subsidence, during which the sea came for the last time into New York—namely, into the Champlain Basin and the Hudson Valley.

A recent elevation has again drained these regions.

The Hudson River is one of the most ancient rivers of the continent and flows over rocks which have been frequently and heavily faulted.

The fault blocks seem to have reached their equilibrium, but if subjected to new strains may settle down to new adjustments and cause earthquake disturbances.

DISTANCES IN NEW YORK STATE.

	Albany.	Binghamton	Buffalo.	Elmira.	Jamestown.	Kingston.	New York.	Plattsburg.	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Utica.	Watertown.
Albany	0	147	299	206	391	57	143	189	254	145	95	176
Binghamton	147	0	205	59	244	162	194	306	151	78	100	147
Buffalo	299	205	0	164	72	356	399	388	76	154	204	206
Elmira	206	59	164	0	183	221	253	340	114	89	139	158
Geneva	196	102	103	65	218	253	296	302	49	51	101	120
Hornell	270	123	111	64	121	285	317	391	69	140	190	209
Ithaca	200	51	154	34	208	213	245	306	100	55	98	124
Jamestown	391	244	72	183	0	406	438	460	148	226	276	278
Kingston	57	162	356	221	406	0	99	246	302	202	152	233
Malone	250	268	327	279	399	307	370	61	251	190	202	121
New York	143	194	399	253	438	99	0	309	345	265	215	296
Ogdensburg	242	213	272	224	344	299	363	130	196	135	147	166
Plattsburg	189	306	388	340	460	246	399	0	312	251	254	182
Rochester	245	151	76	114	148	302	345	312	0	100	150	130
Saranac Lake	182	299	344	296	416	239	302	60	268	207	247	138
Saratoga Springs	38	155	307	214	379	95	158	151	253	153	103	184
Syracuse	145	78	154	89	226	202	265	251	100	0	50	69
Utica	95	100	204	139	276	152	215	254	150	50	0	81
Watertown	176	147	206	158	278	233	296	182	130	69	81	0

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK CITY TO OTHER POINTS IN NEW YORK STATE.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances*; *Statute Miles*.)

Place.	*Miles.*	*Place.*	*Miles.*	*Place.*	*Miles.*	*Place.*	*Miles.*	*Place.*	*Miles.*
Auburn	319	Cornwall	58	Lockport	452	Oswego	330	Salamanca	414
Ballston	177	Dansville	320	Matteawan	62	Owego	213	Schenectady	162
Batavia	406	Fishkill Landing	62	Mechanicville	165	Oyster Bay	37	Seneca Falls	334
Bath	287	Fort Plain	203	Mexico	308	Peekskill	44	Stamford	166
Canandaigua	367	Geneva	344	Middletown	67	Port Chester	29	Suspension Br'ge	420
Cape Vincent	357	Greenport	97	Montauk Point	120	Port Jervis	88	Tarrytown	28
Catskill	116	Hempstead	24	Newburgh	63	Poughkeepsie	76	Ticonderoga	245
Chatham	131	Hudson	117	New Rochelle	20	Riverhead	76	Troy	151
Clayton	349	Huntington	38	Niagara Falls	418	Rome	254	Whitehall	223
Clifton Springs	356	Islip	47	Nyack	30	Rouse's Point	336	White Plains	25
Cooperstown	236	Jamaica	13	Oneida	267	Sag Harbor	104	Yonkers	19
Corning	268	Little Falls	219	Ossining	34				

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Revised in 1924 by the State Geologist; places on tidewater not named.)

Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.	Places.	Feet.
Addison	985	Dunkirk	588	Madison Barracks	266	Port Leyden	898
Albion	519	Ellenville	356	Mahopac	641	Potsdam	397
Alfred	1,730	Elmira	863	Malone	700	Purdy	209
Amsterdam	277	Fallsburg	1,178	Manlius	602	Ramapo	310
Arkville	1,373	Fonda	291	Marcellus	653	Rochester	510
Attica Centre	1,543	Fort Hunter	295	Marcy	583	Rome	445
Auburn	677	Fort Niagara	263	Mechanicstown	422	Rotterdam	260
Aurora	418	Fort Plain	311	Medina	543	Roxbury	1,495
Avon	585	Franklin	1,223	Mexico	375	Sacandaga Park	807
Bainbridge	998	Fulton	380	Middletown	562	Salamanca	1,389
Ballston	294	Genesee	1,520	Millbrook	567	Saranac	1,574
Batavia	897	Geneseo	596	Millerton	700	Saratoga	277
Bath	1,101	Geneva	454	Mohawk	397	Schenectady	246
Bedford	280	Ghent	390	Moravia	741	Scio	1,953
Berlin	836	Glens Falls	343	Mountaindale	1,020	Scipio	1,204
Bethel	506	Gloversville	707	Nanuet	284	Seneca Falls	461
Binghamton	865	Goshen	431	Newark	430	Shandaken	1,069
Bloomingburg	755	Greycourt	432	New Berlin	1,090	Sharon	1,212
Boonville	1,135	Groton	995	New Lebanon	699	Sharon Springs	1,295
Boston Corners	728	Guilford	1,512	New Lisbon	1,236	Sidney	993
Boyd Corn'r Res'voir	593	Haines Corners	1,920	New Milford	454	Skaneateles	868
Brewsters	406	Halcottsville	1,399	Niagara Falls	571	Smyrna	1,631
Brookfield	1,350	Hale Eddy	973	Nile	1,650	Sodus	928
Buffalo	583	Hamburg	796	Nineveh	1,033	Southfield	491
Cairo	346	Hamilton	1,107	North Creek	1,002	Spring Valley	450
Callicoon	782	Hammond	335	Northville	764	Stamford	1,789
Cambridge	471	Hancock	924	Norwich	1,009	Sterling	320
Camillus	468	Herkimer	406	Nunda	941	Suffern	298
Canaan	869	Highland Mills	482	Ogdensburg	280	Summitville	552
Canajoharie	306	Homer	1,133	Olean	1,438	Syracuse	398
Canandaigua	700	Hoosick Falls	433	Oneida	437	Tanner	755
Canastota	436	Hornell	1,156	Oneida Castle	460	Tannersville	1,864
Canisteo	1,140	Horseheads	815	Oneonta	1,083	Ticonderoga	277
Canton	363	Houghton	1,217	Oriskany	423	Tioga	798
Cape Vincent	254	Hunter	1,603	Orleans	721	Trenton	840
Carmel	519	Hurleyville	1,318	Oswego	251	Unadilla	1,024
Catskill Mt. House	2,225	Ilion	400	Otisville	858	Utica	410
Cayuga	421	Ithaca	389	Owego	813	Vailgate	285
Cazenovia	1,196	Jamestown	1,317	Oxford	540	Vandalia	1,407
Chatham	464	Johnstown	651	Palatine Bridge	303	Van Etten	1,005
Chester	459	Kaaterskill	2,440	Palenville	470	Warsaw	1,028
Chittenango Falls	920	Keene	857	Palmyra	435	Warwick	514
Clifton Springs	567	Kinderhook	240	Parksville	1,686	Waterloo	463
Clinton	582	Lebanon	1,341	Paul Smith's	1,632	Watertown	398
Cochecton	749	Leroy	868	Penn Yan	714	Watkins	477
Columbia	1,532	Liberty	1,589	Peru	355	Wells	1,012
Cooperstown	1,250	Little Britain	441	Phoenicia	804	White Plains	201
Corning	937	Little Falls	375	Pine Island	407	Wilmington	1,019
Cortland	1,114	Livingston Manor	1,422	Portage	1,310	Winterton	598
Dannemora	1,360	Lockport	614	Port Byron	402	Worcester	1,306
Dansville	703	Lowville	865	Port Crane	1,041	Wurtsboro	551
Delhi	1,360	Lyons	406	Port Gibson	421	Wyoming	964
Deposit	1,000	Macedon	469	Port Jervis	442	Yorktown	439
Dryden	1,089						

NEW YORK STATE MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

(C.—Catskills; A—Adirondacks).

Mountains.	Feet.	Mountains.	Feet.	Mountains.	Feet.	Mountains.	Feet.
Acra Point (C)	3,085	Dix (A.)	4,842	McMartin (A.)	5,000	Sawteeth (A.)	4,138
Allen (A.)	4,345	Donaldson (A.)	4,215	Macomb (A.)	4,371	Schoharie (C.)	3,650
Andrew (A.)	3,216	Doubletop (C.)	3,905	Marcy (A.)	5,344	Schroon (A.)	3,200
Armstrong (A.)	4,455	E. Jewett Range (C.)	3,166	Mink (C.)	3,807	Sentinel (A.)	3,858
Baldface (A.)	3,903	East Kill (C.)	3,190	Moose (A.)	2,766	Seward (A.)	4,404
Bald Peak (A.)	3,007	Eleventh (A.)	3,303	Niagara (A.)	3,000	Seymour (A.)	4,120
Balsam (C.)	3,565	Emmons (A.)	3,596	Nippletop (A.)	4,620	Sister Knob (C.)	3,002
Bartlett (A.)	3,880	Esther (A.)	4,270	Noonmark (A.)	3,552	Skylight (A.)	4,920
Basin (A.)	4,825	Evergreen (C.)	3,531	North (C.)	3,280	Sleeping Beauty (A.)	2,349
Bear Den (A.)	3,423	Giant (A.)	4,622	North River (A.)	3,890	Slide (A.)	2,890
Bee Line (C.)	3,300	Giants Valley (A.)	4,530	Onteora (C.)	2,820	Slide (C.)	4,204
Belle Ayr (C.)	3,406	Ginseng (C.)	3,790	Ouluska Pass (A.)	3,686	So. MacIntyre (A.)	4,937
Big Range (A.)	3,310	Gore (A.)	3,595	Overlook (C.)	3,150	South Pond (A.)	3,332
Big Slide (A.)	4,255	Gothic (A.)	4,738	Panther (C.)	3,760	Speculator (A.)	2,973
Big Westkill (C.)	3,925	Graham (C.)	3,890	Peakamoose (C.)	3,863	Spotted (A.)	3,480
Black Dome (C.)	3,990	Gray (A.)	4,902	Peak Ridge (A.)	4,375	Spruce Top (C.)	3,567
Black Head (C.)	3,937	Halcott (C.)	3,537	Petersburg Pass (C.)	2,075	Stony (C.)	3,844
Blue Hills (A.)	2,938	Hayden (C.)	2,930	Pine Island (C.)	3,086	Stoppel (C.)	3,425
Blue (A.)	3,758	Hayden (A.)	2,740	Pisgah (C.)	3,365	Sugarloaf (C.)	3,782
Boreas (A.)	3,815	Haystack (A.)	4,916	Pitchoff (A.)	3,450	Table (C.)	3,856
Bullhead (A.)	3,455	Height of Land (A.)	3,050	Plattekill (C.)	3,135	Tabletop (A.)	4,440
Burnt Knob (C.)	3,160	Helsinger Notch (C.)	2,677	Plateau (C.)	3,855	Taylor (A.)	4,500
Camel's Hump (A.)	2,785	High Peak (C.)	3,660	Porter (A.)	4,070	Thomas Cold (C.)	3,935
Cascade (A.)	4,092	Hoffman (A.)	3,715	Puffer (A.)	3,480	Tripod (A.)	3,340
Cheney Cobble (A.)	3,673	Hunter (C.)	4,025	Ragged (A.)	3,290	Twin (C.)	3,647
Colden (A.)	4,713	Hurricane (A.)	3,687	Redfield (A.)	4,606	Vanderwhacker (A.)	3,385
Colonel's Chair (C.)	3,165	Indian Head (C.)	3,585	Round Hill (C.)	2,529	Vlaveer Vly (C.)	3,500
Colvin (A.)	4,074	Kimball (C.)	3,960	Round (A.)	3,145	Wallace (A.)	3,860
Cornell (C.)	3,906	Knoblock (A.)	3,184	Round Top (A.)	3,470	Wellington (A.)	3,458
County Line (A.)	3,105	Lewey Mt. (A.)	3,740	Rusk (C.)	3,680	West Jewett (A.)	3,025
Crane (A.)	3,245	Lime Kiln (A.)	2,925	Saddleback (A.)	4,530	Whiteface (A.)	4,872
Deep Hollow (C.)	3,500	Lockwood Gap (C.)	3,446	Saddle (A.)	4,536	Windham High (A.)	3,505
Devil Ear (A.)	3,903	MacIntyre (A.)	5,112	Sand Pond (A.)	3,040	Wolf Jaws (A.)	4,225
Dial (A.)	4,023	McComb (A.)	4,425	Santanoni (A.)	4,644	Wolf Pond (A.)	3,473

THE NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE.

New York State's Forest Preserve was established by an act of the Legislature in 1885. It includes large areas in the two great forested sections of the State, the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains.

The State has an actual investment of nearly $14,000,000 in the Forest Preserve, of which $11,000-000 has been spent for direct payment of lands purchased or appropriated and $3,000,000 for land taken on tax sales.

The area of the Forest Preserve in both the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains on June 1, 1925, aggregated 2,010,063 acres.

Jurisdiction over the Forest Preserve is exercised by the Conservation Commission, which has charge also of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, the State-owned islands in Lake George, the St. Lawrence Reservation, the Cuba Reservation and the John Brown Farm in the town of North Elba, Essex County.

The commission has charge of the fighting of forest fires upon both public and privately owned land in the large forested regions. Sixty steel observation towers are maintained upon the tops of the highest mountains throughout the Adirondacks, Catskills, Long Island, Southwestern New York, and other large forested areas. All are connected by telephone with the Forest Rangers. Observers are on duty from April to November.

Reforesting of State lands and raising of trees for reforestation of private lands is done by the commission. Three forest tree nurseries are maintained, with a maximum capacity of 80,000,000 trees; with an inventory on June 1, 1925, of 76,000,000 trees and an annual output of 10,000,000 trees, which will be increased to 17,500,000 trees by 1926, when seed now planted becomes planting stock. About 10,000 acres are reforested this year.

Trees are sold to private landowners at cost of production, and furnished to municipalities and State institutions free.

Lumbering operations on much of the land within the park lines led to a referendum vote in 1916 for authorization of a bond issue for $7,500,000 for purchase of additional land for the Forest Preserve.

The proposition was passed and this money has been spent, the State now owning the tops of forty of forty-two of the highest mountains.

It is estimated that the Forest Preserve is worth, if placed on the market, $75,000,000.

Chief among the large animals are deer and bear.

Beaver, which had become extinct, were introduced to the Adirondacks in 1905 and have since spread over other sections of the woods. They have also been introduced in the Catskills.

In 1915, through co-operation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a carload of elk from Yellowstone Park was liberated in the Adirondacks. Among other common animals there, many of which furnish fur, are: Fox, mink, otter, marten, weasel, fisher, coon, skunk and muskrat.

The commission maintains three game bird farms for propagation of Mongolian ringnecked pheasants. From these farms there are distributed annually throughout the covers of the State 15,000 live birds and more than 100,000 pheasant eggs.

The lakes and streams which are annually stocked by the Conservation Commission contain brook trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, largemouth and smallmouth black bass, great northern pike, pickerel, perch, bullheads and many of the coarser fishes.

The commission operates twelve hatcheries from which were distributed (in 1924) 1,213,831,863 fish of the varieties named above, and whitefish, lake herring, muskallonge, tomcod and flat fish.

The amount of game taken by licensed hunters in the State in 1922 as reported to the Conservation Commission on the stubs of hunting licenses totaled 1,752,144 and included:

Cottontail rabbits, 681,362; muskrats, 190,011; skunks, 110,770; ducks, 172,870; gray squirrels, 184,998; grouse or partridge, 125,554; pheasants, 94,547; snowshoe rabbits, 43,290; woodcock, 21,894; raccoons, 18,430; jack rabbits, 23,758; red foxes, 12,019; fox squirrels, 5,863; black squirrels, 16,774; greater yellowlegs, 4,249; Wilson or jacksnipe, 6,892; quail, 5,474; mink, 9,265; deer (bucks), 8,935; deer (does), none; coots, 2,991; gray foxes, 2,262; rails, 1,343; lesser yellowlegs, 2,684; black-bellied plover, 783; geese, 1,785; golden plover, 641; gallinules, 271; opossum, 672; bobcats, 166; sable or marten, 187; fishers, 563; bears, 222; otters, 114; brant, 505.

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

The Palisades Interstate Park comprises 36,000 acres (1,000 acres in the State of New Jersey and 35,000 acres in New York State). The park embraces the Palisades cliffs and runs for twelve miles on the west bank of the Hudson River from Fort Lee, N. J., to Palisades, N. Y. The Harriman State Park, which is the highlands region of the Palisades system, runs from Bear Mountain, N. Y., five miles south of West Point, for fifteen miles to Tuxedo, N. Y. The commission also owns the State Rifle Range at Blauvelt, N. Y., and the Hook Mountain quarries. In the creation of the Palisades Park the State of New York has appropriated in money and lands $7,894,920. New Jersey has appropriated $1,527,682, including $800,000 for the Henry Hudson Drive. In addition, the commission has received private contributions of $8,055,439 in money and lands. All these contributions and appropriations, together with value of land donations, aggregate $17,478,041.

In the Palisades section of the park the commission maintains pavilions for picnic parties, bath houses and beaches; motor boat basin for small pleasure craft; week-end camps for working boys; hundreds of individual camps are established here under permit. In Harriman State Park and Bear Mountain there is maintained by the commission the Bear Mountain Inn, which is a restaurant, built by private funds and operated by the Commissioners for the sale of food at reasonable prices; a lawn plateau for baseball, tennis, running meets and other organized athletic sports; a large grove on the side of Hessian Lake for picnic parties, benches and tables being scattered through this area, and swings for the children; rowboats on Hessian Lake; sightseeing automobiles take visitors into the park.

The first five-mile section of the Henry Hudson Drive, paid for by the State of New Jersey, at a cost of $443,107, was opened Oct. 29, 1921. It extends from Englewood to the top of the Hudson cliffs, overlooking Alpine.

George W. Perkins was the President of the New York commission for nearly twenty years, until his death in 1920. The officers of the commission are: New York State—J. Du Pratt White, President; Franklin W. Hopkins, Vice President; George W. Perkins jr., Secretary; Edward L. Partridge, Treasurer; New Jersey—Edward L. Partridge, Vice President; George W. Perkins jr., Secretary; Frederick C. Sutro, Treasurer.

PLAYGROUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York leads all other States by a wide margin in the number of public recreation directors its cities employ the year round, according to the returns to a questionnaire on recreation compiled by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Eight hundred and seventy-nine such leaders were reported by New York cities.

Cities of Pennsylvania and California, the States standing next highest, reported 331 and 267 year-round leaders, respectively.

A total of 1,153 public play areas are in operation throughout the State. They include 390 outdoor playgrounds, 600 indoor recreation centers and eighty-three athletic fields and other play areas, and exceed by 132 the number of such areas reported the year before.

Three hundred and eighty-five school buildings of the State are used outside of school hours for community recreation activities.

The 1924 investment in public recreation was $5,862,384.72, giving New York leadership in this respect.

The greater part of the expenditure was reported by New York City.

New York places which have taken up the development of recreation as a community asset include:

Albany, Auburn, Ballston Spa, Binghamton, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Canastota, Chatham, Cobleskill, Cohoes, Corning, Coxsackie, Dunkirk, East Hampton, Elmira, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Herkimer, Hornell, Ithaca, Jamestown, Le Roy, Lockport, Mamaroneck, Mechanicville, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle.

New York City, Niagara Falls, Norwich, Orlean, Oneonta, Oswego, Owego, Patchogue, Peekskill, Port Chester, Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rhinecliff, Rochester, Rome, Sag Harbor, Salamanca, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Solvay, Suffern, Syracuse, Tarrytown, Troy, Tuckahoe, Utica, Walton, Wappingers Falls, Watertown, White Plains and Yonkers.

A county Recreation Commission is promoting recreation throughout Westchester County.

THE NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM.

(Communicated by Royal K. Fuller, Commissioner of Canals and Waterways.)

The canal system of the State consists of the Erie Canal; the Champlain Canal; the Oswego Canal; the Cayuga-Seneca Canal; Cayuga Lake Inlet, at Ithaca; the Black River Canal; the Glens Falls Feeder, and the lakes, reservoirs, feeders, harbor basins and terminal docks connected therewith. The Shinnecock-Peconic Canal, located in the County of Suffolk, on Long Island, connecting the waters of Shinnecock and Peconic Bays, is officially a part of the canal system.

What is commonly known as the Barge Canal includes the improved Erie, Champlain, Oswego and Cayuga-Seneca Canals. These waterways were enlarged and constructed under bond issues approved by the people in 1903, 1909 and 1915. They took the place of the old canals which had been in existence since 1825.

The Erie Barge Canal is the main waterway and extends across the State from Troy to Buffalo. Officially, the route commences at Congress Street, Troy, and follows the line of the Hudson River to Waterford, where the westward turn is made. From Waterford the line of the Mohawk River, canalized, is generally followed to a point beyond Little Falls. Westerly from this point the new channel follows the route of the old canal in part, but passes the northerly outskirts of the City of Utica on a new line, thence to the south of Rome and then into and across Oneida Lake. Passing out of Oneida Lake the Oneida River is used to its junction with the Seneca River at Three River Point; thence through the Seneca River to and through the Clyde River to a point east of Lyons; thence following the old canal, deepened and enlarged, to a point beyond Pittsford. Here the channel leaves the old route, crossing the Genesee River about a mile south of Rochester on a pool created by the construction of a dam, joining the line of the old canal a few miles westerly, and continuing thence in the former channel, deepened and widened, to and through Tonawanda Creek, where the Niagara River is entered and followed to Lake Erie, at Buffalo.

The Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal extends in a southerly direction from the Erie Barge Canal at a point near Montezuma. The Cayuga branch follows the valley of the Seneca River to Cayuga Lake; thence through Cayuga Lake to the Cayuga Lake Inlet at Ithaca. The Seneca branch follows the Seneca River in a westerly direction from the Cayuga branch near the foot of Cayuga Lake, and connects with Seneca Lake near Geneva; thence through Seneca Lake to Watkins, with an extension to Montour Falls.

The width of the Barge Canal channel varies according to the section traversed. Through canalized rivers and lakes the channel is at least 200 feet wide. Through rock cuts and land lines a minimum bottom width of 94 feet has been provided, and through earth sections the minimum width of the bottom of the channel is 75 feet. The locks of the Barge Canal are uniform in size. The inside dimensions of the lock chambers are 310 feet in length and 45 feet in width and are capable of passing a barge 300 feet long, and, say, 43 feet wide. A depth of water of 12 feet over the mitre sills has been provided. Clearance under fixed bridges spanning the channel is 15½ feet at high water. The mileage is as follows:

Erie Barge Canal (Waterford to Tonawanda), 339; Oswego Barge Canal (from Lake Ontario to Three River Point), 24; Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal (from junction with the Erie Barge Canal to Ithaca and Watkins, including Cayuga and Seneca Lakes), 92; Champlain Barge Canal, 60; canal harbors at Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, 10. Total canal mileage, 525.

Hudson River (between Troy and Fort Edward), 37; Mohawk River, 112; Oswego, Oneida and Seneca Rivers for their entire length, 99; Oneida Lake, 21; Cayuga Lake, 38; Seneca Lake, 35; Clyde River, 19; Tonawanda River, 11; Syracuse Harbor, Onondaga Lake outlet, 7; Rochester Harbor, Genesee River, 2; Utica Harbor and a short section of the Mohawk River, 1. Total mileage in canalized rivers and lakes, 382.

Practically all the municipalities along the Barge Canal system have been provided with docks and warehouse equipment. In the City of New York there are eight terminals as follows:

At Piers 5 and 6, East River, and at the foot of West 53d Street, on the Hudson River, in Manhattan; at Mott Haven (138th Street, East River) in the Bronx; on the East River, at the foot of North Jane Street, Long Island City; at Flushing and at the foot of Broadway, Hallett's Cove, Queens; and at the foot of Columbia Street, Gowanus Bay; at Dupont Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

A grain elevator of 2,000,000 bushels' capacity, providing every modern facility for the handling of grain transported by canal, has been erected by the State at the Gowanus Bay Terminal.

The building of a similar structure has been completed by the State at Oswego, on Lake Ontario.

Bond issue of 1903 for improvement of Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, $101,000,000; supplemental bond issue of 1915, $27,000,000; miscellaneous appropriations, $5,338,794; bond issue of 1909 for improvement of Cayuga and Seneca Canal, $7,000,000; additional appropriations in 1918, $350,000; miscellaneous appropriations, $1,071,858; bond issue of 1911 for constructing terminals and providing freight handling facilities, $19,800,000; miscellaneous appropriations, $2,838,122; appropriations for grain elevators at Brooklyn and Oswego, $2,725,000. Total, $167,123,774.

The canals are owned by the State and are under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works for management, maintenance, repair and operation, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Canals and Waterways. Navigation is free, no tolls whatever being charged. The main office of the Superintendent of Public Works is at 53 Lancaster Street, Albany. Branch offices are at Pier 6, East River, N. Y. City, and in Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Utica.

COMMERCE BOTH WAYS ON NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

Year.	Forest Products.		Agriculture.		Manufactures.		Merchandise.		All Other and Totals.	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1900...	726,984	9,161,366	511,518	11,051,632	142,784	2,073,468	250,436	42,819,110	3,345,941	84,123,772
1901...	839,191	10,697,001	558,135	15,036,822	129,857	1,773,198	230,615	37,467,681	3,420,613	83,478,880
1902...	805,067	9,546,375	572,676	15,546,609	131,755	1,687,462	207,972	34,857,640	3,274,610	81,708,453
1903...	690,161	9,726,311	597,047	15,812,570	130,406	1,835,315	241,564	34,613,801	3,615,385	77,713,325
1904...	738,793	9,255,116	427,969	13,791,790	129,665	1,515,638	200,472	27,205,160	3,138,547	66,381,817
1905...	851,098	11,640,382	436,979	13,875,972	132,438	1,589,118	172,665	19,292,625	3,226,896	57,918,586
1906...	854,610	12,639,416	648,715	17,743,782	170,584	1,903,347	202,285	23,531,901	3,540,907	66,501,417
1907...	747,736	11,032,348	606,159	22,069,011	96,916	1,146,417	169,258	19,957,084	3,407,914	63,903,970
1908...	565,443	7,905,428	449,846	15,641,072	106,371	1,403,612	166,061	19,415,233	3,051,877	54,511,509
1909...	647,739	9,027,781	447,217	13,992,062	163,871	2,665,622	194,273	22,405,574	3,116,536	59,081,572
1910...	654,094	9,373,099	492,536	15,068,375	145,419	2,161,199	215,446	25,132,370	3,073,412	59,042,178
1911...	656,500	9,471,169	355,301	12,874,402	137,463	1,806,938	166,419	17,044,496	3,097,068	49,577,029
1912...	584,964	8,917,887	196,014	6,491,416	119,512	1,599,552	152,982	15,007,394	2,606,116	38,444,617
1913...	517,761	8,528,883	256,652	8,436,134	90,799	1,540,298	135,080	12,867,860	2,602,035	36,865,451
1914...	377,127	5,931,884	217,397	7,352,586	83,504	1,056,509	93,095	9,463,737	2,080,850	28,277,991
1915...	366,618	5,366,707	218,300	7,618,495	107,058	1,372,542	138,549	12,516,580	1,858,114	30,610,670
1916...	350,047	5,694,704	142,315	6,702,741	65,949	1,551,673	101,543	10,418,301	1,625,050	27,513,525
1917...	378,781	8,096,613	45,519	2,742,683	27,658	541,350	84,687	10,145,197	1,297,225	24,757,077
1918...	292,720	7,521,659	109,784	8,457,531	76,386	7,130,947	47,582	9,442,523	1,159,270	35,212,459
1919...	194,807	5,006,540	184,899	14,244,619	203,307	18,978,709	15,229	3,045,800	1,238,844	43,972,603
1920...	248,930	6,397,357	226,291	17,432,665	325,426	30,377,322	18,912	3,782,274	1,421,434	60,523,658
1921...	114,358	.....	374,820	.....	380,421	.....	19,058	.....	1,270,470	.....
1922...	155,735	.....	593,886	.....	557,983	.....	21,777	.....	1,873,434	.....
1923...	147,220	.....	744,921	.....	459,183	.....	25,830	.....	2,006,284	.....
1924...	103,311	.....	833,665	.....	511,664	.....	22,786	.....	2,032,317	.....

The canals were made free in 1882.

Values were estimated by the State in 1919 and 1920, but were not recorded since 1920.

HIGHWAYS IN NEW YORK STATE.

The following table shows, as of Jan. 1, 1925, first, the mileage of existing roads of all kinds and conditions, and second, the proposed mileage of State and county good roads (mileage not yet completed in parentheses) authorized by the laws of 1921 as amended.

County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.	County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.	County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.
	Miles.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Saratoga	1,511	207 (24)	Herkimer	1,490	212 (9)	Schenectady	419	108 (1)
Albany	1,099	235 (18)	Jefferson	2,204	333 (15)	Schoharie	1,259	129 (15)
Allegany	1,894	209 (43)	Lewis	1,449	124 (12)	Schuyler	762	92 (17)
Broome	1,437	200 (29)	Livingston	1,285	189 (24)	Seneca	704	109 (14)
Cattaraugus	1,975	208 (48)	Madison	1,422	160 (28)	Steuben	3,094	309 (60)
Cayuga	1,490	209 (36)	Monroe	1,368	363 (16)	Suffolk	1,953	253 (43)
Chautauqua	1,961	222 (57)	Montgomery	849	140 (10)	Sullivan	1,901	153 (27)
Chemung	875	107 (15)	Nassau	1,491	96 (23)	Tioga	1,067	105 (9)
Chenango	1,746	227 (32)	Niagara	934	173	Tompkins	1,091	149 (9)
Clinton	1,384	187 (11)	Oneida	2,317	352 (28)	Ulster	1,848	225 (17)
Columbia	1,379	156 (19)	Onondaga	1,635	280 (16)	Warren	1,010	136 (20)
Cortland	1,037	130 (12)	Ontario	1,348	195 (20)	Washington	1,533	168 (23)
Delaware	2,358	267 (52)	Orange	1,595	298 (31)	Wayne	1,348	153 (24)
Dutchess	1,617	228 (15)	Orleans	720	127 (8)	Westchester	868	297 (27)
Erie	1,883	426 (21)	Oswego	1,714	214 (11)	Wyoming	1,076	144 (43)
Essex	1,291	227 (23)	Otsego	2,153	216 (28)	Yates	769	80 (11)
Franklin	1,377	218 (19)	Putnam	509	80 (8)	Kings and Queens	.....	9 (8)
Fulton	769	114 (7)	Rensselaer	1,315	240 (20)			
Genesee	920	135 (32)	Rockland	386	88 (3)			
Greene	1,062	150 (23)	St. Lawrence	3,099	440 (70)	Total, State	79,511	11,167 (1,337)
Hamilton	461	166 (53)	Saratoga	1,511	207 (24)			

HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST.

(Compiled by the Natural Ice Association of America, New York.)

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1901-02	4,606,800	1906-07	1,672,188	1911-12	2,262,593	1916-17	2,001,150	1920-21	190,823
1902-03	3,934,300	1907-08	3,549,354	1912-13	2,853,120	1917-18	2,537,482	1921-22	1,034,404
1903-04	2,595,110	1908-09	2,539,941	1913-14	1,202,166	1918-19	82,283	1922-23	338,900
1904 05	3,661,800	1909-10	1,876,502	1914-15	1,938,149	1919-20	1,237,400	1923-24	242,631
1905-06	3,572,371	1910-11	2,206,984	1915-16	1,398,591				

Daily Capacity of Artificial Ice Plants in New York City. Manhattan, 8,230 tons; Bronx, 1,600 tons; Brooklyn, 7,675 tons; Queens, 2,200 tons; Richmond, 300 tons; total for city, 20,005 tons.

No record was taken of the Hudson River natural ice harvest in 1924-25. "Year by year," says the Refrigerating World in April, 1925, "the dependency of New York City on the supply of natural ice from the Hudson has grown less and less as the capacity of the manufacturing plants in the metropolitan area increased and those formerly engaged exclusively in the natural ice production installed additional ice making machines, changing as rapidly as they prudently could their investment in natural ice properties to investments in the manufacturing field.

"The handwriting has been on the wall for several years, ever since in fact the ice cut on the Hudson and adjacent creeks and ponds came to be regarded more as a reserve than as a competitor for the trade in manufactured product.

"Many plants have been built in the metropolis in the last five years and to-day the great ice companies of the city feel that their plant and storage capacity for manufactured ice are sufficient to take care of even the greatest demands that may arise during the summer peak.

"And so ice house after ice house on the Hudson has been torn down and what was once a great industry has practically passed out of existence, even as the great ice industry of Maine finally dwindled down to practically nothing."

In 1923, according to the United States Census Bureau, 35,835,041 short tons of artificial ice, valued at $164,522,824, were manufactured in this country. There were 6,510 machines in operation, averaging 368,085 short tons every 24 hours. Calcium chloride used totaled 20,243,097 lbs., and sodium chloride, 51,731,339 lbs.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data by the State Dept. of Farms and Markets.)

On January 1, 1925, there were in New York State 1,370,000 dairy cows and heifers 2 years old or over, and 225,000 heifers one year old and under two years.

The farms of the State are self-sustaining as to dairy cattle, only 5,587 cattle for dairy and breeding purposes having been shipped into the State in 1924, while 15,042 were shipped out.

It is estimated that an average of 1,366,000 cows were actually producing milk during 1924 and they produced 6,859,200,000 pounds of milk.

Something over 5 billion pounds of this were delivered to the milk plants of the State, either as milk or cream, the balance being sold at retail or to small retailers, used on the farms for making butter or for family use, or fed to calves, either to be raised for dairy purposes or fatted for veal.

The average production was 5,021 pounds per cow.

The 1,326 milk plants of the State reporting for 1924 received 4,808,061,000 pounds of milk and 37,957,000 pounds of cream from farmers. The following products were sold by these plants (figures represent lbs.):

Milk for fluid use, 2,492,000,000; cream for fluid use, 75,500,000; creamery butter, 21,248,000.

Whole milk American cheese, 43,508,000; Limburger cheese, 4,264,000; cream and Neufchatel cheese, 9,902,000; cottage, pot and bakers' cheese, 19,753,000; Italian cheese, 2,103,000; all other varieties of cheese, 5,894,000.

Sweetened condensed whole milk (case goods), 84,655,000; unsweetened evaporated whole milk (case goods), 115,477,000; condensed and evaporated milk (bulk goods), both whole and skimmed milk, 68,885,000; powdered whole milk, 6,512,000; powdered skimmed milk, 22,219,000.

The milk received at plants was utilized as follows (figures show per cent.):

Sold for fluid consumption, 48.7; made into cream for fluid consumption, 13.9; made into butter, 9.0; American cheese, 8.9; condensed and evaporated milk, 11.3; miscellaneous products, 8.2.

It is estimated that the milk plants sold dairy products to the value of $172,118,000 at wholesale prices.

Over twice as much milk is produced in June as in January and more manufactured dairy products are made in summer than in winter.

The average percentage of butterfat in milk varies from month to month, with 3.50 per cent. in June and 3.83 per cent. in November, the minimum and maximum.

The New York City Board of Health exercises sanitary supervision over the milk plants supplying milk to Greater New York.

The 575 plants approved by this board received about two-thirds of all the milk delivered at plants in the entire State.

The approved plants are located at an average distance of 248 miles from New York City, varying from 40 miles to 516 miles.

About two-thirds of the milk is shipped over 200 miles, while nearly a fifth is shipped over 300 miles.

Milk and cream from Canada were imported through the Buffalo and St. Lawrence customs districts to the value of $3,696,333.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK STATE.

CENSUS YEARS.	Farms.	Land in Farms.	Improved Land in Farms,	Val. of Farm Land and Buildings.	Value of Farm Live Stock.	Val. of Farm Impl. and Machinery.	Value of all Farm Property.
	Number.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1850	170,621	19,119,084	12,408,964	554,546,642	73,570,499	22,084,926	650,202,067
1860	196,990	20,974,958	14,358,403	803,343,593	103,856,296	29,166,695	936,366,584
1870	216,253	22,190,810	15,627,206	1,018,286,213	140,706,169	36,798,170	1,195,790,552
1880	241,058	23,780,754	17,717,862	1,056,176,741	117,868,283	42,592,741	1,216,637,765
1890	226,223	21,961,562	16,389,380	968,127,283	124,523,965	46,659,465	1,139,310,716
1900	226,720	22,648,109	15,599,986	888,134,180	125,583,715	56,006,000	1,069,723,895
1910	215,597	22,030,367	14,844,039	1,184,745,829	183,090,844	83,644,822	1,451,481,495
1920	193,195	20,632,803	13,158,781	1,425,061,740	313,554,695	169,866,766	1,908,483,201

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURE, BY COUNTIES.

(U. S. Census, Jan. 1, 1920. Production covers year 1919.)

COUNTY.	Land Area.	All Land in Farms.	Woodland in Farms.	No. of Farms.	Value of All Farm Property.	Value of All Crops in 1919.	Mortgage Debt on Farms.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Albany	337,280	278,231	43,177	2,946	22,348,966	5,045,790	1,303,723
Allegany	670,080	566,280	116,205	4,405	33,858,077	8,737,142	2,863,458
Bronx	23,240	1,252	184	55	752,164	73,501	.....
Broome	451,200	384,832	90,741	3,594	25,930,500	5,025,768	2,323,151
Cattaraugus	859,520	645,088	161,760	5,305	45,327,838	8,308,872	4,685,963
Cayuga	449,920	395,234	45,499	4,297	39,790,601	11,295,089	3,399,927
Chautauqua	684,160	593,606	118,523	7,100	61,260,927	14,983,214	5,603,973
Chemung	230,480	208,813	45,585	1,945	13,253,351	3,193,016	443,067
Chenango	572,160	512,583	100,832	3,838	31,432,569	7,228,248	2,630,491
Clinton	671,360	445,629	116,175	3,402	27,251,036	6,514,771	1,891,959
Columbia	412,160	349,387	56,699	2,580	24,771,328	7,025,246	1,831,201
Cortland	321,920	282,382	57,096	2,315	20,907,526	5,531,965	1,781,657
Delaware	927,360	745,026	220,683	4,613	41,395,377	7,972,256	6,198,552
Dutchess	515,840	433,730	80,544	3,114	40,359,813	7,672,351	2,347,525
Erie	661,760	538,052	76,325	7,436	76,454,757	14,443,343	5,533,051
Essex	1,175,040	310,596	135,412	1,978	12,485,791	2,887,266	569,839
Franklin	1,073,920	408,135	85,713	3,299	25,124,819	6,183,954	2,523,726
Fulton	330,240	199,260	67,032	1,773	8,169,173	2,003,265	702,061
Genesee	317,440	276,617	30,847	2,885	34,935,513	8,673,472	3,342,952
Greene	411,520	282,749	88,128	2,248	16,135,931	4,091,105	1,165,790
Hamilton	1,088,000	33,441	19,918	255	1,502,498	256,640	70,947
Herkimer	933,760	334,277	51,012	2,849	26,965,939	5,073,254	1,777,828
Jefferson	815,360	696,145	81,244	5,151	55,165,475	10,694,423	3,766,015
Kings	45,440	1,080	.....	54	3,394,743	264,692	47,150
Lewis	812,800	437,208	100,680	2,952	25,563,852	5,405,997	2,625,860
Livingston	403,840	353,170	51,978	2,899	38,431,615	9,019,989	2,488,061
Madison	416,000	362,459	53,413	3,597	32,102,629	8,232,807	2,374,460
Monroe	424,320	359,877	31,247	5,174	72,359,346	16,234,914	6,651,096
Montgomery	254,720	227,035	24,120	2,015	19,067,537	4,712,742	1,146,414
Nassau	175,360	59,353	11,814	935	61,845,951	6,355,062	807,347
New York	14,080	138	23	5	249,003	9,295	.....
Niagara	334,080	289,691	16,459	4,068	51,160,342	11,695,797	3,684,480
Oneida	800,000	611,634	97,524	6,233	51,402,377	10,520,340	4,572,094
Onondaga	499,840	429,881	47,135	5,652	35,333,050	14,112,780	4,407,906
Ontario	415,360	368,940	48,568	4,062	44,990,423	12,747,923	3,858,903
Orange	533,760	350,268	59,880	3,591	47,320,946	7,525,416	3,810,386
Orleans	253,440	230,877	16,772	2,579	35,155,435	9,711,602	2,670,491
Oswego	618,240	462,522	100,325	5,539	36,204,292	7,776,688	3,066,595
Otsego	645,760	573,287	117,134	4,770	36,384,652	8,571,422	3,107,526
Putnam	149,120	113,010	40,864	767	11,337,096	1,202,917	555,762
Queens	69,120	14,148	950	565	29,370,135	2,900,813	471,560
Rensselaer	424,320	307,630	65,800	3,078	18,767,441	4,986,600	1,162,172
Richmond	33,480	4,230	712	121	3,838,015	451,171	112,287
Rockland	117,120	40,140	13,104	831	10,793,693	751,549	848,987
St. Lawrence	1,728,640	1,047,151	188,493	7,652	74,559,121	13,582,476	5,835,490
Saratoga	526,720	336,846	76,013	3,178	19,376,885	4,313,242	1,365,950
Schenectady	131,840	102,542	14,210	983	8,652,919	1,682,247	511,830
Schoharie	410,880	344,841	66,176	2,791	19,141,641	4,995,796	1,183,097
Schuyler	215,040	176,002	28,163	1,639	11,362,119	3,387,547	670,072
Seneca	215,040	188,210	18,807	1,857	21,169,826	5,993,520	1,453,187
Steuben	894,720	759,364	158,717	6,132	43,546,523	14,805,641	3,358,798
Suffolk	588,800	159,249	52,566	2,476	51,276,046	12,034,242	2,124,257
Sullivan	641,280	414,841	178,703	3,543	29,340,952	3,069,336	3,494,807
Tioga	332,800	281,272	58,819	2,541	16,205,266	3,948,127	1,387,821
Tompkins	304,640	253,781	38,592	2,550	20,681,178	5,002,918	1,661,586
Ulster	727,680	408,798	149,604	4,311	37,155,983	8,422,139	3,107,549
Warren	560,640	214,215	107,960	1,594	7,538,481	1,465,894	269,895
Washington	535,680	434,167	92,366	3,334	24,891,849	6,997,123	1,888,881
Wayne	383,360	346,205	32,471	4,980	50,833,415	13,910,834	5,557,229
Westchester	283,720	104,022	22,627	1,538	47,713,837	2,281,802	1,614,370
Wyoming	384,640	349,728	58,232	3,165	32,413,229	8,835,001	3,042,314
Yates	219,520	198,613	30,081	2,041	21,907,279	6,243,882	1,779,742
Total, State	30,498,560	20,632,803	4,160,567	193,195	1,908,483,201	417,046,864	145,533,268

The approximate land area of the State is 30,498,560 acres, of which 67.7 per cent. is in farm, as against 72.2 per cent. in 1910.

The per cent. of farm land improved was 63.8 per cent. in 1920 as compared with 67.4 per cent. in 1910.

The average size of a farm was 106.8 acres in 1920, and 102.2 acres in 1910.

The average amount of improved land on a farm was 68.1 acres in 1920, and 68.8 acres in 1910.

The land in farm was valued at $793,335,558 in 1920, and $707,747,828 in 1910.

Farm buildings were valued at $631,726,182 in 1920, and $476,998,001 in 1910.

The average value of a farm was $9,879 in 1920, and $6,732 in 1910. It was $3,811 in 1850, $5,047 in 1880, and $4,718 in 1900.

The average value of land in a farm was $4,106 in 1920, and $3,283 in 1910.

The average value of buildings on a farm was $3,270 in 1920, and $2,212 in 1910.

NEW YORK STATE'S CHIEF CROPS.

Year.	Corn.			Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	525,000	20,108,000	12,668,000	355,000	8,414,000	8,077,000	1,320,000	45,540,000	19,127,000
1911	530,000	20,405,000	15,712,000	345,000	6,728,000	6,392,000	1,310,000	38,645,000	19,709,000
1912	512,000	19,763,000	13,834,000	335,000	5,360,000	5,306,000	1,192,000	36,714,000	15,420,000
1913	527,000	15,020,000	12,166,000	340,000	6,800,000	6,324,000	1,275,000	42,712,000	20,075,000
1914	550,000	22,550,000	18,716,000	360,000	8,100,000	8,748,000	1,275,000	40,162,000	20,483,000
1915	605,000	24,200,000	18,876,000	475,000	11,875,000	11,994,000	1,340,000	54,270,000	24,422,000
1916	700,000	21,000,000	23,100,000	400,000	8,400,000	14,112,000	1,206,000	31,356,000	19,441,000
1917	820,000	25,420,000	50,332,000	420,000	8,820,000	18,522,000	1,200,000	42,000,000	31,500,000
1918	800,000	28,800,000	50,400,000	430,000	7,840,000	16,856,000	1,260,000	51,660,000	43,394,000
1919	762,000	32,766,000	54,392,000	464,000	9,753,000	20,969,000	1,008,000	25,704,000	21,334,000
1920	767,000	30,680,000	35,589,000	467,000	10,203,000	17,856,000	1,059,000	40,772,000	27,317,000
1921	798,000	36,708,000	20,594,000	475,000	9,137,000	9,868,000	1,038,000	24,912,000	11,709,000
1922	798,000	28,329,000	23,513,000	463,000	8,966,000	10,580,000	1,059,000	31,770,000	16,203,000
1923	758,000	24,559,000	24,559,000	403,000	8,159,000	8,974,000	1,017,000	32,747,000	18,011,000
1924	743,000	24,519,000	28,687,000	380,000	6,840,000	9,850,000	946,000	34,056,000	21,115,000

Of the wheat (1924) spring represented 14,000 acres, 252,000 bushels and $363,000.

Year.	Barley.			Rye.			Buckwheat.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	81,000	2,292,000	1,604,000	140,000	1,896,000	1,896,000	286,000	6,864,000	4,736,000
1911	80,000	2,000,000	1,940,000	135,000	2,006,000	2,006,000	280,000	5,464,000	4,354,000
1912	82,000	2,132,000	1,450,000	128,000	1,605,000	1,605,000	277,000	6,593,000	4,220,000
1913	77,000	2,056,000	1,419,000	133,000	1,716,000	1,716,000	280,000	4,004,000	3,243,000
1914	75,000	2,100,000	1,491,000	129,000	2,032,000	2,032,000	274,000	6,302,000	4,790,000
1915	85,000	2,720,000	2,040,000	150,000	2,609,000	2,609,000	260,000	4,940,000	3,952,000
1916	90,000	2,097,000	2,118,000	125,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	275,000	3,300,000	4,026,000
1917	110,000	3,080,000	4,004,000	125,000	2,375,000	4,370,000	315,000	5,670,000	9,072,000
1918	125,000	3,938,000	4,962,000	112,000	1,848,000	3,179,000	315,000	4,725,000	8,269,000
1919	171,000	3,762,000	5,116,000	95,000	1,520,000	2,280,000	218,000	4,796,000	6,954,000
1920	170,000	4,930,000	4,881,000	71,000	1,242,000	1,962,000	215,000	4,300,000	6,020,000
1921	158,000	3,318,000	2,057,000	52,000	806,000	798,000	193,000	4,150,000	3,444,000
1922	158,000	4,108,000	3,040,000	55,000	880,000	854,000	208,000	4,368,000	4,368,000
1923	190,000	5,092,000	3,819,000	58,000	945,000	860,000	214,000	4,066,000	3,903,000
1924	230,000	6,900,000	6,279,000	55,000	935,000	1,057,000	246,000	5,363,000	5,417,000

Year.	White Potatoes.			Hay (tame).		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
1910	395,000	40,290,000	19,339,000	4,780,000	6,310,000	86,447,000
1911	375,000	27,750,000	24,975,000	4,720,000	4,814,000	86,171,000
1912	360,000	38,160,000	22,133,000	4,720,000	5,900,000	87,910,000
1913	360,000	26,640,000	21,312,000	4,700,000	5,358,000	81,977,000
1914	367,000	33,215,000	23,415,000	4,653,000	5,584,000	81,526,000
1915	355,000	22,010,000	18,048,000	4,225,000	5,492,000	86,224,000
1916	320,000	22,400,000	35,392,000	4,350,000	7,047,000	83,859,000
1917	400,000	38,000,000	49,400,000	4,332,000	6,325,000	95,508,000
1918	380,000	37,240,000	45,433,000	4,300,000	5,375,000	109,650,000
1919	310,000	33,790,000	48,996,000	4,922,000	6,891,000	141,266,000
1920	325,000	40,625,000	47,938,000	4,895,000	6,119,000	144,408,000
1921	330,000	33,990,000	36,709,000	4,895,000	4,895,000	88,110,000
1922	340,000	37,400,000	22,440,000	4,870,000	6,818,000	96,134,000
1923	323,000	39,729,000	37,743,000	4,919,000	6,688,000	108,346,000
1924	333,000	46,620,000	26,573,000	4,944,000	7,241,000	104,994,000

The United States Department of Agriculture, Aug. 1, 1925, estimated crop yields of that year in New York State as follows (in bushels)—Corn, 29,935,000; wheat, 7,267,000; rye, 908,000; oats, 36,518,000; barley, 7,484,000; potatoes, 35,932,000; hay, 6,077,000 tons.

ACREAGE AND VALUE OF FARMS BY NATIVITY AND RACE, 1920.

Color and Nativity or Race.	Land in Farms.	Val. of Land & Buildings.
	Acres.	*Dollars.*
All farmers	20,632,803	1,425,061,740
White farmers	20,589,928	1,422,302,205
Native	18,344,237	1,195,858,216
Foreign-born	2,245,601	226,503,989
Coun. b'th: Aust'a.	101,300	7,869,721
Canada	358,344	23,982,370
Denmark	48,085	3,443,700
England	230,919	25,785,526
France	27,468	4,380,340
Germany	455,302	46,839,504
Holland	69,123	8,433,040
Hungary	38,631	2,777,490
Ireland	232,910	24,148,236

Color and Nativity or Race.	Land in Farms.	Val. of Land & Buildings.
	Acres.	*Dollars.*
Country of birth:		
Italy	103,142	14,380,528
Poland	138,805	16,876,384
Russia	128,725	11,352,755
Scotland	48,335	14,170,975
Sweden	79,488	6,263,675
Switzerland	44,332	3,198,540
Other countries	140,782	12,601,205
Colored farmers	42,875	2,699,535
Negro	19,995	1,558,950
Indian	22,747	964,485
Japanese	121	173,100
Chinese	12	3,000

Native includes farmers with country of birth not reported, as follows: For 1920, 2,892; for 1910, 681.

The average value of farm land per acre was $24.34 in 1900, $32.13 in 1910, and $38.45 in 1920.

The number of farms of various sizes in 1920 (1910 figures in parentheses) was as follows: under 10 acres, 13,720 (18,655); 10 to 19 acres, 12,820 (15,533); 20 to 49 acres, 27,267 (31,047); 50 to 99 acres, 50,784 (56,821); 100 to 499 acres, 87,390 (92,194); 500 to 999 acres, 999 (1,104); 1000 acres and over, 215 (243).

The amount of reported mortgage debt on farms in 1920 was $145,533,268, as against $97,309,848 in 1910.

MINERALS AND MINING IN NEW YORK STATE.

The mineral products of New York State are valued at more than $70,000,000 a year. Though the Commonwealth lands yield no gold or silver, there is much iron, which has been mined for 150 years.

The ores are widely distributed, including magnetite in the Adirondacks and southeastern highlands; hematite in Central New York, represented by the Clinton beds, and limonite and siderite in Dutchess and Columbia Counties. Mine operations are in progress at present in Essex, Clinton, Orange, Oneida and Wayne Counties. The output of ore is worth over $4,000,000 a year.

Zinc is mined in St. Lawrence County, with an annual value around $800,000. Deposits of zinc ore also occur in Orange, Ulster and Sullivan Counties.

There are no coal beds, but over $6,000,000 of petroleum and natural gas are produced yearly. The oil comes from Allegany, Cattaraugus and Steuben Counties.

Limestone and clay beds yield 7,000,000 barrels of cement yearly, with a value of over $12,000,000.

Talc is mined in St. Lawrence County, with an annual production of 70,000 tons, with a value of more than $1,000,000. Large deposits of pyrite occur in St. Lawrence County also.

Gypsum is mined in Erie, Genesee and Monroe Counties. The annual output is more than 1,000,000 short tons, with a value exceeding $10,000,000.

Salt making is one of the oldest branches of the mineral industry carried on continuously since about 1790, when the Onondaga salt springs were first utilized by the white settlers in Central New York.

The brine salt industry in that section is no longer important, the discovery of the rock salt beds in Onondaga, Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, Tompkins, Schuyler and Yates Counties in the latter decades of the last century having opened the way to the exploitation of these resources.

Livingston and Tompkins Counties produce all the rock salt, which is obtained by underground mining through shafts over 1,000 feet in vertical depth. Elsewhere, the salt is brought to the surface in the form of brine by drilled wells into which fresh waters are introduced and then pumped back after saturation.

The salt beds underlie several thousand square miles, constituting one of the great natural resources of the State. The amount of salt produced a year is around 14,000,000 barrels, with a value of more than $7,000,000.

Garnet is a well established mining industry in the Adirondacks. The present yearly production amounts to about 7,000 short tons, valued at more than $583,000.

Diatomaceous earth is found principally in the Adirondack lakes, with most of the known deposits in Herkimer County. The production is valued at $13,000 a year.

In the Peekskill district emery is mined, with an annual production valued at $10,000.

Feldspar and quartz are mined in St. Lawrence, Essex, Westchester and Fulton Counties. The value of the annual production amounts to around $100,000.

A wide assortment of clay wares is made in New York State. The manufacture of building materials is especially important and is carried on in nearly every section, favored by extensive deposits of clay suitable for the purpose as well as by unrivalled market facilities.

The output includes common and paving brick, terra cotta, pottery, tile, etc., with a value now amounting to $25,000,000 annually.

The principal slate quarries are in Washington County near the Vermont border. The annual production amounts yearly to around $800,000.

The quarry products include limestone, sandstone, marble, granite and trap rock, exclusive of the limestone used for cement making. The quarry output has an annual value of over $10,000,000.

That portion of the Hudson Valley centring at Albany is a region that produces more than 700,000 tons of moulding sand, with a value of more than $1,000,000. In addition to the moulding sand large deposits of sand and gravel are exploited in nearly all sections of the State.

Other minerals produced not enumerated above are millstones, slip clay, mineral waters from springs at Saratoga and other springs, and in normal times large quantities of graphite.

MANUFACTURES IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1923, 1921.

(By the United States Bureau of the Census.)

Items.	Census Year.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners (Average No.)	Wages	Value of Products.
Total—All industries	1923	38,187	1,150,901	$1,582,005,519	$8,960,693,128
	1921	38,107	1,000,414	1,303,421,470	6,973,506,287
Clothing, men's and women's	1923	7,288	140,057	$212,875,289	$1,636,529,625
	1921	7,187	144,283	210,222,171	1,178,711,388
Foundry and machine-shop products, n. e. s.	1923	1,020	52,098	75,515,046	273,933,262
	1921	1,093	41,780	53,961,413	196,790,160
Knit goods	1923	886	45,419	45,299,391	230,525,505
	1921	710	38,821	37,076,391	172,243,429
Boots and shoes, other than rubber	1923	367	41,277	54,712,676	195,082,384
	1921	343	33,552	44,899,341	179,562,076
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	1923	256	36,054	49,773,394	192,224,937
	1921	220	25,555	31,160,032	149,442,440
Bread and other bakery products	1923	3,127	32,126	45,455,320	236,546,477
	1921	3,144	29,513	43,325,472	222,358,900
Millinery and lace goods, not elsewhere classified	1923	1,702	30,869	41,490,622	197,627,982
	1921	1,786	29,769	37,507,487	166,691,899
Steam-railroad repair shops	1923	134	30,085	46,625,194	92,263,272
	1921	131	22,837	37,873,420	72,140,545
Printing and publishing, book, job	1923	1,923	27,367	48,420,887	175,614,719
	1921	1,927	26,875	45,371,239	166,271,916
Furniture (including show cases)	1923	620	25,674	36,796,090	137,328,234
	1921	658	20,464	27,375,504	103,082,719
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	1923	1,284	21,847	41,838,843	327,796,424
	1921	1,262	20,655	37,499,931	295,137,116
Paper and wood pulp	1923	153	17,773	23,161,594	140,468,586
	1921	155	15,315	20,572,085	113,210,969
Steel works and rolling mills	1923	31	16,978	27,788,717	122,964,813
	1921	32	8,831	11,502,993	44,237,444
Cigars and cigarettes	1923	731	16,030	15,083,018	129,659,423
	1921	843	19,510	18,318,360	163,275,296
Motor-vehicle bodies and parts	1923	271	15,266	21,366,648	79,921,680
	1921	242	7,374	9,995,804	37,484,385
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	1923	106	15,061	20,100,502	128,376,073
	1921	123	8,290	10,351,693	79,801,600
Confectionery and ice cream	1923	703	14,986	16,075,651	103,215,338
	1921	726	13,380	13,476,781	87,788,153
Carpets and rugs, wool, other than rag	1923	10	14,352	20,373,671	70,308,564
	1921	10	11,167	14,006,193	49,018,048
Silk manufactures	1923	250	14,272	15,260,965	105,018,097
	1921	232	13,913	13,963,990	76,054,000
All other industries	1923	17,325	543,310	723,992,001	4,385,287,733
	1921	17,283	468,530	585,061,170	3,420,203,804

"Chemicals not elsewhere classified" excludes sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids. N. E. S. = Not elsewhere specified.

MANUFACTURES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data are revised and are by the U. S. Census Bureau.)

The State of New York has ranked first since and including the Census of 1904 in the value of its manufactured products, its nearest competitors being Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Michigan, in the order named.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1919, 1914, 1909, AND 1899.

	Manufacturing Industries.					Per Cent. Increase.			
	1919.	1914.	1909.	1904.	1899.	1914-1919.	1909-1914.	1904-1909.	1899-1904.
No. of estab.	49,330	48,203	44,935	37,194	35,957	2.3	7.3	20.8	3.4
Persons eng..	1,524,761	1,289,098	1,203,241	996,725	.....	18.3	7.1	20.7	.....
Proprietors.	49,484	48,636	47,569	41,766	.....	1.7	2.2	13.9	.....
Sal. emp....	247,147	182,605	151,691	98,012	68,030	35.3	20.4	54.8	44.1
Wage earn's (avg. No.).	1,228,130	1,057,857	1,003,981	856,947	726,909	16.1	5.4	17.2	17.9
Prim. H. P..	2,936,530	2,356,655	1,997,662	1,516,592	1,099,931	24.6	18.0	31.7	37.9
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*				
Capital.....	6,012,082,567	3,334,277,526	2,779,496,814	2,031,459,515	1,523,502,651	80.3	20.0	36.8	33.3
Sal. & wages.	1,971,754,707	873,770,946	743,262,909	541,160,026	414,063,700	125.7	17.6	37.3	30.7
Salaries....	513,547,903	242,728,935	186,032,070	111,145,175	76,740,115	111.6	30.5	67.4	44.8
Wages.....	1,458,206,804	631,042,011	557,230,839	430,014,851	337,323,585	131.1	13.2	29.6	27.5
Contract w'k	211,490,532	71,968,120	69,562,602	52,784,741	.....	193.9	3.5	31.8	.....
Rent, taxes..	316,487,814	103,560,609	75,518,760	32,318,897	.....	205.6	37.1	.....	.....
Material cost	4,943,213,919	2,108,607,361	1,856,904,342	1,348,603,286	1,018,377,186	134.4	13.6	37.7	32.4
Product val..	8,867,004,906	3,814,661,114	3,369,490,192	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	132.4	13.2	35.4	32.9

Rent and taxes, 1904, are exclusive of internal revenue.

Wage earners under 16 years of age (1919), 6,288; (1914), 8,422; (1909), 7,819.

NUMBER OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1920.

(By the State Industrial Department.)

	N. Y. State.		Cities of Over 100,000 Population.						
	Number.	Per Cent.	Greater N. Y.	Albany.	Buffalo	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Yonkers.	Total.
All occupations: Men.....	3,367,909	74.79	1,839,683	37,822	165,362	96,463	58,546	30,187	2,228,063
Women.....	1,135,295	25.21	691,729	14,495	49,981	37,641	18,758	11,218	823,822
Total.....	4,503,205	100.00	2,531,412	52,317	215,343	134,104	77,304	41,405	3,051,885
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry: Men.....	305,505	97.06	6,764	353	553	900	391	377	9,338
Women.....	9,269	2.94	345	7	14	14	7	5	392
Total.....	314,774	100.00	7,109	360	567	914	398	382	9,730
Extraction of minerals: Men..	7,435	98.49	575	15	128	20	34	11	783
Women.....	114	1.51	25	.....	1	.....	.....	1	27
Total.....	7,549	100.00	600	15	129	20	34	12	810
Manufacturing and mechanical industries: Men.....	1,406,004	80.02	748,182	13,924	87,378	56,506	31,464	15,044	952,498
Women.....	351,104	19.98	204,130	3,505	11,247	15,903	4,881	3,707	243,373
Total.....	1,757,108	100.00	952,312	17,429	98,625	72,409	36,345	18,751	1,195,871
Transportation: Men.....	370,154	91.71	218,367	6,878	20,846	7,797	6,281	2,536	262,705
Women.....	33,420	8.29	23,012	511	1,855	741	578	226	26,923
Total.....	403,574	100.00	241,379	7,389	22,701	8,538	6,859	2,762	289,628
Trade: Men.....	505,254	85.44	338,298	6,188	22,424	12,644	8,546	4,362	392,462
Women.....	86,080	14.56	54,098	1,280	5,593	2,812	2,041	595	67,324
Total.....	591,334	100.00	392,396	7,468	28,017	15,456	10,587	4,957	459,786
Public service (not elsewhere classified): Men.....	98,691	98.32	60,030	1,417	5,629	2,506	1,466	1,038	72,086
Women.....	1,683	1.68	845	36	71	25	30	5	1,012
Total.....	100,374	100.00	60,875	1,453	5,680	2,531	1,496	1,043	73,098
Professional service: Men.....	162,195	56.18	100,028	2,197	7,292	4,477	3,051	2,039	119,084
Women.....	126,569	43.82	68,009	1,776	5,726	3,646	2,150	1,426	82,733
Total.....	288,764	100.00	168,037	3,973	13,018	8,123	5,201	3,465	201,817
Dom'stic & pers'n'l service: Men	209,493	44.29	149,623	2,496	6,961	3,975	2,760	1,222	167,037
Women.....	263,468	55.71	156,667	3,592	11,350	5,768	4,457	2,480	184,314
Total.....	472,961	100.00	306,290	6,088	18,311	9,743	7,217	3,702	351,351
Clerical occupations: Men....	303,178	53.49	217,816	4,354	14,151	7,638	4,553	3,558	252,070
Women.....	263,588	46.51	184,598	3,788	14,124	8,732	4,614	2,773	218,629
Total.....	566,766	100.00	402,414	8,142	28,275	16,370	9,167	6,331	470,699

Number of women in trade unions in big New York cities, in 1920—New York, 96,162; Albany, 1,043; Binghamton, 144; Buffalo, 3,732; Niagara Falls, 56; Rochester, 9,550; Schenectady, 515; Syracuse, 481; Troy, 1,213; Utica, 469; Yonkers, 24.

Of the 4,503,205 persons in gainful occupations in the State, 1,089,675 males and 366,593 females are native whites of native parentage; 909,796 males and 409,574 females are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 1,287,071 males and 309,297 females are foreign-born whites; 72,671 males and 49,294 females are Negroes; 1,662 males and 371 females are Indians; 4,706 males and 53 females, Chinese; and 1,760 males and 102 females are Japanese.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1919.

Industry.	Establ'm'nts	Wage Earners.	Value of Products
	Number.	*Average Number.*	*Thous'nd Dollars.*
All industries	49,330	1,228,130	8,867,005
Clothing, women's	5,288	102,652	886,984
Clothing, men's	2,537	62,008	544,054
Sugar, refining, not beet	5	6,289	268,318
Slaughtering & meat pkg.	130	6,646	256,038
Newspapers & periodicals	1,582	23,164	252,109
Foundry & mach. prod'ts	1,325	56,609	251,688
Bread & oth. bakery prod	3,897	28,541	233,207
Knit goods	682	41,372	195,377
Boots & shoes, not rubber	340	34,710	190,476
Electrical machinery, etc.	255	37,598	179,973
Millinery, lace goods, n.e.s.	1,890	28,096	165,718
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	2,163	21,095	163,105
Flour & grist-mill prod	716	3,012	155,272
Printing & pub., bk.& job	2,536	26,096	149,124
Automobiles	28	14,794	140,722
Fur goods	1,218	8,890	134,219
Paper & wood pulp	156	17,571	129,381
Confectionery & ice cream	930	15,615	110,069
Shipbuilding, steel	28	25,987	103,461
Furniture	685	22,062	100,785
Iron&steel, wks., roll. mills	30	17,901	100,593
Liquors, malt	101	6,814	99,497
Leather, tan'd, cur'd, fin'd	94	7,056	98,095
Shirts	334	12,136	97,852
Condensed milk	100	3,730	91,910
Photographic materials	47	11,616	89,664
Chemicals	88	9,687	88,102
Cars & cons., repairs, &c.	136	30,427	82,791
Silk goods	181	13,342	81,683
Food preparations, n. e. s.	372	4,546	77,336
Automobile bodies &parts	316	15,689	70,415
Gas, illuminating&heat'g.	96	8,409	69,339
Jewelry	717	5,511	67,401
Brass, bronze & cop. prod.	213	10,746	66,562
Patent medicines & com.	403	4,546	57,958
Coffee, spice, roast'g, grind.	111	1,959	57,123
Furnishing goods, men's	256	5,961	53,261
Boxes, paper & oth., n.e.s.	387	14,509	53,164
Iron & steel, blast furn	9	2,210	51,602
Soap	56	4,159	50,844
Lumber, plan'g-mill prod.	515	8,455	49,441
Cotton goods	37	9,222	49,076
Carpets & rugs, not rag	10	9,073	48,718
Collars & cuffs, men's	31	10,920	46,489
Coal-tar products	46	3,758	45,792
Dyeing &finishing textiles (Not done in text. mills)	133	6,076	44,694
Paints	97	2,835	44,130
Tinware, not elswh. spec.	75	6,889	43,319
Musical instrum'ts, pianos	79	6,908	37,979
Oil, linseed	6	582	35,951
Stamp'd&enam. ware, n.e.s	74	8,059	34,709
Rubber tires, &c., n. e. s.	40	5,370	33,033
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	345	5,943	30,949
Chocolate & cocoa prod.	14	2,311	30,863
Lithographing	136	6,675	30,544
Leather goods, n. e. s.	244	4,410	30,322
Engines, steam, gas, water	31	4,528	29,822
Shipbuilding, wooden	133	7,308	28,551
Bookbinding&blank-b'k	397	8,513	27,893
Cordage & twine	20	3,918	27,644
Struct. ironwork, not mills	301	4,872	27,425
Lapidary work	71	828	27,032
Paper goods, n. e. s.	95	4,017	26,877
Bags, other than paper	56	1,568	26,822
Gloves & mittens, leather.	219	5,510	26,763
Cheese	598	1,002	26,540
Canning, pres., fruits, veg.	515	4,835	26,535
Perfumery & cosmetics	179	2,462	25,499
House-furn. goods, n. e. s.	185	2,771	25,467
Automobile repairing	999	6,197	25,310
Pickles, preserves&sauces.	107	2,714	25,097
Iron & steel forgings	30	4,081	23,514
Varnishes	51	1,037	22,114
Hats & caps, not felt, &c.	349	3,514	22,028
Copper, tin, sheet-iron wk	647	3,847	21,831
Instruments, prof.&scien.	132	5,497	21,165
Worsted goods	14	4,464	21,111
Typewriters & supplies	36	5,400	20,985
Agricultural implements	40	4,626	20,421
Optical goods	101	6,130	20,099
Steam fittings, heat'g ap.	36	5,114	19,931
Hats, fur-felt	42	4,088	19,888
Buttons	243	6,568	18,698
Lumber & timber prod	849	5,494	18,415
Druggists' preparations	98	2,210	18,000
Woolen goods	25	3,348	17,546
Hat & cap materials	86	1,731	16,731
Corsets	74	3,882	16,604
Phonographs& grapho'nes	32	1,876	16,552
Hardware	100	3,977	15,648
Plated ware	21	3,048	15,077
Smelting&refin'g, not ore.	11	186	14,762
Dairymen's, &c., supplies.	34	2,450	14,700
Toys & games	192	3,625	14,685
Boxes, wooden packing	162	2,772	14,652
Chewing gum	15	1,007	14,497
Cars& repairs by elec. co's	53	5,656	14,369
Feathers & plumes	191	3,200	14,311
Bags, paper, not pap. mills	23	1,289	14,072
Cutlery & edge tools	69	4,467	14,052
Trunks & valises	158	1,950	13,977
Hats, straw	79	2,593	13,912
Musical instruments, mat.	36	4,141	13,569
Marble & stone work	436	2,640	13,509
Mattresses, &c., n. e. s	224	1,636	13,473
Ice, manufactured	132	2,138	13,309
Glass	19	3,929	12,996
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	77	2,354	12,948
Artificial flowers	157	3,031	12,386
Cooperage	244	1,428	9,588
Dyestuffs; extracts, nat.	27	593	9,561
Pipes, tobacco	31	1,839	9,449
Engraving, inc. plate ptg.	119	2,586	9,384
Cordials & flavor'g syrups	37	497	9,336
Cement	11	1,574	9,243
Salt	16	1,728	9,099
Brushes	120	1,799	8,984
Brick, tile, fire-clay prod.	118	3,246	8,813
Signs & adv. novelties	172	2,172	8,442
Awnings, tents & sails	192	984	8,403
Coffins & undertakers'gds	39	1,641	8,291
Pens, fountain & stylo	27	1,538	8,242
Firearms	7	4,049	8,181
Pumps, steam&oth. power	20	1,787	8,097
Glass, cutting, stain'g, &c	175	1,822	7,952
Liquors, vinous	29	370	7,679
Stoves & hot-air furnaces	20	1,773	7,423
Vinegar & cider	169	488	7,228
Labels & tags	42	1,304	7,165
Wall paper, not pap. mills.	14	1,542	7,038

NOTE—n. e. s., indicates *not elsewhere specified*

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.
All occupations	3,367,909	1,135,295
Actors, showmen	8,180	5,635
Artists, sculptors, teachers of art	6,248	3,843
Bakers	20,507	516
Bankers, brokers, money lenders	20,894	399
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	23,890	5,080
Blacksmiths, forgemen	17,749	.....
Bookkeepers, cashiers	61,239	60,424
Brick and stone masons	19,676	.....
Carpenters	92,300	4
Chauffeurs	70,505	338
Civil engineers, surveyors	8,842	.....
Clergymen	10,303	64
Clerks, except clerks in stores	190,228	95,208
Clerks in stores	36,995	21,050
Commercial travellers	18,543	271
Compositors, linotypers	27,894	1,305
Dairy farmers	32,943	908
Draymen, teamsters, expressmen	45,972	87
Dressmakers, not in factories	167	37,849
Electricians, electrical engineers	37,078	11
Engineers, stationary	29,687	.....
Farmers, general farms	130,939	4,693
Farm laborers	87,085	1,720
Firemen, exc. loco. & fire dept.	20,226	.....
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers.	10,054	462
Janitors, sextons	17,599	10,460
Laborers, building, general	50,521	789
Laborers, steam railroad	26,756	414
Lawyers, judges, justices	18,129	344
Longshoremen, stevedores	37,526	223
Machinists, toolmakers	112,132	1
Manufacturers and officials	51,179	1,698
Milliners, millinery dealers	1,658	15,090
Musicians, teachers of music	13,344	9,547
Painters, glaziers, varnishers	41,395	4
Physicians, surgeons	15,972	924
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters	33,382	2
Policemen	16,621	41
Real estate agents, officials	17,276	940
Restaurant, cafe keepers	11,309	1,606
Retail dealers	179,614	11,689
Salesmen, saleswomen	125,564	44,273
Servants and waiters	69,869	151,456
Stenographers and typewriters	9,823	103,721
Tailors and tailoresses	55,121	7,611
Teachers, school	10,558	63,637
Telephone operators	1,863	39,004
Trained nurses	1,020	21,915

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(Terms expire Dec. 31, 1926).

Governor—Alfred Emanuel Smith, Dem., New York City, $10,000 and Executive Mansion.
Secretary to the Governor—George B. Graves.
Counsel to the Governor—John J. Curtin.
Lieutenant Governor—Seymour Lowman, Rep., Elmira, $5,000.
Secretary of State—Florence E. S. Knapp, Rep., Syracuse, $8,000.
Comptroller—Vincent B. Murphy, Rep., Rochester, $10,000.
Treasurer—Lewis H. Pounds, Rep., Brooklyn, $8,000.
Attorney General—Albert Ottinger, Rep., New York City, $10,000.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Roy G. Finch, Rep., Albany, $10,000.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

(Terms of Judges end Dec. 31 of year named).

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge—Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse, 1926; *Associate Judges*—Irving Lehman, 1937; Benjamin N. Cardozo, N. Y. City, 1931; Cuthbert W. Pound, Lockport, 1930; Chester B. McLaughlin, Port Henry, 1926; Frederick E. Crane, Brooklyn, 1934; William S. Andrews, Syracuse, 1928.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The full term is 14 years, ending at the close of Dec. 31 of the year after election; but the term also ends automatically at the close of Dec. 31 of the year in which a Justice reaches 70, which is the age of retirement from the bench.

Following are the Supreme Court Justices, by judicial districts; terms end Dec. 31 of year named:

First District (Manhattan and the Bronx; residence in Manhattan unless otherwise indicated)—Ernest E. L. Hammer (1940); Louis A. Valente (1940); Charles L. Guy (1926); John Proctor Clarke (1926); William P. Burr (1926); Mitchell L. Erlanger (1927); Francis B. Delehanty (1929); John M. Tierney, Bronx (1929); Edward R. Finch (1929); George V. Mullan, Bronx (1930); Richard H. Mitchell, Bronx (1930); Thomas C. T. Crain (1930); John V. McAvoy (1931); Nathan Bijur (1932); John Ford (1932); Victor J. Dowling (1932); Robert F. Wagner (1932); Richard P. Lydon (1932); Thomas W. Churchill (1932); Edward J. Gavegan (1933); Philip J. McCook (1933); Francis Martin, Bronx, (1934); James O'Malley (1934); Isidor Wasservogel (1934); William H. Black (1936); Edward J. McGoldrick (1936); Joseph M. Proskauer (1937); Jeremiah T. Mahoney (1937); Salvatore A. Cotillo (1937); Peter A. Hatting (1937); Charles D. Donohue (1937); Phoenix Ingraham (1937); Edward J. Glennon (1937); Aaron J. Levy (1937); Louis D. Gibbs, Bronx (1939); John L. Walsh (1940).

Second District (Counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk; residence, Brooklyn, unless otherwise indicated)—Charles J. Druhan (1940); James A. Dunne (1940); Burt Jay Humphrey (1940);David F. Manning (1926); Stephen Callaghan (1929); James C. Cropsey (1930); William J. Kelly (1930); Edward Lazansky (1931); Lewis L. Fawcett (1931); Leander B. Faber, Jamiaca (1932); Norman S. Dike (1932); Walter H. Jaycox, Patchogue (1933); Selah B. Strong, Setauket (1934) John MacCrate (1934); Isaac M. Kapper (1934); Mitchell May (1935); Harry E. Lewis (1935); William D. Carswell (1936); William F. Hagarty (1936); Edward Riegelmann (1939).

Third District (Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster)—Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston (1926); Aaron V. S. Cochrane, Hudson (1928); Pierce H. Russell, Troy (1940); Charles E. Nichols, Cobleskill (1930); Harold J. Hinman, Albany (1932); Ellis J. Staley, Albany (1935); Joseph Rosch, Liberty (1935).

Fourth District (Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, F lton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington)—Edward C. Whitmyer, Schenectady (1939); Newton J. Herrick, Canajoharie (1940); Henry T. Kellogg, Plattsburg (1931); Charles C. Van Kirk, Greenwich (1932); Edward M. Angell, Glens Falls (1935); John C. Crapser, Massena (1935).

Fifth District (Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego)—Irving G. Hubbs, Pulaski (1940); Irving R. Devendorf, Herkimer (1926); Leonard C. Crouch, Syracuse (1927); Jerome L. Cheney, Syracuse (1933); Louis M. Martin, Clinton (1933); E. S. K. Merrell, Lowville (1935); Ernest I. Edgecomb, Syracuse (1936); Edward N. Smith, Watertown (1937).

Sixth District (Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins)—Walter Lloyd Smith, Elmira (1926); George McCann, Elmira (1927); Rowland L. Davis, Cortland (1929); Abraham L. Kellogg, Oneonta (1930); Leon C. Rhodes, Binghamton (1937); James P. Hill, Norwich (1937).

Seventh District (Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates)—John B. M. Stephens, Rochester (1927); Adelbert P. Rich, Auburn (1928); William W. Clark, Wayland (1928); Samuel Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra (1928); Robert F. Thompson, Canandaigua (1930); Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Rochester (1930); Benjamin B. Cunningham, Rochester (1933).

Eighth District (Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming)—Harry L. Taylor, Buffalo (1927); Charles H. Brown, Belmont (1928); Wesley C. Dudley, Buffalo (1930); Charles B. Sears, Buffalo (1931); Alonzo G. Hinkley, Buffalo (1933); George E. Pierce, Buffalo (1933); Edward R. O'Malley, Buffalo (1933); Harley N. Crosby, Falconer (1935); Clinton T. Horton, Buffalo (1935); James E. Norton, Warsaw (1936); George A. Larkin, Olean (1937); Samuel J. Harris, Buffalo (1938); Almon W. Lytle, Buffalo (1938); Thomas H. Noonan, Buffalo (1940).

Ninth District (Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester)—William P. Platt, White Plains (1928); J. Addison Young, New Rochelle (1929); Albert H. F. Seeger, Newburgh (1929); Frank L. Young, White Plains (1930); Joseph Morschauser, Poughkeepsie (1933); Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack (1934); George H. Taylor jr., Mount Vernon (1936).

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

Agricultural Experiment Station—Geneva.

Agriculture, College of—at Cornell University, Ithaca.

Agriculture, Institute of Applied—Farmingdale, L. I.

Agriculture, School of—at Alfred University, Alfred. There are, also, State schools of agriculture at Morrisville, Canton (St. Lawrence University), Cobleskill and Delhi. Clayworking and Ceramics, School of, at Alfred University, Alfred.

Architecture, State Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—175 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. *State Architect*—S. W. Jones of Yonkers.

Armory Commission—158 State St., Albany.

Athletic Boxing Commission—949 Broadway, Manhattan. Licenses and controls boxing, sparring and wrestling matches. *Chairman*—Geo. E. Brower; other members, William Muldoon, Jas. A. Farley. *Secretary*—Daniel H. Skilling. *License Committee*—John J. Phelan, D. W. Wear.

Attorney General—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—51 Chambers St., Manhattan.

Automobile Bureau—220 W. 40th St., Manhattan.

Banks, Supt. of—Journal Building, Albany. Branch office—51 Chambers St., Manhattan.

Bill Drafting Commission—Capitol, Albany. Assists in preparing legislative bills.

Blind, Commission for—6 E. 36th St., Manhattan. *Secretary*—Grace S. Harper.

Budget Committee—It consists of the Senate Finance Committee and Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

Canal Board—Albany. (See also Public Works.) Fixes and changes canal boundaries, etc. Consists of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Works.

The Barge Canal Terminals at New York City are at Pier 6, East River; at the foot of W. 53d St., North River; at Mott Haven; in Brooklyn, at the foot of North Jane St.; and at Corona, Queens Borough.

Canvassers, Board of—Albany. Consists of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor. Meets on or before Dec. 15, after a general election, and within 40 days after a special election, and canvasses the vote.

Charities, State Board of—23 South Pearl St., Albany. Branch office—287 Fourth Ave., New York City. Twelve Commissioners, one from each judicial district and three additional from New York City. William H. Gratwick (Eighth Judicial), *President*, 814 Chamber of Commerce Building, Buffalo; Victor F. Ridder, *Vice President*, 22 North William St., New York City. Other members—William R. Stewart (1st Jud.), New York City; Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Dr. James B. Murphy, New York City; Dr. J. Richard Kevin (2d Jud.), Brooklyn; Mary M. Glynn, (3d Jud.), Albany; Eleanor W. Higley (4th Jud.), Hudson Falls; Ceylon H. Lewis (5th Jud.), Syracuse; Paul S. Livermore (6th Jud), Ithaca; Lillie B. Werner (7th Jud.), Rochester; Caroline O'Day (9th Jud.), Rye. Richard W. Wallace, *Secretary;* John B. Prest, *Assistant Secretary* in charge of New York City office; Clarence E. Ford, *Supt. Division of Medical Charities;* James H. Foster, *Supt. Division of Children;* Dr. Robert W. Hill, *Supt. of State and Alien Poor.*

Child Welfare, Boards of—These now exist in every county but one in the State. They grant mothers' allowances. The Chairman of each board can be reached by communicating with the County Judge in each county outside New York City. See elsewhere in The Almanac for the New York City Board of Child Welfare.

Civil Service Commission—Capitol, Albany. *President*—Mrs. Charles B. Smith, of Buffalo. *Secretary*—George R. Hitchcock.

Classification, Board of—Capitol, Albany. Controls price of labor and of articles made in the charitable and penal institutions.

Conservation Commission—Albany. Branch office of Forest, Fish and Game Commission—Broadway and 42d St., Manhattan. *Commissioner*—Alexander Macdonald, of St. Regis Falls. *Secretary*—H. F. Prescott. *Chief Game Protector*—Llewellyn Legge. *Supt., Saratoga Springs*—J. G. Jones. *Supt. Lands and Forests*—C. R. Pettis.

Delaware River Water Resource Commission—Consists of three no-salary commissioners appointed by the Governor. They confer with similar bodies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. *Commissioners*—Rudolph Reimer jr. of Brooklyn and Col. J. de M. Thompson and George McDonald of New York City.

Domestic Science and Agriculture, School of—Delhi.

Education, Dept. of—Education Building, Albany. *Commissioner*—Frank P. Graves. *Director of State Library*—J. I. Wyer, Jr. *Director of Science and the State Museum*—John M. Clarke. *Board of Regents*—Chester S. Lord, of Brooklyn (Chancellor); Albert Moot, of Buffalo (Vice Chancellor): Albert Vander Veer, of Albany; William Bondy, Robert W. Higbie, and James Byrne, of New York City; C. B. Alexander, of Tuxedo; Walter G. Kellogg, of Ogdensburg; William P. Baker, of Syracuse; Thomas J. Mangan, of Binghamton, William J. Wallin, of Yonkers, and Roland B. Woodward, of Rochester.

There are State Normal Schools at Albany, Brockport, Buffalo, Cortland, Fredonia, Geneseo, New Paltz, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg and Potsdam. The Bureau of Rehabilitation is at 118 E. 28th St., Manhattan.

Engineers and Surveyors' Licensing Board—Albany. Examines under license law effective May 5, 1921.

Equalization, Board of—Albany. Consists of State Tax Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Estimate and Control, Board of—Albany. Consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Chairman Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Assembly Ways and Means Committee. Oversees public printing, supplies, department budgets, etc.

Farms and Markets, Dept. of—Agricultural Hall, Albany. Branch office—53 Park Pl., Manhattan. It consists of a Council of Farms and Markets, which acts through a Commissioner, who holds office at its pleasure.

Forestry, State College of—at Syracuse University.

Geographic Names, Board of—Education Building, Albany.

Gettysburg, Chattanooga and Antietam Battlefields Monuments Commission—25 Broadway, Manhattan.

Health, Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office, 25 W. 45th St., Manhattan. Laboratory—339 E. 25th St., Manhattan. *Commissioner*—Matthias Nicoll, Jr., M. D. *Deputy Commissioner*—Paul B. Brooks, M. D. *Secretary*—Edward H. Marsh M. D. *Executive Officer*—Fenimore D. Beagle. *Directors of Divisions*—Sanitation, Charles A. Holmquist, C. E. Laboratories and Research, Augustus B. Wadsworth, M. D. Vital Statistics, Joseph V. De Porte. Communicable Diseases, Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., M. D. Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, Florence L. McKay, M. D. Public Health Education, B. R. Rickards. Tuberculosis, Robt. E. Plunkett, M. D. Venereal Diseases, Albert Pfeiffer, M. D. Public Health Nursing, Mathilde S. Kuhlman, R. N.

Public Health Council—Simon Flexner, M. D., LL.D., New York City, Chairman; Homer Folks, LL.D., Yonkers, Vice Chairman; Henry N. Ogden, C. E., Ithaca; Fred'k. T. Russell, M. D., Brooklyn; Jacob Goldberg, M. D., Buffalo; Stanton P. Hull, M. D., Petersburg; Matthias Nicoll, Jr., M. D., Albany; Edward H. Marsh, M. D., New York City, Secretary.

Highways, Dept. of—(See Public Works).

Historic Sites and Reservations—Senate House, Kingston; Schuyler Mansion, Albany; Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh; Fire Island State Park; Palisades Interstate Park; Newtown Battlefield, Elmira; Niagara State Reservation; Watkins Glen; Mohansic Lake Reservation.

Hospital Commission—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—Flatiron Building, Fifth Ave. and 23d St., Manhattan.

Income Tax Bureau—220 W. 40th St., Manhattan.

Inheritance Tax Bureau—233 Broadway, Manhattan.

Insurance, Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—165 Broadway, Manhattan.

Labor, Dept. of—*Albany Office*, The State Capitol; *New York Office*, 124 E. 28th St. *Industrial Commissioner*—James A. Hamilton, of New York City. *Deputy Commissioner*—Richard J. Cullen, New York. *Secretary*—Sara McPike, Yonkers. *Chairman, Industrial Board*—.....

Other members, Richard H. Curran, Rochester; Frances Perkins, New York.

Other offices of the State Labor Department—*Albany*, 100 State St., State Insurance Fund; 36 North Pearl St., Employment. *New York City*, 124 E. 28th St.; 432 4th Ave.; 125 E. 27th St.; 49 E. 19th St., Employment; 449 Lenox Ave., Employment, Negro Branch; 361 E. 149th St., Employment.

Brooklyn, 310 Jay St., Workmen's Compensation, Employment. *Binghamton*. 27 Court St., Employment. *Utica*, 101 Foster Building. *Syracuse*, 120 W. Jefferson St.; 306 W. Genesee St. *Rochester*, 134 South Ave.; 68 W. Main St., and 89 Chestnut St. *Buffalo*, 369 Main St.; 257 Washington St. *Dunkirk*, 50 E. Fourth St. *Elmira*, 410 E. Market St.

Land Office, Commissioners of—Albany. Composed of Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor.

Law Examiners, Board of—86 State St., Albany.

Medical Examiners, Board of—Education Building, Albany. It is appointed by the Board of Regents.

Mental Defectives, Commission for—*Secretary*—Helen A. Cobb, 105 E. 22d St., Manhattan.

Military Training Bureau—105 E. 33d St., Manhattan.

Motion Picture Commission—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—220 W. 42d St., Manhattan. *Chairman*—G. H. Cobb, of Watertown; member, Elizabeth V. Colbert, Albany. *Secretary*—Arthur Levy, of New York City.

Motor Vehicle Bureau—220 W. 40th St., Manhattan.

National Guard—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—Municipal Building, Manhattan.

Nautical School, State—Office, 17 Battery Pl., Manhattan.

Parole, Board of—Capitol, Albany. The Chairman is the State Superintendent of Prisons.

Pensions, State Commission on—Consists of the State Superintendent of Insurance and four persons appointed by the Governor. *Executive Secretary*—Franklin B. Holmes, Albany.

Pharmacy, Board of—Education Building, Albany. It is appointed by the Board of Regents.

Prisons, Commission of—Capitol, Albany. It visits and inspects.

Prisons, Superintendent of—Capitol, Albany.

Probation Commission—443 Broadway, Albany.

Public Health Council—Albany. It makes and has charge of all State sanitary regulations. The Chairman is Dr. Simon Flexner.

Public Service Commission—100 State St., Albany. Branch office—30 Church St., Manhattan. *Chairman*—W. A. Prendergast, of Brooklyn. *Executive Officer*—H. M. Ingram. *Secretary*—Francis E. Roberts.

Public Works, Supt. of—53 Lancaster St., Albany. The Superintendent, appointed by each Governor to hold office during his term, has charge of the canal system and the progress of public improvements.

Under a new law, in effect July 1, 1923, the Department of Public Works was reorganized to include also all the powers and duties of the Department of Highways, the Interstate Bridge Commission, the Trustees of Public Buildings, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and the Commission on Boundary Waters between the United States and Canada.

The enlarged Department of Public Works now has a Bureau of Canals, a Bureau of Highways, and a Bureau of Public Buildings.

Superintendent of Public Works—Col. Frederick S. Greene, of Albany.

Commissioner of State Highways—Arthur W. Brandt, of Albany.

The head of the canals is the *Commissioner of Canals and Waterways*—Royal K. Fuller, of Albany.

Purchase, State Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. *Superintendent*—Frank R. Utter, of Friendship. *Deputy Superintendent*—Henry O'Brien.

Racing Commission—66 W. 40th St., Manhattan. *Secretary*—J. A. Reilly.

Roosevelt Memorial Commission—Albany. Investigates proposed State memorials to Theodore Roosevelt.

Tax Dept.—Capitol, Albany. Branch offices—120 and 233 Broadway, Manhattan, and 570 E. 161st St., Bronx. *President*—John F. Gilchrist. *Secretary*—Chas. H. McTigue. *Commissioner Motor Vehicle Bureau*—Chas. A. Harnett. *Deputy* at N. Y. City—Frank J. Ryan. *Director Income Tax Bureau*—Thos. M. Lynch.

The Motor Vehicle Bureau branch office is at 220 W. 49th St.

Troopers, State—Headquarters, Journal Building, Albany; six troops, each with seventy-eight officers and men.

Water Control Commission—Office of State Engineer, 158 State St., Albany. *Secretary*—Russell Suter.

Water Power Commission—23 So. Pearl St., Albany. Consists of the Conservation Commissioner, as Chairman; the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly. *Secretary*—Friend P. Williams.

MAYORS ELECTED IN 1925 IN NEW YORK STATE CITIES.

Albany—*William S. Hackett, D.
Amsterdam—Carl S. Salmon, R.
Batavia—Charles W. Hartley, R. and D.
Beacon—E. A. Macomber, R. and D.
Binghamton—Clarence J. Cook, D. and Ind. R.
Buffalo—*Frank X. Schwab. non-partisan.
Brighton—Bion H. Howard, R.
Canandaigua—*William J. MacFarlane, R.
Cohoes—Daniel J. Cosgro, D.
Corning—Harry A. Rood, D. and R.
Cortland—Ralph E. Lowell, R.
Dunkirk—Walter L. Roberts, R.
Elmira—David N. Heller, D.
Fulton—*J. W. Stevenson, Ind.
Geneva—Henry M. Maxwell, R.
Glen Cove—William H. Seaman, R.
Glens Falls—Orville C. Smith, D.
Gloversville—*John W. Sisson, R.
Hornell—*Stephen Hollands, R.
Hudson—*Charles S. Harvey, D.
Ithaca—Dr. Fred B. Howe, R.
Jamestown—*S. A. Carlson, Citizens' Party.
Johnstown—*William W. Chamberlain, R.
Kingston—*Morris Block, D.
Lackawanna—*Walter J. Lohr, R. and S.
Little Falls—John Tauser, R.
Lockport—F. J. Moyer jr., R.
Long Beach—*William J. Dalton, D.
Mechanicsville—Geo. O. Slingerland, non-partisan.
Middletown—*Abraham B. Macardell, D.
New Rochelle—Benjamin B. Badeau, R.
North Tonawanda—J. P. Mackenzie, R.
Ogdensburg—William E. Westbrook, R.
Olean—*George H. Pierce, R.
Oneida—H. L. Scheifele, R.
Oneonta—Bertus C. Lauren, R.
Oswego—Daniel H. Conway, R.
Plattsburg—*William E. Cross, D.
Port Jervis—*Horace A. Sheldon, R.
Poughkeepsie—*Frank B. Lovelace, R.
Rensselaer—James W. Adams, R.
Rochester—*Clarence D. Van Landt, R.
Rome—Jeremiah H. Carroll, D.
Salamanca—Bert L. Hunt, R.
Saratoga Springs—Clarence H. Knapp, non-partisan.
Schenectady—Alexander T. Blessing, D.
Syracuse—Charles G. Hanna, R.
Tonawanda—*Christ S. Warren, R.
Troy—*Harry E. Clinton, R.
Utica—*Frederick Gillmore, D.
White Plains—Frederick C. McLaughlin, R.
Yonkers—William A. Walsh, D.
*Re-elected.

POPULATION OF CITIES IN N. Y. STATE—1920, 1925.

(The 1925 figures are those of the State Census. For New York City see Index.)

City.	1920.	1925.	City.	1920.	1925.	City.	1920.	1925.
Albany	113,344	117,820	Ithaca	17,004	18,948	Oswego	23,626	22,369
Amsterdam	33,524	35,260	Jamestown	38,917	43,414	Plattsburg	10,909	11,552
Auburn	36,192	35,677	Johnstown	10,908	10,712	Port Jervis	10,171	10,507
Batavia	13,541	15,628	Kingston	26,688	28,099	Poughkeepsie	35,000	35,670
Beacon	10,996	11,621	Lackawanna	17,918	20,196	Rensselaer	10,823	11,394
Binghamton	66,800	71,915	Little Falls	13,029	12,428	Rochester	295,750	316,786
Buffalo	506,775	538,016	Lockport	21,308	21,676	Rome	26,341	30,328
Canandaigua	7,356	7,686	Long Beach	.....	2,891	Salamanca	9,276	9,878
Cohoes	22,987	23,345	Mechanicsville	8,166	8,514	Saratoga Springs	13,181	13,884
Corning	15,820	15,722	Middletown	18,420	20,412	Schenectady	88,723	92,786
Cortland	13,294	13,879	Mount Vernon	42,726	50,382	Sherrill	1,761	2,082
Dunkirk	19,336	19,912	Newburgh	30,366	30,419	Syracuse	171,717	182,003
Elmira	45,393	48,359	New Rochelle	36,213	44,222	Tonawanda	10,068	11,292
Fulton	13,043	12,571	Niagara Falls	50,760	57,033	Troy	72,013	72,223
Geneva	14,648	15,908	North Tonawanda	15,482	17,356	Utica	94,156	101,604
Glen Cove	8,664	10,822	Norwich	8,268	8,345	Watertown	31,285	32,836
Glens Falls	16,638	17,851	Ogdensburg	14,609	17,047	Watervliet	16,073	16,158
Gloversville	22,075	22,110	Olean	20,506	21,332	White Plains	21,031	27,428
Hornell	15,025	15,784	Oneida	10,541	10,656	Yonkers	100,176	113,647
Hudson	11,745	11,755	Oneonta	11,582	12,057			

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL, NEW YORK STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT.

(Revised by the Department as of Nov. 6, 1925.)

*Mrs. Sara Conboy, Secy.-Treas., United Textile Workers of Amer., 603-609 Bible House, N. Y. City.

*Thomas J. Curtis, Vice Pres., N. Y. State Fed. of Labor, 128 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.

J. A. Fitzgerald, Dir., Div. of Self-Insurance, Secy., Industrial Council, Building.

*John Halkett, Pres., Building Trades Council, 318 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner, Chairman Industrial Council, Building.

John D. Higgins, Chairman Industrial Board, Vice Chairman, Industrial Council, Building.

**Max Meyer, care A. Beller & Co., 37 W. 26th St., N. Y. City.

*John M. O'Hanlon, Secy.-Treas., N. Y. State Federation of Labor, 25 So. Hawk St., Albany, N. Y.

*Jeremiah Ryan, Binghamton Central Labor Union, 53 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.

**Franklin Simon, Pres., Franklin Simon & Co., 414 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

**Fred H. Swan, Pres., Robeson Rochester Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**Maxwell S. Wheeler, Attorney Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Charles M. Winchester, Pres. J. B. Lyon Co., Albany, N. Y.

*Representing Labor. **Representing Employers.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Assembles every year on first Wednesday in January.)

SENATE ELECTED IN 1924 TO SERVE IN 1925-6.

1—Geo. L. Thompson, R., Kings Park.
2—John L. Karle, R., Ridgewood, L. I.
3—Peter J. McGarry, D., Blissv'le
4—Philip M. Kleinfeld, D., B'klyn
5—Daniel F. Farrell, D., B'klyn.
6—Jas. A. Higgins, D., Brooklyn.
7—Jno. A. Hastings, D., B'klyn.
8—Wm. L. Love, D., Brooklyn.
9—Frank E. Johnson, D., B'klyn.
10—Jere F. Twomey, D., B'klyn.
11—Daniel J. Carroll, D., B'klyn.
12—.....D., Manhat'n.
13—Thos. F. Burchell, D., Man'h'n
14—Bernard Downing, D., Man'h'n.
15—Nathan Straus jr., D., Man'h'n
16—Thomas I. Sheridan, D., Manhattan.
17—Courtlandt Nicoll, R., Man'h'n
18—Martin J. Kennedy, D., Man.
19—D. T. O'Brien, D., Manhat'n.
20—Mich. E. Reiburn, D., Man'h'n
21—Hy. G. Schackno, D., Bronx.
22—Benj. Antin, D., Bronx.
23—John J. Dunnigan, D., Bronx.
24—Thos. J. Walsh, D., Staten Isl.
25—W. W. Westall, R., White Pl'ns
26—S. C. Mastick, R., Pleasantv'le
27—Caleb H. Baumes, R., Newb'g.
28—J. G. Webb, R., Clinton Cor.
29—A. F. Bouton, R., Roxbury.
30—Wm. T. Byrne, D., Loudonv'le
31—Jno. F. Williams, R., No. Greenbush.
32—Thos. C. Brown, R., Sch'tady.
33—Mort. Y. Ferris, R. and D., Ticonderoga.
34—W. T. Thayer, R., Chateaugay
35—Jeremiah Keck, R., Johnst'wn.
36—Henry D. Williams, R., Utica.
37—Perley A. Pitcher, R., Watert'n
38—Geo. R. Fearon, R., Syracuse.
39—Willis Wendell, R., Amsterd'm
40—B. R. Wales, R., Binghamton.
41—Jas. S. Truman, R., Owego.
42—Chas. J. Hewitt, R., Locke.
43—Ernest E. Cole, R. & S., Bath.
44—John Knight, D., R., & S., Arcade.
45—Jas. L. Whitley, R., Rochest'r.
46—H. E. A. Dick, R., Rochest'r.
47—W. W. Campbell, D. and R., Lockport.
48—Wm. J. Hickey, R., Buffalo.
49—L. R. Lipowicz, R., Buffalo.
50—L. W. H. Gibbs, R., Buffalo.
51—L. G. Kirkland, R. and S., Randolph.

Recapitulation—Republicans, 29; Democrats, 22; Total, 51.

ASSEMBLY ELECTED IN 1925 TO SERVE IN 1926.

(Speaker—Joseph A. McGinnies of Chautauqua.

Albany—D. C. Hall, R., 147 Knox St.; J. P. Hayes, D., 725 Broadway; Rudolph Roulier, D.; F. B. Linen, R., Cohoes.
Allegany—Cassius Congdon, R., West Clarksville.
Bronx—(1), N. J. Eberhard, D., 300 E. 162d St.; (2), W. F. Smith, D.; (3), Julius S. Berg, D., 887 Forest Ave.; (4), Herman M. Albert, D., (5); Harry A. Samberg, D., 927 Fox St.; (6), Thomas J. McDonald, D., 665 E. 222d St.; (7), John F. Reidy, D., 636 E. 183d St.; Joseph E. Kinsley, D., 63 E. 190th St.
Broome—(1), Edmund B. Jenks, R., Whitney Point; (2), Forman E. Whitcomb, R., Endicott.
Cattaraugus—James Y. Watson, R., New Albion.
Cayuga—Sanford G. Lyon, R., Aurora.
Chautauqua—(1), Adolf F. Johnson, R., Jamestown; (2), Joseph A. McGinnies, R., Ripley.
Chemung—Hovey E. Copley, R., Lowman.
Chenango—Bert Lord, R., Afton.
Clinton—Ezra Trepanier, R.
Columbia—Henry M. James, R.
Cortland—Irving F. Rice, R., Cortland.
Delaware—Ralph H. Loomis, R., Sidney.
Dutchess—(1), Howard N. Allen, R., Pawling; (2), John M. Hackett, R., Poughkeepsie.
Erie—(1), John S. N. Sprague, R., 63 Ashland Ave., Buffalo; (2), Henry W. Hutt, R., 751 Tonawanda St., Buffalo; (3), Frank X. Bernhardt, R., 76 Goodell St., Buffalo; (4), John J. Meegan, D., 41 South St., Buffalo; (5), Ansley B. Borkowski, R., 76 Fisher St., Buffalo; (6), Charles A. Freiberg, R., 714 Northampton St., Buffalo; (7), Edmund F. Cooke, R., Alden; (8), Nelson W. Cheney, R., Eden.
Essex—Fred L. Porter, R., Crown Point.
Franklin—John Redwood, R.
Fulton-Hamilton—E. Hutchinson, R., Green Lake.
Genesee—Charles P. Miller, R., South Byron.
Greene—Ellis W. Bentley, R., Windham.
Herkimer—Theodore L. Rogers, R., 550 E. Gansevoort St., Little Falls.
Jefferson—Jasper W. Cornaire, R., Cape Vincent.
Kings—(1), Charles F. Cline, D., 87 Warren St., Brooklyn; (2), Murray Hearn, D., 2114 Avenue K; (3), Frank J. Taylor, D., 47 Wolcott St.; (4), Peter A. McArdle, D., 136 Hooper St.; (5), Robert C. Shephard, R., 769 Putnam Ave.; (6), Joseph Reich, D., 808 DeKalb Ave.; (7), John J. Howard, D., 453 55th St.; (8), Michael J. Reilly, D., 452 Baltic St.; (9), Richard J. Tonry, D., 437 78th St.; (10), W. C. McCreery, D.; (11), Edward J. Coughlin, D., 241 Adelphi St.; (12), Marcellus H. Evans, D., 305 E. 4th St.; (13), William Breitenbach, D., 167 Ten Eyck St.; (14), Joseph R. Blake, D., 189 North 5th St.; (15), Gerald F. Dunne, D., 198 Java St.; (16), Maurice Z. Bungard, D., Manhattan Ave., Sea Gate, L. I.; (17), Edward E. Fay, R., 288 Halsey St., Brooklyn; (18), Irwin Steingut, D., 1357 E. Parkway; (19), Jerome G. Ambro, D., 176 Central Ave.; (20), Frank A. Miller, D., 1277 Hancock St.; (21), Walter F. Clayton, R., 212 E. 17th St.; (22), Howard C. Franklin, D., 251 Crescent St.; (23), Joseph F. Ricca, R., 1322 Herkimer St.
Lewis—Clarence L. Fisher, R., Lyons Falls.
Livingston—Lewis G. Stapley, R., Geneseo.
Madison—John W. Gates, R., Chittenango.
Monroe—(1), Arthur T. Pammenter, R., Irondequoit; (2), Simon L. Adler, R., 813 Wilder Bldg., Rochester; (3), Cosmo A. Cilano R., 104 Woodward St., Rochester; (4), Frederick J. Slater, R., Charlotte Sta., Rochester; (5), Wallace R. Austin, R., Spencerport.
Montgomery—Samuel McCleary, R., Canajoharie.
Nassau—(1), Edwin W. Wallace, R., Rockville Centre; (2), F. Trubee Davison, R., Locust Valley.
New York—(1), Peter J. Hamill, D., 34 Dominick St.; (2), Frank R. Galgano, D., 130 W. 42d St.; (3), Sylvester A. Dineen, D., 301 W. 22d St.; (4), Samuel Mandelbaum, D., 288 E. Broadway; (5), Frank A. Carlin, D., 639 10th Ave.; (6), Morris Weinfeld, D., 231 E. 3d St.; (7), John L. Buckley, D., 346 W. 71st St.; (8), Henry O. Kahan, D., 291 Broadway; (9), John H. Conroy, D., 66 W. 91st St.; (10), Phelps Phelps, R., 54 W. 40th St.; (11), Samuel I. Rosenman, D., 233 Broadway; (12), John A. Byrnes, D.; (13), John P. Nugent, D., 10 St., Nicholas Terrace; (14), Frederick L. Hackenburg, D., 51 Chambers St.; (15), Samuel H. Hofstadter, R., 20 E. 90th St.; (16), Maurice Bloch, D., 105 E. 87th St.; (17), Meyer Alterman, D., 1274 Fifth Ave.; (18), V. H. Auleta, D.; (19), Abraham Grenthal, R., 92 Morningside Ave.; (20), Louis A. Cuvillier, D., 172 E. 122d St.; (21), Albert Grossman, D.; (22), Joseph A. Gavagan, D., 614 W. 157th St.; (23), A. Spencer Feld, D., 366 Ft. Washington Ave.
Niagara—Mark T. Lambert, R., 14 Harrison Ave., Lockport.
Oneida—(1), Gordon C. Ferguson, R., 16 Hooper St., Utica; (2), Russell G. Dunmore, R., New Hartford; (3), George J. Skinner, R., Camden.
Onondaga—(1), Horace M. Stone, R., Marcellus; (2), Willis H. Sargent, R., 311 Summit Ave., Syracuse; (3), Richard B. Smith, R., 411 Elm St., Syracuse.
Ontario—Robert A. Catchpole, R., Geneva.
Orange—(1), DeWitt C. Dominick, R., Walden; (2), Alexander G. Hall, R.
Orleans—Frank H. Lattin, R., Albion.
Oswego—Victor C. Lewis, R., Fulton.
Otsego—Frank M. Smith, R., Springfield Center.
Putnam—D. Mallory Stephens, R.
Queens—(1), Henry M. Deitz, D., 385 9th Ave., L. I. City; (2), John Hammond, D.; (3), Alfred J. Kennedy, D., 39 E. 14th St., Whitestone, L. I.; (4), J. F. Ryan, D.; (5), William F. Brunner, D., 211 Beach 116th St., Rockaway Park, L. I.; (6), Paul P. Gallagher, D.
Rensselaer—(1), H. D. Brooks, R.; (2), William D. Thomas, R., 9 John St., Hoosick Falls.
Richmond—(1), William S. Hart, D., Sunset Hill, S. I.; (2), William L. Vaughan, D., Tottenville.
Rockland—Walter S. Gedney, R., Nyack.
St. Lawrence—(1), Rhoda Fox Graves, R., Gouverneur; (2), Walter L. Pratt, R., Massena.
Saratoga—Burton D. Esmond, R., Ballston, Spa.
Schenectady—(1), Charles W. Merriam, R., Schenectady; (2), William M. Nicoll, R., Schenectady.
Schoharie—Kenneth H. Fake, R., Cobleskill.
Schuyler—Jacob W. Winters, R.
Seneca—William H. Van Cleef, R., Seneca Falls.
Steuben—(1), Wilson Messer, R., Corning; (2), Leon F. Wheatley, R., Hornell.
Suffolk—(1), John G. Downs, R., Cutchogue; (2), John Boyle, Jr., R., Huntington.
Sullivan—J. Maxwell Knapp, R., Hurleyville.
Tioga—Daniel P. Witter, R., Berkshire.
Tompkins—James R. Robinson, R., Ithaca.
Ulster—Millard Davis, R., Kerhonkson.
Warren—Richard J. Bolton, R., Hague.
Washington—H. A. Bartholomew, R., Whitehall.
Wayne—Harry A. Tellier, R., North Rose.
Westchester—(1), T. Channing Moore, R., Bronxville; (2), Herbert B. Shonk, R., Scarsdale; (3), Milan E. Goodrich, R., Ossining; (4), Alexander H. Garnjost, R., 84 High St., Yonkers; (5), A. I. Miller, D.
Wyoming—Webber A. Joiner, R., Attica.
Yates—Edwin C. Nutt, R.

Republicans, 92; Democrats, 59. (1924, Republicans, 96; Democrats, 54.)

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

(Officially revised as of Nov. 1, 1924.)

Commander in Chief, the Governor of the State.

The office of the *Adjutant General* is at No. 100 State Street, Albany. The *State Arsenal* is at No. 224 Heyward St., Brooklyn. *Commander of the New York National Guard*, Major Gen. Charles W. Berry, office Municipal Building, New York City.

BRIGADE AND OTHER COMMANDERS.

53d Infantry Brigade, 176 State St., Albany. Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward.

54th Infantry Brigade, 451 Main St. Buffalo. Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings.

87th Infantry Brigade, 104 East 34th Street, New York City. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer.

52d Field Artillery Brigade, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn. Brig. Gen. Wm. O. Richardson.

51st Cavalry Brigade, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant.

51st Brigade Headquarters Troop, Staten Island.

27th Division Special Troops, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City. Major John C. Mansfield.

27th Division Headquarters Company, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City.

27th Signal Company, 801 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

102d Ordnance Company, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City.

27th Tank Company, 29 West Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. City.

27th Military Police, Yonkers.

102d Cycle Company, Yonkers.

27th Division Train, Q. M. C., 355 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Major Walter E. Corwin.

27th Division Air Service, Miller Field, S. I. Major George A. Vaughn jr.

101st Signal Battalion, 104 E. 34th St., N. Y. City. Major James C. Fox.

102d Engineers, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City. Col. Fredk. E. Humphreys.

101st Cavalry, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Co. James R. Howlett; with one troop each at Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

1st Cavalry, Troop B, Albany; Troop G, Utica; Troop M, Geneseo.

51st Machine Gun Squadron (Cavalry), 1339 Madison, Ave., N. Y. C. Major Nathaniel H. Eagleston.

104th Field Artillery, 1988 Broadway, N. Y. City. Col J. E. Austin. Battery A, Syracuse; Batteries B. and C, Binghamton.

105th Field Artillery, 1122 Franklin Ave., N. Y. City. Col. R W. Marshal; 1st Battalion is at 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn.

106th Field Artillery, 29 Masten St., Buffalo. Col. W. F. Schohl.

258th Field Artillery, 29 W. Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. City. Col. E. F. Austin.

244th Coast Artillery, 125 W. 14th St., N. Y. City. Col. John J. Byrne.

245th Coast Artillery, 357 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Sydney Grant.

212th Coast Artillery, 120 W. 62d St., N. Y. City. Co. Wm. Ottman.

102d Medical Regiment, 56 W. 66th St., N. Y. City. Col. L. A. Salisbury. 1 Sanitary Company in Rochester, 1 Ambulance Company in Syracuse, 1 Hospital Company in Albany, 1 Hospital Company in Brooklyn.

10th Infantry, 195 Washington Ave., Albany. Col. C. E. Walsh. Companies also at Catskill, Hudson, Oneonta, Walton, Binghamton, Oneida, Utica and Mohawk.

14th Infantry, 1402 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn. Col. F. W. Baldwin. 1 Company at Flushing.

71st Infantry, 104 E. 34th St., N. Y. City. Col. W. A. Delmater.

105th Infantry, Troy. Col. R. H. Gillet. Companies also at Cohoes, Schenectady, Hoosick Falls, Whitehall, Saratoga Springs, Glens Falls, Saranac Lake, Malone, Amsterdam and Gloversville.

106th Infantry, 1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Thomas Fairservis.

107th Infantry, 643 Park Ave., N. Y. City. Col. W. H. Hayes.

108th Infantry, Syracuse. Col. J. S. Thompson. Companies also at Rochester, Geneva, Oswego, Medina, Ogdensburg, Auburn, Hornell, Elmira and Watertown.

165th Infantry, 68 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City. Col. J. J. Phelan.

174th Infantry, 172 Connecticut St., Buffalo. Col. W. R. Pooley. Companies also at Jamestown, Olean, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls.

369th Infantry, 2217 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City. Col. A. W. Little.

156th Field Artillery, Newburgh. Col. R. A. Egan. Batteries also at Middletown, Peekskill, Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Rear Admiral, Louis M. Josephthal, Headquarters, Room 2203, Municipal Building, New York, N. Y. *First Battalion*, U. S. Illinois, foot of W. 97th St., New York, N. Y. Commander Richard Condon, commanding. *Second Battalion*, foot of 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Capt. Edward T. Fitzgerald, commanding. *Third Battalion*, Headquarters, State Armory, 908 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y. Capt. William J. Graham, commanding; with divisions in Buffalo. Dunkirk, Watertown, Oswego, Niagara Falls and Rochester. There are also the following separate divisions, which are attached to Headquarters. Naval Militia: 6th Separate Division, Whitestone Landing, N. Y. 7th Separate Division, New Rochelle, N. Y. 8th Separate Division, Ossining, N. Y., and 11th Separate Division, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y. *Total strength*, 1,805 officers and men.

NEW YORK STATE LOSSES IN THE WORLD WAR.

Army, compiled by Edward J. Westcott, the Adjutant General of the State.

County.	Killed in Action	Di'd of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Total Deaths.
Albany	65	13	99	190
Allegany	18	8	20	47
Broome	53	19	52	128
Cattaraugus	24	10	43	82
Cayuga	27	7	36	70
Chautauqua	59	16	60	140
Chemung	31	15	31	86
Chenango	12	8	17	40
Clinton	16	11	28	58
Columbia	16	4	23	47
Cortland	12	7	9	31
Delaware	21	1	30	55
Dutchess	37	14	49	109
Erie	303	120	266	736
Essex	8	5	27	44
Franklin	24	11	26	62
Fulton	12	1	18	35
Genesee	22	6	16	45
Greene	8	4	28	41
Hamilton	3	0	3	6
Herkimer	35	12	33	90
Jefferson	49	17	41	110
Lewis	7	1	15	25
Livingston	10	8	19	37
Madison	13	6	25	45
Monroe	155	63	139	378
Montgomery	28	8	35	71
Nassau	65	26	74	183
New York City	3,018	1,038	2,180	6,696
Niagara	76	28	74	192
Oneida	96	27	79	211
Ontario	29	10	31	73
Orange	62	14	73	156
Orleans	16	5	13	35
Oswego	29	13	38	86
Onondaga	121	47	100	286
Otsego	26	9	33	70
Putnam	5	3	6	14
Rensselaer	79	39	54	179
Rockland	23	6	29	60
St. Lawrence	31	17	51	102
Saratoga	28	8	25	64
Schenectady	44	19	38	113
Schoharie	2	4	6	12
Schuyler	5	2	3	11
Seneca	6	4	21	32
Steuben	32	7	35	80
Suffolk	44	16	62	131
Sullivan	14	5	22	44
Tioga	7	4	12	24
Tompkins	13	3	14	33
Ulster	31	7	71	111
Warren	10	5	27	43
Washington	8	11	32	55
Wayne	20	9	20	49
Westchester	163	57	167	416
Wyoming	12	6	13	32
Yates	6	2	16	24
Residence in New York State not shown	8	3	17	32
Total	5,192	1,854	4,623	12,450

Deaths of New York men in the U. S. Navy and the Marine Corps totaled 1,612, of whom 820 were from New York City. Grand total of deaths, including 40 nurses, 14,102.

WEALTH, DEBT AND TAXATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Population.	Asses. Val. Real and Per. Property.	Direct Tax Rate (Mills.)	Direct Taxes Levied.	Funded Debt (Gross.)	Ordinary Receipts.	Ordinary Disbursements.
1881.....	5,174,369	$2,783,682,567	2.25	$6,032,829	$9,109,054	$12,468,522	$10,682,386
1882.....	5,265,867	2,872,257,325	2.45	6,820,022	9,109,054	9,503,255	10,198,222
1883.....	5,357,365	3,014,591,372	3.25	9,334,836	8,473,854	10,064,675	10,254,333
1884.....	5,448,863	3,094,731,457	2.575	7,762,572	8,461,854	11,974,624	11,168,954
1885.....	5,540,362	3,224,682,343	2.96	9,160,405	9,461,854	11,416,472	12,196,939
1886.....	5,631,860	3,361,128,177	2.95	9,512,812	9,327,204	12,912,109	11,509,585
1887.....	5,723,358	3,469,199,945	2.70	9,075,046	7,567,004	13,261,660	11,988,408
1888.....	5,814,856	3,567,429,757	2.62	9,089,303	6,965,354	13,585,113	13,533,366
1889.....	5,906,354	3,683,653,062	3.52	12,557,352	6,774,854	12,687,410	13,327,862
1890.....	5,997,853	3,779,393,746	2.34	8,619,748	4,964,304	14,460,586	13,152,610
1891.....	6,255,598	3,931,741,499	1.375	5,196,666	2,927,654	14,836,028	13,837,616
1892.....	6,513,343	4,038,058,949	1.98	7,784,848	763,160	10,364,427	14,018,830
1893.....	6,607,787	4,199,882,058	2.58	10,418,192	660	13,842,181	15,115,836
1894.....	6,702,231	4,292,082,167	2.18	9,155,742	660	15,131,290	16,192,049
1895.....	6,796,675	4,368,712,903	3.24	13,906,346	660	17,211,858	17,550,012
1896.....	6,891,119	4,506,985,694	2.69	11,751,837	2,320,660	24,786,181	21,422,352
1897.....	6,985,563	4,898,611,019	2.67	12,033,651	5,765,660	22,387,587	21,384,294
1898.....	7,080,007	5,076,396,824	2.08	10,189,110	9,340,660	23,183,541	24,839,031
1899.....	7,174,451	5,461,302,752	2.49	12,640,228	10,185,660	22,717,694	22,061,592
1900.....	7,268,894	5,686,921,678	1.96	10,704,153	10,130,660	28,072,441	25,152,296
1901.....	7,428,577	5,754,400,382	1.20	6,824,306	10,075,660	26,455,869	23,395,030
1902.....	7,588,260	5,854,500,121	.13	748,072	9,920,660	23,149,609	23,260,249
1903.....	7,747,943	7,446,476,127	.13	761,085	9,665,660	23,516,080	23,240,381
1904.....	7,907,626	7,738,165,640	.13	968,041	9,410,660	24,981,651	25,938,464
1905.....	8,067,338	8,015,090,722	.154	1,191,677	11,155,660	25,286,916	27,359,485
1906.....	8,276,570	8,565,379,394	None..	.....	10,630,660	34,059,518	27,424,363
1907.....	8,485,831	9,173,566,245	None..	.....	17,290,660	35,032,053	32,619,734
1908.....	8,695,092	9,666,118,681	None..	.....	26,230,660	33,996,769	34,318,052
1909.....	8,904,353	9,821,620,552	None..	.....	41,230,660	31,567,185	39,237,426
1910.....	9,113,614	10,121,277,458	None..	.....	57,230,660	37,905,876	38,332,015
1911.....	9,228,440	11,022,985,914	.60	6,072,766	79,730,660	36,138,376	38,119,377
1912.....	9,343,266	11,128,498,055	1.00	11,022,985	109,702,660	50,492,863	44,858,059
1913.....	9,458,092	11,385,137,127	.5805	6,460,093	135,355,660	55,521,777	50,011,422
1914.....	9,572,918	12,070,420,887	None..	.....	159,260,660	50,907,945	53,828,583
1915.....	9,687,744	11,790,628,803	1.70	20,519,715	186,400,660	42,141,009	57,342,600
1916.....	9,827,024	12,091,437,643	None..	.....	211,404,660	61,437,404	52,725,240
1917.....	9,966,304	12,520,819,811	1.08	13,058,752	236,309,660	61,593,111	60,881,297
1918.....	10,105,584	12,758,021,954	1.06	13,272,069	236,214,660	76,034,631	73,392,123
1919.....	10,244,864	12,989,433,733	1.06	13,523,503	236,119,660	80,458,634	78,941,313
1920.....	10,384,829	14,850,989,607	2.695	35,006,524	236,024,000	115,678,480	94,100,072
1921.....	10,524,246	15,390,398,973	1.5043	22,340,344	267,729,000	147,427,529	135,870,056
1922.....	10,663,663	15,390,398,973	1.2915	19,876,700	266,998,000	128,106,772	129,608,264
1923.....	10,803,080	16,233,729,387	2.00	32,467,459	264,244,500	133,562,754	135,618,071
1924.....	10,942,497	17,346,635,443	1.50	26,019,953	308,491,000	150,516,166	150,840,295
1925.....	11,081,914	18,750,816,008	1.50	28,528,472	318,456,000	165,987,486	166,645,278

Population figures above are estimates (as of July 1) of the State except census years.

The U. S. Census Bureau estimated the population of N. Y. State (July 1) at: (1920) 10,450,718; (1921) 10,581,700; (1922) 10,712,680; (1923) 10,843,-661; (1924) 10,974,642; (1925) 11,105,625.

APPROPRIATIONS BY NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURES.

1908.....	$35,934,116	1913.....	$59,465,691	1918.....	$81,525,271	1922.....	$149,363,753
1909.....	36,591,570	1914.....	47,899,528	1919.....	95,840,984	1923.....	161,322,867
1910.....	42,975,451	1915.....	63,997,272	1920.....	145,219,907	1924.....	158,122,187
1911.....	43,074,192	1916.....	59,103,450	1921.....	145,798,092	1925.....	173,397,940
1912.....	52,366,582	1917.....	79,742,834				

Appropriations include advances for Federal Rural Post Roads: (1920) $300,000; (1921) $7,964,748; (1922) $6,204,042; (1923) $4,928,597; (1924) $3,-251,516; (1925) $3,663,106.

The appropriations total for 1922 includes $10,010,303 revolving Fuel Administration fund, granted at the special session of the Legislature in August.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

Revenue Receipts.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1924	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1925.	General Expenditures.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1924.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1925.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Gen'l Property Taxes.	34,321,454.92	27,969,047.15	Current Expenses....	62,724,647.28	68,494,217.20
Special Taxes.....	104,109,120.96	123,243,776.41	Fix'd Chgs & Contribu	65,594,414.02	71,332,990.28
Oth. Rev. & Receipts.	8,157,244.53	9,960,618.45	Capital Outlays.....	18,137,647.30	21,759,714.92
Tot. Rev. Receipts..	146,587,820.41	161,173,442.01	Tot. General Expen.	146,456,708.60	161,586,922.20

This statement shows the operations under the General Budget of the State and does not include transactions under sinking funds, special funds, bond moneys and trust funds.

NEW YORK STATE REVENUES FROM EXCISE AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

Year.	From Excise	From Inheritance.	Year.	From Excise.	From Inheritance.	Year.	From Excise	From Inheritance.
1897.....	$12,268,341	$1,829,942	1907.....	$19,057,236	$5,435,395	1917.....	$20,747,509	$15,077,631
1898.....	12,640,708	1,997,210	1908.....	8,044,537	6,605,891	1918.....	22,616,443	11,433,400
1899.....	12,643,594	2,194,612	1909.....	18,005,494	6,962,615	1919.....	5,487,449	13,330,583
1900.....	12,622,958	4,334,803	1910.....	18,192,822	8,213,537	1920.....	2,039,613	21,259,641
1901.....	12,467,674	4,084,607	1911.....	18,319,886	8,157,344	1921.....	233,718	18,135,507
1902.....	12,511,369	3,303,555	1912.....	18,210,084	12,153,189	1922.....	21,452	15,385,042
1903.....	17,741,257	4,665,736	1913.....	18,142,558	12,724,237	1923.....	6,016	17,786,389
1904.....	17,879,636	5,428,052	1914.....	18,109,271	11,162,478	1924.....	827	19,369,394
1905.....	18,197,906	4,627,051	1915.....	17,766,783	8,263,891	1925.....	626	23,584,767
1906.....	18,719,324	4,713,311	1916.....	21,068,145	5,984,018			

1908 figures cover only five months, because the excise year was changed so as to begin Oct. 1 instead of May 1.

Figures for 1917 and later cover years ended June 30.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(Revised by the State Department of Education.)

The list of Regents is elsewhere. They elect the *President of the University and State Commissioner of Education*—Frank P. Graves; *Deputy Commissioner and Counsel*—Frank B. Gilbert; *Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education and Director of Professional Education*—Augustus S. Downing; *Assistant Commissioner for Secondary Education*—James Sullivan; *Assistant Commissioner for Elementary Education*—George M. Wiley; *Director State Library*—James I. Wyer; *Director of Science and State Museum* . . . . . ; *Directors of Divisions: Administration*—Lloyd L. Cheney; *Vocational and Extension Education*—Lewis A. Wilson; *Archives and History*—A. C. Flick; *Attendance*—James D. Sullivan; *Library Extension*—William R. Watson; *Examinations and Inspection*—Avery W. Skinner; *School Buildings and Grounds*—Frank H. Wood; *Law*—Irwin Esmond; *Visual Instruction*—Alfred W. Abrams; *Finance*—Clark W. Halliday; and *Secretary to the President of the University*—Mrs. N. Frances Steers.

The educational system of the State of New York is under the control of the Board of Regents, consisting of twelve members, one from each of the nine judicial districts of the State and three others at large, each member being elected for a term of twelve years at a joint session of the two Houses of the Legislature held in the second week of February of each year.

The powers exercised by the Board of Regents may be increased, modified or diminished by the Legislature, but the number of its members may not be reduced below nine nor may the Legislature fail to provide for the maintenance and support of the system of free schools wherein all of the children of the State may be educated. Under legislative enactment the Board of Regents adapts educational policy to varying needs, and indicates and provides a continuity of training. It accumulates books and manuscripts, supervises the public archives, collects valuable natural objects, and may carry on educational, historical and scientific research work directly on behalf of the State; grants all educational charters in the State, confers honorary degrees, conducts examinations, and awards certificates, diplomas and degrees; admits to certain professions and occupations, and regulates the certification of public accountants and nurses. It apportions State educational funds. It fosters all forms of cultural work.

Though it does not exercise a complete monopoly of education, for private institutions exist subject to no public authority, which do good work, it is the policy of the State to bring all chartered educational institutions into the university and, while allowing them virtually complete self-government in internal administration, to hold them accountable for the proper performance of their duties. These chartered institutions are subject to the inspection of the Regents, who may require annual reports of them.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

(Data by the New York State Department of Education.)

Year.	Average Daily Attendance	Teachers	Cost of School Maintenance.	Year.	Average Daily Attendance	Teachers	Cost of School Maintenance.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Dollars.*		*Number.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1895	757,694	26,689	20,305,614	1910	1,118,073	41,999	50,665,533
1896	772,054	27,944	23,173,831	1911	1,134,323	43,117	53,238,139
1897	820,254	28,581	26,689,857	1912	1,164,992	44,193	59,063,976
1898	827,652	29,530	28,475,872	1913	1,182,656	45,359	63,185,124
1899	849,430	30,499	28,052,990	1914	1,233,074	47,142	67,433,483
1900	857,488	31,768	33,421,491	1915	1,288,047	47,881	71,015,703
1901	873,157	32,453	36,395,270	1916	1,318,605	49,560	70,179,936
1902	908,401	33,390	37,369,018	1917	1,318,287	51,138	77,985,825
1903	928,335	34,453	41,418,096	1918	1,297,271	52,555	83,682,747
1904	996,780	35,552	43,750,277	1919	1,310,826	52,658	92,334,179
1905	960,433	36,115	47,803,672	1920	1,361,600	54,165	108,596,912
1906	1,018,352	37,260	52,271,861	1921	1,443,657	55,732	167,783,766
1907	1,033,075	38,657	53,928,676	1922	1,518,781	57,935	188,604,973
1908	1,062,571	39,984	55,252,349	1923	1,573,832	60,231	210,563,601
1909	1,105,547	41,231	53,962,883	1924	1,610,076	62,401	250,553,766

Beginning with 1917, vocational schools are included in above data.

The cost per pupil of public school education increased from $45.32 in 1910 to $152.85 in 1924.

The figures in the table covering cost of maintaining schools include, 1917 and since, vocational, training, and evening schools, and bond payments. Excluding these items, the cost of maintenance in 1921 was $165,132,722, of which the State contributed $34,425,000 among the local communities.

The average daily attendance is about one-half the total number of children of school age (5 to 18 years).

The total value of schools—(1900) $81,768,495; (1915) $202,716,947; (1920) $273,981,500; (1924) $467,704,607.

THE NEW YORK STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The New York State Nautical School, the oldest nautical school in the United States, was established in 1874, shortly after the passage of the Act of Congress of June 24, for the purpose of educating young men as officers in the United States Merchant Marine. The school s under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Education and is managed by a Board of Governors selected from several maritime associations and chambers of commerce and appointed by the Governor of the State.

The students are instructed in dead-reckoning, the methods of finding the latitude and longitude by the sun, moon, planets and stars, the duties of a seaman, theoretical and practical marine engineering; have practice in a vessel under both sail and steam in steering, heaving the lead, in handling boats both under oars and sail; the purpose of the school being to fit young men to become officers in the American Merchant Marine.

Applicants for admission must at the time of their examination be between the ages of 17 and 20 years; must be of normal size, of sound constitution, and free from all physical defects, must pass a strict physical examination, must produce testimonials of character, must pass a satisfactory mental examination, must be residents of New York State and have either a parent or guardian, who is a citizen of the State of New York, to sign the necessary papers and they must have an inclination for a seafaring life and enter the school of their own free will, having the desire and intent on to follow the sea as a profession.

Examinations, both mental and physical, are conducted on board the school ship. Two years are required to complete the course and to obtain a diploma and certificate of graduation. The school year begins about Nov. 1, and is divided into the winter term, from Nov. 1 to May 1, during which the school ship Newport is moored alongside a pier in New York City, and the time is devoted to both theoretical and practical instruction; at the beginning of the summer term, from May 1 to Oct. 1, the Newport sails from New York for the cruise and the entire time is devoted to practical work.

The Newport on the summer cruise usually touches at Azores Islands, Southampton, Plymouth, Falmouth and Gravesend, England; Cherbourg, France; Queenstown and Belfast, Ireland; Copenhagen, Denmark; Amsterdam and other North Sea ports; Gibraltar, and the Madeira Islands, returning to Long Is and Sound about the last of August.

An entrance fee of $50 is required, and certain articles must be purchased on board at time of entrance costing approximately $45. In addition to these sums a further sum of $35 is required as a clothing deposit, from which may be deducted the value of any art cles subsequently issued during the course. A dress uniform and cap are issued to each cadet, which become the property of the cadet on graduating.

Ninety-three cadets entered, late in 1925, of whom sixty-three are in the deck department and thirty in engineering.

Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent, school ship Newport, care of Postmaster, New York, or the Secretary, Board of Governors, Room No. 2730, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

BIRTHS DEATHS, MARRIAGES IN NEW YORK STATE SINCE 1900.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Rates Per 1,000 Pop. Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Deaths Under 5 Years.	Pct. of Deaths Und. 5 to Tot. Dths
1900	7,284,461	143,156	132,089	63,225	19.7	18.1	17.4	39,204	29.6
1901	7,471,268	140,539	131,335	65,216	18.8	17.6	17.5	35,775	27.2
1902	7,658,075	146,740	124,830	68,903	19.2	16.3	18.0	31,215	25.0
1903	7,844,882	158,343	127,498	73,011	20.2	16.3	18.6	32,768	25.7
1904	8,031,689	165,014	142,217	74,677	20.5	17.7	18.6	39,086	27.5
1905	8,218,496	172,259	137,435	78,261	21.0	16.7	19.0	38,045	27.7
1906	8,405,303	183,012	141,099	87,370	21.8	16.8	20.9	39,290	27.9
1907	8,592,110	196,020	147,130	92,421	22.8	17.1	21.5	40,168	27.3
1908	8,778,917	203,159	138,912	73,644	23.1	15.8	16.8	37,941	27.3
1909	8,965,724	202,656	140,261	80,090	22.6	15.6	17.9	38,278	27.3
1910	9,140,263	213,235	147,710	85,490	23.3	16.2	18.7	39,848	27.0
1911	9,294,341	221,678	145,912	86,463	23.9	15.7	18.6	36,156	24.6
1912	9,448,418	227,120	142,377	97,427	24.0	15.1	20.6	34,787	24.4
1913	9,602,495	228,713	145,274	92,343	23.8	15.1	19.2	35,596	24.5
1914	9,756,572	240,038	145,476	93,793	24.6	14.9	19.2	33,082	22.7
1915	9,910,650	242,950	146,892	91,102	24.5	14.8	18.4	33,584	22.9
1916	10,016,078	240,817	151,543	97,474	24.0	15.1	19.5	33,618	22.2
1917	10,121,507	246,453	154,127	104,800	24.3	15.2	20.7	31,431	20.4
1918	10,226,935	242,704	192,318	94,107	23.7	18.8	18.4	37,429	19.5
1919	10,332,364	226,269	143,401	103,715	21.9	13.9	20.1	27,048	18.9
1920	10,437,796	235,460	144,469	110,300	22.6	13.8	21.3	29,584	20.5
1921	10,543,105	240,210	130,110	101,437	22.8	12.3	19.2	24,938	19.2
1922	10,650,841	231,363	138,942	100,143	21.7	13.0	18.8	25,535	18.4
1923	10,757,144	231,871	111,048	108,443	21.5	13.1	20.2	22,528	16.0
1924	10,863,071	233,678	139,596	102,982	21.5	12.9	19.0	22,397	16.0

Stillbirths, of which there were 10,452 in 1924, are not included in the above table.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, N. Y. STATE, SINCE 1900.

Year.	Pulm. Tuberc. Deaths	Rate.	Pneumonia. Deaths	Rate.	Heart and Vein Troub. Deaths	Rate.	Bright's Disease. Deaths	Rate.	Cancer. Deaths	Rate.	Diphtheria. D'ths	Rate	Suicide. D'ths	Rate
1900	13,590	186.6	16,596	227.8	15,857	217.7	8,628	118.4	4,871	66.9	3,306	45.4	858	11.8
1901	13,766	184.3	14,660	196.2	16,734	224.0	9,005	120.5	5,033	67.4	3,026	40.5	806	10.8
1902	12,582	164.3	14,085	183.9	17,581	229.6	9,035	118.0	4,990	65.2	2,859	37.3	894	11.7
1903	13,194	168.2	14,213	181.2	18,267	232.8	9,721	123.9	5,456	69.5	3,035	38.7	938	12.0
1904	14,159	176.3	17,402	216.7	20,804	259.0	10,674	132.9	5,697	70.9	3,041	37.9	1,031	12.8
1905	14,061	171.1	14,581	177.4	20,774	252.8	10,413	126.7	6,056	73.7	2,296	27.9	1,219	14.8
1906	14,027	166.9	15,519	184.6	21,394	254.5	10,926	130.0	6,168	73.4	2,691	32.0	1,188	14.1
1907	14,431	168.0	18,104	210.7	22,397	260.7	10,575	123.1	6,420	74.7	2,603	20.3	1,207	14.9
1908	14,347	163.4	14,852	169.2	21,940	249.9	9,883	112.6	6,554	74.7	2,473	28.2	1,511	17.2
1909	13,996	156.1	16,597	185.1	22,402	249.9	10,720	119.6	7,060	78.7	2,313	25.8	1,494	16.7
1910	14,287	156.3	17,115	187.2	23,299	254.9	11,217	122.7	7,522	82.3	2,433	26.6	1,479	16.2
1911	14,491	155.9	16,460	177.1	25,290	272.1	11,003	118.4	7,970	85.8	1,963	21.1	1,436	15.5
1912	14,007	148.2	16,537	175.0	26,062	275.8	11,897	125.9	8,250	87.3	1,624	17.2	1,340	14.2
1913	14,096	146.8	16,530	172.1	27,261	283.9	11,739	122.2	8,536	88.9	1,853	19.3	1,476	15.4
1914	14,586	149.5	15,510	159.0	31,354	321.4	11,308	115.9	8,906	91.3	2,015	20.7	1,516	15.5
1915	14,512	146.4	17,209	173.6	31,453	317.4	11,582	116.9	9,301	93.8	1,770	17.9	1,680	17.0
1916	14,069	140.5	17,314	172.9	32,774	327.2	12,801	127.8	9,419	94.0	1,524	15.2	1,492	14.9
1917	14,795	146.2	18,673	184.5	34,247	338.1	13,136	129.8	9,736	96.2	1,755	17.3	1,441	14.2
1918	15,052	147.2	34,513	337.5	35,091	343.1	11,315	110.6	9,876	96.6	1,776	17.4	1,302	12.7
1919	12,814	124.0	17,016	165.5	31,967	339.4	10,540	102.0	10,166	98.4	2,056	19.9	1,294	12.5
1920	11,034	105.7	16,479	157.8	34,398	329.5	10,475	100.4	10,533	101.0	1,904	18.2	1,185	11.4
1921	9,303	89.2	10,605	101.0	34,893	331.0	9,442	89.9	11,608	105.9	1,701	16.1	1,423	13.7
1922	9,296	87.3	14,212	133.5	37,746	354.4	9,985	93.7	11,605	109.0	1,449	13.6	1,403	13.2
1923	9,443	87.8	14,100	131.1	39,854	370.4	10,045	93.4	12,184	113.3	1,006	9.4	1,473	13.7
1924	9,177	84.5	13,926	128 2	35,320	325.1	8,983	82.7	12,677	116.7	1,082	10.0	1,492	13.7

NOTE—The death rate is per 100,000 population.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data by State Tax Commission, cover to April 1, 1925. Figures for City of New York are in parentheses.)

Passenger cars, 901,973 (253,052); omnibuses 24,683 (17,468); commercial cars, 203,398 (76,858); trailers, 2,530 (907); dealers,' 4,135 (972); total cars, including exempts—1,144,328 (352,556).

Total license fees on cars, $17,451,387.71 ($6,592,-912.96).

Exempt cars, 7,609 (3,299).

Chauffeurs, 20,194 (11,120); chauffeurs' fees, $102,003.00 ($57,503.00).

Operators, 26,925 (10,204); operators' fees, $30,677.30 ($11,953.50).

Miscellaneous fees, $67,345.46 ($33,639.00).

Total automobile receipts, $17,651,413.47 ($6,696,-008.46).

Motorcycles, including exempts, 10,287 (4,576); total motorcycle fees, $44,741.50 ($19,974.00).

Grand total receipts from motor vehicles, $17,-696,154.97 ($6,715,982.46).

Of the passenger autos in New York City, 23,773 are in the Bronx; 92,088 in Brooklyn; 75,033 in Manhattan; 53,076 in Queens; 9,082 in Richmond.

Of the total fees on cars, the Bronx contributed $364,834.00; Brooklyn, $1,407,016.84; Manhattan, $3,973,524.62; Queens, $725 620.75; Richmond, $121,-916.75.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, PORT OF NEW YORK.

Collector's Office—*Collector*, Philip Elting; *Assistant Collector*, Henry C. Stuart; *Private Secretary*, D. Harry Ralston; *Appointment Clerk*, J. Leslie Robb; *Assistant Custodian*, Joseph M. Morgan; *Solicitor to Collector*, Mark P. Andrews; *Auditor*, Erastus S. Hawkins; *Cashier*, William T. Black.

Deputy Collectors—*Marine Division*, Stephen W. Hamilton; *Entry Division*, William P. Zwinge; *Warehouse Division* Francis T. Leahy; *Records Division*, Henry L. Swords; *Liquidating Division*, Thomas M. Thurston; *Drawback Division*, John J. C. Barrett; *Information Bureau*, Ernest C. Hawkins; *Supplies and Service Division*, Francis Kaley.

Surveyor's Office—*Surveyor*, Thomas W. Whittle; *Assistant Surveyor*, Milton P. Jackson.

Comptroller's Office—*Comptroller*, Arthur F. Foran; *Assistant Comptroller*, Thomas J. Skuse.

Appraiser's Office—*Appraiser*, Frederick J. H. Kracke; *Deputy Appraiser*, Augustus K. Thomas; *Deputy Appraiser*, Herman W. Beyer; *Chief Assistant Appraiser*, John J. Donnelly; *Assistants*, Ferdinand M. Becker, John J. Reed, Henry S. Patten, Michael J. Hart, John Eardley and Alfred O. Dresdner.

THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data by Horatio M. Pollock, statistician, N. Y. State Hospital Commission.)

October 1.	Total.		In State Hospitals.		In Private Institutions.		Criminal Insane in State Inst'ns.		Pat'nts to Each 100,000 of Pop.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1890	7,509	8,497	6,961	7,991	330	488	218	18	266.6
1900	11,493	12,285	10,422	11,666	373	565	698	54	327.1
1910	15,654	17,004	14,252	16,193	380	672	1,022	139	358.3
1911	16,010	17,301	14,569	16,482	377	684	1,064	135	361.0
1912	16,271	17,702	14,744	16,880	398	679	1,129	143	363.6
1913	16,716	18,317	15,089	17,510	375	656	1,252	151	370.4
1914	16,899	18,825	15,318	18,039	365	658	1,216	128	373.2
1915	17,382	19,281	15,796	18,512	368	636	1,218	133	378.4
1916	17,863	19,718	16,252	18,961	345	621	1,266	136	382.4
1917	18,422	20,342	16,801	19,556	336	638	1,285	148	388.9
1918	18,810	20,891	17,219	20,133	318	611	1,273	147	392.8
1919	19,016	20,929	17,407	20,200	321	595	1,288	134	389.9
1920	19,515	21,265	17,752	20,542	505	601	1,258	122	392.7
1921	20,182	21,922	18,543	21,193	313	606	1,326	123	400.0
1922	20,921	22,310	19,271	21,620	305	560	1,345	130	405.4
1923	21,323	22,618	19,394	21,908	561	571	1,368	139	406.7
1924	21,961	23,106	19,845	22,407	736	553	1,380	146	411.8

State hospital column includes almshouses and county asylums in 1890.

Of the 42,252 patients in the State hospitals, 24,871 have dementia praecox, and 4,319 are of the maniac-depressive type; 1,506 are paranoics; 1,551 are alcoholics; 1,526 have general paralysis; 1,294 are senile; 1,118 are epileptics; 913 have hardening of the brain arteries; and 51 lost their minds through use of drugs and other exogenous toxins.

Of the 6,933 patients admitted for the first time to the State hospitals for the insane in the year ended June 30, 1924, four came from Japan; 3,760 were native born in the United States; 505 were from Ireland; 455 from Italy; 336 from Germany; 351 from Russia; 253 from Poland; 214 from Austria; 139 from England; 119 from Canada; 102 from Hungary; 12 from China; and the rest from many other countries.

The number of aliens in the State hospitals for the insane has grown from 9,241 in 1912, to 10,682 in 1924, but the percentage of aliens among the inmates has decreased from 29.2 in 1912, to 25.3 in 1924.

The insane aliens deported from New York State in 1924 totaled 425; insane non-residents deported, 741.

Admissions, including readmissions in 1924, to the State hospitals for the insane numbered 4,635 males and 4,236 females; new criminal insane totaled 171 males and 20 females; deaths in the State hospitals for the insane in 1924 totaled 1,890 males and 1,668 females; recoveries numbered 807 males and 913 females.

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Year.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements.	Year.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements.
1900	$3,993,198	$662,948	1921	$13,693,887	$2,648,563
1910	6,068,261	1,412,508	1922	12,742,802	3,088,972
1917	7,508,910	711,362	1923	11,954,659	2,183,991
1918	9,480,808	846,939	1924	14,367,761	3,198,115
1919	10,774,525	1,033,381			
1920	11,561,468	1,489,557	Totals since 1837	$199,166,715	$47,511,611

CARE OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE.

The insane in the State are under the care of the *State Hospital Commission*, composed of three members, appointed by the Governor, and which has jurisdiction over all State and private institutions for the care of the insane. Headquarters is at Albany, with a branch in the Flatiron Building, Fifth Ave. and 23d St., New York City, which looks after the deportation of alien and non-resident cases.

STATE HOSPITALS.

The **State Hospitals** for the insane are located at *Binghamton*, in Broome County; at *Brooklyn*, in Kings County; at *Buffalo*, in Erie County; at *Central Islip*, in Suffolk County, L. I.; at *Gowanda*, in Cattaraugus County; at *Poughkeepsie*, in Dutchess County; at *Kings Park*, in Suffolk County, L. I.; at *Ward's Island*, in N. Y. County; at *Middletown*, in Orange County; at *Rochester*, in Monroe County; at *Ogdensburg*, in St. Lawrence County; at *Utica*, in Oneida County; at *Wingdale*, in Dutchess County, and at *Willard*, in Seneca County.

The hospitals at Gowanda and Middletown are homoeopathic.

Each hospital is governed by its own board of managers, appointed by the Governor, but the chief executive officer at each institution is the superintendent, who is appointed by the State Hospital Commission. He appoints all officers and employees.

SOME STATES SHIRK BURDEN.

It is the belief of public officials that a large number of mildly insane persons, several thousands at least, are outside the public and private institutions, and are cared for in private families by relatives and friends. These outside cases are non-violent for the most part.

The State of New York is burdened with the care of a considerable number of inmates in its hospitals for the insane who belong in other States which refuse to accept them.

Many of the States have an arrangement by which they exchange patients one State with another, according to the legal residence of the patients.

NEW YORK STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(Figures in parentheses show number of inmates.)

These institutions have their own boards of trustees or managers, appointed by the Governor, but they are all under the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

State School for the Blind, at Batavia, Genesee County (128). This school receives "blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction" from all sections of the State except New York City and the neighboring counties.

The institution is under the supervision of the State Department of Education as well as the State Board of Charities.

Thomas Indian School, at Iroquois, Erie County (174). It was transferred from private control to the State in 1875 and receives destitute and orphan Indian children for the most part from the several reservations within the State.

State Hospital for Orthopedic Children, at West Haverstraw, Rockland County (188). Established 1900.

State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, at Raybrook, Essex County (298). The work is limited, as far as possible to the treatment of adult cases.

State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, Steuben County (345). There is capacity for 1,400 inmates. Congress allows the home $100 a year for the support of survivors of the Civil and Spanish Wars.

State Woman's Relief Corps Home, at Oxford, Chenango County (167). The institution is open to both men and women.

CONVICTIONS FOR CRIME IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data compiled by the Secretary of State, Albany.)

Year.	Offenses Against the Person.	Offen. Ag. Property With Violence.	Offen. Ag. Property Without Violence.	Offenses Against the Currency	Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Total Number Convictions.	Pardons.	Commutations.	Respites From Death.
1900	731	883	1,967	2	2,599	1,553	4,116	8	29	3
1901	697	1,154	1,112	.....	2,690	1,710	4,431	15	36	.....
1902	847	990	1,991	.....	2,867	1,568	4,516	16	25	5
1903	793	865	1,783	2	2,537	1,281	3,931	10	34	7
1904	935	1,021	2,196	.....	3,054	1,627	4,685	12	27	2
1905	1,000	1,106	2,247	.....	3,276	1,664	4,942	31	43	1
1906	872	1,114	1,508	.....	3,559	1,584	5,143	22	45	5
1907	863	1,188	1,694	.....	3,776	1,753	5,529	7	19	.....
1908	1,118	1,833	2,067	.....	5,588	1,763	7,351	.....	13	.....
1909	1,180	1,558	1,954	.....	5,180	1,677	6,857	7	8	1
1910	1,151	1,194	1,755	.....	4,588	1,453	6,046	1	10	8
1911	1,216	1,301	1,884	.....	4,971	1,686	6,657	13	38	3
1912	1,243	1,427	1,932	.....	5,583	1,753	7,336	11	47	5
1913	1,402	1,390	1,665	.....	5,486	2,279	7,765	11	31	4
1914	1,627	1,664	1,900	.....	6,266	2,822	9,088	3	19	8
1915	1,830	1,858	2,000	.....	6,723	3,435	10,158	8	47	10
1916	1,514	1,167	1,553	.....	4,760	2,458	7,218	6	46	11
1917	1,617	1,100	1,554	.....	4,850	3,080	7,930	21	121	5
1918	1,409	961	1,595	.....	4,574	2,670	7,244	12	119	11
1919	1,463	1,127	1,860	.....	5,276	2,771	8,047	25	116	11
1920	1,352	963	1,703	.....	4,499	2,357	6,856	22	157	34
1921	1,697	1,302	2,071	.....	6,183	2,708	8,891	11	53	7
1922	1,647	1,167	2,099	.....	6,612	3,701	10,784	20	6	10
1923	1,481	812	1,485	.....	5,585	2,723	8,309	65	45	20
1924	1,816	1,183	1,923	.....	5,560	2,854	8,514	84	76	6

The figures in the foregoing table relate only to Courts of Record, and do not include Magistrate's Courts or Courts of Special Sessions. The data are compiled annually by the Secretary of State.

Pardons, respites and commutations proceed from the Governor.

For statistics of prior years (1840-1899) consult 1923 or 1922 ALMANAC.

Convictions in the Courts of Record in 1924 included 294 females.

HOMICIDE CONVICTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

(In years ending October 31.)

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Murder, first degree	21	14	20	35	14	22	19	12	15	22	20	23	22	15	25
Murder, second degree	26	36	47	38	30	35	30	30	32	36	28	33	33	25	26
Manslaughter, first degree	51	40	75	62	52	70	63	44	57	59	50	60	42	50	49
Manslaughter, second degree	38	48	20	34	27	44	40	25	26	25	39	30	22	18	22
Electrocutions	4	16	17	11	16	2	8	6	14	19	11	13	22	14	12

Convictions in *Courts of Special Sessions* in 1924 totaled 66,445, and included 3,715 women. Of the convictions, 17,269 were for intoxication, 3,907 for petit larceny, and 3,619 for vagrancy, including the cases of 821 individuals who were arrested as "tramps."

NEW YORK STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

(Figures in parentheses show number of inmates, June 1, 1925.)

State Prisons—*Auburn*, at Auburn, Cayuga County (1,291 men, 84 women); *Clinton*, at Dannemora, Clinton County (1,437); *Great Meadow*, at Comstock, Washington County (739); *Sing Sing*, at Ossining, Westchester County (1,459).

State Institutions for Criminal Insane—*Matteawan State Hospital*, at Beacon, Dutchess County (976); *Dannemora State Hospital*, at Dannemora, Clinton County (572).

The State prisons and the State hospitals for criminal insane are under management and control of the *Superintendent of State Prisons*, who is appointed by the Governor for a term of five years and who has his office at Albany.

He is a member ex-officio of the *Board of Parole for State Prisons*, which consists of two other members, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years each.

He is not a member of the State Probation Commission, whose only ex-officio member is the State Commissioner of Education.

The State Commission of Prisons, consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor and serving four years each, visit and inspect the State prisons.

State Institution for Defective Delinquents, at Napanoch, Ulster County (506). This was formerly the Eastern New York Reformatory and received the overflow from Elmira, but on July 1, 1921, it ceased to be a reformatory and became an institution for criminals of low grade mentality who are regarded by the alienists as offering practically no hope for reformation. Thus the inmates of Napanoch may stay there for life, unless they improve.

The institution at Napanoch is under the control and supervision of the *State Commission for Mental Defectives*, which has its headquarters at Albany, and consists of three members, appointed by the Governor, including the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

State Reformatories—*Elmira Reformatory*, at Elmira, Chemung County (1,263); *State Reformatory for Women*, at Bedford Hills, Westchester County (263 adults, 23 infants); *State Training School for Women*, at Albion, Orleans County (169 adults, 16 infants).

The Elmira Reformatory receives, from the courts, sentenced male criminals not under sixteen nor over thirty years of age who are convicted of or who plead guilty to a felony for the first time in their lives. Men of those ages cannot be sent to Elmira for crimes of lesser degree than a felony, nor for second-offense felonies. The latter go either to a State prison or to a State hospital for the criminal insane.

The reformatory at Albion formerly was known as the Western House of Refuge for Women.

The reformatories are under the visitation and inspection of the State Commission of Prisons and the State Board of Charities, whose members are appointed by the Governor, but each institution has its own separate board of managers or trustees, who also are appointed by the Governor. The State Board of Charities does not inspect the Elmira Reformatory.

The **House of Refuge**, on Randall's Island, New York City, is a private corporation, but is under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. The corporation is known as the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.

The institution receives boys under eighteen years of age. It has a capacity of 1,000, but usually has about 500 inmates, not all of whom are from New York City.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(By the U. S. Bureau of the Census; 1924 figures subject to final adjustment.)

The statistics of marriages were furnished by the State Department of Health and those of divorces by the County Clerks.

County.	Marriages.		Divorces.	
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.
Total	106,312	111,387	4,622	4,272
Albany	1,836	1,864	102	61
Allegany	295	290	11	7
Bronx	5,453	5,662	145	192
Broome	1,365	1,373	70	68
Cattaraugus	838	850	40	39
Cayuga	478	497	17	26
Chautauqua	2,062	2,001	88	105
Chemung	603	677	45	22
Chenango	249	303	28	27
Clinton	325	316	12	8
Columbia	283	293	21	20
Cortland	244	264	15	17
Delaware	331	349	12	12
Dutchess	686	739	46	37
Erie	6,581	6,658	452	362
Essex	200	258	5	6
Franklin	194	127	10	17
Fulton	313	383	50	59
Genesee	303	330	12	9
Greene	193	178	12	11
Hamilton	29	26	.....	.....
Herkimer	512	508	10	12
Jefferson	663	665	38	49
Kings	17,516	17,209	947	937
Lewis	151	158	3	4
Livingston	241	286	1	1
Madison	315	289	23	24
Monroe	3,448	3,501	168	155
Montgomery	498	533	51	47
Nassau	1,269	1,100	33	28
New York	35,439	39,961	1,087	977
Niagara	1,677	1,261	48	43
Oneida	1,390	1,915	60	69
Onondaga	1,826	2,148	133	151
Ontarlo	946	853	3	4
Orange	953	990	88	58
Orleans	259	205	14	8
Oswego	508	5,556	20	13
Otsego	337	352	18	30
Putnam	172	140	4	1
Queens	2,984	2,764	106	86
Rensselaer	1,092	1,150	50	44
Richmond	862	834	31	13
Rockland	415	426	31	24
St. Lawrence	678	696	23	23
Saratoga	427	525	36	30
Schenectady	880	913	72	48
Schoharie	148	173	27	28
Schuyler	74	130	1	3
Seneca	143	160	2	4
Steuben	758	773	67	64
Suffolk	838	846	23	14
Sullivan	237	253	9	3
Tioga	239	265	3	5
Tompkins	329	326	11	10
Ulster	630	624	18	26
Warren	290	282	23	19
Washington	382	398	19	16
Wayne	392	373	14	6
Westchester	3,207	3,022	104	77
Wyoming	206	238	8	9
Yates	120	148	2	4

The 1923 divorce figures do not include 171 annulments incorrectly returned as divorces.

Divorce figures for Hamilton County are included in Fulton.

For marriages in previous years see Index.

Divorces in previous years: 1896, 1,270; 1906, 2,069; 1916, 3,269; 1922, 4,137.

ABSENCE FOR 5 YEARS NOW A GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

The New York Legislature, by a law approved March 25, 1922, amended the act relating to domestic relations by adding this section, which took effect immediately:

Dissolution of marriage on ground of absence—A party to a marriage may present to the Supreme Court a duly verified petition showing that the husband or wife of such party has absented himself or herself for five successive years then last past without being known to such party to be living during that time; that such party believes such husband or wife to be dead; and that a diligent search has been made to discover evidence showing that such husband or wife is living, and no such evidence has been found.

The court shall thereupon by order require notice of the presentation and object of such petition to be published in the same manner as required for the publication of a summons in an action in the Supreme Court where service of such summons is made by publication; such notice shall be directed to the husband or wife who has so absented himself or herself and shall state the time and place of the hearing upon such petition, which time shall be not less than twenty days after the completion of the publication of such notice; and if the court, after the filing of proof of the proper publication of said notice and after a hearing and proof taken, is satisfied of the truth of all the allegations contained in the petition, it may make an order dissolving such marriage.

NEW LAW ON ANNULMENT.

The New York State Legislature, in 1923, passed an act, signed by the Governor May 21 and in immediate effect, amending the Marriage Law as follows:

Section 1. The Civil Practice Act is hereby amended by adding a new section at the end of article sixty-seven, to be section eleven hundred and forty-six-a, to read as follows:

§ 1146-a. *Conditions attached to maintenance of action to annul a marriage.* An action to annul a marriage may be maintained in either of the following cases:

1. Where both parties are residents of the State when the action is commenced.

2. Where the parties were married within the State and the plaintiff is a resident thereof when the action is commenced.

3. Where the parties, having been married without the State have become residents of the State, and have continued to be residents thereof at least one year; and the plaintiff is such a resident when the action is commenced.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

ALIMONY AND CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

The Legislature of New York passed and Gov. Smith signed April 1, 1925, an amendment to the Civil Practice Act, relating to the custody and maintenance of children, and support of plaintiff in action for divorce or separation.

The new law, which took effect Sept. 1, 1925, says:

"Where an action for divorce or separation is brought by either husband or wife, the court, except as otherwise expressly prescribed by statue, must give, either in the final judgment, or by one or more orders, made from time to time before final judgment, such directions as justice requires, between the parties, for the custody, care, education, and maintenance of any of the children of the marriage, and where the action is brought by the wife, for the support of the plaintiff.

"The court, by order, upon the application of either party to the action, or any other person or party having the care, custody and control of said child or children pursuant to said final judgment or order, after due notice to the other, to be given in such manner as the court shall prescribe, at any time after final judgment, may annul, vary or modify such directions, or in case no such direction or directions shall have been made, amend it by inserting such direction or directions as justice requires for custody, care, education and maintenance of any such child or children or for the support of the plaintiff in such final judgment or order or orders.

"But no such application shall be made by a defendant, or any other person or party having the care, custody and control of said infant or infants, unless leave to make the same shall have been previously granted by the court by order made upon or without notice as the court in its discretion may deem proper after presentation to the court of satisfactory proof that justice requires that such an application should be entertained."

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, PORT OF NEW YORK.

The Immigration Buildings are on Ellis Island. There is a ferry between Ellis Island and the Battery, Manhattan.

Commissioner of Immigration—Henry H. Curran, appointed by the President ($6,500); *First Assistant Commissioner*—Byron H. Uhl, civil service ($4,800); *Superintendent* — Percy A. Baker, civil service ($3,500).

MANUFACTURES, N. Y. STATE, BY COUNTIES, 1919.

County.	Wage Earners.	Wages.	Value of Products.	County.	Wage Earners.	Wages.	Value of Products.
	Av. No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Av. No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
The State...	1,228,130	1,458,206,804	8,867,004,906	New York....	386,907	502,042,139	3,525,574,539
				Niagara.....	22,582	27,997,816	154,531,866
Albany.....	22,667	22,865,486	92,535,173	Oneida.....	29,370	30,142,790	155,498,452
Allegany.....	1,462	1,498,596	10,258,750	Onondaga.....	37,372	43,956,653	197,884,282
Bronx.....	20,036	23,658,433	114,975,501	Ontario.....	4,213	4,462,847	21,841,715
Broome.....	20,027	23,497,802	134,906,153	Orange.....	16,035	17,676,752	72,756,107
Cattaraugus...	8,383	9,432,580	65,935,774	Orleans.....	1,835	1,513,078	9,570,013
Cayuga.....	7,520	7,182,084	42,417,600	Oswego.....	9,631	9,567,799	57,597,552
Chautauqua...	17,000	18,416,174	95,340,353	Otsego.....	2,809	2,782,788	14,779,098
Chemung.....	9,793	10,898,229	42,877,330	Putnam.....	211	227,665	846,681
Chenango.....	2,593	2,116,556	18,937,294	Queens.....	47,222	54,282,704	331,285,294
Clinton.....	2,093	2,083,920	12,339,580	Rensselaer....	19,772	16,329,768	95,478,912
Columbia.....	4,762	4,560,692	25,208,572	Richmond....	17,886	24,606,665	103,899,099
Cortland.....	3,961	3,890,287	19,196,486	Rockland....	4,412	4,812,453	23,733,753
Delaware.....	1,864	1,613,852	12,466,985	St. Lawrence..	6,534	7,456,404	63,937,364
Dutchess.....	9,842	9,687,735	50,771,181	Saratoga.....	7,364	7,681,667	43,953,521
Erie.....	94,051	124,182,583	772,004,066	Schenectady...	21,376	28,603,637	107,551,189
Essex.....	1,520	1,687,716	9,830,752	Schoharie.....	596	468,412	2,983,751
Franklin.....	2,227	2,298,174	12,700,483	Schuyler.....	897	897,965	4,914,669
Fulton.....	9,101	8,328,125	59,978,811	Seneca.....	1,970	2,002,783	8,473,345
Genesee.....	3,609	3,557,226	23,962,265	Steuben.....	8,018	8,575,489	33,507,060
Greene.....	1,264	1,198,196	5,154,860	Suffolk.....	2,624	2,681,204	12,998,107
Hamilton.....	78	85,754	244,580	Sullivan.....	551	443,909	2,604,280
Herkimer.....	14,603	15,326,459	69,249,236	Tioga.....	818	633,659	6,183,696
Jefferson.....	7,860	8,673,200	50,238,995	Tompkins....	3,003	3,139,055	15,731,143
Kings.....	166,724	201,232,510	1,184,973,144	Ulster.....	6,498	6,030,602	28,492,619
Lewis.....	1,334	1,758,562	12,426,248	Warren.....	3,916	3,123,628	15,744,988
Livingston....	2,237	2,055,230	13,779,090	Washington...	4,919	4,793,567	26,459,659
Madison.....	3,508	3,523,005	18,736,449	Wayne.....	3,167	2,895,562	19,521,145
Monroe.....	67,553	73,331,824	376,414,571	Westchester...	27,988	31,190,318	248,305,554
Montgomery..	13,168	11,745,371	71,889,311	Wyoming....	3,120	2,767,581	15,675,220
Nassau.....	3,100	3,567,496	20,762,108	Yates.....	574	465,588	3,688,542

Average weekly earnings (all employees) in factories in New York State—1915, $12.85; 1916, $14.43; 1917, $16.37; 1918, $20.35; 1919, $23.50; 1920, $28.15; 1921, $25.72; 1922, $25.04; 1923, $27.24.

WAGE EARNERS IN FACTORIES IN CHIEF CITIES OF NEW YORK STATE.

City.	Wage Earners, 1919.	Tot. Val. of Products.		City.	Wage Earners, 1919.	Tot. Val. of Products.	
		1919.	1914.			1919.	1914.
	Av. No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Av. No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Albany.....	11,216	45,454,955	25,211,390	Newburgh.....	5,389	29,872,407	9,986,564
Amsterdam....	10,713	52,851,242	22,474,691	Niagara Falls..	12,238	89,247,170	44,816,698
Auburn.....	7,272	40,642,435	16,686,249	N. Tonawanda	4,366	25,430,663	10,040,356
Binghamton...	7,477	40,637,625	18,359,516	Olean.....	4,669	32,121,169	11,577,282
Buffalo.....	75,899	634,409,733	247,516,476	Oswego.....	4,470	25,211,643	12,650,095
Cohoes.....	5,013	21,551,429	11,706,461	Port Chester...	2,685	17,139,079	6,741,228
Elmira.....	8,024	33,494,164	12,597,024	Poughkeepsie..	5,935	28,908,852	12,791,325
Fulton.....	3,627	23,096,499	9,571,962	Rochester.....	63,792	351,416,379	140,696,682
Gloversville....	5,612	38,913,000	13,384,213	Rome.....	4,428	34,868,489	16,730,078
Jamestown....	8,559	37,985,306	17,961,429	Schenectady...	21,062	106,531,182	48,762,807
New York City	638,775	5,260,707,577	2,292,831,693	Syracuse.....	28,153	150,091,278	52,163,940
Bronx.....	20,036	114,975,501	58,708,792	Tonawanda....	1,833	16,463,877	.....
Brooklyn....	166,724	1,184,973,144	515,302,755	Troy.....	15,929	74,837,435	39,929,850
Manhattan..	386,907	3,525,574,539	1,519,143,429	Utica.....	16,423	77,745,720	30,490,235
Queens.....	47,222	331,285,294	164,789,481	Watertown....	3,914	19,037,081	9,284,272
Richmond...	17,886	103,899,099	34,887,236	Yonkers.....	11,932	140,016,561	67,222,673

ILLITERACY NEW YORK STATE.

According to the census of 1920 there were, then, 425,022 *illiterate persons* 10 years of age and over in the State of New York, "illiterate" meaning unable to write. Of this number 16,150 were *native whites* of native parentage, 12,256 were of *foreign or mixed parentage*, and 389,603 were of *foreign birth*. The number of illiterate *Negroes* was 5,032. In the total population 10 years of age and over the *percentage of illiteracy* was 5.1, which showed a diminution since 1910, when it was 5.5.

There is less illiteracy in the rural districts of the State than in the cities, the percentage being 2.9 for the rural population and 5.5 for the urban.

By counties the percentage of illiteracy ranges from 8.4 in Clinton County to 0.7 in Allegany County.

ILLITERACY IN NEW YORK STATE CITIES OF 25,000 OR OVER POPULATION, 1920.

City.	Total Illiterate.	Per Cent.	Foreign-Born Illiterate.	City.	Total Illiterate.	Per Cent.	Foreign-Born Illiterate.
Albany.....	2,918	3.0	2,582	Queens.....	12,383	3.3	11,597
Amsterdam.....	2,011	7.6	1,929	Richmond.....	3,688	4.0	3,476
Auburn.....	1,401	4.7	1,327	Newburgh.....	1,109	4.4	935
Binghamton.....	1,703	3.1	1,511	Niagara Falls.....	2,935	7.5	2,869
Buffalo.....	17,095	4.2	16,180	Poughkeepsie.....	1,059	3.7	907
Elmira.....	822	2.2	726	Rochester.....	10,871	4.5	10,531
Jamestown.....	1,581	4.9	1,523	Rome.....	1,881	9.0	1,301
Kingston.....	.....	2.1	.....	Schenectady.....	3,549	5.0	3,350
Mount Vernon.....	1,564	4.5	1,488	Syracuse.....	5,607	4.0	5,158
New Rochelle.....	1,171	4.0	1,016	Troy.....	1,611	2.6	1,413
New York.....	281,121	6.2	270,788	Utica.....	4,832	6.4	4,627
Bronx.....	26,202	4.5	25,620	Watertown.....	756	2.9	566
Brooklyn.....	98,038	6.1	94,737	Yonkers.....	4,309	5.5	4,161
Manhattan.....	140,810	7.5	135,358				

The percentage of illiteracy in the total population of New York City 10 years of age and over is 6.2, which shows a slight decrease since 1910, when it was 6.7. For the native white the percentage is 0.3, for the foreign-born white, 13.8, and for the Negro, 2.1.

That the younger generation in the City of New York is much less illiterate than the older is indicated by the fact that while 6.5 per cent. of the males and 9.4 per cent. of the females 21 years of age and over are illiterate, the percentage of illiteracy in the population 16 to 20 years of age is but 1.0.

Government of the City of New York.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS.

Official Title.	Name.	Politics.	Salary.	Length of Term.	Term Expires.
Mayor	James J. Walker	Dem.	$25,000	4 years	Dec. 31, 1929
Comptroller	Charles W. Berry	Dem.	25,000	4 years	Dec. 31, 1929
President Board of Aldermen	Joseph V. McKee	Dem.	15,000	4 years	Dec. 31, 1929
Borough President of Manhattan	Julius Miller	Dem.	15,000	4 years	Dec. 31, 1929
Borough President of Bronx	Henry Bruckner	Dem.	15,000	4 years	Dec. 31, 1929
Borough President of Brooklyn	Joseph A. Guider	Dem.	15,000	4 years	Dec. 31, 1929
Borough President of Queens	Maurice E. Connolly	Dem.	15,000	4 years	Dec. 31, 1929
Borough President of Richmond	John A. Lynch	Dem.	15,000	4 years	Dec. 31, 1929

The above officials comprise the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which, under the Home Rule Act of 1924, is also the Upper Branch of the Municipal Assembly.

The Board of Aldermen, who are paid $3,500 a year, constitute the Lower Branch of the Municipal Assembly. The members who serve two years, and who were elected in 1925, are as follows:

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

District.	Name.	Polit.	District.	Name.	Polit.	District.	Name.	Polit.
Manhat.: 1	M. F. Tanahey	Dem.	23	J. R. Smith	Dem.	45	J. B. Allen	Dem.
2	M. Graubard	Dem.	24	C. J. McGillick	Dem.	46	Howard Fenn	Dem.
3	E. J. Sullivan	Dem.	Bronx: 25	E. W. Curley	Dem.	47	G. W. Friel	Dem.
4	M. W. Stand	Dem.	26	A. Halberstadt	Dem.	48	J. Cashmore	Dem.
5	C. A. McManus	Dem.	27	J.M. Fitzpatrick	Dem.	49	J. Reich	Dem.
6	F. J. Dotzler	Rep.	28	W. P. Sullivan	Dem.	50	W. R. Hart	D-R.
7	W. F. Hagan	Dem.	29	P. Donovan	Dem.	51	J. J. McCusker	Dem.
8	L. J. Wronker	Dem.	30	E. J. Walsh	Dem.	52	P.J.McGuinness	Dem.
9	D. J. Mahon	Dem.	31	R. Hannoch	Dem.	53	G. Hilkemeier	Dem.
10	W. J. McAuliffe	Dem.	32	A. J. Williams	Dem.	54	S. A. Rudd	Dem.
11	T. O'Reilly	Dem.	B'klyn: 33	P. J. McCann	Dem.	55	L. J. Zettler	Dem.
12	J. J. Barrett	Dem.	34	F. D. McGarey	Dem.	56	J. J. Morris	Dem.
13	P. S. Dowd	Dem.	35	J. W. Sullivan	Dem.	Queens: 57	J. J. Lenihan	Dem.
14	J. R. O'Leary	Dem.	36	F. Cunningham	Dem.	58	A. Twombly	Dem.
15	Ruth Pratt	Rep.	37	J. J. Molen	Dem.	59	J. M. Murtha	Dem.
16	E. Cassidy	Dem.	38	G. J. Joyce	Dem.	60	F. J. Schmitz	Dem.
17	W. Solomon	Dem.	39	T. J. Cox	Dem.	61	B. Schwab	Dem.
18	T. J. Sullivan	Dem.	40	C. W. Dunn	Dem.	62	S. J. Burden	Dem.
19	H. H. Masterson	Dem.	41	J. F. Kiernan	Dem.	Rich'nd: 63	J. J. Corcoran	Dem.
20	E. T. Kelly	Dem.	42	W. L. Weber	Dem.	64	R. Kaltenmeier	Dem.
21	E. W. Shields	Dem.	43	J. J. Campbell	Dem.	65	J. R. Dalton	Dem.
22	J. B. Henrich	Dem.	44	J. J. Keller	Rep.			

The President of the Board of Aldermen is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Armory Board, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), the Sinking Fund Commission, and the New York and Queens Public Libraries.

He is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. The order of succession is Vice Chairman, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The *City Clerk*, Michael J. Cruise ($10,000), term six years, is appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and is removable on charges by a two-thirds vote of the Board of which he is the Clerk.

DUTIES OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor is elected for four years, and is Chairman, *ex-officio*, of the Armory Board, the Municipal Art Commission, the Banking Commission, the Board of City Record, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), the Municipal Assembly, Sinking Fund Commission.

He is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Charter Revision Commission and of the Boards of Managers or Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Brooklyn Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Zoological Society, and the Queens Borough Public Library.

The Mayor is removable by the Governor only on charges after a hearing. In case of his death, resignation or removal, the order of succession (pending next general election in November of that year) is: President of the Board of Aldermen, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.

DUTIES OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The City Comptroller is the financial administrator of the city, and is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Armory Board, the Banking Commission, the Charter Revision Commission, the Board of City Record, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), Municipal Assembly, the Board of Trustees of Hunter College, the Teachers' Retirement Board, Chairman Board of Revision of Assessments, the Sinking Fund Commission, and of the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Public Libraries.

The Comptroller is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. His successor, appointed by the Mayor, serves until the end of the year, a new successor being meantime voted for.

DUTIES OF PRES. B'D OF ALDERMEN.

The President of the Board of Aldermen is elected for four years, and is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Armory Board, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), the Municipal Assembly, the Sinking Fund Commission, and the New York and Queens Public Libraries.

He is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. The order of succession is Vice Chairman, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

B'D OF ESTIMATE & APPORTIONMENT.

Headquarters—Municipal Building. Consists of Mayor, with three votes; Comptroller, three votes; Pres. Board of Aldermen, three votes; Pres. Borough of Manhattan, two votes; Pres. Borough of Brooklyn, two votes; Presidents Boroughs of Bronx, Queens and Richmond, one vote each.

The Board of Estimate prepares the yearly city budget for the Board of Aldermen, which can reduce but not increase the budget. The Board of Estimate has power to grant franchises and also to issue bonds for public improvements.

The Board is also constituted, under the Home Rule Act, as Upper Branch Municipal Assembly.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

(City Hall, Manhattan; others, Borough Halls.)

Manhattan—*President of the Borough*—Julius Miller ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—Joseph Johnson ($10,000); *Assistant Commissioner of Public Works*—James J. Hagan ($7,500); *Consulting Engineer*—John F. Sullivan ($7,500); *Secretary of the Borough*—James P. Donohue ($6,000); *Secretary to the President*—Charles Delaney ($5,000); *Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works*—John J. Martin ($4,000); *Assistant to the President*—Samuel Weintraub ($4,000); *Auditor*—Henry H. Lloyd ($4,500); *Purchasing Agent*—Neil L. O'Callaghan ($3,280); *In charge of Encumbrance Div.*—Edward Brady ($3,330); *Chief Engineer*—Clifford M. Pinckney ($7,282); *Assistant Engineer in Charge Inspection Div.*—Joseph Frank ($3,830); *Supt. Public Buildings and Offices*—Frank H. Hines ($5,500); *Principal Asst. Engineer*—Harry W. Levy ($4,815); *Supt. of Buildings*—Charles Brady ($7,500); *Asst. Supt. of Buildings*—William D. Brush ($4,500); *Chief Inspector*—Rollin C. Bastress ($4,500); *Chief Inspector*—Frederick C. Kuehnle ($4,500); *Secretary, Bur. of Buildings*—Louis Frank ($3,500).

Bronx—*President of the Borough*—Henry Bruckner ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—William J. Flynn ($10,000); *Consulting Engineer*—Louis F. Haffen ($7,500); *Secretary to the President*—Thomas J. Dolen ($5,500); *Secretary of the Borough*—Solomon Bonepart ($4,700).

Brooklyn—*President of the Borough*—Joseph A. Guider ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—James J. Byrne ($10,000); *Asst. Commissioner of Public Works*—Joseph Fennelly ($6,000); *Consulting Engineer*—Philip P. Farley ($10,000); *Secretary to the President*—Peter A. McArdle ($5,500); *Assistant to the President*—Charles J. Ministeren ($4,000); *Secretary of the Borough*—Agnes LeonardWard ($4,250); *Chief Clerk*—Edward F. Cadley ($3,500);

DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Accounts—There is a commissioner at $10,000, appointed by the Mayor, and several deputies and force of accountants. The duty of the bureau is to investigate the various departments and bureaus.

Budget—Director of.

Director—Edward W. Buckley ($12,000).

Child Welfare—Board of.

(145 Worth Street, Manhattan.)

President—Rev. Wm. A. Courtney; *Vice President*—Mary A. Frasca. *Other members*—Mrs. Wm. Einstein, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. Mathias Figueira, Mrs. Jas. Whitford, Jno. D. Rosenbrock, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Conrad Engel. The board serves without salary. *Exec. Sec.*—John T. Eagan.

Civil Service Commission.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—Abr. Kaplan ($8,500). *Commissioners* ($7,500 each)—William Drennan and Ferdinand Q. Morton. *Secretary*—Martin A. Healy. *Director of Examinations*—Thomas C. Murray. *Chief Clerk*—George H. Eberle.

Correction—Department of.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—There is a commissioner appointed by the Mayor, a deputy and a force of aids.

Manhattan—*City Prison* (Tombs) is at Centre and Franklin Sts. The *Penitentiary* and *Workhouse* are on Welfare Island, East River. The *Municipal Farm* is on Riker's Island, Upper East River. The *Reformatory Prison* is on Hart's Island.

Brooklyn—*City Prison* is at No. 149 Raymond St.

Queens—*City Prison* is in rear of the Court House, Long Island City.

New Hampton Farms (N. Y. C. Reformatory) is at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

Docks—Department of.

(Pier A, North River.)

The *Commissioner* ($10,000) is appointed by the Mayor. *Director of the Port*—Joseph J. O'Brien.

Education—Department of.

(Manhattan, Park Ave. and 59th St.; Brooklyn, 131 Livingston St., Plaza 5580.)

President—Geo. J. Ryan of Queens. *Vice President*—M. S. Stern, Manhattan. *Other members of the Board*—Mrs. Margaret McAleenan, Manhattan; William J. Weber, Bronx; Dr. J. A. Ferguson, Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn; Ralph R. McKee, S. I. *Secretary*—Jos. Miller jr. ($9,000). *Assistant Secretaries*—Chas. Herr ($6,000) and Elizabeth A. Bennett ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—Thomas A. Dillon. *Supt. of School Buildings*—William H. Gompert ($25,000). *Supt. of School Supplies*—Patrick Jones ($12,000). *Supt. of Schools*—William J. O'Shea ($20,000). *Auditor*—Frederick D. Chambers ($9,000). *Director of Attendance*—John W. Davis. *Supt. of Plant Operation*—R. W. Rodman ($8,000).

The Board of Education consists of seven members appointed for seven years each by the Mayor, and removable by the Mayor on charges after a hearing. They serve without pay.

There are forty-eight *Local School Boards*, with five members in each, serving five years each (no salary), and appointed by the respective Borough Presidents. They look after the schools in a detailed way, subject to the Board of Education.

The *Board of Superintendents* consists of the Superintendent of Schools and a number of Associate Superintendents.

The Superintendent of Schools is the chief executive officer of the Department of Education. He and his associates are appointed for six years by the Board of Education.

Elections—Board of.

(General and Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 442 East 149th St.; Brooklyn, 120 Court St.; Queens, 10 Anable Ave., L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, New Brighton.)

President—John R. Voorhis. *Other members*—Chas. E. Heydt, James Kane, Jacob A. Livingston. Members' salary, each, $8,000. *Chief Clerk*—S. Howard Cohen. *Dep. Chief Clerk*—Geo. W. Conklin.

The members of the Board of Elections are appointed for two years by the Board of Aldermen. It is, by law, a bi-partisan body.

Supt. of Buildings—Albert E. Kleinert ($6,500); *Supt. of Highways*—Henry Hesterberg ($6,000); *Chief Engineer of Highways*—Jacob Schmitt ($6,000); *Supt. of Sewers*—James J. Browne ($5,500); *Chief Engineer of Sewers*—Arthur J. Griffin ($6,000).

Queens—*President of the Borough*—Maurice F. Connolly ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—Michael J. Shugrue ($9,000); *Borough Secretary*—Chas. H. Scroeder ($5,000); *Clerk to President*—James J. Mullany ($4,750); *Chief Clerk*—Frederick B. George ($4,250).

Richmond—*President of the Borough*—John A. Lynch ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—David S. Rendt ($7,000).

Estimate—Board of.

Headquarters—Municipal Building. *Secretary*—Peter J. McGowan. *Chief Engineer*—Arthur S. Tuttle.

Finance—Department of.

Headquarters—Municipal Building.

City Comptroller—Charles W. Berry ($25,000). *Chief Auditor*—David E. Kemlo ($6,500). *Chief Accountant*—Duncan MacInnis ($8,000). *Chief Clerk*—Valentine F. Keller ($4,100). *Receiver of Taxes*—Eugene F. McLaughlin ($5,500). *Collector of Assessments and Arrears*—John J. Ryan ($5,300). *Collector of City Revenue*—Katharine C. Gallagher ($4,500).

Receivers of Taxes, Offices—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Ave.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, 5 Court Square, L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George. *Assessments and Arrears Offices*—Same as Receivers of Taxes.

The *City Chamberlain*, Municipal Building ($12,000), is appointed by the Mayor.

The City Chamberlain is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Banking and Sinking Fund Commissions.

Fire Department.

(Manhattan, Munic. Bldg.; Brooklyn, 365 Jay St.)

Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor ($10,000). *Chief*—John Kenlon. *Deputy Chief*—Brooklyn and Queens, John O'Hara. *Chief Fire Marshal*—Thomas P. Brophy. *Deputy Fire Marshal*—John P. Prial.

Health—Department of.

(Manhattan, 505 Pearl St., general headquarters; Bronx, 464 E. Tremont Ave.; Brooklyn, Willoughby and Fleet Sts.; Queens, 440 Fulton St., Jamaica; Richmond, 514 Bay St., Stapleton.)

Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor ($10,000). *Deputy and Sanitary Superintendent*—Dr. W. H. Pound ($6,500). *Secretary to the Department*—C. L. Kohler ($6,000). *Director Bureau Food and Drugs*—Hugh W. Taylor ($5,000).

The *Board of Health* consists of the Commissioner of Health (Chairman), the Police Commissioner, and a physician appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It has a *Sanitary Code* of its own making, to which the city is subject, as regards foods, drugs, noises, occupations, etc.

Law Department.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 153 Pierrepont St.; Queens, Municipal Building). *Corporation Counsel*, appointed by the Mayor, ($15,000). *Secretary*—Joseph H. Johnston ($6,000). *Chief Clerk*—John H. Greener ($6,000). There are assistant corporation counsel in charge of each borough.

Marriage License Bureau.

(Municipal Building in Manhattan and Borough Halls in other Boroughs.)

Parole Commission.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Chairman—B. de N. Cruger ($7,500). *Members*—Michael Fogarty and Harry Stackel. The *ex-officio* members are the Commissioner of Correction and the Police Commissioner. *Secretary*—T. R. Minnick. *Chief Parole Officer*—Jas. J. Flynn.

Parks—Department of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park; Bronx, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park; Queens, The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

The *President of the Board* and Commissioner for Manhattan and the commissioners for each borough are appointed by the Mayor. *Secretary to the Board*—Willis Holly.

Plant and Structures—Department of.

(Offices: Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 179 Washington St.) (Formerly the Department of Bridges.)

Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor ($10,000). *Deputies*—Thos. A. Dempsey, John Mara and Chas. H. Hussey ($5,500 each). *Executive Officer*—Francis J. Ryan ($6,000). *Chief Engineer*—Edw. A. Byrne ($15,000).

Police Department.

(Manhattan, 240 Centre St.; Brooklyn, 72 Poplar St.; Queens, Fulton St. and Flushing Ave., Jamaica; Bronx, 1925 Bathgate Ave.; Richmond, 78 Richmond Terrace, St. George.)

The Commissioner of Police ($10,000) and his five deputies are appointed by the Mayor; the commissioner appoints the honorary deputies who serve without pay. *Chief Inspector*—W. J. Lahey. *Chief Clerk*—Grant Crabtree. *Chaplains*—Lawrence H. Bracken, Joseph A. McCaffrey, John A. Wade, William G. Ivie, Isadore Frank, A. H. Nesbitt.

Public Service Commission—(*$15,000* Each).

(30 Church Street, Manhattan.)

This is a part of the State and not of the City Government and is put here for reference.

Chairman—William A. Prendergast ($15,000); William R. Pooley, Charles Van Voorhis, Rev. George R. Lunn, and George R. Van Namee. *Secretary*—Francis F. Roberts, Albany ($6,000). *Counsel*—Charles G. Blakeslee ($15,000). *Chief Engineer*—C. R. Vanneman, Albany ($8,000).

Purchase—Department of.

Commissioner—John E. Bowe ($12,000). *Secretary*—A. L. Meehan.

Transit Commission (N. Y. City—*$15,000* Each).

(270 Madison Ave., Manhattan.)

Chairman—George McAneny; Le Roy T. Harkness and John F. O'Ryan. *Secretary*—James B. Walker ($6,500). *Chief Executive Officer*—Philip Mathews ($12,000). *Chief Engineer*—William C. Lancaster. *Consulting Engineer*—Daniel L. Turner.

Public Welfare—Department of.

(Manhattan and Bronx, Municipal Building, Manhattan; Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

The *Commissioner* ($10,000) is appointed by the Mayor. *Secretary*—Edgar Pitska. *Assistant Engineer* (in charge)—Louis J. Ortner. *General Inspector*—Miss M. C. Tinney. *Division Bureau Social Investigating*—V. S. Dodworth, *Superintendent.*

Standards and Appeals—Board of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building.)

Chairman—William E. Walsh ($10,000). *Other Commissioners*—Henry L. Connell, Joseph Flanagan, John Guilfoyle, and Fire Chief John Kenlon. *Secretary*—William J. O'Gorman.

Street Cleaning—Department of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 501 E. 161st St.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.)

The *Commissioner* ($10,000), is appointed by the Mayor.

Taxes and Assessments—Department of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, Court Square, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall.)

The *Board*—Henry M. Goldfogle, President ($10,000). *Commissioners*—Richard H. Williams, Joseph P. McKay, Earl H. Miller, George Henry Payne, James J. Sexton and Lewis M. Swasey ($9,000 each). *Secretary*—C. R. Tyng.

Tenement House Department.

(Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building; Bronx, E. Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn and Queens, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.)

The *Commissioner* ($10,000), is appointed by the Mayor.

Water Supply—Board of.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—George J. Gillespie ($12,000). *Other members* ($12,000 each)—James P. Sinnott, P. F. Donohue. *Secretary*—Benjamin F. Flingigler. *Chief Engineer*—Thaddeus Merriman. *Consulting Engineer*—J. Waldo Smith.

Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Dept. of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens, Anable St., L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall.)

Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor ($10,000).

COUNTY OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

County Clerk.

(Manhattan, County Court House, City Hall Park; Bronx, 161st Street and Third Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records; Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County—William T. Collins, D. ($15,000). *Deputy*—Thomas M. Farley.

Bronx County—Robert L. Moran, D. *Chief Clerk*—Chas. F. Carroll.

Kings County—Wm. E. Kelly, D. ($12,000). *Chief Clerk*—Thos. M. Burke.

Queens County—Edw. W. Cox, D. *Deputy*—John Theofel.

Richmond County—James L. Vail, ($5,000). He is also County Register.

District Attorney.

(One in each county: Manhattan, Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Bronx, Arthur and Tremont Avenues; Brooklyn, 66 Court Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

New York County—Joab H. Banton, D. ($20,000). There are twenty *Assistants* and forty-three *Deputy Assistants. Chief Clerk*—William L. Kavanagh ($6,000).

Bronx County—John E. McGeehan, D. ($15,000).

Kings County—Chas. J. Dodd, D. ($15,000).

Queens County—Richard S. Newcombe, D. ($12,000).

Richmond County—A. C. Fach ($5,000).

Jurors—Commissioner of.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1918 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 635 Fulton Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, County Court House, St. George.)

New York County—Frederick O'Byrne ($8,000). Bronx County—J. A. Mason ($8,000). Kings County—Chas. F. Murphy, ($6,000). Queens County—William B. Hazelwood ($6,000). Richmond County—E. I. Miller ($4,000).

Public Administrator.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 2808 Third Avenue; Brooklyn, 44 Court Street; Queens, 362 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Port Richmond.)

Manhattan—James J. Frawley ($10,000). Bronx—E. E. L. Hammer ($4,500). Kings—Frank V. Kelly ($5,500). Queens—R. White ($3,500). Richmond—W. T. Holt (fees).

County Register.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Avenues; Brooklyn, Hall of Records.)

New York County—Annie Mathews, D. ($12,000). *Chief Deputy Register*—George E. Best ($5,500). *Deputy Register*—Michael J. McCarthy ($5,500). *Assistant Deputy Register*—Martin Holzman ($3,500). *Secretary*—Josephine Flynn ($3,500). *Chief Clerk*—Charles W. Schluter ($3,900). *Mortgage Tax Bureau*—Special Deputy Register, Lucas J. Donegan ($4,400).

Bronx County—Louis A. Schoffel D. ($10,000). *Chief Deputy Register*—Thos. A. Maher ($4,500). *Chief Clerk*—John E. McWilliams.

Kings County—Jas. A. McQuade, D. ($12,000).

Sheriff.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1932 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 387 Fulton Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, New Brighton.)

New York County—Charles W. Culkin, D. ($15,000).

Bronx County—Lester W. Patterson, D. ($10,000).

Kings County—Frank J. Taylor, D. ($12,000).

Queens County—Mason O. Smedley ($10,000). *Under Sheriff*—H. A. Alwell ($3,250). *Counsel*—Henry Koch ($3,250).

Richmond County—Edw. J. Atwell, D. ($6,000).

Surrogate.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Streets; Bronx, 161st Street and Third Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records, Joralemon Street and Court Square (Boerum Place); Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County ($15,000 each)—J. P. O'Brien and Jas. A. Foley. *Chief Clerk*—Richard Cummins ($12,000). *Clerk of the Court*—Martin G. McCue ($9,000).

Bronx County—G. M. S. Schulz ($10,000). *Law Assistant*—Frank Spencer jr. ($4,200). *Chief Clerk*—Herbert H. Reilly ($5,000).

Kings County—Geo. A. Wingate ($15,000). *Chief Clerk*—J. H. McCooey ($9,000). *Probate Clerk*—J. V. Cain ($6,000). *Accounting Clerk*—J. F. Regan ($7,000).

Queens County—Daniel Noble ($10,000). *Clerk of Court*—H. S. Moran ($8,000).

Richmond County—J. H. Tiernan ($7,500). *Clerk of Court*—Leopold Fell ($5,500).

COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Federal courts for the southern district of New York meet in the old Post Office Building, at Park Row and Broadway.

Clerk of the Court—Alex Gilchrist, jr. *Chief Deputy Clerk*—Charles Weiser.

District Court Judges, Manhattan and Bronx—Augustus N. Hand, John C. Knox, Francis A. Winslow, Henry W. Goddard, William Bondy, and Thomas D. Thacher.

District Court Judges, Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island—Marcus B. Campbell, and Robert A. Inch.

Clerk of the Court—Percy Gilkes. The courts for the eastern district of New York meet in the Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

Circuit Court Judges, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont—Henry W. Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton, and Learned Hand.

U. S. District Attorneys—Manhattan, Emory R. Buckner; Brooklyn, William A. De Groot.

SUPREME (STATE) COURTS.

For a list of the Justices of the Supreme Court see the index.

The Supreme Courts in Manhattan and the Bronx meet in the old Tweed Court House, City Hall Park but are to be housed in a new monumental structure on Centre Street.

The Supreme Courts in Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island meet in the Court House on Joralemon Street, opposite the Borough Hall.

CITY COURTS.

32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $14,500.

JUDGES.	Term Expires	JUDGES.	Term Expires
Peter Schmuck, *Chief Justice*	Dec. 31, 1927	Edward B. La Fetra	Dec. 31, 1931
Bernard L. Shientag	Dec. 31, 1935	Louis Wendell	Dec. 31, 1929
Alexander Finelite	Dec. 31, 1927	Gustave Hartman	Dec. 31, 1929
Abraham G. Meyer	Dec. 31, 1927	Joseph M. Callahan	Dec. 31, 1929

Clerk—Harry C. Perry. *Deputy Clerk*—Charles H. Hussey.

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—Albert Cohn ($17,500).

Kings—Judges George W. Martin, William Bernard Vause, Alonzo G. McLaughlin, Algernon I. Nova and Franklin Taylor ($17,500 each).

Queens— ..... ($17,500).

Richmond—Judge J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

GENERAL SESSIONS.

JUDGES.	Term Expires	JUDGES.	Term Expires
Jos. F. Mulqueen	Dec. 31, 1935	Francis X. Mancuso	Dec. 31, 1935
Otto A. Rosalsky	Dec. 31, 1934	Morris Koenig	Dec. 31, 1936
Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	Dec. 31, 1927	Cornelius F. Collins	Dec. 31, 1936
John F. McIntyre	Dec. 31, 1930	William Allen	Dec. 31, 1938
Alfred J. Talley	Dec. 31, 1935		

Clerk—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive an annual salary of $17,500 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

JUSTICES.	Salary	Term Expires.	JUSTICES.	Salary	Term Expires.
Frederic Kernochan, *Chief Justice*	$11,000	July 1, 1926	Arthur C. Salmon	$10,000	July 1, 1928
Clarence Edwards	10,000	Dec. 31, 1935	Moses Herrman	10,000	July 1, 1931
Thos. J. Nolan	10,000	June 30, 1930	Daniel Direnzo	10,000	July 1, 1935
Albert V. B. Voorhees	10,000	Dec. 31, 1929	Henry W. Herbert	10,000	July 9, 1935
James J. McInerney	10,000	Dec. 31, 1931	Joseph D. Kelly	10,000	June 30, 1929
Daniel F. Murphy	10,000	Nov. 27, 1927	William T. Fetherston	10,000	Dec. 31, 1933
			Ellsworth J. Healy	10,000	May 1, 1932

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary $6,500; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I.—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. PART II.—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. PART III.—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. PART IV.—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. PART V.—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. PART VI. (Circuit Court)—Held in such counties and at such times as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

JUSTICES.*	Salary	Term Expires.	JUSTICES.	Salary	Term Expires.
F. C. Hoyt, *Presiding Justice*	$12,000	Sept. 15, 1934	George J. O'Keefe	$12,000	Sept. 15, 1934
Edward F. Boyle	12,000	Sept. 15, 1934	William Young	12,000	Oct. 29, 1934
Samuel D. Levy	12,000	Sept. 15, 1934	Robert J. Wilkin	12,000	Sept. 15, 1934

* The Justices are appointed by the Mayor for ten years. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, $6,080; Dennis A. Lambert, Deputy Chief Clerk, $5,900; Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, $4,100; offices 137 East 22d Street.

Parts I. and II. (New York County)—137 E. 22d St., James F. Gillespie, Clerk, $5,000. Part III. (Kings County)—111 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, William C. McKee, Clerk, $3,700. Part IV. (Bronx County)—355 E. 137th St., Bernard J. Schneider, Clerk, $3,070. Part V (Queens County)—30 Union Hall St., Jamaica, L. I., James J. Ryan, Clerk, $3,070. Part VI. (Richmond County)—Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I., Eugene E. Kenny, Clerk, $2,640.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT DISTRICTS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st District—110 White Street. 2d District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Avenue and 2d Street. 4th District—153 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—1014 E. 181st Street. 9th District—(Day Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). (Night Court for Men)—314 West 54th Street. (Family Court) Manhattan—153 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. (Family Court) Bronx—1014 East 181st Street. Municipal Term—Municipal Building. Traffic Court—301 Mott Street. Homicide Court—301 Mott Street. Chief Clerk and Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street.

BROOKLYN.

Office of the Chief Clerk—44 Court Street. 1st District—(Women's Night Court)—318 Adams Street. (Municipal Term)—402 Myrtle Avenue. 5th District—Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. 6th District—495 Gates Avenue. 7th District—33 Snyder Avenue, Flatbush. 8th District—West 8th Street, Coney Island. 9th District—Fifth Avenue and 23d Street. 10th District—133 New Jersey Avenue. *Family Court*—327 Schermerhorn Street. *Traffic Court*—182 Clermont Avenue.

Probate Court—44 Court St.; *Homicide Court*—31 Snyder Ave.

QUEENS.

1st District—115 Fifth Street, Long Island City. | Far Rockaway. 4th District—Town Hall, Jamaica.
2d District—120 Broadway, Flushing. 3d District— | 5th District—Ridgewood.

RICHMOND.

1st District—Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. 2d District—Canal Street, Stapleton.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. CHIEF, $11,000; OTHERS, $8,000 A YEAR SALARY.

Name.	Home Address.	Original Appointment.	Expiration of Present Term.
Chief, William McAdoo	20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan	July 1, 1910	June 30, 1935
James M. Barrett	405 East 139th Street, Bronx	July 2, 1923	July 1, 1933
H. M. R. Goodman	241 West 97th Street, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1923	June 30, 1929
Richard F. McKinlry	260th Street and Broadway, Bronx	Jan. 1, 1923	Aug. 15, 1933
William A. Farrell	307 West 12th Street, Manhattan	May 5, 1925	May 4, 1935
Max S. Levine	291 Broadway, Manhattan	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 16, 1929
George W. Simpson	337 Convent Avenue, Manhattan	April 3, 1918	June 30, 1929
Alexander Brough	31 West 11th Street, Manhattan	Aug. 2, 1916	April 30, 1927
August Dreyer	162 West 54th Street, Manhattan	July 9, 1925	July 8, 1935
Bernard J. Douras	500 East 161st Street, Bronx	Dec. 5, 1918	April 30, 1933
Joseph E. Corrigan	3 East 10th Street, Manhattan	July 15, 1907	July 14, 1927
Harry A. Gordon	203 West 81st Street	Nov. 27, 1925	April 30, 1927
Edgar V. Frothingham	27 West 44th Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1935
August W. Glatzmayer	3309 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx	June 19, 1925	June 18, 1935
Francis X. McQuade	725 Riverside Drive, Manhattan	July 1, 1921	July 1, 1931
Louis B. Brodsky	229 West 78th Street, Manhattan	Aug. 1, 1924	June 30, 1929
Jean H. Norris	29 East 29th Street, Manhattan	Oct. 27, 1919	June 30, 1930
H. Stanley Renaud	400 Manhattan Avenue, Manhattan	May 20, 1921	April 30, 1933
Moses R. Ryttenberg	50 East 58th Street, Manhattan	July 2, 1921	June 30, 1932
Jesse Silbermann	426 East 140th Street, Bronx	Jan. 2, 1920	June 30, 1932
Earl A. Smith	38 Fort Washington Avenue, Bronx	May 13, 1922	June 30, 1932
Thomas F. McAndrews	131 West 61st Street, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1922	Dec. 31, 1931
Charles A. Oberwager	3905 Broadway, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1922	April 30, 1927
Edward Well	224 East 87th Street, Manhattan	June 12, 1922	April 30, 1935
Albert H. Vitale	872 East 180th Street, Bronx	Jan. 1, 1924	July 1, 1931
Andrew Macrery	537 West 121st Street, Manhattan	May 1, 1925	Aug. 15, 1929
BROOKLYN.			
Edward J. Dooley	232 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1931
George H. Folwell	372 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	April 25, 1914	Dec. 31, 1931
Hyman Rayfiel	233 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1923	May 1, 1931
Francis A. McCloskey	333 East 25th Street, Brooklyn	Spet. 24, 1917	July 1, 1930
Louis H. Reynolds	575 16th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1921	May 1, 1931
Alfred E. Steers	170 East 17th Street, Brooklyn	July 3, 1913	July 2, 1933
James V. Short	152 North 7th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1931
John J. Walsh	119 Johnson Street, Brooklyn	Feb. 4, 1913	May 1, 1931
Gasper J. Liota	1194 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1921	Dec. 31, 1931
Mortimer S. Brown	225 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 27, 1919	July 1, 1929
Harry Howard Dale	296 Hooper Street, Brooklyn	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 1, 1930
Lawrence C. Fish	443 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	Dec. 30, 1919	Dec. 31, 1929
Jacob Eilperin	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1922	Dec. 31, 1931
James J. Golden	61 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1923	May 1, 1931
Charles H. Haubert	1335 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn	May 21, 1924	May 20, 1934
David Hirshfield	401 7th Avenue, Manhattan	Sept. 24, 1925	Sept. 23, 1935
QUEENS.			
J. J. Conway	20 Pearson Street, Long Island City	Jan. 16, 1912	Dec. 31, 1927
Thomas F. Doyle	Flushing, L. I.	May 16, 1917	July 18, 1927
John Kochendorfer	166 Ellsworth Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.	Mar. 8, 1916	Dec. 31, 1935
Harry Miller	120 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.	Oct. 5, 1911	Dec. 31, 1927
Lawrence T. Gresser	8919 187th Place, Hollis, N. Y.	May 24, 1924	May 23, 1934
RICHMOND.			
William T. Croak	St George, S. I. (St. Mark's Apartment.)	Jan. 1, 1918	Dec. 31, 1927
Henry W. Bridges	New Dorp	Sept 18, 1924	Jan. 1, 1926

Chief Clerk—William F. Delaney, 300 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, and 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. *Deputy Chief Clerk*—Jay Finn. *Chief Probation Officer*—Edwin J. Cooley.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Board of Justices—Headquarters, 264 Madison Street, Manhattan. Salaries $9,000 Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; $8,000 Queens and Richmond.

MANHATTAN.

1st District, 146 Grand Street, James A. Coffrey, William F. Moore, John Hoyer.

2d District, 264 Madison Street, Henry G. Schimmel, Jacob Panken, Morris Eder, William Blau, Lester Lazarus.

3d District, 314 West 54th Street, Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan.

4th District, 207 East 32d Street, Michael F. Blake, John G. McTigue.

5th District, 96th Street and Broadway, Frederick Spiegelberg, Abram Ellenbogen, Thomas J. Whalen.

6th District, 155-157 East 88th Street. Jacob Marks, Timothy A. Leary.

7th District, 320 West 125th Street, John R. Davies, S. Clinton Crane, Samson Friedlander.

8th District, 170 East 121st Street, Leopold Prince, Carroll Hayes.

9th District, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, Edgar J. Lauer, William Chilvers, George L. Genung, William C. Wilson.

BRONX.

1st District, 1400 Williamsbridge Road, Peter A. Shell, Ely Neumann.

2d District, East 162d Street and Washington Avenue, William E. Morris, James J. Fitzgerald.

BROOKLYN.

1st District, State and Court Streets.

2d District, 495 Gates Avenue, John R. Farrar, O. G. Esterbrook.

3d District, 6 and 8 Lee Avenue, Wm. J. Bogenschutz, Charles J. Carroll.

4th District, 14 Howard Avenue, Jacob S. Strahl.

5th District, 5220 Third Avenue, Cornelius Furgueson.

6th District, 25-33 Snyder Avenue, Edgar M. Doughty, Frank H. Parcells.

7th District, 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, Frank E. Johnson, Harrison G. Glore.

QUEENS.

1st District, 115 Fifth Street, L. I. City, John H. Hetherington.

2d District, Broadway and Court Street, Elmhurst, John M. Cragen.

3d District, 144 Halleck Avenue, Ridgewood, Adam Christman, Jr.

4th District, Town Hll, Jamaaica, H. G. Wenzel.

5th District, Edward Kelly.

RICHMOND.

1st District, Village Hall, New Brighton, Thomas C. Brown.

2d District, Washington Park, Stapleton, Arnold J. B. Wedmeyer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Rank and Grade.	Total.	Rank and Grade.	Total.	Rank and Grade.	Total.
Chief of Dept., $10,000....	1	Chaplains, $1,830.....	4	Firemen—1st Grade, $2,500	
Deputy Chiefs, 26 at $5,500;		Captains, $3,700.....	307	Firemen—2d Grade, $1,980	
3 at $6,500; 1 at $7,500..	30	Lieutenants, $3,200.....	498	Firemen—3d Grade, $1,769	4852
Chiefs of Battalion, $4,490.	86	Pilots, $3,000.....	24	Firemen—4th Grade, $1,769	
Medical Officers, 8 at $4,490;		Engin'rs of Steamer, $2,920	317	Probation, $1,769.....	
1 Chief at $5,200.....	9	Uniformed Marine Engineers, $2,700.....	3	Total, incl. all grades....	6,118

Pursuant to the provisions of section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application.

ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, Municipal Building.)

(1) 165 W. 29th St.; (2) 530 W. 43d St.; (3) 417 W. 17th St.; (4) 119 Maiden Lane; (5) 340 E. 14th St.; (6) 113 Liberty St.; (7) 100-102 Duane St.; (8) 165 E. 51st St.; (9) 55 E. Broadway; (10) 8 Stone St.

(11) 437 E. Houston St.; (12) 261 William St.; (13) 99 Wooster St.; (14) 14 E. 18th St.; (15) 269 Henry St.; (16) 223 E. 25th St.; (17) 91 Ludlow St.; (18) 132 W. 10th St.; (19) 355 W. 25th St.; (20) 243 Lafayette St.

(21) 216 E. 40th St.; (22) 159 E. 85th St.; (23) 215 W. 58th St.; (24) 78 Morton St.; (25) 342 5th St.; (26) 220 W. 37th St.; (27) 173 Franklin St.; (28) 604 E. 11th St.; (29) 160 Chambers St.; (30) 278 Spring St.

(31) 87 Lafayette St. (Water Tower No. 1); (32) 49 Beekman St.; (33) 42 Great Jones St.; (34) 440 W. 33d St.; (35) 223 E. 119th St.; (36) 1849 Park Ave.; (37) 503 W. 126th St.; (39) 157 E. 67th St. (40) 142 W. 63d St.

(41) 330 E. 150th St.; (42) 1781 Monroe Ave., Bronx; (43) Sedgwick & Burnside Aves., Bronx; (44) 221 E. 75th St.; (45) 925 Tremont Ave., Bronx; (46) 451 E. 176th St., Bronx; (47) 502 W. 113th St.; (48) 2504 Webster Ave., Bronx; (49) Welfare Island; (50) 491 W. 166th St., Bronx.

(52) Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway; (53) 175 E. 104th St.; (54) 304 W. 47th St.; (55) 363 Broome St.; (56) 120 W. 83d St.; (57) Battery Park (Boat); (58) 81 W. 115th St.; (59) 180 W. 137th St.; (60) 352 E. 137th St.

(61) 1518 Williamsbridge Rd., Bronx; (162) 3431 White Plains Ave., Bronx; (63) 4109 White Plains Ave., Bronx; (64) 1214 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx; (65) 33 W. 43d St.; (66) Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fireboat); (67) 518 W. 170th St.; (68) 1089 Ogden Ave., Bronx; (69) 248 W. 143d St.; (70) 169 Scofield St., City Island.

(71) 3134-36 Park Ave., Bronx; (72) 22 E. 12th St.; (73) 655 Prospect Ave., Bronx; (74) 207 W. 77th St.; (75) 2285 Jerome Ave., Bronx; (76) 105 W. 102d St.; (77) Ft. Beekman St., E. R.; (78) Foot of 99th St. & East River; (79) 2928 Briggs Ave., Bronx; (80) 503 W. 139th St.

(81) 3025 Bailey Ave., Bronx; (82) 1215 Intervale Ave., Bronx; (83) 618 E. 138th St., Bronx; (84) 513 W. 161st St.; (85) Ft. W. 35th St. (Boat); (86) Ft. of Bloomfield St. (Boat); (87) Ft. of 135th St., Harlem River (Boat); (88) 2225 Belmont Ave., Bronx; (90) 1841 White Plains Ave., Bronx.

(91 224 E. 111th St.; (92) 1259 Morris Ave., Bronx; (93) 513 W. 181st St.; (94) 1228 Seneca Ave., Bronx; (95) 29 Vermilye Ave.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(1) 104 Duane St.; (2) 126 E. 50th St.; (3) 108 E. 13th St.; (4) 788 8th Ave.; (5) 102 Charles St.; (6) 77 Canal St.; (7) 217 E. 28th St.; (8) 14 N. Moore St.; (9) 209 Elizabeth St.; (10) 193 Fulton St.

(11) 742 E. 5th St.; (12) 243 W. 20th St.; (13) 159 E. 87th St.; (14) 120 E. 125th St.; (15) 73 Water St.; (16) 159 E. 67th St.; (17) 341 E. 143d St., Bronx; (18) 84 Attorney St.; (19) 886 Forest Ave., Bronx; (20) 155 Mercer St.

(21) 432 W. 36th St.; (22) 766 Amsterdam Ave.; (23) 503 W. 139th St.; (24) 115 W. 33d St.; (25) 205 W. 77th St.; (26) 52 E. 114th St.; (27) 453 E. 176th St., Bronx; (28) 248 W. 143d St., Bronx; (29) 620 E. 138th St., Bronx; (30) 104 W. 135th St.

(31) 1213 Intervale Ave., Bronx; (32) 489 E. 166th St., Bronx; (33) 2283 Jerome Ave., Bronx; (34) 515 W. 161st St.; (35) 142 W. 63d St.; (36) 29 Vermilye Ave.; (37) 2930 Briggs Ave., Bronx; (38) 2223 Belmont Ave., Bronx; (39) 243 E. 233d St., Bronx; (40) 6 Hancock Pl.

(41) 1843 White Plains Road, Bronx; (42) 657 Prospect Ave., Bronx; (43) 240 E. 111th St.; (44) 1261 Morris Ave., Bronx; (45) 513 W. 181st St.; (46) 3027 Bailey Ave., Bronx; (47) 1220 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx; (48) 1226 Seneca Ave., Bronx; (49) 1079 Nelson Ave., Bronx; Rescue Company No. 1, 278 Spring St.

ENGINE COMPANIES, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

(201) 5119 4th Ave.; (202) 201 Van Brunt St.; (203) 533 Hicks St.; (204) 299 Degraw St.; (205) 160 Pierrepont St.; (206) 1196 Metropolitan Ave.; (207) 247 Pearl St.; (208) 227 Front St.; (209) 157 Taaffe Pl.; (210) 160 Carlton Ave.

(211) 166 Clymer St.; (212) 136 Wythe Ave.; (213) 137 Powers St.; (214) 231 Herkimer St.; (215) 88 India St.; (216) 11 Scholes St.; (217) 940 De Kalb Ave.; (218) 650 Hart St.; (219) 735 Dean St.; (220) 530 11th St.

(221) 712 Driggs Ave.; (222) 836 Quincy St.; (223) Ft. of 38th St.; (224) 274 Hicks St.; (225) 657 Liberty Ave.; (226) 409 State St.; (227) 979 Herkimer St.; (228) 436 39th St.; (229) 75 Richardson St.; (230) 59 Ellery St.

(231) 107 Watkins St.; (232) Ft. of Noble St.; (233) 243 Hull St.; (234) 1472 Bergen St.; (235) 206 Monroe St.; (236) Euclid and Liberty Aves.; (237) 55 Morgan Ave.; (238) 176 Norman Ave.; (239) 395 4th Ave.; (240) 1309 Prospect Ave.

(241) 240 Bay Ridge Ave.; (242) 9219 5th Ave.; (243) 8653 18th Ave.; (244) W. 15th St., near Surf Ave.; (245) 2929 W. 8th St.; (246) 2731 E. 23d St.; (247) 1336 60th St.; (248) 2261 Church Ave.; (249) 493 Rogers Ave.; (250) 147 Lawrence Ave.

(251) Washington Ave., bet. E and F Sts.; (252) 617 Central Ave.; (253) 86th St. and Bay 37th St.; (254) Ave. U and E. 9th St.; (255) 1369 Rogers Ave.; (256) 124 De Kalb Ave.; (257) 1361 Rockaway Ave.; (258) 136 8th St., L. I. C.; (259) 152 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.; (260) 692 Vernon Ave., L. I. C.

(261) 231 Radde St., L. I. C.; (262) 78 Main St., L. I. C.; (263) 398 Astoria Ave., L. I. C.; (264) 334 Central Ave., Far Rockaway; (265) Boulevard and Beach 64th St., Arverne; (266-267) 92-20 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Hollands; (268) 43 Beach 116th St., Rockaway Park; (269) 786 Union St.; (270) 845 121st St., Richmond Hill.

(271) 392 Himrod St.; (272) 57 Lincoln St., Flushing; (273) 99 Union St., Flushing; (274) 57 S. Murray St., Murray Hill; (275) 89-56 to 64 162d St., Jamaica; (276) 1635 E. 14th St.; (277) 582 Knickerbocker Ave.; (278) 5011 7th Ave.; (279) 252 Lorraine St.; (280) 489 St. John's Pl.

(281) 1212 Cortelyou Rd.; (282) 4212 12th Ave.; (283) 214 Bristol St.; (284) 1157 79th St.; (285) 1317 Oakley Ave., Ozone Park; (286) 2708 Myrtle Ave., Glendale; (287) 34 Grand St., Elmhurst (288) 10 Mueller St., Maspeth; (289) 28-30 W. Kingsland Ave., Corona; (290) 480 Sheffield Ave.

(291) 1485 Metropolitan Ave., Metropolitan; (292) Queens Boulevard, near Rowen Ave., Winfield; (293) 740 Benedict Ave., Woodhaven; (294) 10102 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven; (295) 11-13 S. 7th Ave., Whitestone; (296) 225 16th St., College Point; (297) 518 5th St., College Point; (298) Union Ave., Jamaica; (299) Union Ave., Jamaica.

(301) Woodhull Ave. and Warren St., Hollis; (302) Rockaway Blvd., near Brinkmeyer Ave., So. Ozone Park; (303) 61 Bandman Ave., Jamaica; (304) Hempstead Turnpike and Sherwood Ave. (217th St.), Queens Village; (305) 11092-11096 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, Queens; (306) 4018-4020 214th Place, Bayside, Queens; (307) 8117-19 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights, Queens.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

(101) 199 Van Brunt St.; (102) 894 Bedford Ave.; (103) 183 Concord St.; (104) 163 S 2d St.; (105) 648 Pacific St.; (106) 124 Greenpoint Ave.; (107) 77 New Jersey Ave.; (108) 112 Seigel St.; (109) 633 4th Ave.; (110) 264 State St.

(111) 399 Halsey St.; (112) 1171 Madison St.; (113) 493 Rogers Ave.; (114) 5211 5th Ave.; (115) 138 8th St., L. I. C.; (116) 701 Northern Blvd., L. I. C.; (117) 400 Astoria Ave., L. I. C.; (118) 367 Jay St.; (119) Washington Ave., Wallabout Market; (120) 109 Watkins St.

(121) 92-20 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Hollands; (122) 532 11th St.; (123) 423 Ralph Ave.; (134) 394 Himrod St.; (125) 847 121st St., Richmond Hill; (126) 98 Cresskill Pl., Jamaica; (127) 17 Union Ave., Jamaica; (128) 151 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.; (129) 76 Grove St., Flushing; (130) 225 16th St., College Point.

(131) 254 Lorraine St.; (132) 491 St. John's Pl.; (134) 330 Central Ave., Far Rockaway; (135) 2706 Myrtle Ave., Glendale; (136) 34 Grand St., Elmhurst; (137) 43 Beach 116th St., Rockaway Park; (140) 1487 Metropolitan Ave., Metropolitan.

(142) 1317 Oakley Ave., Ozone Park; (143) 10102 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven; (144) 11-13 S. 7th Ave., Whitestone; (146) 75 Richardson St.; (147) 1210 Cortelyou Rd.; (148) 4210 12th Ave.; (149) 1161 79th St.; (150) Woodhull Ave. and Warren St., Hollis.

(151) 11092-11096 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, Queens; (152) 4018-4020 214th Place, Bayside, Queens; (153) Ave U and E. 9th St.; (154) 8117-19 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights.

ENGINE COMPANIES, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

(51) Fireboat Zophar Mills, St. George, S. I. (151) 190 Butler Ave., Tottenville; (152) 1212 Bay St., Rosebank; (153) 74 Broad St., Stapleton; (154) 60 Hannah St., Tompkinsville; (155) 223 Jersey St., West New Brighton; (156) 412 Broadway, West New Brighton; (157) 51 Cottage Pl., Port Richmond; (158) 22 De Hart Ave., Mariners Harbor; (159) 1592 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills; (160) 1850 Clove Ave., Concord; (161) 181 Seaside Boulevard, South Beach.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

(76) 5445 Arthurkill Rd., Tottenville; (77) 74 Broad St., Stapleton; (78) 3 Brook St., Tompkinsville; (79) 1189 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton; (80) 232 Richmond Ave., Port Richmond; (81) 1592 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.

Rescue No. 2 160 Carlton Ave.

Manhattan and Brooklyn have a high-pressure water service for use in quenching fires in the business districts. For details see article on N. Y. City Water Supply.

FIRES AND FIRE LOSSES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1868	740	4,342,000	1887	2,929	5,585,425	1906	12,181	7,218,488
1869	850	2,696,393	1888	3,217	5,485,922	1907	12,547	9,413,042
1870	964	2,120,212	1889	2,836	4,142,777	1908	13,039	9,261,078
1871	1,258	2,127,356	1890	3,479	4,168,165	1909	12,437	7,431,635
1872	1,649	2,891,818	1891	3,938	6,959,650	1910	14,405	8,591,831
1873	1,470	4,022,640	1892	4,011	5,060,973	1911	14,574	12,470,806
1874	1,355	1,430,306	1893	4,151	5,992,583	1912	15,633	9,069,580
1875	1,418	2,472,536	1894	3,983	4,208,553	1913	12,958	7,467,997
1876	1,382	3,851,213	1895	3,963	3,519,801	1914	14,425	8,217,811
1877	1,450	3,210,695	1896	3,890	3,418,591	1915	13,416	5,757,018
1878	1,654	1,884,505	1897	4,046	3,396,892	1916	13,677	8,746,404
1879	1,551	5,671,580	1898	6,442	5,186,890	1917	14,053	14,278,523
1880	1,783	3,183,440	1899	8,053	11,277,311	1918	13,971	9,538,725
1881	1,785	5,820,259	1900	8,405	8,573,347	1919	13,429	12,488,258
1882	2,001	4,195,960	1901	8,424	8,816,365	1920	14,628	18,806,908
1883	2,169	3,512,848	1902	8,700	6,998,563	1921	16,350	20,200,808
1884	2,406	3,474,547	1903	10,046	7,082,439	1922	18,757	22,743,195
1885	2,479	3,789,283	1904	11,148	7,667,523	1923	20,043	19,637,915
1886	2,415	3,340,810	1905	11,524	7,279,514	1924	22,631	18,684,835

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett	1665	34	Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	67	William V. Brady	1847-1848
2	Thomas Delavall	1666	35	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	68	W. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
3	Thomas Willett	1667	36	Paul Richard	1735-1739	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
4	C. Steenwyck	1668-1670	37	John Cruger, Sr.	1739-1744	70	A. C. Kingsland	1851-1853
5	Thomas Delavall	1671	38	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	71	J. A. Westervelt	1853-1855
6	Matthias Nicolls	1672	39	Edward Holland	1747-1757	72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
7	John Lawrence	1673	40	John Cruger, Jr.	1757-1766	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
8	William Dervall	1675	41	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42	D.Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	75	George Opdyke	1862-1864
10	S. van Cortlandt	1677	43	James Duane	1784-1789	76	C. G. Gunther	1864-1866
11	Thomas Delavall	1678	44	Richard Varick	1789-1801	77	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
12	Francis Romboutsh	1679	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	78	T. Coman (Acting)	1868
13	William Dyre	1680-1681	46	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	79	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
14	C. Steenwyck	1682-1683	47	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	80	W. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
15	Gabriel Minville	1684	48	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	81	S.B.H.Vance(Act.)	1874
16	Nicholas Bayard	1685	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	82	Wm. H. Wickham	1875-1876
17	S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	50	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	83	Smith Ely	1877-1878
18	Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	51	John Ferguson	1815	84	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
19	John Lawrence	1691	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	85	William R. Grace	1881-1882
20	A. De Peyster	1692-1695	53	C. D. Colden	1818-1821	86	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
21	William Merritt	1695-1698	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	87	William R. Grace	1885-1886
22	J. De Peyster	1698-1699	55	William Paulding	1825-1826	88	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
23	David Provost	1699-1700	56	Philip Hone	1826-1827	89	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
24	Isaac de Reimer	1700-1701	57	William Paulding	1827-1829	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	91	William L. Strong	1895-1897
26	Philip French	1702-1703	59	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	92	R. A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
27	William Peartree	1703-1707	60	C. W. Lawrence	1834-1837	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
28	Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	61	Aaron Clark	1837-1839	94	G. B. McClellan	1904-1909
29	J. van Cortlandt	1710-1711	62	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	95	William J. Gaynor	1910-1913
30	Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	63	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	96	Ardolph L. Kline	1913
31	John Johnson	1714-1719	64	James Harper	1844-1845	97	John P. Mitchel	1914-1917
32	J. van Cortlandt	1719-1720	65	W. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846	98	John F. Hylan	1918-1925
33	Robert Walters	1720-1725	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847	99	James J. Walker	1926-

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

(Officially revised as of Dec. 1, 1925.)

The police force of the City of New York consists of 1 Chief Inspector ($7,500); 7 Deputy Chief Inspectors ($5,300); Commanding Officer, Detective Bureau ($4,900); 15 Deputy Inspectors ($4,500); 15 other Inspectors ($4,900); 1 Chief Surgeon ($6,500); 1 Deputy Chief Surgeon ($4,400); 22 other Surgeons ($4,400); 1 Superintendent of Telegraph ($5,300); 1 Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph ($3,800); 86 Captains ($4,000); 1 Military Captain ($4,500); 494 Lieutenants ($3,300); 763 Sergeants ($2,700); 13,153 Patrolmen ($1,769 to $2,500); 95 Policewomen ($1,769 to $2,500); 30 Patrolwomen $1,769 to $2,500); 7 Chaplains ($1,830).

Rank of Doorman abolished by Act of Legislature April 16, 1912.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $2,500 each; Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $2,100 each; Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $2,040 each; Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,920 each; Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,769 each; Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $1,769 each; Seventh Grade, less than one year, $1,769 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability.

Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN THE CITY.

(Number indicates precinct.)

Manhattan—1, Old Slip and Front St.; **2**, 16-20 Beach St.; **3**, 9 Oak St.; **4**, 118-120 Clinton St.; **5**, 135 Charles St.; **5A**, 253 Mercer St.

6, 321-323 Fifth St.; **7**, 138 W. 30th St.; **8**, 327 E. 22d St.; **8A**, 160 E. 35th St.; **9**, 345 W. 47th St.; **9A**, 150 W. 68th St.; **10**, 163 E. 51st St.; **10A**, 153 E. 67th St.; **11**, Central Park (Arsenal).

12, 135 W. 100th St.; **13**, 177 E. 104th St.; **13A**, 148 E. 126th St.; **14**, 229 W. 123d St.; **15**, 1854 Amsterdam Ave.; **16**, 250 W. 135th St.; **17**, 182d St. and Wadsworth Ave.; **71** Pier A, North River.

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN THE BRONX.

18, 257 Alexander Ave.; **19**, 3d Ave. & 160th St.; **20**, 1086 Simpson St.; **21**, Sedgwick Ave. & 167th St.; **22**, 1925 Bathgate Ave.; **23**, 1415 Williamsbridge Rd.; **24**, 3016 Webster Ave.; **26**, Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot St.; **27**, 229th St. and White Plains Ave.

FIRST DISTRICT (TRAFFIC)

Headquarters—230 W. 20th St., Manhattan. **Traffic A**, 230 W. 20th St.; **Traffic B**, 150 W. 68th St.; **Traffic C**, 1086 Simpson St., the Bronx.

SECOND DISTRICT (TRAFFIC).

Headquarters—148 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn. **Traffic D**, 148 Vernon Ave.; **Traffic E**, 275 Church St., Richmond Hill, L. I.; **72**, 179 Washington St., Brooklyn; **73**, N. side of 59th St., west of 1st Ave.

DIVISIONS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Precincts therein are in parentheses):

First, 118-120 Clinton St. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, and 6); **Second**, 150 W. 68th St. (7, 8, 8A, 9, 9A, 10, 10A and 11); **Third**, 229 W. 123d St. (12, 13, 13A, 14, 15, 16 and 17); **Fourth**, 1925 Bathgate Ave., Bronx, (18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27).; **Tenth**, 18-20 Beach St. (Traffic—First District Traffic Precincts A, B and C; Second District—Traffic Precincts, D and E and 72 and 73). **Eleventh**, 240 Centre St. (Detective); **Twelfth**, 17 Elizabeth St. (Special Service); **Thirteenth**, 240 Centre St. (Headquarters).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

(The new Brooklyn Police Headquarters is at Bergen St. and Sixth Ave.)

28, 2951 W. 8th St.; **29**, 86th St. & 5th Ave.; **30**, Bay 22d St. cor. Bath Ave.; **31**, Ave. U and E. 15th St.; **32**, 4302 4th Ave.; **32A**, 575 5th Ave.; **34**, 154 Lawrence Ave.; **35**, 1830 Brooklyn Ave.; **37**, 421-431 Empire Boulevard.

38, Ave. G. near E. 95th St.; **39**, 44 Rapelye St.; **40**, Prospect Park; **41**, 17 Butler St.; **42**, 653 Grand Ave.; **43**, 2 Liberty Ave.; **44**, 484-486 Liberty Ave.

45, 72 Poplar St.; **46**, 298 Classon Ave.; **47**, 627 Gates Ave.; **48**, 16 Ralph Ave.; **48A**, 179 Wilson Ave.; **49**, 2 Lee Ave.; **49A**, 263 Bedford Ave.; **50**, 171 Bushwick Ave.; **51**, 100-102 Meserole Ave.

DIVISIONS.

(Precincts therein are in parentheses):

Fifth, 154 Lawrence Ave. (28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 32A, 34, 39, 40, 41 and 42); **Sixth**, 455 New York Ave. (35, 37, 38, 43 and 44); **Seventh**, 148 Vernon Ave. (45, 46, 47, 48, 48A, 49, 49A, 50 and 51).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN QUEENS.

52, 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach; **53**, 300 Broadway, Far Rockaway; **54**, Sherman & Catalpa Sts.; **56**, 275 Church St., Richmond Hill; **58**, Flushing Ave. & Fulton St., Jamaica.

59, 85 4th St., L. I. C.; **60**, Broadway & Court St., Newtown; **64**, 152-154 Grand Ave., Astoria; **65**, 42 North Prince St., Flushing.

DIVISIONS.

(Precincts therein are in parentheses.)

Eighth, Fulton St. & Flushing Ave. Jamaica (52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64 and 65).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN RICHMOND.

66, 78-82 Richmond Terrace, St. George; **68**, 150-152 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp; **70**, 116 Main St., Tottenville.

DIVISIONS.

(Precincts therein are in parentheses):

Ninth, 78-82 Richmond Terrace, St. George, S. I. (66, 68, 70 & 71).

POLICE APPROPRIATIONS, AND ARRESTS (LATTER IN PARENTHESES).

1898, $10,561,447 (141,745); 1899, $11,349,626 (138,875); 1900, $11,494,393 (132,805); 1901, $11,-319,105 (133,749); 1902, $11,367,630 (145,936); 1903, $11,636,881 (175,871); 1904, $12,291,520 (175,880); 1905, $12,505,657 (198,356); 1906, $12,826,153 (189,202); 1907, $13,144,841 (204,119); 1908, $14,-049,077 (244,822); 1909, $14,162,060 (220,334); 1910, $15,316,478 (170,681); 1911, $15,520,729 (153,768); 1912, $16,114,782 (170,375); 1913, $16,738,071 (182,011); 1914, $17,996,039 (190,184); 1915, $17,-364,594 (212,452); 1916, $17,617,287 (200,901); 1917, $18,200,192 (187,913); 1918, $19,394,614 (170,159); 1919, $20,662,219 (220,149); 1920, $24,595,187 (266,749); 1921, $29,901,379 (272,751); 1922, $30,-705,185 (303,451); 1923, $32,042,223.08 (301,206); 1924, $33,187,918.38 (346,270).

MOTOR VEHICLE LAW VIOLATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Following is a summary of the business in the Traffic Court in Manhattan in the calendar year 1924:

Violation Corporation Ordinances—Speeding, 1st offense, 10,131; speeding, 2nd offense, 660; speeding, 3rd offense, 70; speeding, owner, 16; total—10,877.

Overtaking street car, 1,071; reckless driving, 862; Failing to keep to the right, 5,936; Failing to stop on signal, 5,621; no lights, 2,432; turning without signal, 1,811; horse unattached, 1,413; obstructing traffic, 25,351; dazzling headlights, 181; speeding turning corners, 1,284; improper turning corners, 2,057; hack ordinance, 1,774; one way street, 3,870; restricted street, 1,613; all others, 7,000.

Violation sanitary code (smoke)—653.

Violation highway law—Leaving scene of accident, 13; intoxicated driver, 273; unlicensed chauffeur, 908; unlicensed operator, 1,037; badge not displayed, 816; improper number plate, 1,484; improper rear light, 22; swinging number plate, 67; defective brakes, 836; unnecessary noise, 44; operating under age, 12; substituting for examination for license, 27; miscellaneous, 3,106; total—76,151.

Court Days for year—251; average cases per day—303.

Fines paid to clerk of the court—Violation corporation Ordinance, $393,425.00, violation sanitary code, $2,022.00; violation highway law, $27,165.00; interest for 1924, $121.41; total—$422,733.41.

Fines paid after committal to Dept. of Correction, $21,705.00; total fines paid, $444,438.00.

Taxi cab drivers convicted, 12,983.

Committed in default of payment of fine, 2,393.

Straight prison sentence, 1,306.

Licenses revoked or suspended, 135.

CRIME STATISTICS—MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

(Figures supplied by District Attorney, County of New York. They cover cases handled in years named and do not indicate cases originating in year named.)

Year.	Homicide.		Felonious Assault.		Burglary.		Robbery.		Grand Larceny.		Forgery.		Arson.		Rape.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
1900...	68	27	465	165	563	374	183	65	1,144	546	82	47	8	2	28	11
1901...	57	25	365	208	691	414	227	82	1,248	569	98	68	6	1	63	32
1902...	94	31	543	224	548	340	180	70	1,216	539	101	59	21	6	65	30
1903...	84	42	488	202	558	384	199	61	1,227	632	96	60	7	4	50	22
1904...	70	37	548	262	549	361	196	53	1,222	676	135	89	12	2	65	24
1905...	57	32	506	234	657	68	166	54	1,281	757	124	75	7	3	84	37
1906...	99	53	599	297	657	436	175	47	1,309	681	129	83	5	3	67	19
1907...	62	39	628	273	819	542	205	54	1,538	863	110	62	4	1	73	18
1908...	79	35	948	441	1,113	740	276	63	1,803	992	195	96	17	4	121	37
1909...	66	43	808	391	840	572	176	38	1,417	781	186	107	6	3	89	39
1910...	83	45	721	367	674	427	199	49	1,371	755	188	101	12	2	79	28
1911...	92	42	924	443	807	551	239	64	1,413	817	133	102	5	1	80	34
1912...	75	42	614	284	762	499	200	72	1,253	733	141	101	19	7	83	37
1913...	67	47	720	357	783	494	309	113	1,196	688	165	118	22	12	67	28
1914...	86	62	750	492	704	484	327	113	1,154	675	166	113	7	2	69	27
1915...	125	70	828	559	698	515	310	78	1,169	682	154	103	12	2	69	28
1916...	115	68	685	474	405	278	180	78	966	607	120	79	21	14	68	34
1917...	83	44	606	423	425	270	198	75	874	508	103	70	5	3	144	23
1918...	108	44	480	261	350	209	210	87	1,230	581	117	64	11	2	76	24
1919...	132	73	584	288	527	300	382	169	1,423	753	125	85	7	1	72	23
1920...	82	36	457	235	546	287	317	135	1,231	563	148	86	4	2	74	24
1921...	82	34	472	284	565	349	359	166	1,222	668	125	93	11	2	100	23
1922...	125	63	702	337	519	270	439	201	1,894	767	214	112	6	0	76	18
1923...	112	50	560	330	382	196	348	143	1,101	480	172	88	5	1	98	9
1924...	112	35	653	382	467	255	541	232	1,233	551	175	97	29	8	54	11
Total	2,210	1,119	15,654	8,213	15,609	10,011	6,541	2,362	32,135	16,864	3,502	2,158	269	88	1,914	640

I.—Indicted; C.—Convicted. Perjury convictions (1900-1924), 134.

HOMICIDE CONVICTIONS, NEW YORK COUNTY, BY CLASSES.

Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.	Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.	Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.
1900.....	2	7	15	3	1909.....	6	6	20	11	1917.....	6	10	23	5
1901.....	3	8	8	6	1910.....	4	11	26	4	1918.....	2	3	25	10
1902.....	3	8	16	4	1911.....	1	12	20	7	1919.....	6	17	27	20
1903.....	5	5	21	11	1912.....	13	10	9	9	1920.....	1	7	19	9
1904.....	4	6	15	12	1913.....	6	9	25	6	1921.....	3	8	17	6
1905.....	2	8	16	6	1914.....	6	14	27	12	1922.....	4	10	40	9
1906.....	3	8	25	17	1915.....	9	10	41	9	1923.....	1	11	18	20
1907.....	3	13	13	10	1916.....	6	11	34	12	1924.....	2	4	17	12
1908.....	1	8	17	9										

HOMICIDES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Compiled by Charles Norris, M. D., Chief Medical Examiner.)

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Manhattan...	186	208	176	201	187	237	Shooting.....	178	184	206	237	195	265
Brooklyn.....	77	95	91	108	65	95	Assault.....	55	52	38	45	43	41
Bronx.....	17	10	20	21	25	33	Stabbing.....	48	40	38	34	43	47
Queens.....	16	21	17	13	20	18	Gas.....	6	8	3	6	6	5
Richmond....	5	10	3	7	6	7	Infanticide...	6	11	8	13	8	17
Whole City...	301	344	307	350	303	390	Poison.....	4	1	6	7	1	0
By Negroes...	40	33	20	34	29	45	Accidental....	19	30	17	11	9	0
By husbands..	14	11	16	14	11	14	By Police....	14	23	12	21	15	33
By wives.....	1	3	2	6	2	5	Suicide.....	16	19	23	15	9	0
By child.....	13	10	5	2	2	0	By insane....	4	4	...	...	...	...

CRIME STATISTICS—BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

Year.	Homicide.		Felonious Assault.		Burglary.		Robbery.		Grand Larceny.		Forgery.		Arson.		Rape.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
1912...	43	15	375	187	544	370	149	75	396	271	46	22	18	13	101	56
1913...	55	22	343	226	529	501	122	67	360	238	25	18	21	9	92	64
1914...	82	26	242	146	784	564	168	98	439	288	54	28	24	18	88	52
1915...	53	16	191	107	631	527	141	91	349	254	64	39	15	9	136	102
1916...	48	15	189	98	449	347	77	41	440	327	57	40	8	6	124	77
1917...	66	24	196	111	591	461	166	95	406	357	49	28	21	13	201	168
1918...	89	36	163	86	405	312	177	93	587	399	29	23	10	5	165	129
1919...	53	33	165	81	611	405	248	126	622	440	49	35	7	3	122	83
1920...	68	29	160	77	563	381	225	105	622	416	35	34	4	2	127	53
1921...	64	26	230	99	514	392	189	132	646	431	72	42	5	6	120	87
1922...	77	19	121	69	294	223	187	94	393	271	42	32	12	5	107	65
1923...	63	12	155	59	338	255	203	115	449	298	47	39	12	3	97	71
1924...	44	23	161	94	391	320	370	176	518	346	36	29	9	2	97	64
Total	805	296	2,691	1,440	6,644	4,958	2,422	1,268	6,327	4,336	605	409	166	94	1,577	1.111

I.—Indicted; C.—Convicted. Perjury convictions (1912-1924), 71.

Convictions for murder, first degree, included in homicide convictions above—1912, 2; 1913, 0; 1914, 5; 1915, 3; 1916, 1; 1917, 4; 1918, 4; 1919, 1; 1920, 5; 1921, 3; 1922, 6; 1923, 1; 1924, 5.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ALCOHOLISM IN POLICE COURTS, CITY HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

ALCOHOLICS DISCHARGED.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Dept. Public Welfare Hosp.	1,835	2,638	2,302	1,145	965	1,024	1,168	1,924	2,645	2,626
Dept. Bellevue, Allied Hosp	6,591	8,168	6,328	2,596	2,575	2,301	2,694	4,502	6,629	7,123
Police Department arrests..	22,635	19,453	16,311	8,795	7,028	7,804	8,169	11,402	14,018	13,980
Total alcoholism.....	31,061	30,259	24,941	12,536	10,568	11,129	12,031	17,828	23,292	23,729

Department of Correction figures are included in those of the Police Department.

TOT. HOSPIT'L DISCHARGES.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Dept. Public Welfare Hosp.	43,832	43,787	45,209	41,436	33,921	33,745	37,816	37,328	44,837	47,721
Dept. Bellevue, Allied Hosp	64,504	65,871	67,269	64,827	58,497	58,392	64,085	66,325	62,881	72,893
Total hosp. discharges.	108,336	109,658	112,478	105,263	92,418	92,137	101,901	103,653	107,718	120,614

ALCOHOLISM PER 1,000 DISCHARGES.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Dept. Public Welfare Hosp...	51	41	60	51	27	28	33	30	51	59	55
Dept. Bellevue & Allied Hosp.	120	102	124	94	40	44	39	42	67	105	97

DRUG ADDICTION IN POLICE COURTS, CITY HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Dept. Pub. Welfare Hosp.*	1,344	750	120	6	95	459	723	482	590	548
Dept. Bell'v'e&All'd Hosp.*†	619	600	667	459	811	260	240	215	101	103
Police Dept. arrests†.....	1,951	2,532	2,100	986	1,452	1,931	‡3,086	‡3,148	‡2,663	‡2,713
Department of Health....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total drug addiction...	3,914	3,882	2,887	1,451	5,358	2,650	4,049	3,845	3,354	3,364

Department of Correction figures are included in those of the Police Department.

* Discharges of drug addicts. †Figures given in annual reports. ‡ Dr. Caleton Simon's figures.

NOTE—Hospital figures are minus those committed through Police Department. In 1919 there were 7,464 enrolments at the Narcotic Clinic of the Health Department, of which 3,000 entered Riverside Hospital for treatment. This experiment was abandoned in favor of custodial care in April, 1920.

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Official records from the Department of Health.)

	Manhattan	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens	Richmond.	City.		Manhattan	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens	Richmond.	City.
1898...	193	17	104	9	.....	323	1912...	349	42	141	24	14	570
1899...	312	19	103	8	.....	442	1913...	436	57	133	22	8	656
1900...	274	16	103	9	.....	402	1914...	447	39	142	23	9	660
1901...	230	23	64	12	.....	329	1915...	393	43	91	19	16	562
1902...	239	13	88	3	2	345	1916...	469	35	146	30	7	687
1903...	473	34	109	9	5	630	1917...	333	44	141	27	15	560
1904...	487	34	127	9	8	665	1918...	189	9	41	4	9	252
1905...	396	40	135	14	11	596	1919...	142	4	21	5	4	176
1906...	392	33	183	19	9	636	1920...	72	5	16	3	2	98
1907...	482	50	161	18	8	719	1921...	90	6	17	2	4	119
1908...	279	35	75	13	7	409	1922...	194	15	51	10	4	274
1909...	353	45	95	34	6	533	1923...	288	23	103	7	8	429
1910...	409	28	143	36	5	621	1924...	394	29	70	15	5	513
1911...	382	44	155	40	15	636							

NEW YORK CITY PENAL AND CORRECTIONARY INSTITUTIONS.

New York County Penitentiary, Welfare Island It receives male prisoners from the five boroughs. One wing is set apart for those sentenced to the Workhouse.

Self-committed drug addicts and court cases are also received in the institution.

Correction Hospital (formerly the Workhouse), Welfare Island.

This houses women sentenced to the Penitentiary and Workhouse in the north wing.

The Municipal Farm, Riker's Island. Drug addicts, both convicted and self-committed, are sent to this institution.

The Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island. Here are the aged and crippled and those unable to work; boys unfit for assignment to the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton; active cases of tuberculosis, and men assigned to work in the industries.

New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants, New Hampton, Orange County. This is a model institution, where misdemeanants and felons between the ages of sixteen and thirty are confined. Honor camps are maintained at Greycourt, and at the Warwick Dairy Farm.

There are three city prisons for the detention of court cases—the City Prison, Manhattan (known as the *Tombs*), the City Prison, Brooklyn (referred to at times as the *Raymond Street Jail*), and the City Prison, Queens, at Long Island City.

Jefferson Market Prison is now known as the *Women's Detention Prison*. No women are imprisoned at the *Tombs*.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

(Headquarters, 2 East 105th Street, N. Y. City.)

Formed, in 1874, by Elbridge T. Gerry (surviving), John D. Wright, and Henry Bergh, leading humanitarians, to protect children from wrongs, and incorporated under the present title April 26, 1875, "for the prevention of cruelty to children, and the enforcement by all lawful means of the laws relating to or in anywise affecting children."

The Society is an auxiliary governmental agency to aid the police, the district attorney and the courts in any case involving a child under sixteen years of age.

Incidental to this work the Society has arranged for the temporary shelter of all children coming into custody for whatever cause.

It has so sheltered, at its own expense, 290,306 children in the fifty years of its existence.

To carry on all its functions the Society has expended in half a century $4,328,696.63, of which $2,108,680 was provided by City appropriations, and the balance by members and contributors.

It has returned to the City in collections from parents of children committed $1,071,423.61

In 1924 the Society appeared in the prosecution of 152 adults in the Courts of General Sessions, and 249 adults at the Court of Special Sessions, for offenses ranging from misdemeanors to crimes of a heinous nature against children under sixteen.

Its officers and agents made 15,985 visits and investigations in cases of complaints of cruelty or other abuse of children; 257 children, lost, were received and returned to their homes; 185 runaway children were received and returned to other cities, and an average daily population of 158 children was cared for, the children being fed, clothed and given medical attention pending the disposition of their cases by the Courts and other authorities.

President, M. Linn Bruce; *Counsel*, Elbridge T. Gerry; *Secretary*, Arthur M. Crane; *General Manager*, Ernest K. Coulter; *Treasurer*, James H. Perkins.

Welfare Committee, in charge of Children's department: Arthur M. Crane, John G. Agar, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. Cornelius Tiers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, N. Y. CITY.

(Compiled by Dr. W. H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records, Department of Health.)

Year.	Estimated Pop. July 1.	Births.	Rate Per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate Per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate Per 1,000.	Stillbirths.	Rate Per 1,000.
1898	3,272,418	78,928	24.12	28,885	8.83	66,294	20.26	5,640	1.72
1899	3,356,722	77,632	23.13	30,474	9.08	65,343	19.47	5,463	1.63
1900	3,446,042	81,721	23.72	32,247	9.36	70,872	20.57	5,815	1.69
1901	3,554,079	80,735	22.72	33,447	9.41	70,720	19.90	5,750	1.62
1902	3,665,825	85,644	23.36	36,207	9.88	68,112	18.58	6,011	1.64
1903	3,781,423	94,755	25.06	38,174	10.10	67,864	17.94	6,078	1.61
1904	3,901,023	99,555	25.52	39,436	10.11	78,060	20.01	6,288	1.61
1905	4,025,742	103,880	25.80	42,675	10.60	73,714	18.31	6,352	1.58
1906	4,166,556	111,772	26.82	48,355	11.60	76,203	18.29	6,646	1.59
1907	4,314,237	120,720	27.98	51,097	11.84	79,205	18.36	7,351	1.70
1908	4,469,248	126,862	28.38	37,499	8.39	73,072	16.35	7,191	1.61
1909	4,632,078	122,975	26.54	41,513	8.96	74,105	16.00	6,697	1.45
1910	4,785,190	129,080	26.95	46,417	9.70	76,742	16.04	6,752	1.41
1911	4,873,069	134,542	27.61	48,765	10.01	75,423	15.48	6,669	1.37
1912	4,960,948	135,655	27.34	51,703	10.42	73,008	14.71	6,619	1.33
1913	5,048,827	135,134	26.77	51,268	10.15	73,902	14.64	6,631	1.31
1914	5,136,706	140,647	27.38	53,052	10.33	74,803	14.56	6,617	1.29
1915	5,224,585	141,256	27.04	50,997	9.76	76,193	14.58	6,413	1.23
1916	5,312,464	137,644	25.91	54,782	10.31	77,801	14.64	6,253	1.18
1917	5,400,343	141,564	26.21	59,210	10.96	78,575	14.55	6,117	1.13
1918	5,488,222	138,046	25.15	56,733	10.34	98,119	17.88	6,793	1.24
1919	5,576,101	130,377	23.35	60,256	10.80	74,433	13.35	5,984	1.07
1920	5,663,980	132,856	23.45	64,422	11.37	73,249	12.93	6,234	1.10
1921	5,751,859	134,241	23.34	60,846	10.58	64,257	11.17	6,297	1.09
1922	5,839,738	129,684	22.21	58,192	9.96	69,690	11.93	6,125	1.05
1923	5,927,617	129,160	21.79	66,430	11.21	69,452	11.72	6,023	1.02
1924	6,139,52)	130,436	21.25	62,254	10.14	71,252	11.61	6,448	1.05

Of the 1923 birtas, 1,209 were out of wedlock.

BROOKLYN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (INCLUDED IN TABLE ABOVE).

Year.	Births.	Stillbirths.	Marriages.	Total Dth's, All Causes.	Pulmonary Tuberc's Deaths.	Pneumonia Deaths.	Bright's Disease & Kidney Deaths.	Cancer Deaths.	Nervous Disease Deaths.
1890	15,000	1,305	7,500	19,827	2,169	2,325	892	414	2,438
1891	16,500	1,733	7,500	21,349	2,117	2,537	993	416	2,430
1892	18,000	1,682	7,800	20,807	2,128	2,357	1,039	418	2,619
1893	19,250	1,550	7,350	21,017	2,174	2,569	1,060	441	2,649
1894	19,419	1,673	5,935	21,183	2,260	2,181	1,199	457	2,292
1895	20,465	1,770	6,779	22,568	2,299	2,624	1,387	572	2,322
1896	21,424	1,807	7,116	22,501	2,245	2,553	1,448	534	2,215
1897	21,109	1,919	7,254	20,674	2,164	2,232	1,443	561	2,132
1898	21,395	1,888	7,129	21,989	2,394	2,384	1,503	632	2,137
1899	21,203	1,688	7,612	21,649	2,435	2,682	1,624	701	1,081
1900	22,572	1,813	8,124	23,507	2,445	3,216	1,717	695	1,853
1901	22,182	1,776	8,303	23,271	2,479	2,891	1,897	760	2,917
1902	23,507	1,829	9,014	22,344	2,317	3,001	1,976	791	1,668
1903	27,292	1,838	9,616	22,192	2,396	2,910	2,123	778	1,724
1904	28,859	1,922	10,019	24,831	2,634	3,670	2,253	817	2,054
1905	30,972	1,991	10,782	23,935	2,420	3,099	1,984	899	2,413
1906	34,538	2,071	11,966	25,024	2,557	3,557	2,076	975	1,998
1907	38,632	2,303	12,916	26,043	2,575	3,704	1,997	993	1,882
1908	41,906	2,286	10,171	23,938	2,484	3,063	1,762	1,016	1,499
1909	41,494	2,202	11,110	24,365	2,347	3,511	2,048	1,110	1,053
1910	42,708	2,221	12,881	25,676	2,430	3,645	2,160	1,212	883
1911	45,699	2,188	13,748	24,511	2,464	3,418	1,837	1,221	976
1912	45,454	2,230	14,563	23,994	2,441	3,392	1,977	1,252	854
1913	45,888	2,286	14,271	23,955	2,608	3,464	2,054	1,346	843
1914	48,241	2,231	14,888	24,092	2,692	3,229	1,921	1,428	926
1915	48,482	2,176	14,718	24,469	2,742	3,587	2,016	1,533	920
1916	48,590	2,234	15,920	25,567	2,599	3,877	2,341	1,552	2,076
1917	50,468	2,233	17,066	25,338	2,413	3,868	2,393	1,663	950
1918	49,568	2,422	13,592	32,944	2,677	4,877	2,268	1,692	960
1919	47,526	2,246	16,460	24,512	2,252	3,818	2,256	1,715	825
1920	49,171	2,193	18,242	24,420	1,959	3,317	2,099	1,731	776
1921	49,873	2,265	15,964	21,060	1,571	2,181	1,633	1,801	662
1922	48,734	2,243	16,185	23,425	1,524	3,051	1,968	1,989	722
1923	49,385	2,258	17,209	22,933	1,515	2,699	1,843	2,093	650
1924	50,681	2,462	17,516	23,712	1,425	3,446	1,241	2,080	731

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FORMER CITY (MANHATTAN AND BRONX).

Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1854	17,979	5,595	28,473	1869	13,947	8,695	25,167	1884	30,527	11,805	35,034
1855	14,145	4,199	24,448	1870	14,524	7,985	27,175	1885	30,030	11,716	35,682
1856	16,199	3,633	21,748	1871	20,821	8,646	26,976	1886	31,319	12,216	37,351
1857	18,427	3,710	22,811	1872	22,068	9,008	32,647	1887	34,023	13,740	38,933
1858	13,340	3,942	23,269	1873	22,683	8,871	29,084	1888	36,136	14,533	40,175
1859	9,035	3,100	22,745	1874	25,747	8,397	28,727	1889	37,527	14,400	39,679
1860	12,454	4,241	24,760	1875	23,813	7,565	30,709	1890	39,250	14,992	40,103
1861	10,004	2,993	24,525	1876	23,744	7,099	29,152	1891	46,904	15,764	43,659
1862	7,612	2,896	23,150	1877	25,569	7,129	26,203	1892	49,447	16,001	44,329
1863	6,426	3,272	26,617	1878	25,729	7,629	27,008	1893	51,529	16,144	44,486
1864	5,877	2,675	25,792	1879	25,573	8,446	28,342	1894	55,636	17,388	41,175
1865	5,332	2,733	25,767	1880	27,536	9,002	31,937	1895	53,731	20,612	43,420
1866	10,006	5,792	26,815	1881	26,130	10,077	38,624	1896	56,623	20,513	41,622
1867	12,535	7,144	23,159	1882	27,321	11,085	37,924	1897	54,089	20,365	38,877
1868	12,590	6,926	24,889	1883	28,972	11,556	34,011	Merged into Greater New York.			

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, CITY OF NEW YORK, SINCE 1898.

(Official figures, from the Registrar of Records, Department of Health.)

Year.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Non-Pulm'ry Tuberculosis.	Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea Under 5 Yrs.	Cancer.	Kidney Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Violence.	Puerp. Disease, Etc.	Typhoid Fever.
1898.....	1,778	7,724	8,094	1,541	1,923	6,570	2,006	4,686	3,847	3,677	568	676
1899.....	1,924	8,015	8,531	1,562	1,988	5,569	2,136	5,113	3,751	3,385	558	546
1900.....	2,277	8,154	10,482	1,476	1,964	5,978	2,291	5,352	3,858	3,913	711	718
1901.....	2,068	8,135	9,168	1,255	1,683	6,071	2,463	5,500	4,626	4,636	648	727
1902.....	2,015	7,569	9,377	1,314	1,898	5,190	2,450	5,461	4,859	3,752	642	764
1903.....	2,190	8,020	9,714	1,284	1,569	4,443	2,608	5,636	4,771	4,068	637	653
1904.....	2,048	8,512	12,369	1,257	1,735	5,647	2,709	6,220	4,996	5,191	727	661
1905.....	1,544	8,535	9,783	1,123	1,417	6,136	2,875	5,944	5,140	4,476	815	649
1906.....	1,898	8,955	10,868	1,239	1,319	6,016	3,005	6,108	5,557	4,744	763	639
1907.....	1,740	8,999	11,806	1,263	1,048	6,611	3,227	5,685	7,237	4,911	783	740
1908.....	1,758	8,869	9,508	1,288	819	6,190	3,243	5,049	7,130	4,737	698	536
1909.....	1,714	8,643	10,614	1,268	1,051	5,380	3,488	5,522	6,854	4,403	719	564
1910.....	1,715	8,692	10,519	1,382	928	5,918	3,710	5,638	6,870	4,638	761	558
1911.....	1,281	8,700	10,055	1,460	877	4,696	3,873	5,017	7,965	5,183	738	545
1912.....	1,125	8,591	9,979	1,390	732	4,149	4,071	5,724	8,890	4,762	676	499
1913.....	1,333	8,601	10,042	1,430	693	3,668	4,223	5,615	9,674	4,937	668	362
1914.....	1,491	8,918	9,678	1,372	601	3,579	4,467	5,617	10,058	4,985	679	334
1915.....	1,278	8,825	10,922	1,424	711	3,924	4,647	5,521	10,383	4,777	710	332
1916.....	1,031	8,411	10,568	1,237	813	3,053	4,701	6,546	10,687	5,060	653	216
1917.....	1,158	8,825	11,051	1,317	789	3,365	4,867	6,727	11,102	5,742	651	229
1918.....	1,245	8,779	20,628	1,318	930	2,556	4,931	5,269	12,105	5,257	666	196
1919.....	1,239	7,395	10,977	1,103	690	2,474	5,147	5,007	10,435	4,105	644	121
1920.....	1,045	6,165	10,058	970	918	2,694	5,317	4,833	11,342	3,944	708	137
1921.....	891	5,143	6,477	779	547	2,129	5,573	4,105	12,005	4,617	746	123
1922.....	873	5,033	8,794	769	429	1,720	5,945	4,450	13,361	4,797	699	129
1923.....	553	4,951	8,231	721	154	1,534	6,287	4,367	14,312	5,329	623	140
1924.....	714	4,780	9,152	807	128	1,183	6,557	3,705	15,134	5,416	678	184

Of the deaths by violence in 1924 suicides numbered 829, homicides totalled 387

Deaths by age groups in 1924—Under 1 year, 8,820; 1 to 2 years, 2,076; total under 5 years, 12,891; 65 years and over, 17,364; 70 years and over, 11,744.

Deaths of Negroes in 1924 totalled 3,649; Chinese, 149; non-residents (all colors), 1,735.

Deaths in 1924 by places of occurrence—In institutions, 32,928; in tenements, 22,924; in dwellings, 12,561; in hotels, 634; in streets, rivers, etc., 2,205.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, OLD CITY OF NEW YORK (MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX).

Year.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia.	Under Five Years.	Heart Disease.	Bri'hts Disease.	Cancer.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Bronchitis.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.
1868...	24,889	29.24	3,414	1,668	3,526	615	534	315	619	803	733	98	46
1869...	25,167	28.08	3,364	2,100	2,884	686	557	304	811	877	797	102	37
1870...	27,175	28.80	4,030	1,836	3,917	699	787	355	729	855	834	101	45
1871...	26,976	28.22	4,186	1,834	3,353	813	947	335	704	964	1,071	114	65
1872...	32,647	33.72	4,274	2,150	4,915	894	949	392	721	1,040	1,108	144	69
1873...	29,084	29.63	4,134	2,323	3,993	860	876	425	1,883	1,068	968	118	73
1874...	28,727	27.89	4,034	2,308	3,468	883	828	416	2,259	1,065	1,008	180	59
1875...	30,709	29.40	4,172	2,802	3,575	985	909	424	3,087	1,111	967	155	62
1876...	29,152	27.11	4,194	2,542	3,632	992	958	459	2,277	1,214	902	150	55
1877...	26,203	23.66	4,044	2,148	3,397	880	923	495	1,423	1,033	820	148	59
1878...	27,008	23.67	4,466	2,888	2,785	1,068	919	570	1,506	1,184	809	142	58
1879...	28,342	24.13	4,343	2,554	3,826	1,164	1,027	572	1,193	1,263	837	117	48
1880...	31,937	26.42	4,706	2,822	3,815	1,153	1,029	659	2,300	1,375	1,007	152	58
1881...	38,624	30.75	5,312	3,261	4,159	1,289	1,187	706	3,287	1,511	1,059	166	65
1882...	37,924	29.61	5,247	3,472	3,959	1,477	1,241	732	2,254	1,583	1,099	199	76
1883...	34,011	25.81	5,290	3,409	3,297	1,693	1,195	678	1,653	1,435	1,100	161	62
1884...	35,034	25.83	5,235	3,159	3,722	1,662	1,163	731	1,838	1,485	1,055	229	55
1885...	35,682	25.56	5,196	3,650	3,482	1,800	1,188	754	2,180	1,605	1,078	207	59
1886...	37,351	26.00	5,477	3,656	3,595	1,894	1,210	779	2,695	1,701	1,176	223	63
1887...	38,933	26.33	5,260	3,707	3,947	2,018	1,128	832	3,056	1,838	1,288	235	70
1888...	40,175	26.39	5,260	4,288	3,648	1,880	1,147	870	2,553	1,892	1,085	247	57
1889...	39,679	25.36	5,179	4,075	3,889	1,970	1,763	848	2,291	1,814	1,148	244	72
1890...	40,103	24.87	5,492	4,989	3,779	1,978	2,024	934	1,783	1,987	1,449	239	61
1891...	43,659	26.31	5,160	3,918	4,044	2,285	2,116	902	1,970	1,836	1,597	300	56
1892...	44,329	25.95	5,033	5,841	4,177	2,330	1,991	996	2,106	1,754	1,900	241	38
1893...	44,486	25.30	5,124	6,487	3,890	2,379	2,071	993	2,558	1,577	1,607	314	47
1894...	41,175	22.76	4,658	4,725	3,757	2,170	1,879	1,022	2,870	1,329	1,728	331	61
1895...	43,420	23.18	5,205	5,751	4,061	2,297	2,019	1,030	1,976	1,636	2,045	376	76
1896...	41,622	21.84	4,994	5,383	3,776	2,396	2,195	1,141	1,763	1,292	2,641	384	71
1897...	38,877	20.03	4,843	4,621	3,559	2,346	2,059	1,217	1,590	1,089	1,782	436	65

DEATHS FROM STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(By the Registrar of Records, Department of Health. The rate is per 100,000 population.)

Year.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.	Year.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.
1898.....	88	2.69	113	3.45	.....	.....	1912.....	194	3.91	111	2.24	188	3.79
1899.....	103	3.07	167	4.97	1	0.03	1913.....	186	3.68	130	2.58	293	5.80
1900.....	105	3.04	181	5.25	5	0.14	1914.....	168	3.27	121	2.36	310	6.03
1901.....	106	2.93	185	5.25	6	0.17	1915.....	119	2.28	85	1.63	346	6.62
1902.....	156	4.26	175	4.77	9	0.24	1916.....	144	2.71	110	2.07	407	7.66
1903.....	184	4.87	180	4.76	12	0.32	1917.....	119	2.20	159	2.94	525	9.72
1904.....	192	4.92	167	4.28	14	0.36	1918.....	118	2.15	126	2.30	677	12.33
1905.....	176	4.37	212	5.26	36	0.89	1919.....	88	1.58	100	1.79	767	13.75
1906.....	223	5.35	252	6.05	64	1.53	1920.....	42	.74	82	1.45	763	13.47
1907.....	236	5.47	318	7.37	42	0.97	1921.....	62	1.08	85	1.48	849	14.76
1908.....	158	3.53	257	5.75	81	1.81	1922.....	58	.99	58	.99	870	14.90
1909.....	161	3.47	186	4.01	84	1.81	1923.....	30	.51	93	1.59	945	15.94
1910.....	169	3.54	168	3.51	111	2.32	1924.....	53	.88	74	1.20	961	15.97
1911.....	271	5.56	126	2.55	128	2.63							

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN NEW YORK CITY SINCE 1899.

Year.	Manhattan.		Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.	
	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1899	2,599	109,250,649	2,335	19,999,727	4,627	23,248,839	1,033	3,280,056	385	1,063,050
1900..	1,009	49,622,400	1,023	8,500,863	3,019	16,499,582	944	2,796,521	283	872,178
1901..	1,471	112,576,660	1,080	9,599,980	3,377	18,198,617	1,452	4,869,596	277	806,844
1902..	860	80,384,375	882	6,503,979	3,173	18,549,062	1,231	5,159,979	350	1,137,904
1903..	1,038	75,104,200	795	6,792,884	3,999	23,946,292	1,321	4,829,929	349	1,653,521
1904..	1,423	75,267,780	1,684	23,068,185	5,998	42,027,997	1,923	8,863,774	337	921,080
1905..	2,572	124,746,552	2,278	38,313,498	8,788	66,660,856	3,251	12,827,960	480	2,099,340
1906..	1,621	107,977,515	2,246	27,622,730	8,584	65,066,325	4,070	17,003,216	824	4,216,641
1907..	948	74,939,900	1,967	20,784,600	8,478	64,150,107	3,929	15,944,259	840	3,231,381
1908..	659	84,97[illegible],376	1,912	21,415,160	6,737	39,838,866	3,896	13,842,000	763	2,850,146
1909..	995	131,246,483	2,402	40,748,610	10,305	60,130,476	4,758	19,407,921	730	2,527,545
1910..	838	96,703,029	2,028	44,034,405	5,770	34,813,720	4,133	15,144,377	841	3,363,868
1911..	840	98,537,275	1,357	32,837,060	5,288	32,598,240	5,374	22,212,355	911	2,513,324
1912..	757	116,325,135	1,310	34,644,400	5,105	36,472,377	4,821	19,651,222	1,007	3,412,103
1913..	577	73,970,685	846	20,072,489	3,616	30,719,101	4,653	17,504,955	1,013	3,377,109
1914..	411	45,471,165	735	16,347,382	4,379	38,269,185	4,596	18,098,290	1,166	2,272,898
1915..	489	64,652,869	962	28,119,100	5,121	40,300,600	5,756	20,316,392	1,381	2,630,192
1916..	564	114,690,145	650	16,725,582	4,946	35,397,480	5,333	20,009,683	1,378	4,563,716
1917..	321	29,068,525	640	8,545,475	2,696	27,613,230	3,619	11,651,078	1,171	3,715,570
1918..	182	8,507,000	206	3,991,900	2,815	17,858,425	2,228	6,768,138	891	2,085,293
1919..	379	72,283,061	1,089	21,006,865	12,889	68,137,966	8,910	46,022,687	2,135	4,295,399
1920..	783	96,199,860	1,115	18,585,600	8,598	63,548,948	6,914	38,092,548	2,026	4,838,841
1921..	936	121,032,441	3,529	72,150,739	15,208	146,812,715	13,991	81,663,823	3,441	10,170,910
1922..	1,075	140,941,677	4,748	107,081,184	21,105	194,301,755	21,583	134,283,277	3,239	11,083,059
1923..	1,569	178,981,460	5,472	122,731,203	35,811	284,215,480	25,021	157,711,745	3,041	12,177,938
1924..	926	258,761,585	6,512	127,979,621	24,834	218,167,790	24,688	156,556,224	3,519	16,132,879

TOTAL—WHOLE CITY.

Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1899..	10,979	156,843,327	1906..	17,345	221,886,427	1913..	10,705	145,644,339	1919..	25,402	221,745,978
1900..	6,278	78,291,544	1907..	16,162	179,050,247	1914..	11,287	120,458,920	1920..	19,436	221,265,897
1901..	7,657	146,551,697	1908..	13,967	62,912,548	1915..	13,709	156,019,153	1921..	37,105	431,830,628
1902..	6,496	111,735,299	1909..	19,190	254,061,035	1916..	12,871	191,386,606	1922..	51,750	587,390,952
1903..	7,502	112,326,826	1910..	13,610	194,059,399	1917..	8,447	80,593,938	1923..	70,994	755,817,826
1904..	11,365	150,148,816	1911..	13,770	178,698,154	1918..	6,322	39,210,756	1924..	60,479	777,598,099
1905..	17,369	244,648,206	1912..	13,000	210,505,237						

The figures in the two tables above are for plans filed in the years named, with builders' estimates as to cost.

BUILDING OPERATIONS ON LONG ISLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Factories.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Year.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Factories.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1905....	3,964	201	45	47	4,257	1915....	7,276	1,007	31	581	8,895
1906....	4,836	282	21	172	5,311	1916....	7,196	888	38	768	8,890
1907....	5,107	515	38	300	5,960	1917....	3,863	589	30	410	4,892
1908....	4,748	368	18	238	5,372	1918....	1,153	100	23	339	1,615
1909....	6,524	694	40	411	7,669	1919....	7,911	459	70	420	8,860
1910....	7,068	803	42	604	8,517	1920....	7,531	502	69	1,256	9,358
1911....	7,429	820	44	753	9,046	1921....	16,197	1,524	62	1,988	19,771
1912....	7,793	753	40	792	9,378	1922....	23,336	2,614	59	2,753	28,762
1913....	6,323	588	42	633	7,586	1923....	31,699	3,297	53	7,579	42,628
1914....	5,812	632	22	463	6,926	1924....	31,645	4,395	57	7,470	43,567

BRONX RIVER PARKWAY.

The Bronx River Parkway, which was officially dedicated and opened to the public on Nov. 5, 1925, extends from the Botanical Gardens of Bronx Park, in New York City, to the Kensico Dam, at Valhalla, north of White Plains, Westchester County.

The originally beautiful marginal lands of the river were used as promiscuous dumping grounds for refuse. Swampy pools were frequently flooded and the receding waters left deposits and mosquito pools.

These conditions were brought to the attention of the N. Y. Zoological Society as early as 1905 by William W. Niles and resulted in legislation (1906) under which Gov. Higgins appointed Madison Grant of Manhattan, Dave H. Morris of the Bronx and James G. Cannon of Westchester as Commissioners to inquire into the advisability of preserving the waters of the Bronx River from pollution and of creating a reservation.

This commission reported to the Governor, January 15, 1907, that the reservation should be created to preserve the river. Following this, a law was enacted providing for the creation of the Bronx River Parkway and appointing Madison Grant, William W. Niles and James G. Cannon as Commissioners. The act provided, however, that its provisions should not become operative until the approval of the City of New York was obtained.

This approval was given in 1913 and the commission was thereupon authorized to proceed.

The work of acquiring and reclaiming the land then began, and as title was obtained to each parcel it was cleaned up, the river channel cleared of obstructions and debris, sewage and other pollution flowing into the river were traced and abated.

After the land had been acquired, the plans for the Parkway Drive were developed and now have been consummated in the parked driveway providing an outlet from the City of New York to the State Highway System diverging from the Kensico Dam and reservoir, extending throughout Westchester and Putnam Counties, where New York City owns 30,000 acres of water-shed.

BRONX RIVER PARKWAY STATISTICS.

Total length about 15½ miles, of which 3 are in the Bronx and 12½ in the County of Westchester.

Approximately 1,400 separate parcels of land were acquired, two-thirds by purchase or donation and the remaining third by condemnation.

Total cost to October 1, 1925, in round figures, $16,500,000.

2,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock excavated and re-hauled.

370 buildings removed. 154 cases of river pollution abated.

140,000 shrubs and 30,000 trees planted.

60 foot-bridges and 37 driveway bridges and viaducts erected.

At the end of 1925, under the provisions of the Bronx River Parkway Law, the duties of the Bronx Parkway Commission terminated. The title to the land of that part of the parkway lying within Bronx County vests in the City of New York and is administered by the Department of Parks of the Borough of the Bronx.

The remaining part of the Parkway vests in Westchester County and is administered by the Westchester County Park Commission.

HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.

Structure.	Stories.	Height.	Structure.	Stories.	Height.
	No.	*Ft.*		*No.*	*Ft.*
Woolworth, 233 Broadway	60	792	270-76 West 38th Street	20	255
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave.	50	700	Hotel, s. e. cor. B'way & 71st St.	19	205
Singer, 149 Broadway	41	612	268 Madison Avenue	19	223
Municipal, P'k Row & Centre St.	24	580	247-63 West 37th Street	18	217
Bankers' Trust Co., Wall & Nassau	39	539	1024 Eighth Avenue	17	178
Broadway and 48th Street	39	432	224-28 West 35th Street	17	200
Equitable, 120 Broadway	37	486	240-46 West 35th Street	17	200
City Investing, 165 Broadway	33	487	252-58 West 37th Street	17	198
178-80 East 94th Street	33	.....	220-38 West 38th Street	17	202
Adams Express Co., 61 Broadway	32	424	247-55 West 38th Street	17	199
American Exp. Co., 65 Broadway	32	415	224-32 West 40th Street	17	198
Liberty Tower, Nassau & Liberty	32	385	16 Park Avenue	16	150
Whitehall, 17 Battery Place	32	424	1364-70 B'way, s. e. cor. 37th St.	16	200
112 Park Avenue	32	390	425 Riverside Drive	16	150
Commonwealth Hotel, B'way & 55th	30	363	449-59 Seventh Avenue	16	190
Pershing Sq. Bldg., Park Ave. & 42d	30	363	117-21 East 21st Street	16	150
World's Tower, 110-12 W. 40th St.	30	335	212-16 West 35th Street	16	189
Bush Terminal, 130 W. 42d St.	29	419	225-31 West 35th Street	16	188
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St.	29	341	253-59 West 35th Street	16	193
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row	29	309	261-67 West 35th Street	16	188
Amer. Bank Note Co., 78 Trin. Pl.	28	374	7-9 West 36th Street	16	190
Times, Broadway at 42d St.	28	410	64-70 West 36th Street	16	194
Western Union, 195 Broadway	28	403	226-28 West 37th Street	16	188
Church and Dey Streets	27	362	49-53 West 38th Street	16	199
Church and Fulton Streets	27	362	262-268 West 38th Street	16	187
201 Broadway	27	362	24-26 West 40th Street	16	150
Biltmore Hotel, Mad. Ave. & 43d	26	305	203-205 West 102d Street	16	150
St. Paul, Broadway and Ann St.	26	308	1789-99 Broadway	15	150
60 Wall Street	26	346	2140-46 Broadway	15	150
80 Maiden Lane	25	315	2511-15 Broadway	15	150
37 Wall Street	25	318	31-33 Fifth Avenue	15	150
McAlpin Hotel, B'way & 34th St.	25	307	41 Fifth Avenue	15	150
Fisk Rubber Co., B'way & 8th Ave.	25	293	933 Fifth Avenue	15	150
1434 Broadway	25	309	1141-49 Lexington Avenue	15	150
Municipal, Park Row & Centre St.	24	560	381 Park Avenue	15	150
American Surety Co., 100 B'way	23	306	760 Park Avenue	15	150
Amer. Tract. Soc., Nassau & Spruce	23	306	1109 Park Avenue	15	150
Columbia Trust Co., 60 B'way	23	306	133-35 Park Avenue	15	150
150 Broadway	23	268	37-39 Riverside Drive	15	150
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Sq.	23	291	360 Riverside Drive	15	150
West & Cedar Streets	23	.....	241-47 West End Avenue	15	150
38-44 West 40th Street	23	343	254-56 West End Avenue	15	150
540-50 Seventh Avenue	23	281	320-26 West End Avenue	15	150
Hanover Nat'l B'k., Nassau & Pine	22	385	475 West End Avenue	15	150
Hudson Term Bldg., 30-50 Church	22	275	514 West End Avenue	15	150
Pulitzer, Park Row	22	375	522-26 West End Avenue	15	150
Herald Square, 141 W. 36th St.	22	259	545 West End Avenue	15	150
Kidder, Peabody & Co., 35 E. 42d	22	283	617-19 West End Avenue	15	150
Lewisohn, 119 West 40th Street	22	325	667-75 West End Avenue	15	150
Madison Ave. & 40th St., n. w. cor.	22	264	740 West End Avenue	15	150
Madison Ave. and 45th Street	22	260	755 West End Avenue	15	150
Vanderbilt Hotel, Park Ave. & 33d	22	225	871-77 West End Avenue	15	150
351 West 42d Street	22	260	890-898 West End Avenue	15	150
225-41 West 34th Street	22	274	908-18 West End Avenue	15	150
Astor Trust, Fifth Ave. & 42d St.	21	261	50-54 East 54th Street	15	150
Commercial Cable Co., 20 Broad St.	21	255	50-64 East 65th Street	15	150
Croisic, 220 Fifth Avenue	21	269	54-60 East 67th Street	15	150
1113 East 26th Street	21	275	141 East 72d Street	15	150
42 Broadway	21	249	23-25 East 74th Street	15	150
464 Eighth Avenue	21	350	53-59 East 86th Street	15	150
Schiff Estate, 52 William Street	21	265	17-19 East 96th Street	15	150
Trinity, 111 Broadway	21	280	61-67 East 96th Street	15	150
24 West 59th Street	21	245	136-40 West 38th Street	15	150
463-67 Seventh Avenue	21	259	120 West 44th Street	15	150
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad Street	20	277	120-28 West 45th Street	15	151
Corn Exch. Bank, 15 William St.	20	260	101 West 57th Street	15	150
Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293	126-30 West 59th Street	15	150
Factory, 328 Seventh Avenue	20	239	206-22 West 70th Street	15	147
50 Broad Street	20	242	178-82 West 71st Street	15	150
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way at 23d St.	20	286	310-18 West 72d Street	15	150
Macy, R. H. & Co., 149 W. 34th St.	20	293	322-28 West 72d Street	15	151
Madison House, Mad. Ave. & 25th	20	288	175 West 73d Street	15	150
National Bank of Commerce	20	270	179 West 76th Street	15	150
Pennsylvania Hotel, 7th Ave. at 33d	20	260	300 West 76th Street	15	150
U. S. Rubber Co., B'way & 58th	20	273	160-66 West 79th Street	15	150
Victoria, B'way and 27th Street	20	263	165-73 West 79th Street	15	149
Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. & 44th	20	263	10-12 West 86th Street	15	150
1351 Broadway	20	247	139-45 West 86th Street	15	149
347 Madison Avenue	20	241	328 West 86th Street	15	150
328-32 Seventh Avenue	20	239	276-80 West 94th Street	15	150
149-59 West 34th Street	20	293	209-13 West 106th Street	15	148
106-14 West 38th Street	20	192	335 West 101st Street	15	149

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1925.

Class of Building.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
One-family dwellings	21,721	18,553	86,260	80,321	24,449	231,304
Two-family dwellings	4,546	12,382	69,507	31,611	3,955	122,001
Tenements without elevator	37,501	12,055	54,435	7,220	573	111,784
Hotels and elevator apt. houses	2,648	81	358	147	74	3,308
Warehouses, dept. stores, lofts.	8,103	141	1,766	305	102	10,417
Office buildings	940	93	186	143	48	1,410
Factories	1,252	533	3,440	419	557	6,201
Stables and garages	2,265	5,083	31,245	31,460	4,841	56,894
Theatres	194	32	140	50	15	431
Miscellaneous	3,623	3,751	8,454	5,814	1,562	23,204
Total	82,793	52,704	237,791	157,490	36,176	466,954

VALUABLE MANHATTAN BUILDINGS.

(1926 Tax Department assessed valuations, subject to revision.)

OFFICE BUILDINGS ($1,000,000 OR MORE).

Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,900,000	111 Broadway	7,000,000	Wurlitzer	2,250,000
Cunard Bldg	11,000,000	115 Broadway	6,000,000	Gotham	2,000,000
Bowling Green	4,500,000	2 Rector Street	4,000,000	Ida Investing Co	2,200,000
Washington Bldg	3,650,000	30 Church Street	8,250,000	Knickerbocker	5,400,000
Whitehall Bldg	8,100,000	50 Church Street	5,100,000	Loew	4,275,000
U. S. Shipping Board	1,950,000	165 Broadway	9,100,000	Fiske	5,350,000
Adams Express	8,200,000	Singer Bldg	8,200,000	Aeolian Hall	3,750,000
American Express	4,375,000	Liberty Tower	2,050,000	515 Fifth Avenue	1,200,000
Empire Bldg	4,500,000	Federal Reserve Bank	14,500,000	542 Fifth Avenue	1,700,000
26 Broadway	12,300,000	Westinghouse Bldg	4,600,000	Century	1,200,000
32 Broadway	1,350,000	American Tel. & Tel	18,000,000	Fifth Avenue Bank	1,950,000
42 Broadway	4,375,000	National Park Bank	3,600,000	550 Fifth Avenue	1,160,000
Exchange Court	3,250,000	Tribune Bldg	2,300,000	Heckscher Bldg. (42d	
1 Wall Street	1,050,000	World Bldg	2,975,000	St. & Madison Ave.)	2,900,000
Stock Exchange	13,850,000	Woolworth Bldg	11,250,000	Carbon & Carbide	5,200,000
Commercial Cable	3,025,000	280 Broadway	3,250,000	Lincoln Safe Deposit	3,450,000
24 Broad Street	2,500,000	Emigrant Bank	3,525,000	Vanderbilt	3,200,000
50 Broad Street	2,440,000	Central Telephone Ex	11,250,000	Vanderbilt Concourse	1,530,000
Valentine Bldg	1,025,000	Holland House	1,715,000	Strauss	4,825,000
Seaboard Nat'l Bank	2,000,000	Marbridge Bldg	5,075,000	Borden	4,150,000
Broad Exchange	6,000,000	Consolidated Gas	3,000,000	Canadian Pacific	7,400,000
Mills Bldg	5,000,000	Germanic Life	1,500,000	Heckscher Bldg. (57th	
J. P. Morgan	5,800,000	Eagle Bldg	1,475,000	St. & Fifth Ave.)	6,000,000
National City Bank	6,350,000	Flatiron Bldg	2,125,000	40 W. 44th St. Corp.	
Munson Bldg	4,000,000	Metrop'lit'n Life Ins. Co.	13,350,000	(Bar Bldg.)	1,575,000
N. Y. Cotton Exchange	4,125,000	Metropolitan (annex)	2,350,000	Pennsylvania Terminal	2,700,000
Kerr Realty Co	1,200,000	Textile	5,400,000	Garment Centre	5,200,000
60 Wall Street	2,550,000	Banks	1,050,000	500 Seventh Avenue	4,450,000
80 Maiden Lane	4,200,000	Heidelberg	1,550,000	1-11 W. 39th Street	1,200,000
Mechanics & Metals B'k	3,500,000	Brokaw Brothers	2,350,000	1270 Broadway	2,600,000
Mutual Life Ins. Co	10,400,000	Longacre	3,375,000	Pictorial Review	3,225,000
American Surety Co	7,500,000	Fitzgerald	2,775,000	524-528 Fifth Avenue	
Hanover National Bank	4,750,000	Putnam Bldg	3,800,000	(Guaranty Trust)	5,650,000
Bankers Trust	7,000,000	Exhibition	2,250,000	New York Times	2,150,000
Equitable Bldg	31,000,000	Candler	2,400,000	New York Times (new)	2,560,000
Guarantee Trust Co	3,675,000	U. S. Rubber Co	2,080,000	Equitable Life Ins. Co.	
Nat. B'k of Commerce	5,900,000	Mecca Bldg	1,875,000	(31st St. & 7th Ave.)	11,500,000

HOTELS ($1,000,000 OR MORE).

Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
McAlpin	10,000,000	Wallack		Belleclaire	1,100,000	P. Stuyvesant	1,300,000
" (annex)	1,200,000	(annex)	465,000	Empire	2,700,000	St. Urban	1,325,000
Breslin	1,710,000	Gt. Northern	1,365,000	Biltmore	11,000,000	Turin	1,250,000
Imperial	1,950,000	Astor	7,550,000	Ritz-Carlton	6,600,000	Bretton Hall	1,700,000
"	1,190,000	Cumberland	1,000,000	Gotham	3,500,000	Greystone	2,080,000
"	520,000	Woodstock	1,450,000	Plaza	11,500,000	Weylin	2,100,000
Martinique		Marie Ant'tte.	1,350,000	Belmont	5,400,000	Gladstone	1,100,000
(annex)	1,955,000	"	780,000	Chatham	1,625,000	Allerton (55th	
Waldorf	12,600,000	Majestic	2,350,000	St. Regis	3,150,000	St.)	1,350,000
Continental	1,600,000	Sherman Sq	835,000	Ambassador	4,400,000	" 57th St.)	1,500,000
Claridge	3,000,000	" (annex)	600,000	Commodore	12,000,000	Roosevelt	9,500,000
Bristol	1,030,000	St. Andrews	1,350,000	Pennsylvania	11,700,000	Butler Hall	1,500,000
Wallack	1,870,000	Ansonia	4,550,000				

CLUBS.

Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Harmony	635,000	Union	2,050,000	City Club	335,000	Princeton	680,000
Metropolitan	2,200,000	Racquet-Tennis	2,000,000	N. Y. Yacht	500,000	Amherst	110,000
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	Yale	1,550,000	Harvard	1,400,000	Democratic	360,000
Colony	1,100,000	Bar Association	795,000	University	3,600,000	Republican	525,000
Century	650,000						

THEATRES.

Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.	Name.	1926.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Comedy	370,000	Frazee	470,000	Winter Garden	1,850,000	National	600,000
Miller	555,000	Liberty	590,000	Capitol	2,850,000	Music Box	620,000
Cohan	2,775,000	American	1,020,000	Longacre	440,000	Lincoln Square	1,200,000
Hudson	660,000	New Amst'd'm	1,190,000	Central	395,000	Times-Apollo	1,610,000
Belasco	620,000	Lyric	830,000	Rivoli	1,480,000	Earl Carroll	625,000
Lyceum	665,000	Republic	665,000	Strand	3,200,000	49th Street	290,000
Palace	1,420,000	Rialto	2,250,000	Morosco	470,000	Metr'p'lit'n Op.	4,350,000
Cort	470,000	Selwyn	450,000	Bijou	310,000	Maxine Elliott	375,000
Columbia	1,370,000	Little	285,000	Park	750,000	Imperial	730,000
Vanderbilt	375,000	44th Street	1,010,000	Plymouth	410,000	N. Y.-Criterion	3,730,000
Belmont	230,000	Booth-Shubert	1,130,000	Century	2,150,000	Knickerbocker	1,425,000
48th Street	490,000	Broadhurst	455,000	Klaw	395,000	Broadway	2,070,000
Playhouse	490,000	Astor	1,400,000	Ritz	475,000	Casino	1,300,000
Punch & Judy	165,000	Gaiety	1,700,000	Ambassador	610,000	Empire	720,000
Carnegie Hall	2,100,000	Fulton	470,000	Al. Jolson	1,570,000	West Side	700,000
Sam H. Harris	445,000	Globe	970,000	Loew's State	4,275,000	Guild	750,000
Eltinge	620,000						

The apartment house highest in assessed valuation is on the west side of Madison Ave., 85th to 86th Sts.—$5,400,000. The one at 300 Park Ave. is assessed at $5,300,000; 290 Park Ave., $5,000,000; the Belnord, $4,500,000.

TAX-EXEMPT PROPERTY IN NEW YORK CITY, 1925.

(Figures show the assessed valuations.)

United States Government—Forts, $21,328,000; navy yards, $21,519,000; post offices. $21,318,500; Custom House, $9,176,000; army buildings, $54,271,400; Sub-Treasury, $6,350,000; Government hospitals, $6,196,000; other and total, $149,095,800.

New York State—Armories, $2,810,800; State lands, $16,741,375; other and total, $21,424,852.

New York City—School and education buildings, $200,489,440; Fire Department houses, $12,549,950; water supply, gas and electric conduits, $116,140,100; piers, bulkheads, land under water, $245,606,350; bridges, $111,486,170; city prisons and reformatories, $15,854,000; city hospitals and asylums, $47,276,060; parks, $854,778,820; libraries $35,275,500; sewer system, $87,593,925; subways (city's share), $278,330,835; municipal buildings, $65,852,750; other and total, $2,121,807,750.

Privately owned—Churches, parsonages, religious schools, convents, $253,526,475; asylums and homes, $35,203,050; hospitals, $66,127,600; religious and charitable nurseries and societies, settlement and lodging houses, Salvation Army properties, $61,071,150; schools and colleges, $67,597,700; cemeteries, $54,463,051; rapid transit subway, $13,558,752; other and total, $557,872,666.

ASSESSED VALUE OF EXEMPT REAL ESTATE BY BOROUGHS.

Boroughs.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Manhattan	$1,560,556,447	$1,686,872,622	$1,702,858,622	$1,726,344,962	$1,764,109,847	$1,814,183,847
Bronx	210,031,520	228,305,755	234,252,430	241,544,483	256,544,294	262,612,534
Brooklyn	425,326,370	500,260,495	508,569,162	533,335,225	553,751,525	587,759,245
Queens	85,779,940	92,656,145	95,546,695	100,323,200	103,531,610	112,365,740
Richmond	39,856,540	43,889,785	46,681,345	69,463,510	71,625,525	73,279,675
Total	$2,321,550,817	$2,551,984,802	$2,587,308,254	$2,671,011,380	$2,743,562,801	$2,850,201,041

ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF CORPORATIONS.

Here is a partial list of 1926 assessed valuations (subject to revision) of real and personal property of corporations in Manhattan:

RESIDENT.

American Telegraph & Telephone Co	$1,500,000
American Gas & Electric Co	100,000
American Palestine Line, Inc	100,000
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co	1,000,000
Atlantic Gulf & Mediter'n Steamship Co.	100,000
Barber Co., Inc	200,000
Barge and Packet Navigation Co., Inc	150,000
Booras Steamship Navigation Co., Inc	150,000
Bulko Steamship Co	100,000
Carthage Power Corporation	100,000
Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc	100,000
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y	2,000,000
Consolid't'd Teleg. & Electric Subway Co.	100,000
Crego de Avila Public Utilities Corp	200,000
Delaware & Hudson Co	1,000,000
Empire City Subway Co., Ltd	100,000
Empire Towing Corporation	200,000
Export Steamship Corporation	200,000
Fairfield Steamship Corporation	100,000
Fifth Avenue Coach Co	400,000
Holmes Electric Protective Co	200,000
Hudson River Day Line	500,000
Interborough Consolidated Corp	500,000
Interborough Rapid Transit Co	500,000
Long Island Railroad Co	500,000
Manhattan Railroad Co	500,000
Manhattan Transit Company	600,000
McAllister Navigation Co., Inc	200,000
McWilliams Brothers, Inc	100,000
New Amsterdam Gas Co	500,000
New Hamburg-Amer. Line of N. Y., Inc.	300,000
N. Y. C. Interboro Railway Co	100,000
N. Y. Edison Co	1,000,000
N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry. Co	100,000
N. Y. Railways Corp	500,000
N. Y. Telephone Co	1,000,000
N. Y. Steam Corp	100,000

RESIDENT—*Continued.*

N. Y. Transit Co	$1,000,000
Occidental Steamship Corp	300,000
Parto Line, Inc	200,000
Producers Holding Corp	100,000
Railway Exp. Film Transport Co., Inc	100,000
Union Railway Co	100,000
Production & Transport't'n Corp. of N. Y.	150,000
Seneca Copper Corp	200,000
U. S. & Levant Steam Navigation Co., Inc.	150,000

NON-RESIDENT.

Adams Express Armored Car Co	$100,000
American Light & Traction Co	250,000
American Railway Express Co	350,000
Am. Water Works & Electric Co	150,000
Bullock & Galvin, Inc	150,000
Farley, Edw. P., & Co	100,000
Funch, Edye & Co., Inc	300,000
Gas Bond & Share Corp. of America	100,000
German-Russian Transportation & Steamship Corp., Ltd	100,000
International Mercantile Marine Co	150,000
International Teleport Co., Inc	100,000
National Electric Power Co	150,000
N. Y. Marine Co	100,000
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R	150,000
Oil Transfer Co	100,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	150,000
Pullman Car Lines	150,000
Pullman Co	150,000
Recreation Line, Inc	200,000
Roosevelt Steamship Co., Inc	150,000
Standard Gasoline Light Co	500,000
Union Pacific Railroad Co	125,000
United Electric Light & Power Co	500,000
U. S. Steel Corp	2,000,000
Western Union Telegraph Co	500,000

TOTAL STOCK AND BOND SALES, BY YEARS, AT NEW YORK.

Total sales of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, by years, have been as follows:

Yr.	Stocks (Shares).	Bonds (Par Value).	Yr.	Stocks (Shares).	Bonds (Par Value).	Yr.	Stocks (Shares).	Bonds (Par Value).
	Number.	*Dollars.*		*Number.*	*Dollars.*		*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1898.	112,160,166	922,514,410	1907.	195,445,321	527,167,350	1916.	232,842,807	1,161,625,250
1890.	175,073,855	836,451,130	1908.	196,821,875	1,081,454,020	1917.	184,199,812	1,052,340,950
1900.	138,312,206	578,359,230	1909.	214,425,978	1,134,656,200	1918.	143,378,095	2,093,257,500
1901.	265,577,354	999,404,920	1910.	163,882,956	634,091,000	1919.	312,875,250	3,771,517,175
1902.	188,321,181	891,303,156	1911.	126,515,006	889,567,100	1920.	223,931,349½	3,955,036,900
1903.	160,748,368	684,200,850	1912.	131,051,116	674,245,000	1921.	171,439,693½	3,504,814,845
1904.	186,529,384	1,036,810,560	1913.	83,283,582	501,155,920	1922.	260,753,997	4,098,696,027
1905.	203,040,993	1,018,090,420	1914.	47,889,628	468,898,100	1923.	237,276,927	2,753,506,630
1906.	284,016,984	676,392,500	1915.	173,378,655	956,077,700	1924.	283,732,382	3,801,963,000

PRICES FOR NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1885	$34,000	$20,000	1895	$20,000	$17,000	1905	$85,000	$72,000	1915	$74,000	$38,000
1886	33,000	23,000	1896	20,000	14,000	1906	95,000	78,000	1916	76,000	60,000
1887	30,000	19,000	1897	22,000	15,500	1907	88,000	51,000	1917	77,000	45,000
1888	24,000	17,000	1898	29,750	19,000	1908	80,000	52,000	1918	60,000	45,000
1889	23,000	19,000	1899	40,000	29,500	1909	94,000	73,000	1919	110,000	60,000
1890	22,500	17,000	1900	47,500	37,500	1910	94,000	65,000	1920	115,000	85,000
1891	24,000	16,000	1901	80,000	48,500	1911	73,000	65,000	1921	100,000	77,500
1892	22,000	17,000	1902	81,000	65,000	1912	74,000	55,000	1922	100,000	86,000
1893	20,000	15,250	1903	82,000	51,000	1913	53,000	37,000	1923	100,000	76,000
1894	21,250	18,000	1904	81,000	57,000	1914	55,000	34,000	1924	100,000	76,000

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUES AND TAX LEVIES SINCE 1897.

YEAR.	Realty Other Than Corp'n.	Realty of Corporat'n.	Special Franchises.	Total of 3 Preced. Col'ns.	Personal Property.	Grand Totals.	Tax Levy.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1897	2,389,399,987	74,949,690	.....	2,464,349,677	419,679,395	2,884,029,072	45,332,402
1898	4,455,441,974	78,288,835	.....	2,533,730,809	548,987,900	3,082,718,709	47,356,863
1899	2,837,461,039	94,984,425	.....	2,932,445,464	545,906,565	3,478,352,029	86,179,794
1900	2,918,986,004	29,892,345	219,679,351	3,168,557,700	485,574,495	3,654,132,195	82,548,199
1901	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192,612	3,787,970,873	88,241,853
1902	3,079,351,079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526,400,139	3,857,047,718	88,178,612
1903	4,487,399,006	28,967,495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5,432,416,918	77,631,787
1904	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657	86,068,402
1905	4,886,924,891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227	88,980,728
1906	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185	94,095,105
1907	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915	101,947,668
1908	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400	116,541,091
1909	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559	122,742,630
1910	6,491,335,999	87,447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499	131,474,976
1911	7,211,325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216,763,287	142,237,757
1912	7,279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342,963,540	8,204,862,430	150,956,702
1913	7,387,237,104	180,549,176	438,861,581	8,006,647,861	325,418,440	8,332,066,301	151,786,264
1914	7,458,784,625	186,654,976	404,420,311	8,049,859,912	340,295,560	8,390,155,472	150,503,894
1915	7,527,890,627	200,897,090	379,973,070	8,108,760,787	352,051,755	8,460,812,542	160,295,797
1916	7,568,649,179	213,820,520	425,352,662	8,207,822,361	376,530,150	8,584,352,511	176,381,879
1917	7,570,367,350	222,614,005	461,567,645	8,254,549,000	419,156,315	8,673,705,315	177,067,174
1918	7,672,715,813	227,448,940	439,474,098	8,339,638,851	251,414,875	8,591,053,726	198,232,811
1919	7,775,808,999	242,832,150	409,681,604	8,428,322,753	362,412,780	8,790,735,533	204,756,495
1920	7,961,898,798	246,511,175	417,712,584	8,626,121,707	296,506,185	8,922,627,892	223,021,070
1921	9,268,281,195	276,447,330	428,256,579	9,972,895,104	213,222,175	10,186,207,279	284,146,634
1922	9,541,002,025	282,488,900	426,500,910	10,249,991,835	210,608,045	10,460,599,880	286,077,228
1923	9,880,587,528	285,818,050	429,630,770	10,596,066,348	216,585,350	10,812,651,698	295,803,052
1924	10,441,106,794	279,144,950	428,559,749	11,148,811,493	231,174,150	11,379,985,643	312,664,521
1925	11,155,299,900	292,090,500	453,958,153	11,901,348,553	239,509,540	12,140,856,093	327,951,701

Tentative (subject to review) 1926 realty and personalty (including corporation) assessed valuations (personalty in parentheses)—Manhattan, $6,986,506,980 ($621,259,400); Bronx, $1,339,724,334 ($78,378,600); Brooklyn, $3,504,111,690 ($210,974,100); Queens, $1,473,334,480 ($38,360,500); Richmond, $218,982,060 ($11,022,350); whole city—$13,522,659,544 ($959,994,950).

There are 684,712 parcels of real estate in the City, of which 86,313 are in Manhattan, 83,538 in the Bronx, 260,608 in Brooklyn, 202,203 in Queens, and 52,050 in Richmond.

The number of those assessed on personal property is 43,314, of whom 21,359 are in Manhattan, 6,555 in the Bronx, 12,288 in Brooklyn, 2,446 in Queens, and 666 in Richmond.

The assessed valuations of real estate were increased in 1903 to presumably the full value.

TAX RATES ON REAL PROPERTY IN NEW YORK CITY, BY BOROUGHS, SINCE 1899.

YEAR.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Rate of State Tax Levied by City, Incl'd'd in Total Tax Rate.	State Tax Paid by City to State.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Mills.*	*Dollars.*
1899	2.48040	2.36424	3.27445	2.42373	2.49	6,204,639
1900	2.24771	2.32113	2.34216	2.22073	1.96	7,877,720
1901	2.31733	2.38853	2.35702	2.35191	1.20	6,922,652
1902	2.27344	2.35353	2.31873	2.33653	.13	4,470,907
1903	1.41367	1.48945	1.47508	1.49675	.13	496,955
1904	1.51242	1.57296	1.57228	1.59281	.13	506,005
1905	1.49051	1.56264	1.55523	1.55821	.09	662,281
1906	1.47890	1.53769	1.55484	1.55422	.011495	824,217
1907	1.48499	1.55408	1.53393	1.56884	.....	Nil.
1908	1.61407	1.67021	1.66031	1.7115	.....	Nil.
1909	1.67804	1.73780	1.72536	1.77522	.....	Nil.
1910	1.75790	1.81499	1.81079	1.87501	.....	Nil.
1911	1.72248	1.75502	1.73645	1.81657	.....	Nil.
1912	1.83	1.87	1.84	1.92	.6	4,301,345
1913	1.81	1.85	1.85	1.92	.99255	7,947,032
1914	1.78—1.77	1.84	1.80	1.90	.545437	4,576,303
1915	1.87—1.94	1.92	1.95	2.24	.....	Nil.
1916	2.04—2.09	2.08	2.06	2.13	1.629	13,975,021
1917	2.02—2.08	2.07	2.09	2.12	.....	Nil.
1918	2.36—2.40	2.40	2.41	2.46	.9852	8,463,756
1919	2.32—2.37	2.36	2.37	2.41	.9695	8,522,630
1920	2.48—2.53	2.54	2.54	2.53	.9570	8,539,153
1921	2.77—2.84	2.80	2.85	2.83	2.163826	22,041,183
1922	2.75—2.75	2.76	2.79	2.78	.00137951	14,430,513
1923	2.74—2.74	2.74	2.74	2.76	.0011388	12,595,623
1924	2.74—2.74	2.76	2.74	2.76	.0017282	20,294,406
1925	2.69—2.69	2.71	2.69	2.71	.00125436	16,236,971

NOTE—In 1914 and thereafter, first rate in second column is Manhattan, second, Bronx.

ASSESSED VALUES TAX LEVIES AND TAX RATES 1875-1896.

(Former City of New York. The tax rate is figured on each $100 of assessed valuation.)

YEAR	Assess. Val. of Realty.	Assess. Val. Personalty.	Tax Levy.	Tax Rate.	YEAR	Assess. Val. of Realty.	Assess. Val. Personalty.	Tax Levy.	Tax Rate.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*
1875	883,643,545	217,300,154	32,367,744.75	2.94	1886	1,203,941,065	217,027,221	32,421,550.15	2.29
1876	892,287,015	218,626,178	31,109,521.60	2.80	1887	1,254,491,849	253,148,814	32,370,606.78	2.16
1877	896,063,933	206,028,160	29,178,940.47	2.65	1888	1,302,818,879	250,623,552	34,329,860.12	2.22
1878	900,855,700	197,532,075	28,008,888.26	2.55	1889	1,331,578,291	272,260,822	31,145,370.05	1.95
1879	918,134,380	175,934,955	28,226,988.84	2.58	1830	1,398,290,007	298,688,383	33,212,034.93	1.97
1880	942,571,690	201,194,037	28,937,272.90	2.53	1891	1,464,247,820	321,609,518	33,764,394.00	1.90
1881	976,735,199	209,212,899	31,071,840.19	2.62	1892	1,504,904,603	323,359,672	33,725,555.84	1.85
1882	1,135,203,816	198,272,582	27,684,427.26	2.25	1893	1,562,582,393	370,936,136	35,022,690.60	1.82
1883	1,179,130,669	197,546,495	29,167,029.81	2.29	1894	1,613,057,735	390,274,302	35,659,026.78	1.79
1884	1,119,761,597	218,536,746	29,991,172.85	2.25	1895	1,646,028,655	370,919,007	38,403,761.18	1.91
1885	1,168,443,137	202,673,866	32,853,528.84	2.40	1896	1,731,509,143	374,975,762	44,900,330.28	2.14

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY BOROUGHS.

YEAR.	Manhattan Realty.	Manhattan Personalty.	Manhattan Total.	Bronx Realty.	Bronx Personalty.	Bronx Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	2,231,502,655	421,860,527	2,653,363,182	138,494,849	8,013,641	146,508,490
1901	2,285,188,713	428,279,951	2,713,468,664	143,808,303	12,188,607	155,996,910
1902	2,358,939,618	412,388,258	2,771,327,876	153,500,568	12,683,110	166,183,678
1903	3,483,793,382	549,843,253	4,033,636,635	247,090,767	14,762,041	264,852,808
1904	3,676,857,411	508,478,655	4,185,336,066	261,026,477	14,756,953	275,783,430
1905	3,820,754,181	568,390,790	4,389,144,971	274,859,593	16,673,625	291,533,218
1906	4,105,352,281	447,184,550	4,552,536,831	355,779,602	18,028,857	373,808,459
1907	4,391,970,951	432,654,158	4,824,625,109	396,687,730	14,115,699	410,804,429
1908	4,584,536,431	327,810,632	4,912,347,063	441,228,718	11,539,680	452,768,398
1909	4,614,446,286	332,202,634	4,946,648,920	462,704,008	13,969,671	476,663,679
1910	4,743,916,785	298,030,483	5,041,947,268	493,757,919	7,716,550	501,474,469
1911	5,037,872,685	289,797,952	5,327,670,637	605,222,933	4,986,895	610,209,828
1912	5,035,485,413	281,467,122	5,316,952,535	616,521,378	4,595,158	621,116,576
1913	5,126,942,595	265,509,435	5,392,452,030	640,340,593	5,094,060	645,434,653
1914	5,149,250,760	287,768,270	5,437,019,030	658,632,013	5,761,200	664,393,213
1915	5,145,802,495	292,349,590	5,438,152,085	677,126,664	6,804,800	683,931,464
1916	5,129,830,629	317,187,300	5,447,017,929	698,869,196	6,265,500	705,134,696
1917	5,088,344,403	339,106,700	5,427,451,103	714,226,994	9,524,400	723,751,394
1918	5,094,604,208	194,775,200	5,289,376,438	726,129,198	7,357,100	733,486,298
1919	5,115,811,621	291,286,700	5,407,098,321	731,808,972	12,674,400	744,483,372
1920	5,186,771,887	227,063,350	5,413,835,237	753,308,264	17,211,200	770,519,464
1921	5,878,847,633	152,742,600	6,031,590,233	852,447,403	13,899,700	866,347,103
1922	6,058,643,144	145,473,800	6,204,116,944	864,008,890	17,175,650	881,184,540
1923	6,177,890,668	149,893,000	6,327,783,668	926,682,418	16,974,900	943,657,318
1924	6,402,525,800	158,388,750	6,560,914,550	988,158,851	19,644,600	1,007,823,451
1925	6,721,085,292	155,572,000	6,876,657,292	1,074,284,721	21,051,300	1,095,336,021

YR.	Brooklyn Realty.	Brooklyn Personalty.	Brooklyn Total.	Queens Realty.	Queens Pers'nalty	Queens Total.	Richmond Realty.	Rich'n'd Pers'alty
1900	651,383,900	43,947,440	695,321,330	104,427,872	5,498,681	109,926,553	42,723,924	6,264,204
1901	658,962,119	86,241,624	748,203,743	107,179,620	10,826,810	118,006,430	42,639,506	6,655,620
1902	670,533,508	85,577,102	756,110,610	108,859,704	9,026,134	117,885,338	38,814,181	6,725,535
1903	853,760,357	100,052,348	953,812,705	123,781,723	10,176,905	133,958,628	43,124,597	6,031,550
1904	901,995,227	88,573,775	990,569,002	131,379,225	7,477,425	138,856,650	44,205,709	5,792,070
1905	940,982,302	90,911,963	1,031,894,265	140,404,990	9,094,733	149,499,728	44,531,235	5,490,810
1906	1,072,007,172	87,722,810	1,159,729,932	159,446,205	9,694,428	169,140,633	45,931,935	4,676,295
1907	1,181,221,910	92,866,547	1,274,088,457	217,668,775	11,191,252	228,860,037	52,931,236	4,062,205
1908	1,334,864,835	83,448,072	1,418,312,907	296,458,930	9,903,830	306,362,810	65,326,825	3,067,397
1909	1,354,809,840	84,332,190	1,439,142,030	308,112,605	9,673,230	317,785,835	67,106,965	3,153,160
1910	1,404,036,521	59,331,825	1,463,368,346	334,563,960	5,358,480	339,922,440	67,917,489	2,207,487
1911	1,689,171,283	55,855,616	1,745,026,899	446,569,352	5,339,875	451,909,227	80,003,911	1,942,785
1912	1,674,742,409	48,753,935	1,723,496,394	456,750,539	6,396,750	463,147,239	78,399,151	1,750,435
1913	1,680,013,591	46,296,870	1,726,310,461	477,792,836	6,740,850	484,533,686	81,558,246	1,777,225
1914	1,671,175,930	39,296,065	1,710,471,995	488,686,756	5,915,150	494,601,906	82,114,453	1,554,875
1915	1,691,912,426	43,606,010	1,735,518,436	509,515,978	7,635,650	517,151,628	84,403,224	1,655,705
1916	1,752,360,970	43,789,090	1,796,150,060	539,394,614	6,711,060	546,105,674	87,366,952	2,577,200
1917	1,790,901,437	57,502,715	1,848,404,152	569,865,007	10,266,230	580,131,207	91,211,159	2,756,300
1918	1,826,813,885	39,683,575	1,866,497,460	591,599,075	7,969,400	599,508,475	100,495,455	1,689,600
1919	1,865,123,952	44,907,205	1,910,031,157	604,827,476	10,934,300	615,761,776	110,750,732	2,610,175
1920	1,937,811,205	41,192,900	1,979,004,105	636,409,159	8,792,100	645,201,259	111,821,192	2,246,635
1921	2,395,486,473	37,741,850	2,433,228,323	718,813,139	7,409,350	726,229,489	127,385,456	1,428,675
1922	2,447,036,937	38,908,850	2,485,945,787	748,603,438	7,753,000	756,367,486	131,693,378	1,291,745
1923	2,536,590,061	41,039,150	2,577,629,211	804,005,214	7,242,550	811,247,764	150,897,987	1,435,750
1924	2,689,678,020	43,626,050	2,733,304,070	904,605,924	7,542,350	912,148,374	163,842,899	1,951,300
1925	2,918,566,535	52,097,050	2,970,663,535	1,013,547,500	8,403,950	1,021,955,453	173,864,493	2,378,240

NEW YORKERS WHOSE PERSONAL ASSESSMENT IS $100,000 OR MORE.

(The figures represent the 1926 official tentative estimated valuation of personalty.)

$1,100,000—John D. Rockefeller.

$572,000—Mary D. Biddle.

$500,000—Lillian W. Clark, Jean De St. Cyr, Sarah A. Duke, George Ehret, Archer M. Huntington, J. D. Rockefeller jr., W. R. Stewart jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, Artemas Ward jr., Gertrude V. Whitney, Payne Whitney.

$470,000—Edward S. Harkness.

$350,000—F. V. A. Twombley.

$300,000—Louise W. Carnegie, Ida Frankenheimer, Rosa Frankenheimer, Dorothy C. Ingram, Mary A. Livingston, Harris P. McLean, Elvira McNair, Rufus W. Peckham, Emeline G. Read, Judith C. Stettinius.

$274,500—Jessie W. Donohue.

$250,000—Lucille V. Aspegren, George F. Baker, James B. Clews, Martha J. Erb, David Goworowitz, Anna M. Harkness, Mary S. Harkness, Adolph Lewisohn, Leone R. Rice, Harry P. Whitney.

$200,000—Henry S. Ayer, Eleanor R. Belmont, Morgan Belmont, Mary E. Bierstadt, Helen C. Bostwick, Isa McB. Bridley, Benjamin N. Duke, Margaret T. W. Hatch, Nellie S. Jacob, Benjamin Lawson, William G. Loew, Helena W. McCann, Louise M. Pollock, Morris Shiman, Emily A. Thorne, Helen Kay Whitney.

$185,000—Lizzie P. Bliss.

$165,000—Newcomb Carlton.

$155,000—Alice G. Vanderbilt.

$150,000—E. B. Auchincloss, Ida M. Ayer, Clifford Backman, Annie H. Bruce, Frederick Bruce, Emma N. Gelshenen, Arthur Goadley, Mary W. Reynolds, Harry F. Sinclair, Sylvan I. Stroock.

$100,000—George F. Baker sr., George F. Baker jr., Elsie N. Barber, Lillian Barry, Bernard M. Baruch, Cortlandt Bishop, Harry S. Black, Anna Bogert, George T. Brokaw, Henry L. Burnett, George C. Clark jr., Wm. N. Cromwell, Freeman M. Curray, Guy P. Dodge, Ruth A. Eldridge, Marie L. Erskine, Irene Given, Rose S. Goldschmidt, Robert D. Graham, Susan D. Griffith, S. R. Guggenheim, Dorothy Haven, Wm. H. Harkness, Pauline Hecht, Louis Hilborn, Fred Hirschhorn, Amelia Hoffman, B. F. Hoffman, Wm. W. Hoffman, B. F. Holmes, Lucretia Huber, Florence H. Hurd, Lillian B. Hyde, Emanuel Jacob, Otto Jamme, Belle B. Jay, C. F. H. Johnson, George O. Jones, Katherine W. Winthrop, Annie J. Laven, C. Bal Lihme, Florence B. Loew, Oscar Lowenstein, Victor A. Lownes, Allan A. Lownes, G. P. MacNichol, David M. Milton, Abby R. Milton, Charles E. Mitchell, Thomas Meighan, Ada M. S. Moore, Frances L. V. Morgan, E. Oppenheimer, Mary L. Peters, Mrs. A. R. Prentiss, Alta A. Prentice, Hannah L. Rice, Henry I. Riker, Florence L. Rhodes, Martina T. Robinson, Jennie Robitzek, P. A. Rockefeller, Louis Roseman, Mary C. Rosewald, Louise P. Satterlee, Joseph Spingarn, Helen L. R. Stokes, Helen J. Thirkield, Robert E. Tod, C. F. D. Trask, Hiram C. Todd, Ruth V. Twombley, Louise A. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, John Vanneck, Anna M. Von Zedlitz, C. H. Wainwright, Katherine E. Wainwright, Felix M. Warburg, Lawrence Waterbury, Martha W. Wysong.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY.

(Headquarters, No. 11 Broadway, New York City.)

By chapter 154 of the Laws of New York and chapter 151 of the Laws of New Jersey, 1921, Commissioners from New York and New Jersey were authorized to sign the compact between the two States for the creation of the Port of New York District and the Port of New York Authority. This treaty, ratified by Congress and approved by the President, says:

"The Port Authority shall constitute a body, both corporate and politic, with full power and authority to purchase, construct, lease and, or, operate any terminal or transportation facility within said district; and to make charges for the use thereof; and for any of such purposes to own, hold, lease and, or, operate real or personal property, to borrow money and secure the same by bonds or by mortgages upon any property held or to be held by it."

The compact became effective May 6, 1921.

The six Commissioners, as of Oct. 15, 1925, were: New Jersey—*Chairman of the Joint Commission*, Julian A. Gregory, East Orange (1928); Frank C. Ferguson (1930); Schuyler N. Rice (1930).

New York—Herbert K. Twitchell, Brooklyn (1929); Otto B. Schulhoff (1928); and John F. Galvin, N. Y. City (1926).

Chief Engineer, W. W. Drinker; *Consulting Engineer*, Gen. George W. Goethals; *Counsel*, Julius H. Cohen; *Secretary*, William Leary; *Assistant Secretary*, Wilson J. Vance.

The Port Authority was authorized to recommend a comprehensive plan for the development of the Port of New York and such plan was approved by the Legislature of New Jersey on Feb. 20, 1922; of New York on Feb. 21, 1922; and by Congress in June, 1922. President Harding on July 1, 1922, signed the Congressional resolution.

Thus the Port Authority is the recognized agency of the two States and the Federal Government in developing the Port of New York.

The Port Authority seeks to co-ordinate and extend facilities on fundamental principles:

1—Terminal operations, so far as practicable, should be unified.

2—There should be consolidation of shipments at proper classification points so as to reduce duplication of effort and expenses.

3—There should be the most direct routing of all commodities, to avoid congestion and long truck hauls.

4—Terminals should be union stations, so far as practicable.

5—Existing facilities should so far as practicable, be adapted as integral parts of the new system.

6—Freight from all railroads should be brought to all parts of the port wherever practicable without cars breaking bulk, and this necessitates tunnel connection between New Jersey and Long Island, and tunnel or bridge connections between other parts of the port.

7—Improvement of channels.

8—Highways for motor truck traffic, laid out to permit efficient interrelation between terminals, piers and industrial establishments not equipped with railroad sidings; these highways to connect with existing or projected bridges, tunnels and ferries.

9—Definite methods for prompt temporary relief.

In 1924, New York State conferred upon the Port Authority the power of subpoena, in addition to the authorization to hold public hearings.

The Legislatures of the States authorized, in 1924, the building of bridges between Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and Tottenville, Staten Island, and between Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Howland Hook, Staten Island, voting $200,000 for preliminary surveys, the work thereafter to be financed by issue of Port Authority bonds, secured by tolls.

Agreement was reached with the carriers entering the port district, at a cost to them of $500,000, for effectuation of Belt Line 13, from Edgewater to Bayonne, in New Jersey; hearings were held with respect to the opening of the all-rail route into Long Island from the West, via Hell Gate Bridge, and the amplifying of facilities at the Long Island City floatbridges.

THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY VEHICULAR TUNNEL.

(Renamed Holland Tunnel, in memory of Chief Engineer Clifford M. Holland, who died Oct. 27, 1924.)

New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission—Commissioners: Gen. George R. Dyer, Chairman; E. W. Bloomingdale, McDougall Hawkes, A. J. Shamberg, N. Y. City Commissioner of Plant and Structures, ex-officio; N. Y. State Engineer, ex-officio; Paul Windels, Counsel; Morris M. Frohlich, Secretary.

New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission—Commissioners: Theodore Boettger, Chairman; Weller H. Noyes, Robert S. Sinclair, John F. Boyle, Thomas J. S. Barlow, John B. Kates, Isaac Ferris, Frank L. Sunlee, Robert Carey, Counsel; E. M. Barradale, Secretary.

Ole Singstad of Brooklyn, Chief Engineer of both commissions.

The States of New York and New Jersey enacted legislation in the beginning of 1919 providing for the construction, maintenance and operation of a tunnel by the two above named commissions, representing each State, which tunnel was to be paid for by the States by equal contributions. The commissions entered into a treaty or contract to that end, which was executed in final form on Dec. 30, 1919, and has had the consent of Congress by a resolution approved by the President in that year.

On Jan. 6, 1920, the Chief Engineer, Clifford M. Holland, recommended the construction o' twin tubes 29 feet 6 inches external diameter of cast iron rings lined with concrete, providing for a 20-foot roadway in each tube and each capable of accommodating two lines of traffic. These tunnels also contain a narrow sidewalk for pedestrians as well as ventilation ducts.

Ground was broken for the commencement of work on Oct. 12, 1920, at the Canal Street Park, on Contract No. 1, for the construction of the ventilation shafts on Manhattan Island. In the spring of 1922 contracts for the under river portion of the tunnels were let to Messrs. Booth & Flinn, Ltd. of Pittsburgh and New York, in the sum of approximately $20,000,000. Thereafter by successive steps further construction contracts were let involving the erection of the approach sections and also the finishing and equipping of the tubes.

The work of construction has so far progressed that the tunnel structure itself is completed. On Jan. 1, 1926, a substantial portion of the tile lining of the tunnels had been installed in place as well as the granite block roadway. The work was under way on the construction of the ventilation buildings in New York City and Jersey City.

Tolls will be charged for the use of the tunnel based on a schedule which will enable the commission to amortize the cost of the tunnel within twenty years. It is expected that these tolls will be based substantially on the prevailing ferry rates.

The Manhattan entrance to the tunnel is from a plaza in Broome St., between Hudson and Varick Sts., and the exit is on the south side of Canal St., at the corner of Varick and Vestry Sts. The Jersey City entrance is from a plaza from 12th St. and Provost St. and the exit at 14th and Provost Sts.

The cost of the tunnel will be $42,000,000.

THE TUNNEL IN BRIEF.

Total length of proposed tunnels, 9,250 feet.

Outside diameter of circular subsurface tubes, 29 feet 6 inches.

Construction material, cast-iron rings lined with concrete.

Elevation of top of tube, 60 feet below mean low tide.

Maximum gradients on approaches at each end, 3½ per cent.

Width of roadway in each tunnel, 20 feet.

Height of roadway chamber, 13 feet 6 inches.

Estimated annual traffic on completion (both directions), 5,610,000 vehicles.

Total estimated annual capacity of tunnel (both directions), 15,800,000 vehicles.

PRICES FOR SEATS ON THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

YEAR.	High.	Low.	YEAR.	High.	Low,	YEAR.	High.	Low.	YEAR.	High.	Low.
1905....	$23,500	$10,000	1910....	17,500	12,000	1915....	$13,500	$9,200	1920....	24,600	17,000
1906....	23,000	15,300	1911....	15,000	13,000	1916....	17,500	12,000	1921....	22,500	15,500
1907....	15,000	9,500	1912....	18,500	14,800	1917....	17,200	12,500	1922....	30,000	16,250
1908....	10,500	7,700	1913....	19,000	12,000	1918....	15,500	11,800	1923....	32,000	25,500
1909....	20,000	10,500	1914....	13,000	7,000	1919....	26,000	15,500	1924....	33,000	26,500

THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

(Data by courtesy of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

New York Bay is the principal entrance to New York City. It is divided into two parts, the Lower Bay and the Upper Bay, by the Narrows, a passage about five-eighths of a mile wide at its narrowest part. The entrance to the Lower Bay is between Sandy Hook on the south and Rockaway Point on the north and is about seven miles wide. The Upper Bay extends from the Narrows to the Battery. The principal entrance channels to the Harbor of New York are the Ambrose Channel and the Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel.

Ambrose Channel, which is the newer and more important channel, was completed April 17, 1914. It has a comparatively straight course in a northwesterly and then northerly direction from deep water in the ocean through the Lower Bay. It is 38,000 feet in length and 2,000 feet in width, and has a depth of 40 feet at mean low water. The mean range of tide is about 4.5 feet.

Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel is the route formerly used by deep-draught vessels. It extends westward past Sandy Hook and then northward through the Lower Bay. It has a depth of 30 feet at mean low water and a nominal width of 1,000 feet, which has decreased in places to 500 feet; the natural channel of 40 feet depth and over varies in width from about 1,500 to about 3,000 feet. This channel is being straightened and widened in its narrowest section between Robbins Reef and Governor's Island by dredging. The widened channel will have a least depth of 40 feet and uniform width of 2,000 feet. Within the harbor there are several channels connecting the different sections. Bay Ridge, Red Hook and Buttermilk Channels lie in Gowanus Bay along the Brooklyn shore of the Upper Bay and form an easterly channel that extends from the Narrows to East River and is separated from the Main Ship Channel by a broad shoal off Gowanus Bay and by Governor's Island. By means of these channels the extensive terminals of the Bush Terminal Co. and of the New York Dock Co., as well as the municipal terminals in South Brooklyn, are directly accessible for large ships and have easy communication with the other sections of the inner harbor.

Bay Ridge Channel has a minimum depth of 35 feet at mean low water for its full width of 1,200 feet, and a through controlling depth of 38 feet for a middle width of about 800 feet. Red Hook Channel has a minimum depth of 35 feet at mean low water for its full width of 1,200 feet and a through controlling depth of 38 feet for a width of 800 feet except at its junction with Buttermilk Channel, where it is but 600 feet wide. The combined length of these channels is about 4.5 miles and the mean range of tide is about 4½ feet. Buttermilk Channel has a controlling depth of 28 feet at mean low water through a channel 500 feet wide. The mean range of tides is about 4.5 feet.

ABOUT MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Rivers, Creeks and Bays.—The Hudson (North) River empties into Upper New York Bay at the Battery, the southernmost point of Manhattan Island. The width of the river between established pierhead lines is 3,900 feet at the Battery and gradually decreases to 2,750 feet between Castle Point, N. J., and West 14th Street, New York City, and 2,725 feet opposite West 59th Street. A channel with a least depth of 40 feet at mean low water is available through the Hudson River on the New York side of the river up to Fort Washington Point and thence generally along the eastern shore to the northern boundary of the city. Along the Jersey City waterfront a channel connecting with deep water in the Upper Bay is 30 feet deep at mean low water and 800 feet wide. The depth along the Hoboken waterfront is 40 feet at mean low water for the entire width of the river. Above this along the Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront the channel is 26 feet deep at mean low water and 550 feet wide, connecting with the channel of 40 feet depth in about midstream opposite West 145th Street, New York City. The mean range of tide at the Battery is 4.4 feet.

The East River is a tidal strait about 16 miles long and from 600 to 4,000 feet wide, exclusive of bays and estuaries, and extends from the Battery in New York City to Throgs Neck, at the head of Long Island Sound. The river separates the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn.

Between the Battery and Governor's Island a channel of navigable width has been deepened to 34 feet at mean low water. The channel of 30 feet depth is about 600 feet wide. Thence to the Navy Yard the channel of 40 feet depth is 600 to 1,000 feet wide; thence to Long Island Sound there is a channel 30 feet deep at mean low water with least width of 550 feet, except at Middle Ground, off Sunken Meadow, where it is about 300 feet. In Hell Gate the safe depth is limited to 32 feet through a channel 500 feet wide. A project is under way for deepening the entire channel to 40 feet from the Upper Bay to the Navy Yard and thence 35 feet to Long Island Sound. The mean range of tide in the East River is 4.4 feet at the Battery, 4 feet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and 6.6 feet at the east entrance to Hell Gate.

Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek together form a waterway about 8 miles in length, which extends from the East River to the Hudson River and separates the Borough of Manhattan from the Borough of the Bronx. The East River entrance to the Harlem River is about 8½ miles by water northeast of the Battery, and the Hudson River entrance to Spuyten Duyvil Creek is about 13½ miles by water north of the Battery. The improved channel in Harlem River has a width of 150 to 400 feet and a depth of 15 feet at mean low water, except at Macombs Dam Bridge, where ledge rock through the west draw limits the depth to 12 feet at mean low water and through the east draw to 11 feet at mean low water for a width of about 100 feet.

Bronx River is a short and narrow stream that empties into a shallow bay or estuary on the East River at Hunts Point, about 11 miles northeast of the Battery. The navigable portion of the river consists of a channel extending from its mouth to a dam at East 177th Street. This channel is about 2½ miles long and from about 50 to 300 feet wide and has a depth of 10 feet at mean low water and width of 100 feet in the lower section, extending from the East River up to Watson Avenue, about 1,000 feet below Westchester Avenue Bridge. Above this to the gas works at East 173d Street the channel is 50 feet wide and 4 feet deep at mean low water. The mean range of tide in the Bronx River is about 7 feet in the estuary and 6 feet at the dam.

Westchester Creek is a small stream lying wholly within the limits of the City of New York. This stream extends northward from an estuary in the north shore of East River about 14 miles northeast of the Battery. The estuary is about 1 mile long and from 500 to 3,000 feet wide. The channel is 8 feet deep at mean low water and 100 feet wide across the estuary, thence reducing in width to 80 feet, and in the upper portion, above Unionport, it is 60 feet wide. The mean range of tides is 6.8 feet.

East Chester Creek is a shallow stream that empties into East Chester Bay, on the north shore of Long Island Sound, about 12 miles west of the Connecticut State line and about 21 miles northeast of the Battery. The lower two miles of the navigable portion of this stream lie wholly within the limits of the City of New York. The available depth in the channel is 5 feet at mean low water or 12 feet at mean high water up to the head of the improvement, about 300 feet above Fulton Avenue.

Flushing Bay is on the north shore of Long Island, about 12 miles from the Battery. The bay is about 1 mile wide and 2 miles long. Flushing Creek, which flows into the head of the bay, is a tidal stream navigable for a distance of about 3.5 miles from its mouth. The length of channel under improvement extends from the East River through the bay and up the creek to the upper Long Island railroad bridge, about five-eighths of a mile above the highway bridge at Jackson Avenue, Flushing, a total length of about 3 miles. The available mean low water depth up to the bridge at Jackson Avenue is 8 feet; above this to the upper railroad bridge it is 7 feet. The mean range of the tide is about 7.1 feet.

ON THE BROOKLYN SIDE.

Newtown Creek is the inlet of the East River that separates for a distance of about 4 miles the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. Newtown Creek has a width of 150 feet and a mean low water depth of 20 feet up to Hobson Avenue, 1,500 feet above Meeker Avenue Bridge; above this to Metropolitan Avenue the depth is 14 feet and width 125 feet. A channel 20 feet deep has been dredged in Dutch Kills, a tributary entering the creek from the north about one-half mile above Vernon Avenue Bridge. The total length of navigable channel in the creek is about 5 miles, and in the Kills about one-half mile. The mean range of tide is about 4 feet.

Wallabout Channel is a channel in Wallabout Bay, an inlet of the East River adjacent to the United States Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The channel consists of a waterway extending in a half circle around the inside of the island, known as Cob Dock, and is divided into two parts by a stone

causeway connecting the mainland with Cob Dock. The eastern section of the channel is about 2,000 feet long and from 250 to 350 feet wide, and has a depth of about 20 feet at mean low water. At the head of Wallabout Channel are two bodies of navigable water, Kent Avenue Basin and Wallabout Basin, which are 2,200 feet long and 1,300 feet long respectively.

Jamaica Bay is situated on the south shore of Long Island and lies wholly within the limits of the City of New York. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and covers an area of approximately 32 square miles. The bay contains numerous small low-lying islands, which reduce the water surface area to about 18½ square miles. The bay is connected with the ocean by a shifting channel over a bar at Rockaway Inlet. A channel has been dredged through this bar 600 feet wide and 28 feet deep at mean low water, which depth reduces to 23 feet along the sides of this dredged channel. Under a joint project for improvement by the Federal Government and the City of New York a channel 500 feet wide and 18 feet deep at mean low water has been dredged from deep water at Barren Island up to Canarsie, a length of about 17,600 feet. The mean tidal range is 4.5 feet. The United States is to provide and maintain the entrance channel and to reimburse the city for dredging the main channel in the bay, while the city is to dredge the other channels within the bay, bulkhead the shores of the bay, and fill in behind the bulkheads.

The New Jersey Portion of the Harbor—Newark Bay is a large estuary extending from the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers south to Staten Island, a distance of about 6 miles. It is about 1½ miles wide. At Staten Island the bay is connected on the east with Kill van Kull, and on the west with Arthur Kill. The United States is now dredging a channel through the bay 30 feet deep, 1,800 feet wide at the entrance, narrowing to 400 feet a short distance above the Central Railroad of New Jersey bridge, thence continuing that width to the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack River channels. The channel has been completed for a width of about 300 feet up to the Port Newark Terminal. Work is in progress on that part of the channel lying above the Port Newark Terminal channel. The mean range of tide is 5 feet.

Passaic River is a tidal stream which is navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water as far as the City of Passaic, 16 miles above its mouth. In the lower portion of the river the depth of the navigable channel is 20 feet to the Jackson Street bridge at Newark; thence 16 feet deep to the Montclair and Greenwood Lake railroad bridge; thence 6 feet deep to Passaic.

Hackensack River is a tidal stream which merges with the Passaic River at the head of Newark Bay; it is navigable to New Milford, 20½ miles from its mouth. At mean low water 16 feet can be carried to the Public Service power station at Marion, Jersey City, thence 12 feet to the highway bridge at Little Ferry, 10 feet through the bridge, thence from 10 to 12 feet to the New York-Susquehanna Railroad bridge in Hackensack, and thence quite shoal to New Milford.

THE STATEN ISLAND KILLS.

Arthur Kill separates Staten Island from New Jersey. It is about 12 miles long. This channel, together with Kill van Kull, forms Staten Island Sound, and, with the lower end of Newark Bay, forms the inland waterway between New York and New Jersey, the boundary between the two States following the centre of the waterway. Vessels drawing 19 feet can be taken at mean low water into Newark Bay via Lower New York Bay, Raritan Bay and Arthur Kill. Vessels drawing 23 feet at mean low water can be taken through Upper New York Bay, Kill van Kull and Arthur Kill to Perth Amboy, N. J. A channel 30 feet deep at mean low water and 200 feet wide is now under construction from Kill van Kull to Perth Amboy, passing south of Shooters Island. This channel will eventually be widened to 400 feet.

Kill van Kull, a connecting waterway about 3 miles in length, lies along the northern shore of Staten Island and extends from the lower end of Newark Bay to Upper New York Bay. A channel 30 feet deep at mean low water and a minimum width of 400 feet has been constructed by dredging and rock removal through Kill van Kull from Upper New York Bay to within 1 mile of the entrance to Newark Bay. The controlling depth in the undredged portion of the channel in Kill van Kull is 28 feet at mean low water.

Raritan Bay lies at the southern end of Staten Island and forms the western portion of Lower New York Bay. Its greatest length from north to south is about 5 miles and from east to west about 7 miles. The Raritan River empties into the bay at its western end, and the Arthur Kill extends northward from its western end. Vessels enter the bay by way of the Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel, but a draught of not more than 19 feet at mean low water can be carried through the dredged channels at the head of the bay. A channel 30 feet deep at mean low water and 200 feet wide is now under construction from deep water northwest of Sandy Hook to Perth Amboy. This channel will eventually be widened to 400 feet.

THE RARITAN RIVER.

Raritan River empties into Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. At mean low water vessels with a draught of 15 feet can be carried to the Washington Canal at Sayreville, a distance of 6.7 miles; thence 8 feet to New Brunswick, a distance of about 5.3 miles.

Elizabeth River is a small stream that empties into the Arthur Kill near its junction with Newark Bay. The navigable channel in the lower river has a depth of 7 feet at mean high water for 1½ miles.

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

Cal. Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Cal. Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1902...	25,101,950	6,744,960	29,983,327	2,736,395	1914...	50,516,660	14,686,325	27,786,385	2,273,700
1903...	22,347,675	27,428,210	29,504,100	1,338,475	1915...	99,342,750	14,383,985	38,382,922	2,020,650
1904...	8,401,322	15,504,030	26,826,800	183,671	1916...	127,316,180	11,055,200	33,277,800	744,700
1905...	11,431,836	30,298,430	35,721,100	838,250	1917...	78,217,300	13,768,700	38,406,000	3,441,500
1906...	24,697,600	21,938,715	31,206,800	393,350	1918...	33,856,528	7,726,900	27,229,800	3,790,650
1907...	33,573,621	22,286,425	26,754,200	1,493,575	1919...	50,154,500	1,976,100	31,692,600	12,529,350
1908...	27,797,800	8,057,305	23,853,600	876,850	1920...	62,573,335	6,764,896	14,731,900	24,719,214
1909...	23,304,300	7,428,005	22,717,562	300,100	1921...	54,001,228	13,229,736	11,213,051	3,099,743
1910...	16,413,300	12,285,500	23,115,225	287,788	1922...	68,968,566	27,082,763	34,672,625	12,599,957
1911...	28,406,400	16,061,358	24,650,510	301,997	1923...	77,289,517	9,348,500	12,108,000	15,163,317
1912...	45,976,100	7,463,972	24,152,650	331,200	1924...	74,291,400	5,908,605	18,197,300	15,998,000
1913...	52,979,500	10,704,275	20,382,300	739,175					

Flour receipts (1920), 216,035 bbls. and 9,365,547 sacks; (1921), 22,605 bbls., and 16,664,207 sacks; (1922), 208,083 bbls., and 16,108,561 sacks; (1923), 131,541 bbls., and 16,095,512 sacks; (1924), 97,931 bbls., and 16,651,875 sacks.

Barley receipts (bushels)..(1920) 5,409,307; (1921) 6,259,875; (1922) 7,314,668; (1923) 6,770,700; (1924) 20,055,700.

Whiskey receipts (bbls.)—(1920) 17,652; (1921) 600.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio (see Pennsylvania).

Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.

Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets.

Lehigh Valley (see Pennsylvania).

Long Island, 7th Avenue and 33d Street.

New York Central & Hudson River, 42d Street and 4th Avenue, Grand Central Station; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue.

New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street, Grand Central Station.

New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street, and Hudson Terminal (Fulton and Church Streets)

Philadelphia & Reading, foot W. 23d and Liberty Sts.

Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street, South Ferry.

West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(City-owned piers are in ital cs.)

Recreation Piers—MANHATTAN, *Pier 30, East River, bet. Market and Pike Sts.; Pier 55, East River, at 3d St.; Pier 72, East River, at 24th St.; Pier on Harlem River, at East 112th St.; Pier No. 43, North River, at Barrow St.; Pier No. 90, North River, at West 50th St.; Pier on North River, at West 129th St.* BROOKLYN, *Pier on East River, at No. 2d St.*

Barge Canal Piers—MANHATTAN, Pier 93; North River, at W. 53d St.; Piers 5 and 6, East River, at Coenties Slip; East 135-138 St., H. R. Bronx. BROOKLYN, Pier between Columbia and Henry Sts., Brooklyn; Pier between Eagle and Blue Sts., Brooklyn; Pier between Queensboro Bridge and Horsell St., E. R. Queens; Pier between Broadway and Cornelia St., Queens; Pier between Harper Ave. and Delovale St., Flushing.

All of the Barge Canal piers are owned by the State of New York.

COMMERCIAL PIERS OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE.

(The pier number is in parentheses; some piers have no number.)

PIERS ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Manhattan—NORTH (HUDSON) RIVER, *Battery Landing*, bet. Whitehall St. and Battery Place; Pier "A," south of Battery Place; (*New 1*) south of Battery Place; (*Old 1*) Battery Place; (2, 3, 4, 5) bet. Battery Place and Morris St.; (7) bet. Morris and Rector Sts.; (8) Rector St.; (9) Carlisle St.; (10) Albany St.; (11) Cedar St.; (13) bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.; (14) Fulton St.; (15) Vesey St.; (16) bet. Barclay St. and Park Pl.; (17) Park Pl.; (18) Murray St.; (19) Warren St.; (20) Chambers St.; (21) Duane St.; (22) Jay St.; (23) Harrison St.; (24) Franklin St.; (25) North Moore St.; (26) Beach St.; (27) Hubert St.; (28) Laight St.; (29) Vestry St.; (31) Watts St.; (32) Canal St.; (33) Canal St.; (34) bet. Canal and Spring Sts.; (35) Spring St.; (36) bet. Spring and Charlton Sts.; (37) Charlton St.; (38) King St.; (39) West Houston St.; (40) Clarkson St.; (41) Leroy St.; (42) Morton St.; (44) Christopher St.; (45) West 10th St.; (46) Charles St.; (47) Perry St.; (48) West 11th St.; (49) Bank St.; (50) bet. Bethune and West 12th Sts.; (51) Jane St.; (52) Gansevoort St.; *4 Gansevoort Market piers*, at Grace St., Hewitt Ave. and Low Ave.; (53) Bloomfield St.; (54) West 13th St.; (56) West 14th St.; (57) West 15th St.; (58) bet. 16th and 17th Sts.; (59) West 18th St.; (60) bet. 19th and 20th Sts.; (61) West 21st St.; (62) West 22d St.; (63) West 23d St.; (64) West 24th St.; (65) West 25th St.; (66) West 26th St.; (67) West 27th St.; (68) West 28th St.; (69) West 29th St.; (70) West 30th St.; (71) West 31st St.; (72) West 32d St.; (73) West 33d St.; (74) West 34th St.; (75) West 35th St.; (76) West 36th St.; (77) West 37th St.; (78) West 38th St.; (79) West 39th St.; (80) West 40th St.; (81) West 41st St.; (83) West 43d St.; (84) West 44th St.; (86) West 46th St.; (87) West 47th St.; (88) West 48th St.; (89) West 49th St.; (91) West 51st St.; (92) West 52d St.; (94) West 54th St.; (95) West 55th St.; (96) West 56th St.; (97) West 57th St.; (98) West 58th St.; (99) West 59th St.; (B) West 63d St.; (D) West 64th St.; (E) West 65th St.; (F) West 66th St.; (G) bet. West 67th and 68th Sts.; (I) West 70th St.

The commercial piers on the Hudson, in Manhattan, north of 70th St., *all of which are city-owned*, but are not numbered, are at the following streets: West 79th, West 80th, West 95th, West 96th, 2 at West 97th; West 131st; West 132d; West 133d; West 134th; West 135th; West 155th; West 156th; West 157th, and West 158th Sts. The city's new pier at Dyckman St., is now open.

PIERS ON THE EAST RIVER.

Manhattan—EAST RIVER, (4) Broad St.; (7 *and 8*) Coenties Slip; (9) bet. Coenties Slip and Old Slip. (10) Old Slip; (11) Gouverneur Lane; (12 *and 13*) Wall St.; (14) Maiden Lane; (15 *and 16*) Burling Slip; (17) Fulton St.; (18) Beekman St.; (19 *and 20*) Peck Slip; (21) Dover St.; (*Pier at Roosevelt St.*); (22) James Slip; (25) Oliver St.; (26 *and 27*) Catharine St.; (28) bet. Catharine and Market Sts.; (29) Market St.; (31 *and 32*) Pike St.; (33) bet. Pike and Rutgers Sts.; (34) Rutgers St.; (35) bet. Rutgers and Jefferson Sts.; (35½) Jefferson St.; (36) bet. Jefferson and Clinton Sts.; (37) Clinton St.; (38) bet. Clinton and Montgomery Sts.; (39) Montgomery St.; (40) bet. Montgomery and Gouverneur Sts.; (41) Gouverneur St.; (42-45) bet. Gouverneur and Jackson Sts.; (Old 55) bet. Cherry and Grand Sts.; (Old 56) Broome St.; (Old 57) south of Delancey St.; (50) Rivington St.; (51) bet. Rivington and Stanton Sts.; (52) Stanton St.; (56) East 4th St.; (57) East 5th St.; (58) East 6th St.; (59) East 7th St.; (60) East 8th St.; (61) East 9th St.; (62) East 10th St.; (63) East 11th St.; (64) East 12th St.; (65) East 13th St.; (66) East 18th St.; (67) East 19th St.; (68) East 20th St.; (69) East 21st St.; (70) East 22d St.; (73) East 25th St.; (74) East 26th St.; (77) East 29th St.; (78) East 30th St.; (79) East 31st St.; (80) East 32d St.; (81) East 33d St.; (84) north of East 34th St.; (85) East 35th St.; (86) East 36th St.; (87) East 37th St.; (88) East 38th St.; (89) East 39th St.; (95) East 45th St.; (96) East 46th St.; (97) East 47th St.; (99) East 49th St.

North of East 49th St., Manhattan, on the East River, there are unnumbered piers, *all city-owned*, at the following streets: East 53d, East 60th, East 61st, East 62d, East 86th, East 90th, East 91st, East 94th, East 95th, East 96th, East 99th, and East 100th Sts.

Harlem River Piers—MANHATTAN SIDE, *East 102d St., East 103d St., East 104th St., East 107th St., East 108th St., East 109th St., East 110th St., East 112th St., East 116th St., bet. 116th and 117th Sts. East 117th St., East 118th St., East 119th St., East 120th St., East 126th St.*, south of East 128th St., East 128th St., 209th St., BRONX SIDE *at Fordham road.*

Bronx—EAST RIVER, all unnumbered, *East 132d St., East 136th St., East 138th St.*, 2 north of East 141st St.; west of Dupont St.; east of Dupont St.; west of Truxton St.; east of Truxton St.; *at Tiffany St.*

PIERS IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn—SOUTH OF FULTON ST., on East River, *Fulton St.*; (4-12) on Furman St.; (15) Montague St.; (16-17-18) Jorelamon St.; (22) Pacific St.; (24) Amity St.; (26) bet. Warren and Congress Sts.; (27) bet. Baltic and Warren Sts.; (29) Harrison St.; (30) bet. Irving and Sedgwick Sts.; (32) DeGraw St.; (33-35) India Wharf; (36-38) Pioneer St.; (30) Coffey St.; (40 and 43) Vandyke St.; (41) Beard St.; (44) bet. Conover and Ferris Sts.; (45) Conover St.; (46) bet. Conover and Van Brunt Sts.; (47) Richards St.; (47A) bet. Richards and Van Brunt Sts.; (48B) bet. Richards and Dwight Sts.; (1-3) Erie Basin; *at 24th St. and 25th St.; at 29th St.; at 30th St.; at 31st St.; at 32d St.; at 35th St.; at 36th St.*; Bush Terminal Piers, 39th to 50th Sts.; U. S. Government Piers, 57th to 62d St. at 64th St.; *at Bay Ridge Ave.*

Brooklyn—NORTH OF FULTON ST., (2 and 3) Dock St.; (1) south of Main St.; *at Main St.*; at Jay St.; 3 terminal piers from Jay to Gold Sts.; *at Gold St.*; at Hudson Ave.; *5 piers at Wallabout Market Basin; at South 5th, 3d, 2d, and 1st Sts.*; at North 1st St.; at North 3d St. and 4th St.; bet. North 4th and 5th Sts.; at North 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Sts.; bet. North 9th and 10th Sts.; at North 10th and 11th Sts.; bet. North 11th and 12th Sts.; at North 12th St.

There are other private commercial piers at Quay, Oak, Milton, Kent, Java, India, Huron, Greene, Freeman and Eagle Sts. The *pier at Noble St.* is city-owned, as is that at *Whale Creek*, and at *Flatbush Ave.*

Queens Borough—All privately owned. Pigeon St.; Flushing St.; 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th Sts.; Nott Ave.; Jamaica Ave.; Whitestone Landing.

Staten Island—Piers 1 to 21, extending from Tompkinsville to Clifton, are privately owned, excepting *Piers 6-18*, inclusive, city owned. So are B. & O. R. R. piers 1 to 8, bet. St. George and New Brighton; also the Nicholas Ave. pier at Port Richmond. The city owns the *Harbor Road Pier*, Mariners' Harbor, and the *pier at Rossville*. The piers at Holland Hook and at Tottenville are privately owned.

The *city has built at Stapleton 12 piers*, 1,000 to 1,184 feet long, and 125 to 209 feet wide, four covered with two-story sheds, and eight with one-story sheds. One of the piers, *No. 7*, is reserved by the city for open wharfage, or general commercial use. The others, eleven in number, have been rented by the city for a term of years to various ocean steamship companies, the rent being fixed at 7½ per cent. a year on the construction cost, which was $20,000,000 for the 12 piers. They were commenced in 1920; and they furnish 26,000 linear feet of wharfage, and 1,800,000 square feet of pier space.

Piers A and New No. 1, at the Battery, North River, are the only stone piers in the city. The new city-owned pier at Roosevelt St., East River, Manhattan, is of concrete, and the city-owned pier at Barren Island, Jamaica Bay, rests on concrete piling.

SHIPPING TONNAGE PORT OF NEW YORK.

VESSELS ENTERED (DIRECT).

Year Ending June 30.	American.				Foreign.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Number.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
1900.....	352	163,697	393	679,009	720	428,266	2,768	6,605,789	4,233	8,176,761
1901.....	367	158,590	384	930,791	557	377,633	2,881	7,212,259	4,189	8,679,273
1902.....	412	160,690	395	999,128	559	323,405	2,761	7,499,544	4,127	8,982,767
1903.....	253	103,216	414	1,125,828	591	346,332	2,594	7,477,720	3,852	9,053,096
1904.....	182	70,805	381	1,123,827	609	297,824	2,597	7,743,068	3,769	9,235,524
1905.....	246	93,470	405	1,150,707	607	298,684	2,616	8,087,992	3,874	9,630,853
1906.....	246	121,673	403	1,220,023	620	278,773	2,810	8,856,524	4,079	10,476,993
1907.....	178	76,825	376	1,214,633	549	239,394	3,126	9,852,493	4,229	11,383,345
1908.....	197	99,110	390	1,265,501	488	243,825	3,132	10,546,344	4,207	12,154,780
1909.....	188	115,116	440	1,334,499	415	267,609	3,077	10,811,499	4,120	12,528,723
1910.....	201	102,304	430	1,305,541	447	237,646	3,088	11,397,327	4,166	13,042,818
1911.....	115	64,087	446	1,371,319	411	243,410	3,141	11,750,134	4,113	13,428,950
1912.....	131	78,085	386	1,302,865	351	269,469	3,143	12,023,346	4,011	13,673,765
1913.....	192	120,992	438	1,488,507	342	234,305	3,251	12,620,357	4,223	14,464,161
1914.....	200	128,377	414	1,420,756	293	255,810	3,568	13,962,604	4,475	15,767,547
1915.....	193	124,281	690	2,170,720	306	236,558	3,257	10,047,758	4,446	12,579,317
1916.....	267	216,624	986	2,859,864	332	288,607	3,603	10,096,258	5,188	13,461,353
1917.....	282	272,844	1,084	3,088,300	313	288,816	3,281	9,262,733	4,960	12,912,693
1918.....	228	209,283	1,113	2,974,498	307	287,205	2,534	7,472,103	4,182	10,943,089
1919.....	209	205,937	1,420	3,610,864	182	164,978	2,650	8,507,996	4,461	12,489,775
1920.....	181	175,914	2,436	6,903,475	181	163,823	2,216	7,806,532	5,014	15,049,744
1921.....	154	165,414	2,511	8,332,512	164	87,610	2,431	9,365,050	5,260	17,950,586
1922.....	87	89,150	1,863	6,826,335	241	101,496	2,534	10,475,554	5,201	18,450,608
1923.....	110	133,367	1,586	6,211,112	218	101,014	2,903	12,459,191	4,817	18,904,684
1924.....	145	185,122	1,395	5,263,378	168	107,703	2,813	12,724,772	4,521	18,280,975
1925.....	109	129,826	1,380	5,551,295	128	69,546	2,985	13,608,866	4,602	19,359,533

VESSELS CLEARED (DIRECT).

Year Ending June 30.	American.				Foreign.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Number.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
1900.....	295	174,468	387	983,616	773	453,776	2,563	6,231,669	4,018	7,843,529
1901.....	272	143,184	374	920,560	606	378,023	2,571	6,676,660	3,823	8,118,427
1902.....	193	101,094	402	1,025,309	580	361,598	2,491	6,927,290	3,666	8,415,291
1903.....	148	83,377	435	1,200,323	631	390,535	2,466	7,172,837	3,680	8,847,072
1904.....	68	46,947	412	1,172,661	535	304,218	2,288	7,176,764	3,303	8,700,590
1905.....	96	62,673	435	1,187,299	510	305,282	2,398	7,756,273	3,439	9,311,527
1906.....	142	85,746	424	1,224,344	581	287,887	2,543	8,315,983	3,690	9,913,960
1907.....	107	73,975	399	1,235,335	538	236,286	2,720	8,927,005	3,764	10,472,601
1908.....	69	43,844	424	1,379,517	473	232,325	2,912	10,284,278	3,878	11,939,964
1909.....	96	83,240	465	1,411,775	379	268,769	2,763	10,102,629	3,703	11,866,413
1910.....	87	56,356	476	1,457,499	412	250,894	2,771	10,777,154	3,746	12,541,903
1911.....	71	46,550	489	1,537,018	345	252,252	2,948	11,531,073	3,853	13,366,893
1912.....	78	65,246	445	1,523,136	326	278,766	2,947	11,681,990	3,796	13,549,138
1913.....	86	76,599	472	1,633,335	242	232,350	3,066	12,428,335	3,866	14,370,619
1914.....	210	130,005	462	1,586,173	360	275,693	3,240	13,429,523	4,272	15,421,394
1915.....	244	148,890	713	2,235,357	372	246,156	2,954	9,531,971	4,283	12,162,374
1916.....	355	228,799	1,009	2,996,625	439	348,878	3,589	10,344,655	5,392	13,918,957
1917.....	351	267,116	1,120	3,248,687	386	328,517	3,176	9,343,093	5,033	13,187,413
1918.....	224	188,271	1,027	2,846,397	306	257,067	2,300	7,292,982	3,857	10,584,713
1919.....	292	248,691	1,386	3,799,922	234	207,782	2,601	8,683,188	4,513	12,939,587
1920.....	158	150,529	2,008	6,003,983	187	165,834	2,235	7,955,109	4,588	14,275,455
1921.....	129	138,672	2,134	7,087,600	174	95,751	2,397	9,277,648	4,834	16,599,671
1922.....	77	96,698	1,820	6,698,503	277	117,261	2,345	9,908,929	5,280	19,470,642
1923.....	65	95,468	1,781	6,563,512	238	111,622	2,813	12,113,143	4,897	18,883,744
1924.....	111	163,327	1,632	6,074,136	202	127,602	2,774	12,493,628	4,719	18,858,693
1925.....	102	124,177	1,607	6,378,773	147	75,287	2,957	14,084,733	4,813	20,662,970

Totals on entrances and clearances do not include vessels that reached and left the United States via other domestic ports.

Above data cover entire port district, including Newark and Perth Amboy.

THE PORT LIMITS EXTENDED.

President Coolidge, April 16, 1925, issued an executive order placing the ports of Newark, N. J., and Perth Amboy, N. J., under the jurisdiction of the Port of New York, effective May 1, 1925. In the order, the President said: "The limits of the Port of New York in Collection District No. 10 (New York) be and the same are hereby extended to include the area as defined in joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the States of New York and New Jersey for the creation of the Port of New York District and the establishment of the Port of New York Authority for comprehensive development of the Port of New York.

"Newark and Perth Amboy, N. J., included within the limits of the Port of New York as above defined, shall continue to be entitled to all rights and privileges of the Port of New York."

The inclusion of Newark and Perth Amboy in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs of the Port of New York has long been advocated by civic bodies in those cities.

By the President's order shipmasters take their ships between Newark and Perth Amboy to and from New York without obtaining entrance or clearance papers.

Previously the passage of a ship between Newark and a pier in New York required the same procedure as if the ship was going from Newark to Boston or Savannah or any other American port.

The Custom House in Newark was continued in operation, thus obviating the need for officers of vessels docking there having to come to the Custom House at Bowling Green to enter or clear their ships. Newark merchants pass their customs entries in the Newark Custom House.

The direct water front of Greater New York extends a distance of more than 3,000,000 linear feet, or approximately 578.4 miles, of which 43.2 miles is in Manhattan; 79.8 in the Bronx; 201.5 in Brooklyn; 196.8 in Queens; and 57.1 in Richmond. The port water front on the New Jersey side extends 192.93 miles—grand total, 771.33 miles.

COMMERCE OF CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF N. Y. SINCE 1860.

Year (Fisc.)	Gold and Silver.			Merchandise.			
	Imports.	Exports—Domestic.	Exports—Foreign.	Imports.	Exports—Domestic.	Exports—Foreign.	Duties Collected.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860..	2,382,855	50,338,957	7,758,729	231,310,086	70,292,018	9,755,960	37,731,913
1870..	12,941,193	22,880,333	10,816,822	281,048,813	187,092,158	9,522,588	127,970,548
1880..	83,658,245	2,935,062	5,138,574	459,937,153	385,506,602	7,053,488	130,431,008
1890..	11,070,503	41,64	6,121	516,426,693	340,268,765	8,783,026	151,845,132
1900..	24,765,253	85,498,014	2,450,539	537,237,282	507,930,476	10,903,995	150,153,068
1901..	27,351,777	102,389,646	1,553,325	527,259,906	516,929,035	12,663,943	159,330,669
1902..	14,136,005	79,195,540	1,405,212	559,930,849	479,193,385	11,168,310	163,606,071
1903..	15,233,351	69,456,488	3,025,638	618,705,662	492,874,449	12,955,245	178,852,021
1904..	29,948,116	108,398,066	1,929,788	600,171,033	493,705,709	13,102,304	168,677,030
1905..	15,537,694	105,227,432	6,791,302	679,629,256	511,067,199	13,658,806	170,570,029
1906..	60,288,409	52,268,485	6,744,325	734,350,823	595,410,061	11,750,253	192,985,952
1907..	61,221,577	62,460,287	7,781,311	853,696,952	616,270,674	11,679,183	217,127,610
1908..	117,746,796	99,738,210	6,267,399	688,215,938	688,410,827	12,652,086	184,235,337
1909..	20,685,652	112,108,673	2,623,340	779,308,944	595,670,688	11,568,793	195,008,723
1910..	16,785,552	116,635,626	5,607,565	935,990,958	634,288,230	17,698,126	214,686,318
1911..	35,529,111	50,622,443	4,580,442	881,592,689	756,473,974	16,078,475	200,818,317
1912..	32,396,676	81,328,034	8,229,400	975,744,320	802,476,214	15,469,589	194,752,639
1913..	48,909,622	120,107,142	4,966,898	1,048,320,629	900,622,431	17,313,557	198,471,127
1914..	37,914,458	133,209,708	3,324,967	1,040,380,526	845,342,530	19,203,808	197,074,780
1915..	46,833,391	78,728,786	7,544,956	930,693,041	1,162,727,641	32,199,925	146,546,589
1916..	179,563,207	75,415,943	25,182,107	1,191,473,268	2,272,291,977	37,270,069	150,597,503
1917..	58,873,716	158,237,884	9,047,995	1,338,588,225	3,035,838,584	23,171,012	153,869,441
1918..	24,327,934	85,886,664	3,993,522	1,251,842,010	2,582,182,184	32,546,191	115,596,095
1919..	32,488,950	73,989,865	10,182,926	1,394,270,206	2,925,715,466	102,523,998	115,743,708
1920..	95,440,254	212,680,268	2,727,135	2,904,844,143	3,293,304,084	100,744,758	227,102,417
1921..	567,707,323	12,143,786	6,391,278	1,922,741,371	2,429,396,801	78,838,577	205,863,859
1922..	431,855,511	12,821,091	16,312,497	1,366,010,488	1,277,810,118	40,445,485	226,743,570
1923..	349,036,584	73,183,629	29,745,302	3,781,259,144	957,077,933	70,528,427	317,624,278
1924..	379,026,479	49,004,876	11,782,543	1,668,732,657	1,557,061,258	37,713,402	318,005,150
1925..	121,259,294	269,413,041	9,286,502	1,802,251,088	1,692,799,035	35,883,119	307,564,373

There are approximately 200 companies operating ships into and out of the Port of New York, says a Chamber of Commerce bulletin. Over 5,000 vessels annually enter and clear the port in foreign commerce, and possibly nearly as many more in coastwise service. The tonnage of foreign vessels entering the port in 1920 was 17,404,188, which was over 27 per cent. of the total tonnage entering the United States.

The area of the port is 175 square miles.

TOTAL WATER-BORNE COMMERCE OF PORT OF NEW YORK.

The following estimates by the United States Army Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors cover the New York port traffic.

The estimates cover localities within the area under the jurisdiction of "The Port of New York Authority," which extends along Long Island Sound to Port Chester Harbor, and takes in the upper and lower Bay, the North, East, Harlem and Bronx Rivers, Newark Bay, and as far south as Keyport and the Raritan River.

	1924.	1923.
	Short Tons.	*Short Tons.*
Net volume of tonnage.....	117,865,356	127,557,853
Imports, foreign....	10,243,429	10,855,747
Exports, foreign....	13,537,963	10,174,880
Coastwise receipts..	20,106,413	22,442,160
Coastwise shipm'ts..	9,467,539	9,922,474
Internal receipts....	8,675,185	8,160,981
Internal shipments..	1,736,217	1,775,624
Intraport receipts & shipments.....	43 894,601	53,748,171
Local tonnage.....	10,204,049	10,477,816

	1924.	1923.
	Short Tons.	*Short Tons.*
Cargoes in transit...	108,836,142	107,496,342
East River traffic...	55,157,932	54,072,036
Hudson River, lower section.....	11,832,263	10,636,178
N. Y. and N. J. Channel.....	36,470,877	55,101,449
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel.....	13,207,684	12,155,089
Upper Bay traffic...	63,162,421	67,153,053
Value of Port ton...	$11,797,317,663	$11,000,000,000

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS ON LONG ISLAND.

When the Jamaica-Babylon electric service began on May 21, 1925, the Long Island Railroad had, all told, 300 miles of first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth track, company and private sidings equipped for multiple-unit electric operation.

On the authority of the International Railway Association, the Long Island "was the first suburban railroad to electrify, and is still the most extensive installation for multiple-unit electric operation in this country."

Actual construction on the first stretch of electrified line on Long Island was begun in June, 1904. This embraced the territory lying between Flatbush Avenue Terminal, Brooklyn, and Rockaway Park, a distance of sixteen miles.

On Aug. 30, 1905, the first electrical train, with Jamaica as its objective, was operated out of the Flatbush Avenue Terminal.

Electric trains began running to Belmont Park on Oct. 2, 1905, and to Springfield Junction Oct. 16, 1905.

Simultaneously with the inauguration of service between Brooklyn and Valley Stream, on Dec. 11, 1905, the Long Island discontinued operation of all steam trains in and out of Flatbush Avenue Terminal.

The line from Springfield to Valley Stream was electrified and service started on May 17, 1906.

Between Queens and Hempstead electric operation became effective May 26, 1908.

The next piece of electrification was between Jamaica and Long Island City. This was placed in operation June 23, 1910, the same day that the electrified line to Glendale Junction, known as the Glendale Cut-off, was put in service.

To effect a physical connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Manhattan, the Long Island electrified its main line from Jamaica to Harold Avenue, Sunnyside Yard, Long Island City, and across town to the Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

Electric train service began out of the Pennsylvania Station Sept. 8, 1910.

On the same date electrification of the Long Beach Division was completed between Valley Stream and Long Beach, and electric train service was operated to and from the Pennsylvania Station and Flatbush Terminal, Brooklyn.

On Oct. 22, 1912, North Shore residents witnessed the beginning of electric train operation between Winfield and Whitestone Landing. On Oct. 21, 1913, electrification in the same section of Long Island was extended from Whitestone Junction to Port Washington.

In May, 1924, two additional tracks, constructed and electrified on the main line between Hillside and Floral Park, in connection with the Queens elimination project, were placed in service, making a four-track electric line between Jamaica and Floral Park.

NEW YORK CITY'S BIG BRIDGES.

Bridge.	Length With Appr'ch	Length of Span.	Height Above Water.	Begun.	Opened.	Cost of Construction.	Cost of Land.	Total Cost.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Brooklyn	6,016	1,595.6	133	1870, Jan. 3	1883, May 24	17,909,412	7,185,165	25,094,577
Manhattan	6,855	1,470	135	1901, Oct. 1	1909, Dec. 31	16,698,189	14,386,516	31,084,705
Williamsburg	7,308	1,600	135	1896, Nov. 7	1903, Dec. 19	15,091,497	9,096,593	24,188,090
Queensboro	7,449	1,182	135	1901, July	1909, Mar. 30	12,872,364	4,719,398	17,591,762
Hell Gate (N. H. R. R.) Arch	18,000	1,017	135	1912, July 1	1917, Mar. 1	12,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
Third Avenue	2,428	300	24	1893, Oct.	1898, Aug. 1	1,783,412	2,213,664	3,997,076
Washington	2,399	510	133.5	1886, July	1888, Dec.	2,851,684	37,902	2,889,586
Total cost of all bridges						90,864,379	44,873,975	120,738,355

All except the Hell Gate are municipal-owned bridges. Height above water means at under part of centre of span.

OTHER DATA ON THE BIG BRIDGES.

Bridge.	Width Over All.	H'ght of Towers Over High-water.	Diameter of Cables	Weight of Cables.	H'ght of Road-way at Top, Centre.	Surface Railway Opened.	"L" Railway Opened.	Total Weight, Main Bridge.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*	*Tons.*	*Feet.*			*Tons.*
Brooklyn	86.0	272.0	15¾	3,600	139	1898—Jan. 23	1908—Jan. 27	13,820
Manhattan	122.6	336.0	21¼	7,950	149	1912—Sept. 4	1915—June 22	41,700
Williamsburg	118.0	332.9	18⅝	4,900	145½	1904—Nov. 3	1908—Sept. 16	45,300
Queensboro	89.6	124.0	Cantil	ever.	143	1909—Sept. 19	1917—July 23	52,600
Hell Gate Arch	93.0	240.0	Arch.		Traffic	began on Mar	ch 9, 1917.	26,000

The length of each single wire in cables is 3,579 feet on the Brooklyn Bridge; 3,223 feet 6 inches on the Manhattan Bridge; and 2,985 feet on the Williamsburg Bridge.

The total length of wires in the four cables is 14,361 miles on the Brooklyn Bridge; 23,132 miles on the Manhattan Bridge; and 17,404 miles on the Williamsburg Bridge.

The number of wires in each cable is 5,296 on the Brooklyn Bridge; 9,472 on the Manhattan Bridge; and 7,696 on the Williamsburg Bridge.

The Willis Ave. bridge was opened for traffic on Aug. 22, 1901; the Madison Ave. bridge, on July 18, 1910; the 145th St. bridge, on Aug. 24, 1905; Macomb's Dam bridge, May 1, 1895; University Heights bridge, Jan. 8, 1908; Harlem Ship Canal bridge, Jan. 1, 1895.

TRAFFIC ON THE BIG EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

The following table shows the total number of persons crossing the East River bridges, in both directions, in 24 hours, afoot and on wheels, as counted by inspectors of the Dept. of Plant and Structures on a certain autumn or winter day in each year named.

	1916.	1917.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Brooklyn	226,377	246,834	248,602	159,311	216,923	150,211	148,064	144,145
Manhattan	178,771	229,417	298,546	252,332	310,554	353,791	420,815	468,179
Williamsburg	365,824	390,089	405,812	403,248	458,597	481,435	497,053	504,920
Queensboro	79,482	93,897	109,691	99,467	108,652	131,215	146,052	159,839
Total, all bridges	1,412,557	1,537,338	1,637,575	1,512,198	1,761,328	1,935,762	2,214,657	2,363,511

The totals in prior years were—(1913) 1,253,049; (1914) 1,270,007; (1915) 1,371,219.

On one day in 1908, when the 24-hour count was made, the totals were—Brooklyn Bridge, 317,210; Williamsburg Bridge, 190,047.

The number of pedestrians on the bridges (included in totals in the table) was—(1917) 136,962; (1919) 104,178; (1920) 125,926; (1921) 105,661; (1922) 106,146; (1923) 120,148; (1924) 113,577.

When the count was made in 1924 the number of pedestrians using the East River bridges (included in totals in table) was—Brooklyn, 3,265; Manhattan, 677; Williamsburg, 1,361; Queensboro, 1,278.

The 1924 total 24-hour count on other chief bridges (pedestrians, in parentheses, included) was—

Harlem River Bridges—Willis Ave., 56,790 (3,666); Third Ave., 24,617 (3,401); Madison Ave., 31,756 (5,593); 145th St., 66,119 (4,289); Macomb's Dam, 61,607 (3,004); Washington, 61,965 (4,403), University Heights, 23,095 (1,795); Ship Canal; 54,531 (1,016).

Bronx—Westchester Ave., 36,900 (3,622); Pelham, 17,947 (129); Eastchester, 18,284 (317).

Brooklyn—Hamilton Ave., 42,256 (3,572); Ninth St., 26,493 (2,332); Washington Ave., 31,909 (1,722); Metropolitan Ave., 40,081 (1,665).

Queens—Vernon Ave., 65,500 (21,519); Meeker Ave., 24,475 (6,295); Grand St., 16,550 (1,363); Flushing, 41,296 (600).

Traffic on the day named in 1924 on the *Viaducts* in Manhattan (pedestrians in parentheses) was—Park Ave., 49,405; Riverside Drive, 76,621 (1,873); 155th St., 61,607 (3,004).

Trolley cars on the bridges on the day named in 1924 numbered 41,866 and contained 1,360,483 passengers; other vehicles numbered (including autos) 443,584, and contained 889,451 persons.

HIGH BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM CHANGED.

The City of New York began in 1925 the reconstruction of High Bridge, the historic landmark spanning the Harlem River from West 174th Street, Manhattan, to West 170th Street, the Bronx.

High Bridge was built in 1848 as part of the old Croton Aqueduct and as such has a water carrying capacity of 90,000,000 gallons of water per day.

In 1921 the Federal Government ordered the removal of the river piers which obstructed navigation and in compliance with this order four masonry piers will be removed and a steel arch of 420 feet span and 103 feet rise will serve in their place, thus leaving an unobstructed waterway from bulkhead to bulkhead.

A depth of fifteen feet of water will be provided at low water.

The estimated cost of remodeling the bridge is $1,000,000.

The new steel arch will be sprung from rock to rock, and will eliminate any danger of the future settling of High Bridge.

STATEN ISLAND, HUDSON, AND TRI-BOROUGH BRIDGES.

Three bridges have been authorized connecting Staten Island with New Jersey—one across the Arthur Kill between Perth Amboy and Tottenville; one across the Arthur Kill between Elizabeth and Howland Hook; one across the Kill van Kull between Bayonne and Port Richmond.

The Perth Amboy-Tottenville bridge is to be of the fixed cantilever type. The waterway will be spanned by three trusses with a horizontal clearance of 675 feet, 310½ feet and 245½ feet, respectively. The maximum vertical clearance of the two widest spans will be 135 feet.

The Elizabeth-Howland Hook bridge also is to be of the fixed cantilever type, with the waterway spanned by one truss with a horizontal clearance of 600 ft. and a minimum vertical clearance of 135 ft.

A bridge has been authorized across the Hudson River between Fort Lee and some point in Manhattan between 170th Street and 185th Street.

A tri-borough bridge has been proposed across the Harlem River from 125th Street to Randall's Island, thence one fork across Bronx Kills to East Bronx, and another fork over the East River and Ward's Island to Queens Borough.

TUNNELS IN OPERATION IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

Pennsylvania Railroad System—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken; the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan crosstown tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River tunnels connect with the crosstown tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

Hudson and Manhattan Railroad System—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th St. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Building (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long, with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad Station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.

Interborough Rapid Transit Tunnel System—The first of its tubes under the East River from the Battery, New York to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn subways, was begun April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

CLARK STREET TUBE—These twin-tubes underneath the East River, connecting the Interborough-Seventh Avenue subway in Mannattan with the Fulton Street-Flatbush Avenue subway of the Interborough in Brooklyn, were completed and put in operation the summer of 1919. They are 5,047 feet long; outside diameter of 17 feet 6 inches; inside diameter 15 feet.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Traction Co.—Whitehall St., Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn. Length between bulkhead lines 3,900 feet, inside minimum diameter 15 feet, outside minimum diameter 17 feet 2 inches; work begun July, 1914, tunnel opened, Aug. 4, 1920.

Sixtieth Street Tunnel, from Manhattan to Long Island City, length between bulkheads 2,580 feet, minimum diameter inside 15 feet, maximum diameter outside 18 feet; work begun August, 1916, tunnel opened Aug. 4, 1920.

Fourteenth Street-Eastern, from Manhattan to Williamsburg. Length between bulkheads 3,050 feet, minimum diameter inside 15 feet, maximum diameter outside 18 feet; work begun February, 1916, tunnel opened June 30, 1924.

West Shore Railroad Tunnel, WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY—Commenced in 1881, and completed twenty-three months later, at a cost of $525,000. It is double-tracked and the original length was 3,983 feet. A steel and concrete portal, constructed in 1907 at the east increased its length to 4,273 feet. One-fourth of the tunnel is brick-lined, the remaining portion, unlined. The normal section is 27 feet in width and 19 feet high. 80,500 cubic yards of rock were removed, and five vertical shafts were utilized, giving ten working faces, and average progress of 173 linear feet per month was maintained. The average expenditure per linear foot of lined section was $200, and of unlined section, $110, and equivalent of $7.00 per cubic yard of excavation. The tunnel is a tangent, with the exception of the extended portion of the east end, previously mentioned, at which point the freight and passenger tracks divide. There is a grade of 0.30% toward the east, and 0.34% toward the west, from approximately the centre of the tunnel.

Erie Railroad Tunnel through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

Lackawanna Railroad Tunnel, through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide.

FERRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL.

Astoria—From E. 92d St. and Ave. A, Manhattan, to Astoria Ave. and Mill St., Astoria, Queens.

Atlantic Ave.—From South St., Manhattan, to Atlantic Ave. and Furman St., Brooklyn.

College Point—From foot of Sound View Ave., Clason's Point, Bronx, to 1st Ave., College Point, Queens.

Grand St.—From Grand and East Sts., Manhattan, to Broadway and Kent Ave., Brooklyn.

Hamilton Ave.—From South St., South Ferry, Manhattan, to Hamilton Ave. and Sackett St., Brooklyn.

St. George-Staten Island—From Whitehall St., South Ferry, Manhattan, and from 39th St., South Brooklyn, to St. George, Staten Island.

39th St. Brooklyn—From South St., South Ferry, Manhattan, to foot of 39th St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATELY OWNED.

Hudson River—Liberty St. to Communipaw, J. C. (Central R. R. of N. J.); Cortlandt St. to Exchange Pl., J. C. (Penn. R. R.); Cortlandt St. to Weehawken (West Shore R. R.); Barclay St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); Chambers St. to Pavonia Ave., J. C. (Erie R. R.); Desbrosses St. to Exchange Pl., J. C. (Penn. R. R.); Christopher St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to Newark St.-Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to Communipaw, J. C. (Central R. R. of N. J.); W. 23d St. to Pavonia Ave., J. C. (Erie R. R.); W. 23d St., to 16th St., West N. Y.; W. 42d St. to Weehawken (West Shore R. R.); W. 42d St. to West New York (West Shore R. R.); W. 130th St. to Edgewater, N. J.; Dyckman St. to Englewood Landing, N. J. (Palisades Park).

Staten Island (non-municipal)—St. George, S. I. to 69th St., Bay Ridge, B'klyn.; Port Richmond, S. I., to Bayonne, N. J.; Holland Hook, S. I., to Elizabethport, N. J.; Linoleumville, S. I., to Carteret, N. J.; Tottenville, S. I., to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Crossing New York Bay—Battery Park to Governor's Island (U. S. Army); Battery Park to Ellis Island (U. S Dept. of Commerce); Battery Park to Liberty Island.

Departmental Ferries—E. 16th St. to Hart's Island (Dept. of Health); E. 26th St. to Blackwell's (Welfare) Isl., Riker's Isl., and Hart's Isl. (Dept. of Correction); E. 26th St. to Blackwell's Isl. and Randall's Isl. (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 86th St. to Blackwell's Isl. (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 116th St. to Ward's Isl. (N. Y. State Hosp. Bd.); E. 125th St. to Randall's Isl. (Children's Hosp.) (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 125th St. to Randall's Isl. (House of Refuge), N. Y. State Reformatory; E. 132d St. to No. Brother Isl. (Dept. of Health); Fordham St., City Island, to Hart's Island (Depts. of Correction and Public Welfare).

RAPID TRANSIT FINANCES AND TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

RESULTS OF OPERATION OF STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES, N. Y. CITY.

Fiscal Year.	Operating Revenue.	Maintenance and Operation.	Taxes, Tolls, Etc.	Operating Income.	Net Corporate Income.
1909	$72,432,715	$41,606,428	$4,982,677	$25,843,609	$6,386,037
1910	79,593,910	43,586,932	5,148,324	30,858,654	9,559,216
1911	83,751,415	45,993,964	5,495,881	32,261,570	10,171,074
1912	88,242,144	47,667,562	5,803,790	34,770,792	12,073,641
1913	92,141,605	48,675,647	6,095,520	37,370,438	12,229,271
1914	94,155,521	50,117,712	5,895,935	38,141,874	11,849,985
1915	93,644,428	50,324,095	5,811,290	37,509,043	11,501,157
1916	98,628,185	52,038,312	6,238,461	40,351,412	12,352,438
1917	100,185,796	55,960,722	7,185,113	37,039,961	9,457,886
1918	103,499,463	60,699,402	8,232,851	34,567,210	5,266,496
1919	110,198,575	75,985,007	7,907,358	26,306,210	*8,556,408*
1920	127,880,161	96,059,603	7,353,757	24,466,801	*10,725,522*
1921	136,805,038	107,232,966	7,505,676	22,066,396	*16,914,256*
1922	141,236,944	96,320,951	8,544,895	36,371,098	*2,043,760*
1923	138,455,485	96,323,696	7,896,067	34,145,722	1,549,270
1924	143,514,680	97,644,638	8,143,531	37,726,511	3,391,267
1925	145,675,777	97,134,224	8,793,035	39,748,516	4,710,198

Figures in italics in the above table show *deficit*.

Net corporate income, less excess maintenance, for 1923, 1924 and 1925, was respectively, $855,481; $1,944,197; $2,588,940.

"L," SUBWAY, STATEN ISLAND AND BUS TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.

Year Ended June 30.	Interborough "L" Lines.	Interborough Subway Lines.	B.M.T., "L" and Subway Lines.	Hudson Tubes.	Staten Island Steam Roads.	Fifth Avenue Coach Co.
1890	189,974,848	.....	47,931,181	.....	6,539,318	.....
1900	184,164,110	.....	58,400,582	.....	4,439,506	.....
1901	190,045,741	.....	63,300,247	.....	4,212,303	1,979,603
1902	215,259,345	.....	69,330,457	.....	4,238,630	1,749,623
1903	246,587,022	.....	80,337,132	.....	4,302,858	1,742,773
1904	286,634,195	.....	97,009,705	.....	4,586,182	1,386,943
1905	266,381,930	72,722,890	109,140,911	.....	4,724,041	1,337,848
1906	257,796,754	137,919,632	125,221,831	.....	5,161,134	1,315,330
1907	281,924,273	166,363,611	145,943,131	.....	5,944,696	1,214,598
1908	282,845,864	200,439,776	147,290,017	4,363,722	5,649,116	1,753,782
1909	276,250,196	238,430,146	148,161,045	14,192,352	5,237,373	3,609,304
1910	293,826,280	268,962,115	162,493,801	42,839,979	6,014,928	6,305,175
1911	301,449,292	277,704,796	167,371,328	52,756,434	6,218,316	5,997,372
1912	304,270,841	302,973,856	172,195,229	57,934,226	6,461,635	6,339,072
1913	306,845,006	327,471,510	175,246,512	58,870,069	6,636,336	8,884,534
1914	311,473,568	340,413,103	185,060,735	60,051,890	6,979,126	11,276,430
1915	301,792,517	345,585,749	182,535,897	58,966,414	6,943,302	14,050,471
1916	312,246,796	371,505,318	207,098,269	63,293,534	7,563,066	16,223,042
1917	349,380,093	414,193,992	226,515,512	68,556,999	8,378,779	22,080,764
1918	352,660,660	418,337,666	258,167,313	76,548,998	9,269,902	26,113,576
1919	348,188,600	461,147,058	309,563,746	86,050,815	9,918,850	36,488,447
1920	369,034,477	586,098,633	378,962,447	92,314,167	10,805,362	42,552,709
1921	374,293,051	639,385,780	404,970,640	95,607,644	13,011,958	51,091,365
1922	348,517,216	644,975,474	444,747,228	99,104,889	11,181,785	52,840,135
1923	348,524,700	676,650,431	480,900,869	103,390,911	10,686,439	55,974,110
1924	359,410,056	714,933,187	537,194,829	107,213,936	11,130,753	57,136,492
1925	352,723,553	736,820,672	591,256,029	107,918,242	11,828,314	67,700,517

Staten Island figures cover calendar years.

STREET SURFACE RAILWAY TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.

(Official figures showing number of paying passengers.)

Year (Fiscal).	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn	Queens (Excl. B. M. T.)	Richmond.	Total.
1860	38,455,242	.....	12,374,931	.....	.....	50,830,173
1870	114,101,539	1,038,014	37,203,281	.....	121,086	152,463,920
1880	148,615,107	1,775,485	77,928,395	1,052,380	213,905	229,585,272
1890	215,296,648	3,394,726	109,288,647	2,976,185	287,325	331,243,531
1900	360,002,672	21,364,630	204,106,397	11,441,751	6,872,856	603,788,366
1901	373,569,677	26,992,990	209,119,668	11,564,062	6,752,416	627,998,813
1902	388,947,169	28,020,185	216,594,408	13,719,387	7,119,013	654,400,162
1903	396,570,432	30,714,781	223,433,771	15,689,210	7,435,135	673,843,329
1904	389,928,464	34,763,809	233,184,407	16,701,653	7,762,677	682,341,010
1905	374,554,675	37,124,805	242,780,611	20,533,487	7,743,987	682,736,965
1906	391,708,063	39,893,116	265,204,811	25,151,054	8,945,914	730,902,958
1907	377,017,192	42,186,533	262,460,253	28,514,743	9,971,652	720,150,373
1908	363,292,406	44,237,229	274,766,791	29,797,750	10,966,852	723,061,028
1909	357,780,430	50,676,779	275,038,327	30,545,776	11,867,091	725,888,903
1910	371,165,696	56,524,261	289,308,085	34,430,074	11,712,623	763,140,739
1911	382,046,845	62,777,966	305,977,350	42,515,629	12,301,757	805,619,547
1912	395,238,026	67,837,245	322,321,981	45,132,732	12,959,799	843,539,783
1913	419,722,253	74,702,309	345,987,401	47,463,382	13,568,066	901,443,411
1914	420,662,533	79,652,133	351,905,284	49,973,696	14,011,414	916,205,060
1915	415,551,116	81,507,803	354,700,113	52,686,108	14,312,009	918,752,149
1916	427,373,847	84,535,737	363,630,177	54,167,403	14,884,534	944,591,698
1917	349,788,114	71,153,030	373,079,651	50,906,681	15,238,157	860,165,633
1918	371,136,389	79,917,071	360,207,555	43,448,206	15,287,922	869,997,143
1919	370,084,711	80,806,261	365,963,677	46,723,575	15,958,198	879,536,422
1920	349,772,761	94,141,991	432,936,227	49,562,574	15,007,235	941,420,788
1921	384,128,024	107,675,507	418,106,603	51,944,034	15,797,894	977,652,062
1922	388,357,767	114,679,520	472,538,028	58,826,451	18,567,125	1,052,968,891
1923	383,209,497	119,140,782	490,128,692	59,852,694	19,408,180	1,071,739,844
1924	378,667,933	124,374,810	479,644,812	58,974,304	19,740,388	1,061,402,247
1925	354,396,834	128,177,094	475,964,483	58,149,148	19,290,165	1,035,977,724

Grand total (1925) of subway, "L," and surface traffic—$2,716,777,978.

SUBWAY SURFACE AND "L" LINES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The first elevated, or "L," trains in New York City began to run on April 30, 1878.

The first subway contract was awarded Jan. 15, 1900; construction began March 24, 1900; trains commenced running in the tube Oct. 27, 1904.

There are now two subway systems in operation throughout the city, those of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., and of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. (the old Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.).

An independent subway system on which $60,000,000 of work was contracted for in 1925 is being constructed under the auspices of the Board of Transportation which was created by the Legislature in 1924.

INDEPENDENT SUBWAY SYSTEM.

Manhattan Trunk Lines—From 216th Street, near the Harlem River, where power house, repair shops and storage yards will be located, down Broadway to the vicinity of Dyckman Street, where it will turn southwesterly to 193d Street and Overlook Terrace; down Fort Washington Avenue to 174th Street, where a small section has been under construction since August, 1924, in preparation for the erection of a public school on that site.

Thence southeasterly to Broadway and 173d Street, down Broadway to St. Nicholas Avenue, down St. Nicholas Avenue to Eighth Avenue and 122d Street, down Eighth Avenue (two sections are being constructed between 111th Street and 133d Street), and into Central Park West, along the park wall, skirting Columbus Circle, down Eighth Avenue again, to 53d Street, where it will join the Long Island City-Queens Borough extension.

From 53d Street the trunk lines go down Sixth and Eighth Avenues to a junction at Sixth Avenue, Carmine Street and Houston Street, where the lower East Side link extends through Houston Street toward the Bowery and on eastward to Essex Street, to Rutgers Street and the East River.

From the junction of Sixth Avenue and Carmine Street, the line continues down the proposed Sixth Avenue extension, which will be one of the approaches to the New York and New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel.

Crossing over to Lispenard and Church Streets, it will continue southerly to the rear of Trinity Church, turning eastward into Wall Street to the East River to Orange Street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Crosstown Loop Line—From 53d Street, Manhattan, under the East River to Nott Avenue, Long Island City, to Van Alst Avenue, under Newtown Creek to Manhattan Avenue, to Green Street to McCarren Park, to Union Avenue, to Broadway, to Throop Avenue, to Gates Avenue, to Fulton Street, to Lafayette Avenue, to Schermerhorn Street, with free transfer connection to the City's Culver Line extension, to Clinton Street, to Orange (or Cranberry) Street to the East River tunnel to Wall Street, Manhattan.

Culver Line Extension—From a connection with the existing Culver Line at Cortelyou Road (where it is recapturable as far as Coney Island), along Gravesend Avenue to Church Avenue, to Ocean Parkway, to Prospect Avenue, diagonally under private property and Prospect Park, to Ninth Street.

Thence, under Gowanus Canal to Smith Street, to Jay Street, with free transfer connection to the Brooklyn Crosstown line at Schermerhorn Street, to East River, to Rutgers Street, Manhattan, to Essex Street, to Houston Street, to Bowery connection with City's Manhattan trunk line.

Washington Heights-Inwood Line—From the terminus of the line already validated at Ft. Washington Avenue and 193d Street, under Overlook Terrace and private property to Broadway, south of Dyckman Street, under Broadway to 216th Street.

Bronx-Concourse Line—From a connection with the Washington Heights Line at St. Nicholas Avenue and 155th Street, under 156th Street to the Harlem River, to Jerome Avenue and 162d Street, under 162d Street to the Concourse and under the Concourse to Bedford Park Boulevard (200th Street).

Queens-Jamaica Line—Plans are also under study, though not yet formally adopted (November, 1925), for a line from the Union Station in Long Island City, where Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens passengers may transfer, through Queens to Jamaica, which line will extend toward the vicinity of Hillside Avenue, following a course parallel to Queens Boulevard.

Actual construction of new subways, says the Board of Transportation, has been started in Manhattan ahead of the other boroughs, because the Manhattan trunk lines will form the backbone of the city's new system and will be the principal arteries of travel for the loop system, which will link the boroughs, tapping downtown and midtown Manhattan, and connecting Long Island City, Greenpoint, Williamsburg, midtown and downtown Brooklyn.

The new and independent subways, the Board declares, will not impose an additional fare on the traveling public, as the city's system will be so comprehensive as to serve and connect the most populous business and residential centres, eliminating the necessity of transfer to the existing lines.

The Board of Transportation also in 1925 contracted for construction of three sections of the extension of the 14th Street-Eastern District subway, under McKibbin Street, Harrison Place and Wyckoff Avenue from Boerum Street to Varick Avenue, Brooklyn, at a cost of $9,000,000.

From Varick Avenue, the route will go under the Eastern Parkway to a connection with the Broadway elevated line to East New York.

All existing subway and other rapid transit lines in the city and their extensions already contracted for are under the regulation of the Transit Commission. This includes what are known as the dual system routes and contracts.

SUMMARY OF RAPID TRANSIT DATA.

There are over 600 miles of subway and "L" tracks in the city, of which 361 miles are Interborough lines, and 258 are B. M. T. lines. The Interborough subway roads total 222 miles; the Manhattan "L" system, 139 miles. The Interborough subway roads have cost over $300,000,000; the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway roads over $193,000,000. The Interborough's share of the cost has been over $148,000,000, including $48,000,000 the company spent on the first East River tubes and the extension to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The city has put up the rest of the cost of the Interborough subways. Of the cost of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subways the company has borne over $69,000,000; the city over $124,000,000.

Under the dual system of rapid transit all of the lines operated by the Interborough and the N. Y. Rapid Transit Corporation (the latter a B. M. T. subsidiary), including the first subway and the elevated lines of the two systems, are combined in two great operating units, covering four of the five boroughs. Each company has lines which operate through the so-called community centre of the city, namely, the section of Manhattan Island below 59th Street.

The dual system was created when the city, through the Public Service Commission, on March 19, 1913, entered into an agreement (the dual contracts) with the Interborough and the B. R. T. (now the B. M. T.), providing for the construction and operation of new lines and extensions.

INTERBOROUGH SUBWAYS.

There are two of these systems, the east side and the west side, with cross connections in Manhattan and also in Brooklyn and Queens, so that for one five-cent fare passengers may go to or from the eastern part of Brooklyn to the northern parts of Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens.

The west side system starts on an elevated structure at Livonia and New Lots Avenues, East New York (Brooklyn), goes on Livonia Avenue to Saratoga Avenue, then turns into the Eastern Parkway, where it becomes a subway. It runs through the Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, at Eighth Avenue, thence down Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, through Fulton Street to Clark Street, through Clark Street and under the East River to William Street, Manhattan; through William Street to Fulton Street; thence west to West Broadway; to Hudson Street; to Seventh Avenue; to Broadway; to St. Nicholas Avenue; to Amsterdam Avenue; to Broadway, to 242d Street, at Van Cortlandt Park. It emerges from Fort George Hill near Dyckman Street and goes to 242d Street on an elevated structure.

Another branch of the west side system starts at Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, and runs in a subway through Nostrand Avenue to the Eastern Parkway, where it joins the other branch. Through trains run in both branches over the entire west side system. Transfers to the east side subway system are made at Nevins Street, at Atlantic Avenue or Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and at 96th Street and Broadway, Manhattan.

At 96th Street and Broadway, the west side system has a branch (part of the original Interborough subway) that extends under the northwest corner of Central Park to Lenox Avenue, to 145th Street, thence under the Harlem River to 149th Street, where it joins the east side trunk line on Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard. Just south of Bronx Park, an extension, on an elevated structure, branches off and goes along White Plains Road to 241st Street, Mount Vernon. This extension also is used by Third Avenue "L" trains, north of Gun Hill Road.

The west side-east side systems have an elevated

extension on Jerome Avenue extending north from Mott Avenue and 149th Street, up through Fordham and Bedford Park, to a point between Van Cortlandt Park and Woodlawn Cemetery, ending at about 242d Street. This extension is also used by Sixth Avenue and Ninth Avenue "L" trains, north of 162d Street.

The east side system starts at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues (Long Island R. R. Terminal), Brooklyn, goes under Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street; to Joralemon Street; thence under the East River to Battery Park, Manhattan; thence under Broadway, to Park Row; to the Brooklyn Bridge; to Lafayette Street, to Fourth Avenue; to 42d Street (Grand Central Station); to Lexington Avenue; to 130th Street; thence under the Harlem River to Mott Avenue, to 149th Street, where it emerges onto an elevated structure; to Westchester Avenue; to the Southern Boulevard; to the southern part of Bronx Park (Bronx Zoo).

Late in 1925, in the daily rush or express hours, the Lexington Avenue trains operated to and from Utica Avenue.

An extension of the east side system starts at Mott Avenue and 138th Street and goes through 138th Street to the Southern Boulevard; to Whitlock Avenue to Westchester Avenue, and through Old Westchester Village to the Eastern Boulevard, at the west side of Pelham Bay Park.

The Queensboro Branch of the Interborough subway system starts at 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, and uses the Belmont tubes under the East River at 42d Street to Long Island City, there emerging on to an elevated structure and going to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. There it splits into two elevated branches, one going through Ravenswood, on Second Avenue, to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria; the other going on Queens Boulevard, Greenpoint Avenue and Roosevelt Avenue, to 111th Street, Corona, to which service was extended on Oct. 13, 1925. Both branches are used by the Second Avenue, Manhattan, "L" trains between Queensboro Bridge Plaza and the terminals of the branches.

The Queensboro line is being extended from Park Avenue and 42d Street, Manhattan, west to Eighth Avenue and 41st Street, Manhattan, and from Alburtus Avenue, Corona, eastward to Main and Amity Streets, Flushing.

Both Queensboro line branches from Queensboro Plaza station eastward are also used for B.-M. T. train service.

All of the Interborough subway lines are city-owned.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT CORPORATION'S SUBWAYS.

There are three B.-M. T. subways: The Fourth Avenue line with its branches, the Broadway line in Manhattan, and the Queensboro line from Manhattan into the Borough of Queens.

The Fourth Avenue route starts at Fourth Avenue and 95th Street, Bay Ridge, and runs along Fourth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, to the Manhattan Bridge; re-entering a subway in Canal Street, Manhattan; continuing west to Broadway, where it joins the Broadway tubes of the same system.

Service was extended to 95th Street from 86th Street, on Oct. 31, 1925.

The Broadway line starts at Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street (Empire Boulevard), where it is operated as a part of the B.-M. T. Brighton line; goes along Flatbush Avenue to Fourth and Atlantic Avenues, where connections exist with the Fourth Avenue line; thence via Flatbush Avenue and Willoughby Street to Borough Hall, to Fulton Street, to Montague Street; thence under the East River to Whitehall Street, Manhattan; under Trinity Place, Church Street, Broadway and Seventh Avenue to 59th Street.

A branch extends under 59th and 60th Streets and by tunnel under the East River to connect with the Queens lines at Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

On June 30, 1924, the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District line was put in operation between Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, and Bushwick and Montrose Avenues, Brooklyn, via a tube under the East River.

The route is to be extended to East New York to a junction there with the B.-M. T. "L" lines. The trains transfer passengers to the B.-M. T. Broadway line at Union Square Manhattan.

The Brighton line connects with the Broadway subway at Malbone Street, while the Sea Beach and West End branches of the Fourth Avenue route make through connection to Coney Island, so that there are through subway trains from Queens through Manhattan to Coney Island, and vice versa.

Owing to the many connecting and transfer points, the grouping of Interborough and B.-M. T. routes is arbitrary, intended for the reader's general convenience, inasmuch as trains are operated at times over other than the group routes indicated.

All of the B.-M. T. subways except the Sea Beach extension are city-owned.

Under the contracts between the City and the Interborough and the B. M. T., the five-cent fare is assured upon all subway and elevated lines of both systems, passengers being carried in some instances more than twenty-seven miles for a five-cent fare.

Several surface lines of the B. M. T. system, however, under other old franchise agreements and through separate identities, are enabled to charge a ten-cent fare to Coney Island and other points.

The lines remaining to be completed in the dual system are, for the Interborough Company: The extension of the Queensboro subway from Grand Central Terminal to 41st Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan (now under construction); and, for the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, the 14th Street-Eastern line (now under construction), and the Nassau Street line.

"L" LINES—MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

There are four elevated roads in these two boroughs, all operated by the Interborough.

Second Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, runs north to Pearl Street and New Bowery to the Bowery; to Division Street; to Allen Street; First Avenue to 23d Street; to Second Avenue; to 129th Street, where it merges with the Third Avenue "L." Some trains operate over the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria and Corona.

Third Avenue "L" starts at Park Row (old Chatham Street) and the Brooklyn Bridge, and runs on Park Row to the Bowery, at Chatham Square, where it bends into the Bowery; to Third Avenue; to 129th Street, where it crosses the Harlem River, and continues north through Willis and Melrose Avenues, to Third Avenue, the Bronx; thence past Crotona and Bronx Parks to Williamsbridge, at White Plains and Gun Hill Roads. There it connects with the White Plains Road elevated Interborough subway extension to Mt. Vernon.

At 149th Street, the "L" connects with the Interborough subway elevated line that runs on Westchester Avenue, the Southern Boulevard, and White Plains Road to Mt. Vernon. The "L" trains use this extension along with the subway trains.

Ninth Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Greenwich Street; to West 14th Street and Ninth Avenue; on Ninth Avenue to 53d Street, where it merges with the Sixth Avenue "L," and the two roads jointly continue on Ninth (Columbus) Avenue to 110th Street; to Eighth Avenue; to 155th Street, where the road crosses the Harlem River, bearing east, connecting with the Yonkers branch of the N. Y. Central R. R. at Sedgwick Avenue, and continuing east to Jerome Avenue, whence it uses the Jerome Avenue elevated extension of the Interborough subway that goes on up to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Sixth Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Church Street; to Park Place; to West Broadway; to West Third Street; to Sixth Avenue; to West 53d Street; to Ninth Avenue, where it merges with the Ninth Avenue "L."

ELEVATED LINES IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

The "L" roads in Brooklyn and Queens (except the Interborough's subway extensions) are operated by the New York Rapid Transit Corporation, a B. M. T. subsidiary. They run trains over the Brooklyn and the Williamsburg Bridges across the East River. Thus these lines connect Manhattan with the Borough of Brooklyn and with the outlying districts, including Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Canarsie, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach and Coney Island. The East New York, Jamaica, Brownsville lines interconnect at East New York, so that passengers may transfer via any bridge between Manhattan, Jamaica, Ridgewood, and Canarsie, and the intervening districts of Brooklyn.

TO CONEY ISLAND FOR FIVE CENTS

The only direct "L" line to Coney Island at the present time is the Culver Line, operating via the Fifth Avenue line to 36th Street, and thence via a new structure, principally on Gravesend Avenue, to Coney Island.

Since the completion of the Brighton Line subway connection in 1920, no regular elevated service is operated over the Brighton route, a shuttle service only being maintained between Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street and Prospect Park. During the summer months express trains run from Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue to Brighton Beach.

The Myrtle Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge, and also via the Williamsburg Bridge, to Metropolitan Avenue, Ridgewood.

The Fulton Street "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to East New York, and thence via Pitkin and Liberty Avenues to Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

The Lexington Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Jamaica, via Myrtle and Lexington Avenues and Broadway.

The Broadway "L" runs from Manhattan via the Williamsburg Bridge to East New York and Canarsie.

The Fifth Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge, at 65th Street. At 36th Street the line connects with and transfers to the Culver route.

Pennsylvania Railroad, by means of twin tubes extending under Manhattan at 33d Street, connects the Pennsylvania Terminal at Seventh Avenue with Long Island City, enabling through all-rail passenger and freight traffic between New England and the South and West.

HUDSON TUBES.

There are two sets of these tubes under the Hudson River, one connecting Montgomery Street, Jersey City, with the Hudson Terminal Station at Fulton-Cortlandt-Church Streets, Manhattan; the other connecting the Hudson tubes in Jersey City-Hoboken with Christopher Street, Manhattan.

The main trunk-line tubes of the system run from Montgomery Street, Jersey City, to Park Place, Newark, emerging to the surface on Jersey City Heights, and connecting on the meadows with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a surface station called Manhattan Transfer.

In New Jersey, one set of tubes parallels the Hudson River, linking up the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Lackawanna railroad passenger stations, so that travelers may go to or from their stations to downtown or uptown Manhattan.

In Manhattan, the Hudson tubes connect Christopher Street with Broadway and 33d Street by way of Sixth Avenue.

For a description of the Vehicular Tunnel, which is being constructed under the Hudson River, see the Index.

Figures for 1925 do not include passengers on the municipally-operated trolleys on the Williamsburg Bridge.

In 1924 car collisions on transportation lines in New York City numbered 1,502; persons struck, 2,107; vehicles struck, 28,705; derailments, 3,664.

SUBWAY TICKETS SOLD AT GRAND CENTRAL AND TIMES SQUARE STATIONS.

Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.	Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.	Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.
1907.....	10,391,676	7,784,967	1914.....	19,551,405	13,664,628	1920.....	28,030,334	26.631,199
1908.....	11,307,623	9,118,318	1915.....	20,494,333	14,307,694	1921.....	29,397,748	29,568,260
1909.....	12,486,515	10,116,897	1916.....	23,168,634	15,174,578	1922.....	29,938,128	31,966,237
1910.....	14,006,397	11,275,435	1917.....	26,539,221	17,272,086	1923.....	33,137,199	34,678,063
1911.....	13,799,160	11,663,025	1918.....	28,100,213	16,436,775	1924.....	35,864,163	37,594,661
1912.....	14,995,523	12,709,311	1919.....	23.581,945	20,579,059	1925.....	37,234,126	39,493,384
1913.....	16,939,238	13,211,957						

The 1925 figures at Times Square do not include B.-M. T. tickets, which numbered 26,064,283, a total of 65,557,667.

SUBURBAN TRAVEL.

During 1924 the railroad and ferry travel into and out of New York City totaled 336,470,000 passengers, of which the railroads carried 286,000,000 passengers.

The number of railroad and ferry commuters from outside the city is about 250,000,000 per year; about 367,000 commuters come to New York each business day.

The total railroad traffic in and out of New York in 1924 was 243,500,000, of which 154,750,000 was commuter or zone traffic, while the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad carried 42,367,000 commuters. The ferries other than interborough ferries, carried 99,450,000, of whom about half were suburbanites and the remainder passengers received from railroads.

Traffic at Grand Central Railroad Station in 1924 was 40,178,000; at Pennsylvania Station 44,620,000; at Flatbush Avenue Station, 40,915,000; at Cortlandt Street (Hudson and Manhattan), 66,192,000; at St. George Terminal, 11,828,000.

According to a traffic count made 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. May 28, 1924, by direction of Manhattan Borough President Miller, 195,660 vehicles, only 8 per cent. of which were horse-drawn, entered and left Manhattan by way of the ferries and bridges.

Vehicles to and from Manhattan and the Bronx numbered 78,111; to and from Brooklyn and Queens and Manhattan, 90,491; to and from Manhattan and Staten Island, 1,782; to and from Manhattan and New Jersey, 25,276.

The 4 East River bridges handled 87,280 vehicles; the 8 Harlem River bridges, 78,111.

The Hudson River ferries carried 25,276 vehicles; the East River ferries, 3,211.

STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIFICATION.

On July 1, 1925, Staten Island took a half holiday, in accordance with a proclamation by Borough President John A. Lynch of Richmond County, to celebrate the electrification of twenty miles of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway tracks over which steam locomotives have been operated for the last forty years.

President Lynch formally opened the electric service on the main line to Tottenville in a ceremony just outside the terminal at St. George which was attended by public and railroad officials and a group of 700 cheering residents of Staten Island.

At President Lynch's signal, the old steam locomotives and their cars were withdrawn from service permanently and their places taken by modern steel trains operated by electricity from a third rail.

NEW YORK CITY HOME RULE TRANSIT LAW.

The Home Rule Transit Law for New York, approved May 2, and now Chapter 573 of the Laws of 1924, went into effect on July 1, 1924.

The new law adds Article 8 to the Public Service Commission Law, providing for the establishment of a Board of Transportation in New York City, consisting of three members, all residents of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor for six-year terms, at salaries to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. All salaries and expenses of the Board are to be borne by the City. The Mayor is given power to remove, after a hearing, members of the Board for inefficiency, misconduct in office, or neglect of duty.

The power of supervision and regulation of existing rapid transit lines and the administration of the dual subway contracts, and the authority to adopt a plan of readjustment of existing lines, is reserved to the Transit Commission, but the new Board is given jurisdiction in the construction of the incompleted parts of the dual system and any additions or extensions.

Upon adoption of any route and general plan of construction of any rapid transit railroad the Board of Transportation shall file in the office of the Board of Estimate on submission of such route and general plan of construction for approval, a statement signed by at least two members of the Board and countersigned by its chief engineer, showing in detail the estimated cost of construction and equipment of such railroad and the estimated time required for the completion of construction and equipment, together with an estimate by years of the prospective results of operation over a term of ten years from the beginning of operation thereof.

With respect to municipal operation the act provides that if the Board shall undertake municipal operation of any road the rate of fare shall be five cents for the first three years; that if the aggregate revenues from such operation during the third year are insufficient to pay operating expenses, expenses of maintenance and repairs, contributions to a depreciation fund, interest actually payable by city on debt incurred, and contributions to sinking fund to amortize and retire the debt incurred, the Board must within sixty days readjust the rate of fare so as to produce an annual income sufficient to make such payments.

The act authorizes the Board of Estimate to provide the necessary working capital with which to begin municipal operation and also to provide funds to meet any deficit in operating revenues during the three year initial period.

The Board must maintain a system of accounts showing the cost of all property used in operation, the source of funds used in acquiring such property, the operating revenue and other income, maintenance expenses, interest, amortization, depreciation and all other charges against earnings. Revenue derived from all sources of income must be held separate and apart from all other funds, as an operating fund.

The Board must render an itemized report each month to the Board of Estimate, showing the result of municipal operation.

Provision is made for transferring to the new Board such records of the Transit Commission, and employees and equipment as are necessary.

"L" railroad removal—City of New York authorized to acquire through condemnation proceedings the right to remove the (Sixth Avenue) elevated railroad from Trinity Place, Murray Street, West Broadway, Third Street, Sixth Avenue and 53d Street.

THE 1925 AMENDMENTS.

The chief 1925 legislative amendments to the 1924 Home Rule Transit Law are:

Chapter 681. "An act to amend Chapter 700 of the Laws of 1921, authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to construct a tunnel for freight and passenger purposes under New York Bay between the Boroughs of Richmond and Brooklyn."

This law changes the use of the Richmond-Brooklyn tunnel commonly called the "Staten Island Tunnel" so that it may not be used for freight but only as a rapid transit tunnel for the carrying of passengers.

Chapter 641. "An act to amend the Public Service Commission Law in relation to the powers of the Transit Commission."

This law provides that the Transit Commission "shall not execute and deliver any contract or contracts to effectuate any plan of readjustment therein provided for without obtaining the consent and approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

Another amendment gives the Transit Commission power to permit the sale, in subways, of candy, papers, flowers, etc.

The Railroad Law was amended by Chapters 562 and 572 of the Laws of 1925.

Chapter 562 amended section 148 by providing for conveyance of property, appurtenances and franchises of one corporation to another.

Chapter 572 added a new section 161 to the Railroad Law, providing for appraisal of and payment for stock of stockholders not favoring a consolidation or lease of conveyance in accordance with preceding sections.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

(Created by President Coolidge a National Monument, Oct. 15, 1924.)

The Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, was first proposed soon after the Franco-German War by a group of prominent Frenchmen, who commissioned one of their number, Frederic August Bartholdi, sculptor (born 1833, died 1904), to do the work. The U. S. Congress, Feb. 22, 1877, authorized President Hayes to set apart a site on the island, which Bartholdi, on a visit, had suggested. A committee was formed in 1874 to raise funds. In France, 180 cities, 40 general councils, many societies, and thousands of people contributed. In the United States, by the aid of The World, $300,000 was raised for the pedestal. The statue cost about $700,000, making the total about $1,000,000.

The Statue weighs 450,000 pounds (225 tons); the bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds, and is 3-16 of an inch thick; 40 persons can stand in the head, and 12 in the torch; number of steps in statue, from pedestal to head, 154; number of rounds in ladder in uplifted right arm, 54.

The pedestal of the statue is 89 feet in height and 62 feet square at the base.

The head of the Statue was completed for the Paris Exposition, in 1878; the forearm had been sent to America and shown at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876. Thence it was transferred to Madison Square, New York City, where it remained until 1886. On Oct. 24, 1881, the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, all the pieces of the framework and base were put in place at Paris, Levi P. Morton, the American Ambassador, driving the first rivet. The Statue was finished in 1883; on July 4, 1884, M. De Lesseps, President of the French Committee, officially presented the Statue to Ambassador Morton; on Aug. 5, 1884, the cornerstone of the pedestal was laid on Bedloe's Island; late in June, 1885, the French vessel, Isere, from Rouen, France, landed the Statue at New York in 210 packing cases; the work of putting the parts together was begun in May, 1886, and the Statue was unveiled on Oct. 28, 1886.

DIMENSIONS OF THE STATUE.

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Height from base to torch	151	1	Distance across the eye	2	6
Foundation of pedestal to torch	305	6	Length of nose	4	6
Heel to top of head	111	6	Right arm, length	42	0
Length of hand	16	5	Right arm, greatest thickness	12	0
Index finger	8	0	Thickness of waist	35	0
Circumference at second joint	3	6	Width of mouth	3	0
Size of finger nail	13x10 in.		Tablet, length	23	7
Head from chin to cranium	17	3	Tablet, width	13	7
Head, thickness from ear to ear	10	0	Tablet, thickness	2	0

Bedloe's Island and the Statue of Liberty are under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Bedloe's Island contains an area of about 12 acres and is the site of Fort Wood and also of the Statue of Liberty.

The National Monument created by a Proclamation of the President, Oct. 15, 1924, is the site of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, the foundations of which are built in the form of an eleven-pointed star and clearly define the area, comprising 2½ acres.

FORT WOOD.

Fort Wood was named after Isaac Bedloe. In 1667 Governor Nicolls referred to Bedloe's Island as the "largest of our Oyster Islands." Governor Lovelace in 1669 issued a commission for Isaac Bedloo (Bedloe) and a year later conferred special privileges upon Love Island, which later became known as Bedloe's Island.

On Aug. 10, 1670, Lovelace gave the new name of "Love Island" to a "Certaine Little Island in ye Bay neare this Citty comonly called Oyster Island" for which Bedloe had had a patent granted by Col. Richard Nicolls and the island was made a "Privileged place where no Warrant of Attachmt or arrest shall be made of force or served unless it be by ye Governors Speciall Warrant in Cases of breach of ye peace or Crymina1l Mattrs."

The island was originally one of the possessions of the Colonial Government of New Amsterdam and during the Revolutionary War called Kennedy's Island after Capt. Kennedy, commander of the British Naval Station of New York, who purchased it from the trustees of Mary Smith, a daughter of Bedloe, for 100 pounds.

In 1750 it was sold to New York for a pest house site and in 1800 the State gave the island to the Federal Government.

The present star-shaped fort was constructed in 1841 at a cost of $21,300. Guns were mounted on the parapet and a garrison of 350 men was stationed on the island.

In recent years the United States Army Signal Corps has maintained a laboratory at the fort, but this was abandoned on Dec. 1, 1922, and then, until 1925, Fort Wood was garrisoned by "B" Company, 16th Infantry.

MILEAGE OF STREETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The mileage of streets, paved and unpaved, in the City of New York by boroughs, is as follows, according to official figures as of Jan. 1, 1925.

JAN. 1, 1925.	Paved.	Unpaved.	Total.	JAN. 1, 1925.	Paved.	Unpaved.	Total.
Borough.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Borough.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Manhattan	479.9	9.3	489.2	Richmond	303.8	81.5	385.3
Brooklyn	969.7	360.0	1,329.7				
Bronx	352.4	258.6	611.0	Whole City	2,635.6	1,509.4	4,145.0
Queens	529.8	800.0	1,329.8				

CITY OF NEW YORK BONDED DEBT.

(Prepared by the Department of Finance, as of January 1, each year.)

As of January 1.	Funded Debt (Corp. Stock, Notes, and Assess. Bds.)	Sinking Fund Holdings (Bonds.)	Net Funded Debt (Col. 1, Less Column 2.)	Other Debt (General Fund Bonds.)	Other Debt (Special Revenue Bonds.)	Other Debt (Revenue Bonds and Bills.)	Interest on City Debt.
1898	$321,905,514	$92,718,373	$229,187,140	.....	$3,061,645	$6,067,600	$9,629,382
1899	341,844,225	99,386,291	242,457,933	.....	8,179,665	7,600	11,430,778
1900	359,620,986	105,754,871	253,866,114	.....	3,170,311	7,600	11,707,544
1901	384,794,597	114,388,129	270,406,468	.....	5,388,335	2,107,600	12,100,206
1902	412,047,717	122,339,480	289,648,336	.....	4,322,997	9,912,600	12,937,776
1903	434,339,605	137,442,948	296,896,656	.....	4,272,308	22,467,600	13,276,709
1904	469,123,199	142,121,103	327,002,096	$8,500,000	7,537,149	41,748,600	15,188,951
1905	534,954,131	139,330,352	395,623,778	18,000,000	5,408,640	34,457,000	17,101,850
1906	565,056,512	140,380,612	424,675,900	29,000,000	6,280,500	42,097,000	18,459,015
1907	617,484,892	150,294,186	467,190,705	40,750,000	7,462,500	50,412,270	20,799,880
1908	672,396,965	143,187,164	529,209,801	54,250,000	8,368,000	53,646,036	24,576,522
1909	730,691,994	141,671,340	589,020,654	68,750,000	8,991,990	74,006,600	29,671,070
1910	794,930,288	146,868,059	648,062,228	85,500,000	5,208,150	60,367,290	32,178,760
1911	843,503,798	154,140,289	689,363,508	102,500,000	7,364,625	58,874,533	34,214,137
1912	917,811,718	157,970,000	759,841,718	120,000,000	5,970,164	46,671,621	35,473,685
1913	985,190,042	161,679,241	823,510,800	137,500,000	7,038,065	34,712,775	38,453,876
1914	1,064,418,429	169,955,027	894,463,401	159,500,000	6,319,225	33,694,415	37,745,836
1915	1,124,020,221	180,217,873	943,802,347	183,000,000	11,925,425	48,536,947	42,428,903
1916	1,154,483,821	176,078,406	978,405,414	206,000,000	9,367,075	43,000,000	42,020,934
1917	1,191,317,251	176,111,545	1,015,205,706	229,500,000	9,999,948	26,004,500	43,284,252
1918	1,214,948,477	193,749,437	1,025,799,039	254,500,000	15,600,000	39,074,400	47,663,019
1919	1,225,055,569	183,013,219	1,042,042,350	281,500,000	15,325,000	33,996,500	48,949,997
1920	1,238,260,597	204,382,238	1,033,878,359	310,000,000	9,989,900	32,360,500	49,751,993
1921	1,246,858,861	215,236,727	1,031,622,134	342,500,000	40,354,583	62,767,000	53,501,482
1922	1,292,973,059	225,890,922	1,067,082,137	376,500,000	35,602,650	78,068,500	55,144,736
1923	1,316,160,385	222,817,753	1,093,342,632	414,000,000	18,350,000	40,600,000	55,302,516
1924	1,373,350,838	232,797,501	1,140,553,337	452,500,000	20,225,000	25,000,000	57,143,780
1925	1,459,589,250	243,471,989	1,216,117,251	492,000,000	21,257,000	38,000,000	59,623,779

CITY DEBT LIMIT SUMMARY 1914-1925.

(Figures are as of Jan. 2, 1914 and 1915; as of Jan. 1 for other years.)

	Constitutional Debt Limit.	Balance After Deducting Outstanding Debt.	Reserves for Projects Authorized.	Debt Margin.		Constitutional Debt Limit.	Balance After Deducting Outstanding Debt.	Reserves for Projects Authorized.	Debt Margin.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
'14.	800,664,786	51,373,749	34,794,116	16,579,634	'20.	842,832,275	70,478,319	49,038,949	21,439,370
'15.	804,985,991	56,792,917	37,635,604	19,157,312	'21.	862,612,170	63,513,845	28,280,677	35,233,168
'16.	810,876,423	54,326,698	32,094,237	22,232,461	'22.	997,298,510	175,266,897	41,624,292	133,642,604
'17.	820,782,236	51,501,752	39,518,861	11,982,891	'23.	1,024,999,183	173,180,950	44,666,079	128,514,871
'18.	825,454,900	50,270,155	31,851,077	18,419,078	'24.	1,059,606,557	148,323,274	81,207,267	67,116,006
'19.	833,964,285	73,892,163	22,287,395	51,604,768	'25.	1,114,831,149	123,423,546	76,412,965	47,010,581

THE ZONING LAW.

(From a Bulletin of the Merchants' Association.)

Zoning has nothing to do with private restrictions. It is the method by which the community protects itself against harmful invasions of buildings and uses under the community power, commonly called the police power, the same as it protects itself against fires by fire laws and disease by health laws.

This power rests in the State Legislature, but the Legislature can grant it to cities.

The Legislature has granted to the Board of Estimate of Greater New York the power to regulate the height, area and use of buildings.

The Board of Estimate, pursuant to this grant, enacted the zoning resolution in 1916. It consists of a resolution defining the regulations and three maps, one showing allowable heights in different parts of the city, one showing allowable cover of lots, and one showing allowable uses.

The height districts run from one-quarter to two and one-half times the width of the street.

The area allowances run from 100 per cent. in A districts to 25 per cent. in F districts.

Use districts are residence, business and unrestricted.

The resolution is not retroactive; consequently buildings and uses in existence prior to July 25, 1916, are not affected.

Every borough is zoned on the three maps.

The Board of Estimate can amend the resolution and maps, and does so on petition at almost every meeting.

The Building Commissioners will not issue permits unless the plans of proposed buildings or alterations conform to the zoning resolution.

As many exceptional situations exist in the diverse field of buildings, and as no words or maps could provide for all these exceptions, the City Charter provides that a Board of Appeals can, after a hearing and in accordance with prescribed rules, vary the strict letter of the law regarding particular permits.

Its decisions are subject to court review.

EXCESS OF FAMILIES OVER DWELLINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The following table shows the number of families in the City of New York that have no separate dwelling for their own occupancy, but occupy a home in common with others.

City and Census Year.	Dwellings.	Families.	Excess of Families Over Dwellings. Number.	Pct. Total Families.	City and Census Year.	Dwellings.	Families.	Excess of Families Over Dwellings. Number.	Pct. Total Families.
New York—1920	365,963	1,278,341	912,378	71.4	Manhattan—1920	75,534	525,154	449,620	85.6
1910	305,698	1,020,827	715,129	70.1	1910	75,410	493,545	418,135	84.7
1900	249,991	735,621	485,630	66.0	1900	80,603	391,687	311,084	79.4
BOROUGHS.									
Bronx—1920	33,985	166,260	132,275	79.6	Queens—1920	64,323	109,559	45,236	41.3
1910	28,733	93,897	65,164	69.4	1910	39,764	62,001	22,237	35.9
1900	19,944	42,266	22,322	52.8	1900	24,221	32,121	7,900	24.6
Brooklyn—1920	173,847	453,587	279,740	61.7	Richmond—1920	18,274	23,781	5,507	23.2
1910	147,666	353,666	206,000	58.2	1910	14,125	17,718	3,593	20.3
1900	113,972	255,821	141,849	55.4	1900	11,251	13,726	2,475	18.0

NEW YORK CITY BUDGETS SINCE 1899.

Year.	For City Purposes.	For County Purposes.	Total Budget.	Deficiencies in Taxes.	Grand Totals.
1899	$83,710,793	$9,809,288	$93,520,082	$1,689,877	$95,209,959
1900	79,201,763	11,577,209	90,778,972	1,618,473	92,397,446
1901	87,479,844	10,620,568	98,100,413	1,726,169	99,826,582
1902	94,932,872	3,686,728	98,619,600	1,730,018	100,349,619
1903	93,395,966	3,723,064	97,119,031	1,522,209	98,641,240
1904	102,963,260	3,711,694	106,674,955	1,687,667	108,362,622
1905	105,775,245	4,042,348	109,817,593	1,744,816	111,562,409
1906	112,654,129	4,151,360	116,805,490	1,345,061	118,650,552
1907	122,756,666	4,664,839	127,421,505	3,000,000	130,421,505
1908	135,474,403	5,097,862	140,572,266	3,000,000	143,572,266
1909	148,454,504	5,175,796	153,630,301	2,922,447	156,552,748
1910	153,773,145	5,355,124	159,128,270	4,000,000	163,128,270
1911	158,514,029	5,453,805	163,967,835	10,000,000	173,967,835
1912	167,585,735	10,217,154	177,802,889	3,287,366	181,090,256
1913	176,229,747	14,181,693	190,411,441	2,300,000	192,711,441
1914	179,289,082	11,206,469	190,495,551	2,500,000	192,995,551
1915	185,843,977	7,033,716	192,877,694	6,112,092	198,989,786
1916	187,879,589	21,076,587	208,956,177	4,000,000	212,956,177
1917	198,799,819	7,314,317	206,114,136	5,000,000	211,114,136
1918	219,159,468	15,864,290	235,023,759	3,100,000	238,123,759
1919	240,487,553	7,537,876	246,190,435	1,835,000	248,025,435
1920	263,305,596	8,708,888	272,014,485	1,675,000	273,689,485
1921	333,820,817	10,029,223	343,850,040	1,680,000	345,530,040
1922	339,686,087	9,988,183	349,674,270	927,300	350,516,525
1923	337,228,141	10,582,834	347,810,975	5,540,000	353,350,975
1924	360,070,564	10,907,436	370,978,000	4,490,000	375,468,000
1925	385,012,788	11,616,098	396,628,885	2,990,000	399,618,885

The total for city purposes includes direct State taxes, which in 1925 were $16,236,971; interest on and redemption of the city debt amounted (1925) to $103,497,232.

Deficiencies in taxes, 1899-1906, inclusive, totaled $13,564,293.

The Board of Aldermen, on Nov. 30, 1925, fixed the City Budget for 1926 at $437,000,000.

HOW THE CITY OF NEW YORK SPENDS ITS MONEY.

	1923.	1924.	1925.
1—Preventive—Police, prosecution of crimes, and st. lighting	$40,378,789	$41,775,919	$47,351,099
2—Civil Justice—Support of the civil courts	8,297,018	8,637,409	9,029,025
3—Unfortunate and Dependent—Hospitals, child welfare, &c	23,618,687	23,659,323	24,392,784
4—Public Health—Health Dept., street cleaning, sewer maintenance Tenement House Dept., water supply, baths	29,976,390	31,244,874	34,421,939
5—Fire protection	20,022,143	20,341,830	21,792,122
6—Education and Recreation—teachers' pensions, libraries, parks, museums, &c	88,780,473	92,384,930	94,758,925
7—Commerce and Transportation—Docks, ferries, bridges, highways, and st. lighting, subways	17,610,037	18,764,649	20,118,376
8—Overhead—Central boards and commissions, Mayoralty finance, Boro Presidents	21,259,980	22,309,865	24,137,624
9—Department of Public Markets	336,188	408,527	504,842
Totals for funct. and general purposes	$250,279,710	$259,527,292	$276,506,738
Interest on city debt	55,302,516	57,143,779	59,623,779
Redem. and amort. of funded debt, tax notes, revenue bonds.	29,633,125	34,124,548	43,873,453
State taxes	12,595,623	20,294,406	16,236,971
For deficiencies in taxes of prior years	5,540,000	4,490,000	2,990,000
Classon Avenue sewer, Brooklyn, 1-5 of city's share	.....	387,973	387,943
Grand total	$353,350,975	$375,968,000	$399,618,885

CONVEYANCES AND MORTGAGES IN 1923 AND 1924, MANHATTAN.

(The figures for the year 1923 are in parentheses.)

In Manhattan in 1924 there were recorded 15,618 (16,048) conveyances of real estate, with assessed values of $996,050,450 ($1,138,056,405).

In Manhattan in 1924 there were recorded 14,425 (13,680) mortgages.

NEW YORK COMMUNITY TRUST.

The New York Community Trust, 120 Broadway, was organized in 1920 "to assure the permanent and effective administration of funds intrusted to it for purposes promoting the well-being of mankind and primarily of the inhabitants of the City of New York and its vicinity."

The funds of the Community Trust are safeguarded and invested by any of eleven national banks and trust companies, acting as its trustees.

The income from these various funds is expended under the supervision of a central distribution committee which is empowered, in the event that a literal execution of the originally specified charitable purposes becomes impossible, impractical, unnecessary or undesirable, to make suitable modifications in the appropriations of income so as to carry out the general intentions of the founder.

Among the acquisitions made known in 1925 were $314,000 of life insurance policies to be used eventually in support of the commercial arbitration program of the Chamber of Commerce, and a $500,000 memorial created by Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg for the "training of scholars, ministers and teachers of the Jewish faith."

Thomas Williams is Chairman of the Distribution Committee. Alvin W. Krech is Chairman of the Trustees' Committee. Ralph Hayes is the Executive Director of the Trust.

HOW TO FIND ANY STREET NUMBER IN NEW YORK.

To find what street is nearest, take the number, cancel last figure, and divide by 2, add the key number found below. The result will be the nearest street. The key numbers are: Avenue A, 3; Avenue B, 3; Avenue C, 3; Avenue D, 3; First Avenue, 3; Second Avenue, 3; Third Avenue, 9 or 10; Fourth Avenue, 3; Fifth Avenue to Central Park, 18 or 17; above Mount Morris Park, 24; Sixth Avenue, 6; Seventh Avenue, 12; Eighth Avenue, 9; Ninth Avenue, 13; Tenth Avenue, 14; Eleventh Avenue, 15; Lexington Avenue, 22; Madison Avenue, 26; Park Avenue, 34 or 35; Columbus, Amsterdam, and West End Avenues, 59 or 60; Broadway above 14th Street (subtract), 30 or 31; Central Park West, divide house number by 10, and add 60; Riverside Drive, divide house number by 10, and add 72.

The decimal system of numbering—100 numbers to a block—has spread throughout most of Greater New York on the cross streets, so that it is comparatively easy to locate a building thereon.

In Manhattan, for example, the numbers start east and west from Fifth Avenue.

On blocks facing parks the numbers for both sides are concentrated on one side.

On the long blocks the number of dwellings on either side varies generally from thirty to forty.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEADQUARTERS, PARK AVE. AND 58TH ST.

There are more than 650 public schools in the City of New York, excluding night schools. They are classified as follows: Elementary schools, 600; high schools, 37; training schools for teachers, 3; vocational schools, 4; compulsory continuation schools, 13.

Of the elementary schools, 155 are in Manhattan, 79 are in the Bronx, 206 in Brooklyn, 118 in Queens, 43 in Richmond.

All high schools offering a four years' general course prepare for college.

A candidate for college admission should be careful to select as electives the subjects required by the particular college which he expects to enter.

Graduates of this course may earn the academic and State co lege entrance diplomas.

They may also compete for the State scholarships and for the various scholarships offered by many of the leading colleges.

Figures in parentheses show number of pupils registered, 1925.

MANHATTAN.

New York Training School for Teachers, 212 W. 120th St. (756), Hugo Newman, Principal. The new building, W. 135th St. and Convent Ave., is under construction and scheduled to be opened in February, 1926. It will accommodate 2,670 pupils. Connected with the present school, at the same address, is the New York Model School.

De Witt Clinton High School (boys), 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts. (7,416), Francis H. J. Paul, Principal; five annexes.

High School of Commerce (boys), 155 W. 65th St. (2,662), Edward J. McNamara, Principal; two annexes.

George Washington High School (girls and boys), 192d St. and Audubon Ave. (2,891), Arthur A. Boylan, Principal; one annex.

Haaren High School (girls and boys), 11 Hubert St. (750), R. W. Burnham, Principal; one annex.

Julia Richman High School (girls), Second Ave., E. 67th and 68th Sts. (3,859), Michael H. Lucey, Principal; one annex.

Wadleigh High School (girls), 215 W. 114th St. (4,174), Stuart H. Rowe, Principal; two annexes.

Washington Irving High School (girls), 40 Irving Place (4,605), Edward C. Zabriskie.

Stuyvesant High School (boys), 345 E. 15th St. (4,699), E. R. von Nardroff, Principal.

Textile High School (girls and boys), 124 W. 30th St. (2,050), William H. Dooley, Principal; two annexes.

Seward Park Junior and Senior High School (girls and boys), 39 Hester St. (3,541), Robert R. Brodie, Principal; one annex.

Vocational School for Boys, 138th and 139th Sts., west of Fifth Ave. (1,100), Charles J. Pickett, Principal.

Murray Hill Vocational School for Boys, 237 E. 37th St. (674), Charles Harper, Principal; one annex.

Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 127 E. 22d St. (1,148), Florence M. Marshall, Principal; two annexes.

Gallaudet Elementary and Trade School for the Deaf, 225 E. 23d St. (379), Carrie W. Kearns, Principal. There is an annex at the Willard Parker Hospital.

East Side Continuation School, 66 Chrystie St. (12,826), Franklin J. Keller, Principal; six annexes.

West Side Continuation School, 208 W. 13th St. (6,914), Charles W. Laffin in charge.

Central Printing Trades Continuation School, 240 W. 40th St., J. H. Holloway, Principal.

Central Commercial Continuation School, 725 Broadway, Alexander Massel, Principal.

Central Building Trades Continuation School, 215 E. 21st St.

BRONX.

Morris High School (girls and boys), 166th St. near Third Ave. (5,179), Elmer E. Bogart, Principal. four annexes.

Evander Childs High School (girls and boys), 120 E. 184th St. (5,278), four annexes.

Theodore Roosevelt High School (girls and boys), 144th St. and Mott Ave. (1,440), William R. Hayward, Principal; one annex. A new building is to go up at East Fordham Road and Washington Ave.

James Monroe High School (girls and boys), 172d St. and Boynton Ave., Henry E. Hein, Principal.

Walton Junior and Senior High School (girls), 141st St. and Brook Ave. (1,753), Mary A. Conlon, Principal.

Bronx Continuation School, 157th St. and Third Ave. (4,726), T. W. Langenbahn in charge.

BROOKLYN.

Maxwell Training School for Teachers, Park Place, west of Nostrand Ave. (993), Emma L. Johnston, Principal. The Brooklyn Model School is conducted there by Frederick L. Holtz.

Girls' High School, Nostrand Ave., Halsey and Macon Sts. (2,698), William L. Felter, Principal.

Girls' Commercial High School, Classon Ave. and Union St. (1,576), Mrs. Evelyn W. Allan, Principal.

Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Aves. (4,677), Eugene A. Colligan, Principal; three annexes.

Manual Training High School (girls and boys), Seventh Ave. and Fourth St. (4,862), Horace M. Snyder, Principal; one annex.

Erasmus Hall High School (girls and boys), Flatbush Ave. between Church and Snyder Aves. (5,969), J. Herbert Low, Principal; one annex.

Alexander Hamilton High School of Commerce (boys), Bergen St. and Albany Ave. (2,738), Gilbert J. Raynor, Principal; one annex.

Eastern District High School (girls and boys), Marcy Ave. and Rodney St. (2,917), William T. Vlymen Principal; one annex.

Bushwick High School (girls and boys), Irving Ave. and Madison St. (3,557), Milo F. McDonald, Principal; four annexes.

Bay Ridge High School (girls), Fourth Ave. and 67th St. (3,128), Kate E. Turner, Principal; two annexes.

New Utrecht High School (girls and boys), 79th St. and 16th Ave. (2,326), Harry A. Potter, Principal.

Thomas Jefferson High School (girls and boys), Dumont and Pennsylvania Aves. (3,648), Elias Lieberman, Principal.

Brooklyn Technical High School (boys), Flatbush Ave. Extension and Concord St. (2,045), Albert L. Colston, Principal.

James Madison High School (girls and boys), Bedford Ave. and Ave. O; A. Mortimer Clark, Principal.

Brooklyn Vocational School (boys), Jay and Nassau Sts. (727), James H. Allen, Principal; one annex.

Brooklyn Continuation School, Ryerson St. near Myrtle Ave. (5,677), I. David Cohen, Principal; four annexes.

East New York Continuation School, 2416 Atlantic Ave. (12,826), J. R. Stevenson, in charge.

Williamsburg Continuation School, So. Fourth St., near Havemeyer St. (2,826), G. F. Pigott jr. in charge.

Franklin K. Lane Junior Senior High School (girls and boys), Evergreen Ave. and Eldert St. (1,572), Charles E. Springmeyer, Principal.

QUEENS.

Jamaica Training School for Teachers, Parsons and Gilman Aves. (577), Archibald C. McLachlan, Principal. The Jamaica Model School is conducted there.

Bryant High School (girls and boys), Wilbur Ave. and Academy St., Long Island City (1,875), Peter E. Demarest, Principal.

Jamaica High School (girls and boys), Hillside and Union Aves. (2,229), Charles H. Vosburgh, Principal; two annexes. The new building is on Grand Ave., near Hillcrest Ave.

Newtown High School (girls and boys), Chicago Ave. and Gerry St., Elmhurst (2,749), James D. Dillingham, Principal; one annex.

Far Rockaway High School (girls and boys). Dinsmore and Nameoke Sts. (891), Sanford J. Ellsworth, Principal.

Richmond Hill High School (girls and boys), 114th St. and 89th Ave. (2,981), Irving A. Hazen, Principal; one annex.

Flushing High School (girls and boys), Northern Blvd. and Union St. (1,821), Arthur L. Janes, Principal.

Queens Continuation School, Borden and Van Alst. Aves., Long Island City (2,143), John E. Kiffin, Principal.

RICHMOND.

Curtis High School (girls and boys), Hamilton Ave. and St. Marks Place, New Brighton (1,992), John M. Avent, Principal; one annex.

Tottenville High School (girls and boys), Summit St., Nathan J. Lowe, Principal.

EDUCATION STATISTICS, NEW YORK CITY.

(Compiled by the local school authorities. Figures relate to day schools only.)

School Year.	Avg. Attendance, Day Sch'ls	Schools.	Teachers' Salaries.	Cost of Supplies.	Bond Expenditures.	Teachers, Excluding Sub'tutes.	Pension Payments.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1898-1899	358,897	425	8,059,958.89	924,727.75	3,162,924.45	10,008	124,296.18
1899-1900	378,211	448	10,583,133.64	891,199.63	5,277,596.33	10,555	214,563.57
1900-1901	397,928	517	12,587,011.56	1,012,433.68	5,324,872.08	11,388	263,805.28
1901-1902	420,480	513	13,395,882.38	900,417.24	4,646,974.62	12,069	343,017.13
1902-1903	439,928	506	14,351,802.94	1,073,413.63	6,037,425.07	12,696	420,026.99
1903-1904	466,571	501	14,885,891.42	1,254,901.40	6,541,189.16	13,327	477,418.74
1904-1905	487,005	506	15,574,005.00	1,147,722.63	10,546,333.26	14,906	526,502.36
1905-1906	505,827	510	16,870,891.47	1,291,400.90	12,898,256.51	15,878	616,984.54
1906-1907	523,084	511	17,582,067.32	1,355,985.55	11,931,318.01	15,613	689,390.64
1907-1908	545,098	515	18,596,874.70	1,498,666.42	11,520,694.26	16,489	724,129.78
1908-1909	574,664	528	19,713,148.01	1,254,241.27	7,745,660.58	17,073	777,800.85
1909-1910	586,673	525	20,604,324.38	1,333,322.69	2,739,075.80	17,724	833,863.59
1910-1911	603,455	527	21,375,522.95	1,310,888.82	3,676,448.05	18,195	880,389.83
1911-1912	627,150	527	24,247,184.49	1,427,069.42	4,576,453.75	18,892	983,554.99
1912-1913	634,515	530	26,829,003.19	1,518,030.22	4,543,051.90	19,496	1,108,874.30
1913-1914	666,345	537	28,070,965.01	1,654,506.95	5,011,756.89	20,448	1,183,397.08
1914-1915	702,856	549	29,833,323.11	1,854,368.11	5,084,261.78	21,105	1,163,800.40
1915-1916	726,844	552	30,534,644.95	1,651,051.53	2,952,485.64	20,719	1,127,492.63
1916-1917	721,136	551	31,570,413.36	1,596,033.75	2,529,843.72	21,823	1,143,646.02
1917-1918	699,695	548	33,558,852.27	1,564,344.25	2,094,980.47	22,627	1,273,591.79
1918-1919	712,245	551	35,414,517.51	1,645,931.80	2,694,929.62	23,034	1,379,150.60
1919-1920	735,654	552	40,812,256.72	1,610,974.32	2,806,229.47	23,600	1,458,433.15
1920-1921	779,031	556	60,209,528.82	1,949,666.65	9,559,011.22	24,235	1,550,933.05
1921-1922	813,560	570	62,984,567.53	3,093,107.70	13,857,988.57	25,198	1,607,653.71
1922-1923	853,490	582	78,091,492.34	3,674,735.09	22,030,852.79	26,442	1,921,772.38
1923-1924	870,315	611	80,259,885.32	3,683,368.08	40,682,605.76	27,637	1,545,605.98
1924-1925	890,150	632	83,007,435.36	3,485,783.42	60,273,389.23	30,065	1,638,257.76

The total register of all schools on Sept. 18, 1925, was 1,003,429, of which 863,232 pupils were in the elementary schools, junior high schools and truant schools; 131,665 in the high schools, 3,688 in the training schools for teachers, and 4,844 in the vocational schools.

The total income of the Teachers' Retirement Fund in 1924 was $8,077,412.

During 1924 the board received $2,889,397 from teachers' contributions and $4,203,065 from the city. In addition the fund received $1,053,699 interest from invested securities and $6,240 from other sources.

The seventh annual valuation of the funds of the system was made as of June 30, 1924. This showed liabilities aggregating $154,727,549 in pensions and other benefits, which would be payable to present annuitants and to teachers now in the service who will later claim benefits.

Against these liabilities the funds in hand are $23,081,965, and prospective contributions $131,934,070, leaving an excess of $288,486 in assets over liabilities.

There were 25,233 contributors to the pension fund and 1,907 teachers on the pension roll on Dec. 31, 1924.

Women teachers cannot be ousted from the public schools of New York City and State because they marry, according to a ruling and opinion handed down in May, 1925, by Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education.

ILLITERACY IN NEW YORK CITY (U. S. CENSUS, JAN. 1, 1920).

Age.	Whole City.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Manhattan.	Queens.	Richmond.
Total 10 years of age and over	4,522,689	581,512	1,600,302	1,875,286	373,422	92,167
Number illiterate	281,121	26,202	98,038	140,810	12,383	3,688
Native white	2,414,134	312,975	919,735	863,306	258,188	59,930
Number illiterate	6,552	462	2,246	3,095	592	157
Foreign-born white	1,968,535	264,475	651,941	910,438	110,736	30,945
Number illiterate	270,788	25,620	94,737	135,358	11,597	3,476
Negro	132,487	3,858	27,188	95,959	4,267	1,215
Number illiterate	2,756	63	791	1,723	146	33
Total 16 to 20 years, inclusive	465,970	61,436	175,690	181,264	38,356	9,224
Number illiterate	4,634	273	1,575	2,532	195	59
Illiterate males 21 years of age and over	112,476	9,264	39,328	56,680	5,465	1,739
Native white	2,052	142	716	921	209	64
Foreign-born white	108,473	9,037	38,059	54,563	5,173	1,641
Negro	995	31	308	600	43	13
Illiterate females 21 years of age and over	162,602	16,558	56,694	80,857	6,627	1,866
Native white	2,745	184	994	1,264	250	53
Foreign-born white	158,190	16,344	55,239	78,538	6,275	1,794
Negro	1,626	28	449	1,030	100	16

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA.

The charter of the Child Welfare Committee of America was approved in 1924 by the Supreme Court at New York City. Among the petitioners were Gov. Alfred E. Smith, August Heckscher, Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Fannie Hurst, John H. Tennant, George Washington Ochs Oakes, Lewis Nixon, Dr. John A. Harriss and Rhinelander Waldo.

The main purpose of the committee is, so far as possible, to secure suitable home life for every normal child; to prevent the placing of normal dependent children in institutions, and to eliminate pauperism among children by proper governmental action.

The committee promotes the study, adoption and revision of Mothers' Pension Laws to the end that normal dependent children be cared for in their own or in suitable foster homes, in preference to institutions; raises the standards of child welfare; reports facts about child welfare problems; aids in the proper enforcement of laws concerning child welfare.

The committee called a historic conference on child welfare in New York in May, 1925, to which delegates were appointed by nearly every Governor in the United States. Among other things, the conference resulted in the formation of a States Council with representatives in practically every State.

The officers of the committee are: Sophie Irene Loeb, President; Alfred E. Smith, Honorary President; Margaret Woodrow Wilson, First Vice President; Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Col. Herbert H. Lehman, Judge Bernard L. Shientag, John H. Tennant, Vice Presidents; Edward Fisher Brown, Executive Secretary.

The directors of the committee, in addition to the officers, are: Senator Benjamin Antin, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, Dr. John A. Harriss, August Heckscher, Judge Samuel D. Levy and United States Senator James W. Wadsworth.

The headquarters of the committee are at 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where inquiries for legislative, administrative or educational aid, and requests for literature, may be addressed to the Executive Secretary.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(The date of organization is in parentheses; other figures, where given, are of membership.)

Aldine (1888), 200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 750; Pres., Geo. V. Taylor; Sec., Ralph Goddard.
Alpha Delta Phi (1832), 136 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 15,145; Sec., Carl R. Ganter.
Amherst Club of N. Y. (1923), 273 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 909; Pres., E. S. Wilson; Sec., F. P. Smith.
Arkwright (1893), 320 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Owen Coogan; Sec., A. C. Wheatley.
Army and Navy Club of America (1885), 30 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Col. F. O. Brown; Sec., Lt. Col. L. A. Sigaud.
Authors' (1882), Carnegie Hall, 56th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 252; Pres., Don C. Seitz; Sec., Prof. Arthur H. Nason.
Automobile Club of America (1899), 12 E. 53d St., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Pres., Arthur Woods; Sec., Elmer Thompson.
Bankers' (1915), 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 3,200; Pres., Albert H. Wiggin; Sec., Alfred C. Andrews.
Barnard (1894), 221 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 450; Pres., Henry L. Harrison, 99 E. 81st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Louise Tibbetts, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St., near 7th Ave., N. Y. C.
Brook (1903), 111 E. 54th St., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., Percy R. Pyne 2d; Sec., Frederic S. Allen.
Brooklyn Engineers' (1896), 117 Remsen St., B'klyn, N. Y.; 500; Pres., C. C. Hough; Sec., Joseph Strachan.
Caledonian (1856), 846 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Chief William Vance; 4th Chieftain, Matthew Mackie.
Calumet (1879), 12 W. 56th St., N. Y. C.; 360; Sec., E. Pierpont Hicks.
Camera (1884), 121 W. 68th St., N. Y. C.; 250; Pres., Walter S. Gurnes, Jr.; Sec., W. N. Capen.
Catholic (1871), 120 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Martin Conboy; Sec., John E. Donnelly.
Century Association (1847), 7 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., Hon. Elihu Root; Sec., A. D. Noyes.
Chemists' (1898), 52 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Kenneth G. Mackenzie; Sec., J. W. H. Randall.
City (1892), 55 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 1,800; Pres., Nelson S. Spencer; Sec., A. E. Gillett.
City Athletic (1906), 50 W. 54th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., S. R. Guggenhelm; Sec., C. W. Stern.
Clergy (1915), 24 E. 38th St., N. Y. C.; 500; Sec., Walter Laidlaw.
Colony (1903), 564 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,007; Sec., Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes.
Columbia University (1901), 4 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 2,400; Sec., Ward Melville.
Cornell (1889), 245 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,100; Pres., R. H. Shreve; Sec., John E. Whinery.
Crescent Athletic (1886), 129 Pierrepont St., B'klyn, N. Y.; 2,400; Pres., Hon. Jas. C. Cropsey; Sec., A. S. Hart.
Delta Kappa Epsilon (1916), 5 E. 51st St., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., James T. Lee; Sec., Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.
Engineers' (1888), 32 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 2,400; Sec., S. W. Trawick.
Friars' (1905), 110 W. 48th St., N. Y. C.; 1,700; Abbot, Geo. M. Cohan; Sec., Wm. D. Weinberger.
Green Room (1902), 19 W. 48th St., N. Y. C.; 400; Prompter, S. Jay Kaufman; Sec., G. Whyte.
Grolier (1884), 47 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 460; Pres., H. B. Osgood Field; Sec., Walter Gilliss.
Hamilton (1882), 146 Remsen St., B'klyn, N. Y.; 600; Sec., Rufus D. W. Ewing.
Hardware (1892), 253 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., Eugene Blanc; Sec., Linus Keating.
Harmonie (1852), 4 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 900; Pres., Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer; Sec., Sidney Rossman.
Harvard (1865), 27 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 5,800; Pres., Thomas W. Slocum; Sec., Wm. G. Wendell.
Interfraternity clubs, 22 E. 38th St., N. Y. C.; in this building these Greek Letter Clubs have established themselves with club rooms or offices: Alpha Chi Rho, Alpha Tau Omega, Chi Phi, Chi Psi, Delta Chi, Delta Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Alpha (Southern), Kappa Sigma, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Kappa Sigma, Phi Sigma Kappa, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Phi, Sigma Nu, Theta Chi, and Theta Xi.
Jockey (1894), 250 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 50; Ass't. Sec., Algernon Daingerfield.
Knickerbocker (1871), 807 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., W. Butler Duncan; Sec., R. L. Redmond.
Lambs' (1874), 130 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 1,600; Shepherd, Thomas Meighan; Sec., Gene Buck.
Lawyers' (1887), 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,250; Pres., Robert C. Morris; Sec., R. G. Babbage.
Lotos (1870), 110 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 1,600; Pres., Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; Sec., James F. Allen.
Machinery (1907), 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; 1,250; Sec., Edwin A. Stillman.
Manhattan (1865), 32 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.; 1,050; Pres., John Godfrey Saxe; Sec., Albert Tilt.
Manhattan Single Tax (1889), 226 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., James R. Brown.
Masonic (1894), 28 W. 30th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., W. H. Miller; Sec., G. W. Gale.
Metropolis (1879), 105 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., Walter J. Rosston; Sec., Irving S. Dorf.
Metropolitan (1891), 1 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Sec., Percy R. Pyne.
Montauk (1888), 25 Eighth Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.; 600; Pres., William H. English; Sec., A. E. Beggs.
National Arts (1898), 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; 1,650; Pres., John G. Agar; Sec., John C. Oswald.
National Democratic (1909), 233 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., Thomas E. Rush; Sec., Francis J. MacIntyre.
National Republican (1884), 54 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Wm. M. Calder; Sec., James P. Callender.
Navy Club of N. Y. (1917), 93 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 300; Man., H. N. Moore; Sec., W. B. Franklin.
Newspaper (1921), 133 W. 41st St., N. Y. C.; 1,071; Pres. Dwight S. Perrin.
New York Athletic (1868), 58 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.; 7,500; Pres., A. W. Teele; Sec., E. A. Arnold.
New York Club (1845), 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Anthony W. Morse; Sec., J. J. Crawford.
New York Yacht (1844), 37 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Commodore, George Nichols; Sec., George A. Cormack.
Nippon (1905), 161 W. 93d St., N. Y. C.; 310; Pres., A. Kashiwagi; Sec., A. M. Kashiwa.
Pen and Brush (1892), 16 E. 10th St., N. Y. C.; 293; Pres., Ida M. Tarbell; Sec., A. Scudder.
Pennsylvania (1879), 35 E. 50th St., N. Y. C.; 850; Pres., Wm. L. Saunders; Sec., L. Martin.
Phi Gamma Delta (1886), 44 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., Herbert W. Schaefer; Sec., Wm. M. Stevenson.
Players' (1888), 16 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; 900; Pres., John Drew; Sec., Frank L. Warren, Jr.
Press (1872), 21 Spruce St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Channing A. Leidy; Sec., Caleb H. Redfern.
Princeton (1899), Park Ave. and 39th St., N. Y. C.; 3,210; Pres., Walter E. Hope; Sec., L. G. Payson.
Progress (1865), 1 W. 88th St., N. Y. C.; 650; Pres., Louis M. Hart; Sec., Louis Gans.
Racquet and Tennis (1875), 370 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,158; Sec., Sherman Day.
Railroad (1872), 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. C.; 2,200; Pres., W. F. Jones; Sec., Harry D. Vought, Rm. 314.
Reform (1888), 9 So. William St., N. Y. C.; about 500; Pres., Bert Hanson; Sec., Robert Burns.
St. Nicholas (1875), 7 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., F. P. Warfield; Sec., H. E. Atterbury.
Salmagundi (1871), 47 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 900; Pres., W. Granville-Smith; Sec., H. L. Sparks.
Soldiers and Sailors' (1922), 261 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Francis Rogers; Sec., Miss Martha White.
Theta Delta Chi (1897), 30 W. 52d St., N. Y. C.; 1,567; Pres., Norman Hackett; Sec., Charles P. Schmid.
Turn-Verein (1850), 86th St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 650; Pres., Bernard W. Weller; Sec., Walter H. Klose.
Union (1836), 5th Ave. and 51st St., N. Y. C.; 1,420; Pres., J. F. Tams; Sec., C. K. Beekman.
Union League (1863), 1 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,800; Pres., G. W. McGarrah; Sec., L. P. Stryker.
University (1865), 1 W. 54th St., N. Y. C.; 4,240; Pres., H. Hobart Porter; Sec., Matthew C. Fleming.
Uptown (1919), 17 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 785; Pres., John H. Towne; Sec., John G. Livingston.
Vatel (1913), 104 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Charles Scotto; Sec., Sylvain Basset.
West Side (1888), 270 W. 84th St., N. Y. C.; 184; Pres., Hon. Frank T. Wolcott; Sec., Gordon F. Macnaughton.
Whitehall (1912), 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. C.; 1,030; Pres., E. C. Lupkin; Sec., F. M. Sanders.
Williams (1913), 24 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,665; Albert Rathbone; Sec., Merrill N. Gates.
Women's City (1915), 22 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Pres., Mrs. H. Edward Dreier; Sec., Mrs. John Kirkland Clark.
Women's University (1889), 106 E. 52d St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Mrs. William L. Colt; Sec., Mrs. Leon LeWald.
Yale (1899), 50 Vanderbilt Ave., N. Y. C.; 5,300; Pres., John W. Dixon; Sec., Livingston Platt.

CONDITION OF MEMBERS N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

For the week ending Oct. 24, 1925. The figures are six-day averages, except as to capital and net profits. The last named item covers the period from the foundation of the institution.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis. Inv'ts, Etc., Average.	Cash in Vault, Average.	Net Demand Deposits, Average.	Time Deposits, Average.
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.	*Dollars.*	*Do lars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bank of N. Y. & Trust Co....	4,000,000	12,689,100	73,605,000	480,000	57,340,000	7,990,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co...	10,000,000	14,354,300	160,318,000	2,860,000	127,822,000	26,802,000
Mechanics & Metals Nat. B'k.	10 000,000	15,749,200	179,233,000	3,366,000	169,127,000	12,129,000
Bank of America.....	6,500,000	5,136,500	82,895,000	1,714,000	90,502,000	4,294,000
National City Bank.....	50,000,000	62,403,300	629,943,000	4,757,000	665,622,000	71,635,000
Chemical National Bank....	4,500,000	17,597,100	137,150,000	1,287,000	116,697,000	5,587,000
Amer. Exch.-Pacific Nat. B'k.	7,500,000	12,625,400	144,562,000	2,271,000	129,373,000	10,482,000
National Bank of Commerce.	25,000,000	40,021,600	354,712,000	831,000	308,432,000	15,794,000
Chat. Phenix Nat. B'k & Tr. Co.	13,500,000	13,236,500	216,156,000	2,639,000	167,799,000	40,979,000
Hanover National Bank.....	5,000,000	25,443,000	121,099,000	580,000	106,776,000	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	10,000,000	14,411,900	194,416,000	6,480,000	168,974,000	26,877,000
National Park Bank.....	10,000,000	24,375,400	182,312,000	983,000	133,650,000	9,876,000
East River National Bank....	2,500,000	2,375,200	42,959,000	1,494,000	31,271,000	11,616,000
First National Bank.....	10,000,000	71,199,700	327,787,000	515,000	218,086,000	18,085,000
Irving B'k-Columbia Trust Co.	17,500,000	13,169,100	290,260,000	2,674,000	286,969,000	27,762,000
Bowery National Bank.....	250,000	928,200	5,718,000	118,000	3,192,000	1,984,000
Continental Bank.....	1,000,000	1,126,900	8,191,000	123,000	6,958,000	370,000
Chase National Bank.....	20,000,000	26,894,600	378,852,000	4,360,000	380,436,000	18,427,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	500,000	2,838,100	26,519,000	884,000	25,692,000	.....
Commonwealth Bank.....	600,000	1,055,000	13,960,000	476,000	8,930,000	4,024,000
Garfield National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,766,100	17,209,000	463,000	17,941,000	336,000
Seaboard National Bank.....	5,000,000	8,758,500	114,758,000	978,000	115,159,000	3,404,000
Coal and Iron National Bank.	1,500,000	1,531,100	20,125,000	295,000	17,278,000	1,915,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	20,000,000	29,390,400	343,860,000	842,000	282,395,000	56,319,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co...	3,000,000	4,602,200	60,281,000	780,000	54,601,000	5,294,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	25,000,000	21,229,300	406,829,000	1,517,000	408,265,000	49,362,000
Fidelity-Internat'l Trust Co...	2,000,000	2,167,200	22,357,000	403,000	18,372,000	1,799,000
New York Trust Co.....	10,000,000	19,593,100	175,079,000	537,000	154,374,000	18,422,000
Farmers Loan & Trust Co....	10,000,000	18,355,400	142,477,000	437,000	117,527,000	20,367,000
Equitable Trust Co.....	23,000,000	12,031,800	263,388,000	1,551,000	288,150,000	31,535,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Greenwich Bank.....	1,000,000	2,561,900	23,207,000	1,874,000	22,779,000	1,624,000
State Bank.....	3,500,000	5,728,400	104,002,000	4,354,000	36,789,000	63,730,000
TRUST CO.'S NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Title Guarantee & Trust Co..	10,000,000	17,512,500	65,519,000	1,462,000	43,744,000	1,954,000
Lawyers Trust Company.....	3,000,000	3,144,100	21,937,000	896,000	17,300,000	1,113,000
TOTALS.						
Members Federal Reserve B'k.	308,850,000	497,055,200	5,137,010,000	46,695,000	4,355,739,000	506,466,000
State Banks not members of Federal Reserve Bank.....	4,500,000	8,290,300	127,209,000	6,228,000	59,568,000	65,354,000
Trust Companies not members of Federal Reserve Bank...	13,000,000	20,656,600	87,456,000	2,358,000	61,044,000	3,067,000
Aggregate 34 members...	326,350,000	526,002,100	5,351,675,000	55,281,000	4,476,351,000	574,887,000

Figures for net demand deposits in National City, Chase, Bankers Trust, Guaranty Trust, Farmers Loan & Trust, and Equitable Trust include deposits in foreign branches, but totals do not so include.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION DATA.

(Prepared for THE ALMANAC by the Manager, William J. Gilpin.)

The association, which was 72 years old Oct. 3, 1925, is composed of 14 national banks, 9 State banks, and 11 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Clearing House City Collection Department also make exchanges at the Clearing House, making 36 institutions clearing direct. There are 6 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the association, that make their exchanges through banks that are members.

President—Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Co.; *Secretary*—Samuel H. Miller, Vice President Chase National Bank; *Manager*—William J. Gilpin; *Assistant Manager*—Clarence E. Bacon; *Department of Inspection and Examination*—Charles A. Hanna, Examiner.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS SINCE 1900.

YR.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year Ended Sept. 30.	Average Daily Clearings.	YR.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year Ended Sept. 30.	Average Daily Clearings.
1900	64	$51,964,588,564.31	$170,936,146.61	1914	62	$89,760,344,971.31	$296,238,762.28
1901	62	77,020,672,493.65	254,193,638.59	1915	63	90,842,707,723.90	299,810,916.58
1902	60	74,753,189,435.86	245,898,649.46	1916	63	147,180,709,461.18	484,147,070.60
1903	57	70,833,655,940.29	233,005,447.17	1917	62	181,534,031,387.84	601,106,064.20
1904	54	59,672,796,804.41	195,648,514.11	1918	59	174,524,179,028.72	575,987,389.53
1905	54	91,879,318,369.00	302,234,599.89	1919	60	214,703,444,468.43	708,592,225.96
1906	55	103,754,100,091.25	342,422,772.57	1920	55	252,338,249,466.28	830,060,031.13
1907	54	95,315,421,237.96	313,537,569.86	1921	52	204,082,339,375.84	673,539,073.84
1908	50	73,630,971,913.18	241,413,022.66	1922	43	213,326,385,751.57	706,378,760.76
1909	51	99,257,662,411.03	326,505,468.45	1923	40	214,621,430,806.71	713,028,009.32
1910	50	102,553,959,069.28	338,461,911.11	1924	40	235,498,649,044.75	774,666,608.69
1911	67	92,420,120,091.67	305,016,897.99	1925	36	276,873,934,638.08	913,775,361.84
1912	65	96,672,300,863.67	319,050,497.89				
1913	64	98,121,520,297.15	323,833,400.32	1854-1925...		$4,714,560,102,206.55	$214,590,810.29

Balances for 1925 totaled $29,721,103,273.49; average daily balances, $98,089,449.74; per cent. balances to clearings, 10.73; largest exchanges on any one day, May 1, 1925—$1,697,265,368.88; smallest exchanges on any one day, April 11, 1925—$399,861,256.59.

Largest day's exchanges on record, May 1, 1925—$1,697,265,368.88.

Transactions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the year—Debit exchanges, $2,828,258,246.79; credit exchanges, $27,714,104,113.42; credit balances, $24,885,845,866.63.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Their condition, as reported by State Banking Dept. July 1, 1925 Cents omitted.)

NAME.	Total Resources.	Due Depositors.	No. of Dep.	Deposited in Year.	Withdrawn in Year.	Dividends Pd. in Yr.
BRONX COUNTY.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bronx Savings Bank	16,738,379	15,736,606	26,497	8,249,003	6,533,537	518,466
Dollar Savings Bank	68,123,445	61,703,416	81,613	26,542,158	23,534,590	2,150,407
Fordham Savings Bank	2,621,008	2,566,470	7,564	2,961,477	1,283,841	56,816
North Side Savings Bank	15,754,854	14,955,242	25,505	7,939,967	5,965,978	501,854
Total	103,237,689	94,961,736	141,179	45,692,607	37,317,947	3,227,546
KINGS COUNTY.						
Bay Ridge Savings Bank	17,568,705	16,405,972	37,935	13,988,691	12,194,186	543,919
Brevoort Savings Bank	24,863,774	23,117,179	39,343	12,696,529	9,330,162	870,616
Brooklyn Savings Bank	92,376,768	78,735,383	79,103	19,327,763	20,784,653	2,989,937
Brownsville Savings Bank	460,204	426,518	2,281	683,253	301,925	9,032
Bushwick Savings Bank	15,570,975	13,986,640	25,573	5,712,162	5,542,223	508,560
City Savings Bank of Brooklyn	15,768,622	14,121,108	24,922	6,843,750	6,356,302	506,407
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	115,643,681	100,806,238	135,547	33,375,727	32,496,562	3,727,247
Dime Savings Bank of Wms'b'gh	26,779,098	24,876,448	26,818	10,775,429	8,040,374	985,565
East Brooklyn Savings Bank	25,089,695	22,658,948	30,306	9,186,406	8,648,532	821,034
East New York Savings Bank	22,742,115	20,891,486	49,424	11,121,580	9,638,695	737,417
Flatbush Savings Bank	13,112,093	12,279,743	31,293	8,586,274	7,574,402	416,686
Fort Hamilton Savings Bank	2,767,463	2,563,750	9,876	3,317,976	2,073,797	68,252
Fulton Savings Bank, Kings Co.	28,684,539	26,450,054	30,724	11,897,832	8,302,557	1,036,077
Greater New York Savings Bank	31,877,843	29,936,474	56,965	16,503,711	13,908,929	1,033,510
Greenpoint Savings Bank	29,759,182	26,617,491	32,464	11,044,121	10,607,820	965,275
Hamburg Savings Bank	9,779,516	8,927,975	19,463	4,229,086	4,170,538	321,578
Home Savings Bank	3,350,356	3,277,455	6,636	2,013,430	1,731,019	110,087
Kings County Savings Bank	24,752,404	22,952,376	22,383	10,619,450	6,380,738	886,709
Kings Highway Savings Bank	1,905,002	1,801,998	8,482	2,298,083	1,501,795	43,869
Lincoln Savings Bank of Bklyn	76,249,251	69,523,277	78,227	32,067,068	22,163,364	2,770,720
Navy Savings Bank	1,325,610	1,278,744	8,075	2,389,139	2,118,460	25,613
Prudential Savings Bank	13,524,281	12,349,889	22,500	6,776,071	6,048,326	441,704
Roosevelt Savings Bank	36,959,398	33,527,377	62,711	16,124,633	15,651,223	1,221,781
South Brooklyn Savings Inst.	45,168,902	38,865,763	42,000	13,788,141	12,743,692	1,423,882
Williamsburg Savings Bank	172,169,102	149,467,368	129,515	47,850,019	37,793,951	6,109,869
Total	848,248,590	755,843,666	1,012,866	313,215,737	266,104,237	28,575,357
NEW YORK COUNTY.						
American Savings Bank	11,393,762	10,456,881	23,560	4,705,206	4,688,410	379,606
Bank for Savings	156,436,122	137,066,796	129,862	27,088,243	28,241,538	5,197,917
Bowery Savings Bank	263,797,620	236,687,188	201,768	88,232,188	66,743,092	8,447,484
Broadway Savings Institution	16,183,408	14,644,797	26,788	5,284,452	4,800,591	538,878
Central Savings Bank	160,468,170	141,071,986	129,774	43,254,603	42,390,565	5,291,468
Citizens Savings Bank	39,052,528	34,798,948	31,103	10,720,127	9,060,020	1,276,841
Commonwealth Savings Bank	9,536,998	8,619,424	21,225	5,256,944	3,986,789	296,642
Dry Dock Savings Institution	130,293,454	115,527,152	94,825	31,881,574	27,273,125	4,253,340
East River Savings Institution	59,351,015	50,667,868	43,407	13,489,040	15,621,860	1,955,629
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	290,392,307	260,512,702	198,727	73,215,485	68,508,402	9,845,020
Empire City Savings Bank	33,890,565	31,527,266	52,123	14,241,464	11,684,943	1,094,404
Excelsior Savings Bank	27,767,316	24,781,731	28,600	5,806,122	6,399,786	943,768
Franklin Savings Bank	82,666,598	73,431,241	94,711	26,293,558	23,071,770	2,666,435
Greenwich Savings Bank	121,557,737	107,231,274	98,522	36,150,373	28,995,437	3,912,693
Harlem Savings Bank	74,515,204	67,402,788	70,228	19,242,949	17,548,195	2,492,092
Irving Savings Bank	24,930,748	21,912,014	23,711	7,299,709	7,352,784	836,561
Italian Savings Bank	26,828,112	24,244,283	31,640	11,224,423	9,512,111	844,824
Maiden Lane Savings Bank	5,058,710	4,677,102	12,205	2,981,713	3,009,345	162,010
Manhattan Savings Institution	22,467,693	20,502,113	29,074	9,241,545	6,338,056	703,642
Metropolitan Savings Bank	23,870,209	21,533,111	38,747	7,307,923	7,276,704	801,920
New York Savings Bank	64,580,426	55,832,720	49,100	13,578,626	14,711,326	2,117,975
North River Savings Bank	28,608,117	26,153,188	36,371	10,918,827	9,665,586	944,854
Seamen's Bank for Savings	92,362,261	80,655,190	80,573	24,052,846	22,511,027	3,019,795
Union Dime Savings Bank	108,915,846	97,543,765	153,763	33,121,370	28,925,424	3,528,133
Union Square Savings Bank	29,369,083	26,650,597	27,110	7,959,917	7,880,836	993,507
United States Savings Bank	28,197,950	26,230,775	39,114	11,672,396	8,920,474	909,819
West Side Savings Bank	12,134,088	11,109,797	16,493	4,515,263	3,845,767	396,896
Total	1,944,575,061	1,731,572,712	1,783,214	548,736,898	488,964,005	63,849,167
QUEENS COUNTY.						
College Point Savings Bank	4,481,781	4,044,805	6,250	1,584,070	1,508,418	148,564
Jamaica Savings Bank	16,382,292	14,836,576	23,556	6,832,759	6,112,600	524,787
Long Island City Savings Bank	35,398,927	31,503,612	52,304	17,349,844	14,964,711	1,105,586
Queens Co. Sav. Bank, Flushing	12,877,353	11,558,310	20,292	5,837,066	4,705,147	404,898
Rockaway Sav. Bank, Far Rock.	725,379	692,378	1,761	548,898	412,888	22,238
Savings Bank of Richmond H'll	3,744,137	3,555,322	10,271	2,662,374	2,077,594	114,000
Savings Bank of Ridgewood	6,918,377	6,618,022	13,070	4,995,788	3,181,306	235,203
Total	80,528,299	72,809,017	127,504	39,840,803	32,962,666	2,555,279
RICHMOND COUNTY.						
Rich. Co. Sav. B'k, W. N. Brigh	4,785,506	4,461,463	10,085	2,579,229	2,370,647	157,975
Staten Is. Sav. B'k, Stapleton	15,233,427	13,816,808	30,902	6,376,619	5,796,183	493,352
Total	20,018,933	18,278,271	40,987	8,955,849	8,166,830	651,327
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.						
Bank for Savings, Ossining	7,389,009	6,599,454	7,671	1,952,952	1,729,092	267,152
Eastchest. Sav. Bk, Mt. Vernon	11,166,580	10,115,519	16,103	5,168,342	5,168,342	356,780
Greenb'gh Sav. Bk, Dobbs Ferry	1,704,381	1,542,427	2,918	621,309	557,530	54,490
Home Sav. Bk, White Plains	8,705,229	7,888,324	15,211	2,962,511	2,877,017	236,619
Peekskill Savings Bank	6,888,814	5,760,366	8,909	1,284,094	1,458,412	216,484
Peoples Bk. for Sav., New Roch.	2,185,657	2,045,675	7,287	1,339,092	1,207,042	65,751
Peoples Savings Bank, Yonkers	20,426,218	18,416,130	21,941	5,449,002	4,714,095	663,805
Port Chester Savings Bank	10,090,476	9,183,878	11,392	2,978,327	2,732,493	379,359
Union Sav. Bk, Mamaroneck	2,266,785	2,069,100	4,869	1,055,787	1,107,067	75,402
Westch Co. Sav. Bk, Tarrytown	7,285,333	5,903,618	7,659	1,469,332	1,551,565	215,540
Yonkers Savings Bank	20,947,287	18,490,658	32,657	5,003,457	4,771,489	674,459
Total	99,055,774	88,015,155	136,616	29,284,289	126,944,499	3,255,845

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Synopsis of regulations governing the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service Law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employees, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the Civil Service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable"

There are approximately 55,000 permanent employees in the city service, exclusive of the teaching force of the Department of Education.

The entire Administration of the City of New York is divided into two general services; namely the Unclassified Service and the Classified Service. The Unclassified Service includes all elective officers; the officers and employees of the Board of Aldermen; members of the Board of Elections; the head, or heads, of any department of the City Government; or any person appointed by name in any statute.

The Classified Service includes all positions not in the Unclassified Service.

The Classified Service is divided into four classes; namely:

Exempt Class—The Exempt Class includes the deputies of principal executive officers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their principals: one secretary of each officer, board, and commission authorized by law to appoint a secretary; one clerk and one deputy clerk, if authorized by law, of each court, and one clerk of each elective judicial officer. In addition thereto there may be included in the Exempt Class all other subordinate offices for the filling of which competitive or non-competitive examination may be found to be not practicable.

Non-Competitive Class—Includes all those positions of a minor nature, in the city institutions or elsewhere, that it is not practicable to fill through competitive examination.

Labor Class—Includes all unskilled laborers and such skilled laborers as are not included in the competitive or non-competitive classes.

Competitive Class—Includes all positions in the Classified Service (excepting those in the Exempt, Non-Competitive or the Labor Class) for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of the applicant by competitive examination.

Vacancies in the Exempt Class may be filled without examination, appointments being made by the Mayor or other official having jurisdiction over the department where the vacancy exists.

Positions in the Non-Competitive Class are filled as a result of the examinations held by the department where the person is to be employed.

Filing Applications for Positions in Competitive Class—Applications for positions in the Competitive Class will be issued and received only for the position or positions advertised, and only during the period specified by the commission in such advertisement. Advertisements for the various examinations appear in the prominent daily papers and in the *City Record*. The *City Record* is on file in the reading room of any of the city libraries.

All applications for an examination must be on a prescribed form addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission." When an examination is advertised application blanks may be obtained at the office of the commission, Room 1400.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is inclosed to cover the mailing. The commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. The requirement as to residence may be waived by the commission, but only with the proviso that applicants become residents of the State of New York prior to the date of their appointment.

Applicants for patrolmen must have resided within the State of New York at least one (1) year prior to the date of appointment.

The prescribed application form filled out in the applicant's handwriting sets forth the following:

The applicant's name, age, residence, statement regarding citizenship or naturalization, statement regarding arrests or previous service in a City Department, if any, and also the certificate for citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York.

In examinations for positions requiring previous experience, applicants must fill in and file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations where experience is a qualifying subject, applicants receiving less than the minimum passing mark in this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applications for positions in the Labor Class are issued and received continually.

Applicants for all positions in the Competitive and the Labor Classes are required to take a medical and physical examination.

Applicants for Labor Class positions that require previous training or experience must take an oral, or practical test; no written examination is given to applicants.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission, and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of
Armory, Board of.
Art Commission.
Assessors, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Ambulance Service.
Board of Inebriety.
Board of Water Supply.
Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.
Buildings, Bureau of.
Child Welfare, Board of.
City Chamberlain.
City Record, Supervisor of the.
Civil Service Commission.
College of the City of New York.
Correction, Dept of.
Court, City.
Court, City Magistrate.
Court, Municipal.
Court of Special Sessions.
Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
Education, Dept. of.
Elections, Board of.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
Finance Dept.
Fire Dept.
Health Dept.
Hunter College.
Law Dept.
Licenses, Dept. of.
Mayor's Office.
Medical Examiners
Normal College.
Parks, Dept. of.
Parole Commission.
Plant and Structures.
Plumbers, Examining Board of.
Police Dept.
Public Welfare, Dept. of.
Public Works Bureau.
Purchase, Dept. of.
Revision of Assessments, Board of.
Sinking Fund Commission.
Standards and Appeals, Board of.
Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Tenement House Dept.
Transportation Commission.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.
Weights and Measures.

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.
The minimum height of firemen has been reduced one inch, from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY.

(Prepared for THE ALMANAC by Merritt H. Smith, Chief Engineer.)

Manhattan and Bronx—The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, prior to the introduction of Catskill water, were supplied entirely from the Croton watershed and from the Bronx and Byram watershed, the latter being now part of the Catskill system. Croton water was first introduced in 1842. Water from the Bronx River was introduced in 1854, and from the Byram River in 1896. The Croton watershed furnishes about half of the present supply for Manhattan and Bronx, the other half being supplied from the Esopus watershed.

The Catskill supply, introduced in 1917, is obtained from the Schoharie and Esopus watersheds in the Catskills.

The Schoharie watershed lies north of the Esopus, in the heart and higher section of the Catskill Mountains. The flow of Schoharie Creek is intercepted by a temporary diverting dam pending the completion of the new Gilboa dam which will form the Schoharie reservoir with a capacity of 20,000,000,000 gallons.

The great clay dike and concrete core wall running from the western end of the city's $6,800,000 Gilboa dam, the construction of which wiped out the ancient village of Gilboa, N. Y., have moved two inches from their original position along a length approximately 150 feet at the higher points of the embankment.

Should there be a further movement no water will be turned into the Schoharie reservoir until some remedy, not yet figured out, shall have been discovered and applied.

The clay material of which the dike is composed was used because no better was available, according to a public statement by the acting Chief Engineer, Oct. 28, 1925.

The water is diverted through the 18.1 mile Shandaken tunnel under the Shandaken mountain range, which divides the Scnoharie and Esopus watersheds. At the outlet of the tunnel the water thus diverted joins the water of the Esopus Creek and finds its way into the Ashokan reservoir, where it is available for the main Catskill aqueduct.

The Ashokan reservoir lies about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, N. Y., and about ninety-two miles from the northern city boundary. It has an available storage capacity of 130,400,000,000 gallons and serves as a storage reservoir for the combined Schoharie and Esopus watersheds.

The available supply from the Schoharie and Esopus watersheds is increased by the rainfall and run-off on some twenty-two square miles of watershed (the Bronx and Byram watershed) tributary to Kensico reservoir, which lies east of the Hudson River and about seventeen miles from the northern city boundary.

It is conservatively estimated that even during a series of extraordinarily dry years, more than 500 million gallons of water daily can be drawn from the combined Schoharie and Esopus watersheds, and from the Bronx and Byram watersheds 15 million gallons daily, making the safe yield of the Catskill system more than 515 million gallons daily.

Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the amount of water that can be drawn from the Catskill system is about 650 million gallons daily, the capacity of the Catskill aqueduct.

The Croton watershed, which lies some twenty-two miles north of the city line, has an area of 375 square miles and a safe yield of 336,000,000 gallons daily. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the yield of this shed is 400,000,000 gallons daily. The water from the Croton watershed is collected in twelve reservoirs and six lakes and ponds.

Brooklyn—The Esopus watershed together with the old Brooklyn system furnish the entire supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Twenty-ninth Ward, which is supplied by the Flatbush Water Works Company, a private water company, the source of supply being ground water collected from driven wells. The supply from the old Brooklyn system, which yielded about 140,000,000 gallons, and which is now for the greater part held in reserve, was obtained from driven wells, infiltration galleries, and small streams along the south shore of Long Island. This supply was first introduced in 1859.

Queens—The city supplies only the First, Second and Third Wards in the Borough of Queens. The Esopus watershed furnishes about 70 per cent. of the supply to these wards. The First Ward was formerly supplied from the Brooklyn system, supplemented by a small amount derived from the municipal driven well pumping stations in the First and Third Wards. The Third Ward was supplied by two pumping stations, now held in reserve, one station drawing its supply from driven wells and the other obtaining about half its supply from wells and one-half from a small lake, the water being filtered. The supply to the Second Ward was formerly furnished by the Citizens' Water Supply Co. This plant was taken over by the city in April, 1922. The combined yield of the municipal pumping stations in Queens is about 20,000,000 gallons daily. The Fourth and Fifth Wards, Queens, are supplied by private water companies, the source of supply being entirely ground waters, collected by means of driven wells. There are three of these private companies, with three others serving special customers.

Richmond—The Borough of Richmond is supplied from the Esopus watershed, supplemented by a small amount derived from local wells pumped at one or more of the pumping stations, which yield about 12,000,000 gallons daily. Silver Lake reservoir, the terminal reservoir for the Catskill system, is located in this borough.

The average daily consumption of water by gallons is:

WATER CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK CITY—GALLONS PER DAY.

YEAR.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Private Companies, All Boroughs.	Total, Including Private Companies.
1898.....	226,000,000	93,600,000	4,800,000	100,000	23,600,000	348,100,000
1899.....	246,000,000	95,900,000	7,700,000	100,000	24,000,000	373,700,000
1900.....	267,000,000	85,600,000	7,700,000	100,000	22,000,000	392,400,000
1901 ...	272,000,000	96,700,000	7,700,000	100,000	23,600,000	400,100,000
1902 ...	280,000,000	100,300,000	7,700,000	100,000	24,100,000	412,200,000
1903	285,000,000	104,800,000	7,700,000	100,000	25,700,000	423,300,000
1904.....	299,000,000	113,100,000	8,900,000	200,000	27,900,000	449,100,000
1905.....	316,000,000	119,200,000	9,000,000	200,000	29,000,000	473,400,000
1906.....	325,000,000	127,100,000	9,500,000	200,000	33,400,000	495,200,000
1907.....	330,000,000	135,600,000	11,600,000	200,000	35,600,000	513,000,000
1908.....	327,000,000	140,600,000	12,200,000	200,000	38,600,000	518,600,000
1909.....	323,000,000	136,500,000	12,400,000	8,700,000	32,100,000	512,700,000
1910.....	331,000,000	143,100,000	12,600,000	8,900,000	32,900,000	528,500,000
1911.....	298,000,000	140,300,000	13,400,000	9,500,000	32,200,000	494,400,000
1912.....	303,000,000	142,000,000	14,200,000	10,200,000	35,600,000	505,000,000
1913.....	314,000,000	124,300,000	13,600,000	11,600,000	35,500,000	499,000,000
1914.....	347,000,000	134,300,000	14,800,000	11,700,000	36,900,000	544,700,000
1915.....	341,000,000	128,800,000	13,000,000	11,500,000	34,600,000	528,900,000
1916.....	365,000,000	136,500,000	12,700,000	12,500,000	39,300,000	566,000,000
1917.....	373,800,000	140,300,000	18,500,000	12,400,000	39,600,000	584,600,000
1918.....	413,300,000	170,000,000	16,200,000	15,500,000	43,400,000	658,400,000
1919.....	417,400,000	168,600,000	15,900,000	17,000,000	41,300,000	660,200,000
1920.....	466,200,000	187,200,000	18,100,000	18,400,000	45,000,000	734,900,000
1921.....	462,300,000	186,600,000	18,000,000	17,800,000	46,600,000	731,300,000
1922.....	455,800,000	203,200,000	30,400,000	18,100,000	39,200,000	746,700,000
1923.....	463,800,000	219,100,000	33,600,000	20,000,000	38,300,000	774,800,000
1924.....	471,800,000	215,800,000	40,400,000	21,800,000	42,600,000	792,400,000

The figures by boroughs show only daily consumption of city water. The "total" column shows daily city water consumption plus consumption of water of private companies.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX WATER CONSUMPTION, 1868-1897 (City Water).

Year.	Ave. Daily.	Year.	Ave. Daily.	Year.	Ave. Daily.	Year.	Ave. Daily.	Year.	Ave. Daily.
	Gallons.		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*
1868...	68,000,000	1874...	84,000,000	1880...	83,000,000	1886...	99,000,000	1892...	163,000,000
1869...	67,000,000	1875...	86,000,000	1881...	83,000,000	1887...	99,000,000	1893...	175,000,000
1870...	70,000,000	1876...	81,000,000	1882...	85,000,000	1888...	103,000,000	1894...	176,000,000
1871...	72,000,000	1877...	80,000,000	1883...	85,000,000	1889...	103,000,000	1895...	180,000,000
1872...	75,000,000	1878...	84,000,000	1884...	94,000,000	1890...	119,000,000	1896...	201,000,000
1873...	81,000,000	1879...	84,000,000	1885...	95,000,000	1891...	153,000,000	1897...	212,000,000

OTHER DATA ON THE WATER SUPPLY.

The new Catskill Mountain water supply is a gravity system. For New York City's Catskill Mountain water system there are two contiguous drainage areas, or watersheds, occupying the central portion of the Catskill Mountains lying between 85 and 125 miles from New York. The Schoharie watershed has an area of 314 square miles. Esopus has an area of 257 square miles. These two watersheds have a total area of 571 square miles, from which more than 500,000,000 gallons of water daily can safely be drawn throughout each year. Along the aqueduct provision has been made by the construction of Kensico reservoir for storing a large quantity of water. From the Ashokan reservoir it is almost a three days' journey for the water to flow through the aqueduct to the Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island.

For surveys, real estate, construction, engineering and general supervision, and all other items except interest on the bonds, the total cost of the completed Catskill system will be about $180,000,000, of which $26,000,000 is for the Schoharie works.

Ashokan reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, was built at a cost of nearly $30,000,000. The water which the reservoir holds would cover all Manhattan Island to a depth of thirty feet; the area of its surface is equivalent to that of Manhattan below One Hundred and Tenth Street. The water surface of the west basin when full is at an elevation of 590 feet above mean tide in New York Harbor.

Kensico reservoir, east of the Hudson, and thirty miles from the City Hall, contains enough Catskill water to supply New York several months if carefully husbanded.

The reservoir is formed by the Kensico dam across the valley of the Bronx River, about three miles north of White Plains and fifteen miles north of the Hill View reservoir. The total cost of Kensico reservoir and appurtenant works was about $15,000,000. It is 355 feet above tidewater.

Hill View reservoir is located in the City of Yonkers, just north of the New York City line and fifteen miles south of Kensico reservoir. Its function is to equalize the difference between the use of water in the city as it varies from hour to hour and the steady flow in the aqueduct. It is an uncovered, artificial reservoir of the earth embankment type. It holds 900,000,000 gallons of water, with a depth of 36½ feet, and has a water surface of 90 acres. The total cost of Hill View reservoir was about $5,800,000. It was first filled Dec. 29, 1915. It is 295 feet above tidewater.

The Hudson River is crossed by means of a tunnel wholly in granite rock, at a depth of 1,114 feet below sea level, between a shaft at Storm King Mountain on the west bank and another shaft on the east side of the river at Breakneck Mountain.

At the Ashokan reservoir, and also at Kensico reservoir, aerators have been built. The aerators are substantially alike and are great fountain basins, approximately 500 feet long by 250 feet wide, each containing about 1,600 nozzles, through which jets of water are thrown vertically into the air, permitting thorough admixture of oxygen from the atmosphere and removal of undesirable gases and other matters causing tastes and odors.

Within the screen chamber downstream from Kensico reservoir chlorine is introduced into the water flowing in the aqueduct for the destruction of germ life. The gas is delivered at the chamber compressed to a liquid state in steel containers holding 100 pounds each. Chlorine is used to insure the practical sterilization of the water before it goes to the city and is wholly neutralized or dissipated before the water reaches the distribution pipes.

From Hill View reservoir, Catskill water is delivered into the five boroughs by a circular tunnel in solid rock reducing in diameter from 15 to 14, 13, 12, and 11 feet. The total length of the tunnel is eighteen miles. From two terminal shafts in Brooklyn, steel and cast iron pipe lines extend into Queens and Richmond. One 36-inch and one 42-inch flexible-jointed cast iron pipe, buried in trenches in the harbor bottom, have been laid across the Narrows to the Staten Island shore, whence a 48-inch cast iron pipe and a 66-inch steel pipe extend to the Silver Lake reservoir, holding 435,000,000 gallons. The total length of the delivery system is about fifty-six miles. The tunnel is at depths of 200 to 750 feet below the street surface, thus avoiding interference with streets, buildings, subways, sewers and pipes.

The waterway of the tunnel is lined throughout with Portland cement concrete.

The city tunnel was constructed from twenty-five shafts, including the downtake shaft at Hill View reservoir, about 4,000 feet apart, located in parks and other places where they interfered very little with traffic. Through twenty-two of these shafts the water is delivered into the street mains. These connections from the tunnel to the mains are made by means of vertical riveted steel pipes (called risers) embedded in concrete in the upper part of each shaft and lined with concrete to prevent corrosion inside. Concrete fills all spaces outside the risers, sealing the shafts against the escape of water excepting through the pipes. Provision is made at Shaft 11, in Morningside Park, and at Shaft 21, on the shore of the East River, at Clinton and South Streets, Manhattan, for unwatering the tunnel, whenever necessary, for inspection, cleaning or repairs. Unusual features in connection with the operation of the tunnel are the bronze riser valves in the shafts. The former are located about 100 feet below the top of sound rock and are designed to close automatically in case of an important break in the valve chamber. They can also be closed by hand from within the chambers at the shaft tops.

The cost of the portions of the Catskill aqueduct within the city limits, including the tunnel, pipe lines, appurtenances and Silver Lake reservoir, when entirely completed, will be about $36,000,000.

The terminal Silver Lake reservoir for the Catskill water system, located on Staten Island, is about 2,400 feet long and 1,500 feet wide. It holds 435,000,000 gallons, and is 228 feet above tidewater.

Legislation has been enacted creating a commission from each of three States interested looking toward a joint consideration of the uses of the waters of the Delaware River basin, an interstate matter involving New York, Pennsylvania and Ne Jersey.

GIVING NEW YORK CITY FIRE PROTECTION.

High Pressure Fire Service System—The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River. There are two pumping stations—Gansevoort and West Streets, and Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps. Either fresh or salt water may be used. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about fifty fire engines. The distributing system consists of 128 miles of mains, eight to twenty-four inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants. There are approximately 696 telephones communicating with Fire Department headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company, from which the necessary electric power is obtained. The present system cost about $9,380,000.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems. The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the Navy Yard, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street and the water front, covering an area of 4.8 square miles. The supply is furnished by two stations, one located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains. The main station is connected to the East River. The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute. The distributing system consists of about forty-five miles of mains, eight to twenty inches in diameter.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. The total capacity is 4,500 gallons per minute. The water is distributed through six miles of mains.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Figures in parentheses are those of Fire Department as to seating capacity.)

MANHATTAN.

Academy of Music (2,602), 111 E. 14th St.
Adelphi (1,021), 2409 B'way.
Aeolian Hall (1,310), 34 W. 43d St.
Alhambra (1,386), 2110 7th Ave.
Al Jolson's (1,776), 926 7th Ave.
Ambassador (1,200), 215 W. 49th St.
American (1,695), Roof (1,154), 260 W. 42d St.
Apollo (1,168), 225 W. 42d St.
Apollo (1,197), 209 W. 125th St.
Arena (953), Roof (902), 623 8th Ave.
Astor (1,131), 1531 B'way.
Atlantic Garden (817), 50 Bowery.
Audubon (2,638), 3934 B'way.
Belasco (1,000), 111 W. 44th St.
Belmont (515), 121 W. 48th St.
Bijou (605), 209 W. 45th St.
Blenheim (1,921), 446 E. 169th St.
Booth (708), 220 W. 45th St.
Broadhurst (1,118), 235 W. 44th St.
Broadway (1,587), 1441 B'way.
Bunny (702) Roof (622), 3589 B'way.
Cameo (545), So. side 42d St., near B'way.
Capitol (4,624), 1639 B'way.
Casino (1,477), 1404 B'way.
Carnegie Hall (2,632), 880 7th Ave.
Central (922), 220 W. 47th St.
Century (2,890), Roof (422), Central Park West and 62d St.
Chaloner (1,568), 841 8th Ave.
Chanin's (1,413), 226 W. 46th St.
Chelsea (979), 312 8th Ave.
Cherry Lane, (192) Commerce St. off 7th Ave.
Circle (1,671), 1825 B'way.
City (2,295), 114 E. 14th St.
Claremont (1,100), 2789 B'w y.
Clinton (1,274), 80 Clinton St.
Colliseum (3,095), 181st St. & B'way.
Colonial (1,473), 1887 B'way.
Colony (1,900), 1681 B'way.
Columbia (1,313), 701 7th Ave.
Comedy (682), 108 W. 42d St.
Cort (1,043), 136 W. 48th St.
Cosmo (1,450), 175 E. 116th St.
Cosmopolitan (1,500), 6 Columbus Circle.
Criterion (886), 1520 B'way.
Daly's (1,173), 22 W. 63d St.
Delancey St. (1,075), 62 Delancey St.
Delancey (Loew's) (1,788), 140 Delancey St.
Dyckman (1,514), 552 W. 207th St.
Earl Carroll (998), 755 7th Ave.
Eighty-First St. (2,015), 2248 B'way.
Eighty-Third St. (2,368), 2302 B'way.
Eltinge (892), 236 W. 42d St.
Empire (1,099), 1428 B'way.
Empress (602), 544 W. 181st St.
Fifty-Second St. (300), 306 W. 52d St.
Florence (1,145), 83 E. B'way.
Forty-Eighth St. (969) 155 W. 48th St.
Forum (2,268), Brown Pl. & 138th St.
Fourteenth St. (1,151), 105 W. 14th St.
Forty-Fourth St. (1,323), Roof (860), 216 W. 44th St.
Forty-Ninth St. (708), 231 W. 49th St.
Forty-Second St. (1,258), 162 E. 42d St.
Frolic (602), 214 W. 42d St.
Frugazy (1,687), 150 W. Houston St.
Fulton (913), 206 W. 46th St.
Gaiety (808), 1547 B'way.
Garrick (537), 63 W. 35th St.
Geo. M. Cohan (1,111), 1480 B'way.
Globe (1,416), 1555 B'way.
Gotham (2,600), 3410 B'way.
Grand (1,611), 255 Grand St.
Grand Opera House (1,906), 261 8th Ave.
Greeley Square (1,800), 501 6th Ave.
Greenwich Village (374), 218 W. 4th St.
Guild (914), 243 W. 52d St.
Hamilton (1,892), 3560 B'way.
Harlem (978), 1314 5th Ave.
Harlem Grand (1,485), 115 E. 25th St.
Harlem Opera House (1,734), 209 W. 125th St.
Henry Miller's (946), 124 W. 43rd St.
Hippodrome (5,190), 756 6th Ave.
Hudson (1,094), 139 W. 44th St.
Hughes (1,130), 187th St. & Hughes Ave.
Hurtig & Seamon's (1,755), 253 W. 125th St.
Hydegrade (771), 1770 3d Ave.
Imperial (1,446), 238 W. 45th St.
Irving Place (1,133), Irving P. & 15th St.
Jefferson (1,893), 214 E. 14th St.
Jewel (669), Roof (680), 11 W. 116th St.
Kessler's (1,689), 35 2d Ave.
Keystone (1,042), 2633 B'way.
Klaw (800), 251 W. 45th St.
Knickerbocker (1,412), 1396 B'way
Lafayette (1,245), 2227 7th Ave.
Lenox (891), 8-10 Lenox Ave.
Lexington (2,559), 571 Lexington Ave.
Liberty (1,202), 234 W. 42d St.
Lincoln (854), 58 W. 135th St.
Lincoln Square (1,539), 1947 B'way
Lipzin (1,081), 235 Bowery.
Little (600), 238 W. 44th St.
Loew's Ave. B. (1,800), 72 Ave. B.
Longacre (1,019), 220 W. 48th St.
Luxor (1,480), 208 E. 170th St.
Lyceum (957), 149 W. 45th St.
Lyric (1,406), 213 W. 42d St.
Majestic (1,400), Roof (1,000), 600 W. 185th St.
Manhattan (895), 209 Manhattan Ave.
Manhattan Opera House (3,246), 313 W. 34th St.
Martin Beck (1,189) 302 W. 45th St.
Maxine Elliott (924), 109 W. 39th St.
McKinley Square (1,465), 1317 Boston Road.
Metropolitan Opera House (3,305), 39th St. & B'way.
Morosco (893), 217 W. 45th St.
Mt. Morris (1,501), 1421 5th Ave.
Music Box (1,000), 239 W. 45th St.
National (1,164), 208 W. 41st St.
National Winter Garden (983), 111 E. Houston St.
Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand St.
Nemo (900), 2834 B'way.
New Amsterdam (1,702), Roof (602), 214 W. 42d St.
New Douglas (2,300), 646 Lenox Ave.
New York (1,633), Roof (1,068), 1520 B'way.
North Star (1,202), 1250 5th Ave.
Odeon (831), 58 Clinton St.
Odeon (960), 256 W. 145th St.
Olympia (1,250), 2778 B'way.
Olympic (740), 143 E. 14th St.
One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth St. (1,386), 165 E. 125th St.
One Hundred and Sixteenth St. (1,809), 132 W. 116th St.
Orpheum (2,230), 1538 3d Ave.
Palace (1,733), 1564 B'way.
People's (1,612), 199 Bowery.
Piccadilly (1,286), 1662 B'way.
Playhouse (879), 141 W. 48th St.
Plaza (1,845), 621 Madison Ave.
Plymouth (1,042), 232 W. 45th St.
Princess (299), 104 W. 39th St.
Proctor's Fifth Ave. (1,406), 1187 B'way.
Proctor's Twenty-Third St. (1,190), 141 W. 23d St.
Proctor's Fifty-Eighth St. (1,942), 154 E. 58th St.
Proctor's 125th St. (1,681), 112 E. 125th St.
Provincetown, 173 MacDougall St.
Punch and Judy (299), 153 W. 49th St.
Regent (1,854), 1910 7th Ave.
Regun (941), Roof (952), 60 W. 116th St.
Renaissance (920), 2341 7th Ave.
Republic (901) 209 W. 42d St.
Rex (734), 211 E. 67th St.
Rialto (1,960), 201 W. 42d St.
Richmond Park (487), 139 Canal St.
Rio (2,603), 159th St. & B'way.
Ritz (945), 219 W. 48th St.
Riviera (1,735), Roof (1,640), 2579 B'way.
Riverside (1,864), Roof (1,036), 2561 B'way.
Rivoli (2,122), 1620 B'way.
Roosevelt (1,428), 145th St. & 7th Ave.
Royal Bowery (1,107), 16 Bowery.
Sam H. Harris (1,051), 226 W. 42nd St.
Savoy (718), 112 W. 34th St.
Selwyn (1,067), 229 W. 42d St.
Seventh Ave. (1,606), 2081 7th Ave.
Seventy-Ninth St. (1,022), 79th St. & 2d Ave.
Sheridan (2,512), 2 7th Ave.
Shubert (1,395), 221 W. 44th St.
Stadium (1,251), 2180 3d Ave.
Stanley (644) 586 7th Ave.
Star (2,342), 1714 Lexington Ave.
State (3,600), 1540 B'way.
Stoddard (1,473), 2431 B'way.
Strand (2,988), 1571 B'way.
Superior (880), 443 3d Ave.
Symphony (1,411), 95th St. & B'way.
Thalia (1,571), 46 Bowery.
Thirty-Ninth St. Theatre (681), 121 W. 39th St.
Thomashefsky's (1,901), 111 E. Houston St.
Times Square (1,057), 215 W. 42d St.
Tivoli (1,443), Roof (951), 836 8th Ave.
Town Hall (1,476), 113 W. 43d St.
Tuxedo (617), 650 3d Ave.
Twenty-Third St. (1,190), 141 W. 23d St.
Vanderbilt (771), 148 W. 48th St.
Victoria (2,394), 233 W. 125th St.
Waldorf-Astoria (1,500), 2 W. 34th St.
Wallack (770), 256 W. 42d St.
Washington (1,432), 1803 Amsterdam Ave.
West End (1,672), 361 W. 125th St.
Willis (2,400), 138th St. & Willis Ave.
Winter Garden (1,493), 1632 B'way.
Yorkville (1,165), 157 E. 86th St.

THE BRONX.

Belmont (1,432), Tremont & Belmont Aves.
Benenson (1,318), 1580 Washington Ave.
Blenheim (1,921) 446 E. 169th St.
Boulevard (1,975), 1030 Southern Boulevard.
Bronx Opera House (1,919), 436 E. 149th St.

Burland (1,896), 985 Prospect Ave.
Burnside (2,178), Burnside & Walton Aves.
Cecil Spooner (1,807), 963 Southern Boulevard.
Coleman's (729), 745 Westchester Ave.
Crescent (1,693), 1173 Boston Rd.
Crotona (2,210), 453 E. Tremont Ave.
Elsmere (1,574), 1924 Crotona Parkway.
Empire Bronx (1,660), 864 Westchester Ave.
Fay's (1,465), 1317 Boston Rd.
Fordham (Keith's) (2,422), Fordham Rd. & Valentine Ave.
Franklin (3,041) 161st St. & Prospect Ave.
Freeman (1,604), 1232 So. Boulevard.
Kingsbridge (1,115), 15 E. Kingsbridge Road.
Luxor (1,480), 208 E. 170th St.
McKinley Square (1,465), 1317 Boston Road.
Melrose (1,129), Roof (1,092), 417 E. 61st St.
Metropolis (1,150), 2638 Third Ave
National (2,333), 570 Bergen Ave.
Ogden (1,377), 1431 Ogden Ave.
Pantheon (1,179), 71 W. Burnside Ave.
Plaza Bronx (1,044), Roof (626), 2408 Washington Ave.
Prospect (1,500), 851 Prospect Ave.
Ritz (1,423), 1014 E. 180th St.
Royal Bronx (2,196), 423 Westchester Ave.
Strand, Bronx (1,184), 327 Westchester Ave.
Tiffany (601), 1007 Tiffany St.
Tremont (987), 1942 Webster Ave.
United States (1,627), 2715 Webster Ave.
Valentine (1,252), Roof (482), Fordam Rd. & Valentine Ave.
Victory (1,772), 3024 Third Ave.
Webster's (1,189), 400 E. 267th St.
Yorke (1,420), 723 Morris Park Ave.

RICHMOND.

Capitol (953), 288 W. New Brighton.
Empire (775), 2094 Richmond Terrace.
Liberty (1,178), Beach St., Stapleton.
Palace (951), 106 Richmond Ave., Richmond.
Park (487), 139 Canal St., Richmond.
Victory (Rich.), (807), 120 Victory Boulevard.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Academy of Music (2,207), 30 Lafayette Ave.
Albee (3,200), 1 DeKalb Ave.
Albemarle (2,700), Flatbush Ave. & Albemarle Rd.
Alhambra (1,661), 787 Knickerbocker Ave.
Alpine (2,158), 69th St. & 5th Ave.
Amphion (1,420), 439 Bedford Ave.
Arion (1,073), 2152 Metropolitan Ave.
Arverne (1,096), Roof (996), Beach 62d St. & Blvd.
Astoria (2,810), Steinway & Grand Aves.
Astoria Grand (2,175), 934 2d Ave., Queens.
Atlantic, New (990), 201-07 Flatbush Ave.
Bay Ridge (1,796), 7118 3d Ave., Brooklyn.
Bedford (1,931), 1372 Bedford Ave.
Belvedere (550), 2676-82 Myrtle Ave., Queens.
Benson (1,337), 2005 86th St.
Beverly (1,500), 17 Church Ave.
Bough Park (2,391), 51st St. New Utrecht Ave.
Brevoort (2,039), 1,274 Bedford Ave.
Broadway (1,295), 3d Ave. & B'way, Queens.
Bushwick (2,208), 1396 B'way.
Capitol (1,900), Saratoga Ave. & Dean St.
Casino (1,473), 96 Flatbush Ave.
Century (1,492), 1260 Nostrand Ave.
City Line (848), 1114 Liberty Ave.
Civic (995), 11318 Liberty Ave., Queens.
Coliseum (1,120), 5205 4th Ave.
Colonial (2,245), 1746 B'way.
Columbia (1,391), 262 Central Ave., Queens.
Comedy (1,074), 194 Grand St.
Commodore (1,427), 329 B'way.
Crescent (1,529), 460 Flatbush Ave.
Cross Bay (1,425), Rockaway Bl'vd & Woodhaven Ave., Queens.
Duffield (922), 245 Duffield Ave.
Electra (682), 7418 3d Ave.
Empire (1,661), 8-16 Ralph Ave.
Evergreen (1,104), 926 Seneca Ave., Queens.
Family (254), 101 Union St.
Farragut (1,938), 1405 Flatbush Ave.
Fifth Ave. (1,040), 342 5th Ave.
Flatbush (1,695), 2213 Flatbush Ave.
Flushing (1,200), 56 Main St., Queens.
Folly (1,919), 21 Graham Ave.
Forest Hill (896), Continental Ave. & Queens Bl'vd., Queens.
Gaiety (1,620), 18 Throop Ave.
Garden (1,125), Roof (780), 4564 Jamaica Ave., Queens.
Gates (2,868), 1340 B'way.
Gem (920), 637 B'way
Glenwood (1,339) 2406 Myrtle Ave., Queens.
Globe (904), 226 15th St.
Greenpoint (1,822), 825 Manhattan Ave.
Halsey (2,262), 928 Halsey St.
Hamilton (1,000), 165 Hamilton Ave.
Hollywood (1,000), 17th Ave. & 78th St.
Homes (845), 428 Hopkinson Ave.
Jamaica (1,796), 314 Fulton St., Queens.
Jackson (1,429), 25th St. & Jackson Ave., Queens.
Kameo (1,465), Roof (1,200), 524 Eastern Parkway.
Keeney's (2,256), Livingston St., & Hanover Pl.
Kingsway (2,219), 946 Kings Highway.
Kismet (1,303), 779 DeKalb Ave.
Liberty (1,467), 67 Liberty Ave.
Linden (924), 815 Flatbush Ave.
Loew's Bijou (1,570), 26 Smith St.
Loew's Broadway (2,088), 912 B'way.
Loew's DeKalb (2,242), 1155 DeKalb Ave.
Loew's Fulton (1,528), 1283 Fulton St.
Loew's Palace (1,628), 1823 Douglas St.
Loew's Willard (2,208), 4187-4201 Jamaica Ave., Queens.
Lyric (958), 16-18 Seigel St.
Majestic (1,828), 651 Fulton St.
Marcy (775), Marcy Ave., & B'way.
Maspeth (1,177), Grand & Firth Sts., Queens.
Merrick (2,490), Fulton St., & New York Ave., Queens.
Meserole (2,006), 725 Manhattan Ave.
Metropolitan (3,618), 394 Fulton St.
Midwood (1,208), 1307 Avenue J.
Montauk (1,409), 22 Hanover Pl.
Morrison's (1,016), Henry St. & Ocean Ave., Queens.
Myrtle (832), 1374 Myrtle Ave.
National (1,262), 720 Washington Ave.
New (820), 556 Blvd., Rockaway Blvd., Queens.
New Brighton (1,523), Ocean P'kway & Sea Breeze Ave.
Normandy (1,770), 1927 Fulton St.
Olympic (1,370), 342 Adams St.
Orpheum (1,874), 578 Fulton St.
Oxford (689), 552 State St.
Ozone Park (922), Jerome & Hopkinson Aves., Queens.
Palace (904), Jackson Ave. & 44th St., Queens.
Park Brooklyn (1,340), 4322 5th Ave.
Park Queens (913), Roof (1,100), 150 Beach 116th St., Queens.
Parkway (701), 6409 20th Ave.
Parthenon (1,700), 327 Wyckoff Ave.
Premier (2,560), 505 Sutter Ave.
Prospect (2,448), 327 9th St.
Republic (2,701), Grand, Keap & Hooper Sts.
Rialto (1,552) Flatbush Ave., & Canarsie Lane.
Rialto (2,000), 268 Fulton St., Queens.
Ridgewood (2,154), Myrtle & Cypress Ave., Queens.
Rivera (2,198), St. Johns Pl., & Kingston Ave.
Rivoli (606), 374 Blvd, Rockaway Beach, Queens.
Roebling, (987), 27-31 Lee Ave.
Roosevelt (1,442), 88th St., & Boyd Ave., Queens.
Sheffield (1,325), 308 Sheffield Ave.
Shore Road (1,472), 435 86th St.
Shubert (1,766), 850 Monroe St.
Stadium (2,069), 102 Chester St.
Star (1,487), 389 Jay St.
State (1,178), 510 DeKalb Ave.
Steinway (894), 321 Steinway Ave., Queens.
Stone (1,528), 385 Stone Ave.
Strand, Brooklyn (2,870), Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.
Strand, Queens (1,675), Central & Carnegie Aves., Queens.
Sommer (950), 283 Kings Highway.
Sumner (976), 265 Sumner Ave.
Supreme (1,728), 530 Livonia Ave.
Supreme, B. R. B. (928), 966 Fulton St.
Tuscan (792), 359 Chester St.
Utica (1,508), 1410 St. Johns Pl.
Warwick (1,446), 134 Jerome St.
West End (848), 5128 New Utrecht Ave.
Whitney (928), 829 Fresh Pond Rd., Queens.

750 SHOW HOUSES, 700 DANCE HALLS IN THE CITY.

There are more than 370 theatres, exclusive of strictly moving picture places, in the City of New York, with a total seating capacity of 550,000 persons.

The motion picture show houses number about 380, with a total seating capacity of 215,000 persons.

Dance halls in the City number 700, with 158,000 capacity.

BASEBALL STADIUMS AND BOXING CLUBS.

Baseball grounds capacity is: Polo Grounds, 55,000; Yankee Stadium, 62,000; Ebbets Field, 28,000.

Boxing clubs number a dozen, with over 210,000 capacity.

MUSEUMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—77th St. between Columbus Ave. and Central Park West. Open, free, every day; weekdays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY—120 E. 28th St.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Broadway and 156th St. Open daily (except Mondays) 2 P. M. to 5. P. M.

AQUARIUM—Battery Park. Open, free, every day; April-Sept., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Oct.-March, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOTANIC GARDEN, BROOKLYN—Flatbush Ave. and Malbone St. (Empire Boulevard). Open daily, free.

BOTANIC GARDEN, N. Y.—Bronx Park, north of Pelham Parkway. Open daily, free.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, CENTRAL MUSEUM—Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. Open daily, weekdays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. Free (except Mondays and Tuesdays, 25c.). Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave. Free. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DYCKMAN HOUSE—Broadway and 204th St. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (except Sundays and Mondays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.).

HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA—Museum and library, 156th St., west of Broadway. Open 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily; Sunday, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Reading Room open 1 P. M. to 4.45 P. M. daily, except Sunday and Monday.

JUMEL MANSION (Washington's Headquarters)—Edgecombe Ave. and 160th St. Free. Open daily and Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Fifth Ave. and 80th-84th St. Open, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., the year through, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, when the closing hour will be 6 P. M. The opening hour on Sundays is 1 P. M. Free daily (except Mondays and Fridays, 25c.).

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, HEYE FOUNDATION—Broadway and 155th St. Free. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (except Sundays and holidays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.).

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM—Central Park West and 76th St. Open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., except July-Aug.-Sept. Admission free. Closed during August, and on New Year's, July 4, and Christmas Day.

POE COTTAGE—Poe Park, Kingsbridge Road and Grand Boulevard, Bronx. Open daily.

ROOSEVELT HOUSE—28 E. 20th St. Open week days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; open Sundays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents, Saturdays and Sundays free. Free at all times to school children with teachers.

VAN CORTLANDT HOUSE—Van Cortlandt Park, Broadway and 242d St., Bronx. Free (except Thursday, 25c.). Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.).

ZOO, BRONX—Bronx Park. Open daily, 10 A. M. to half hour before sunset. Free (except Mondays and Thursdays, 25c.).

ZOO, BROOKLYN—Prospect Park. Free. Open daily.

ZOO, CENTRAL PARK—Fifth Ave. and 63d St. Free, daily.

HAMILTON GRANGE BECOMES MEMORIAL.

Hamilton Grange, the home of Alexander Hamilton at the time of his duel with Aaron Burr, was conveyed in 1925 to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society as a memorial.

The house stands next to St. Luke's P. E. Church, Convent Ave. and 141st St., and for thirty-five years was used as a rectory and parish house.

Hamilton built the house 1801-2 on the farm of sixteen acres he had bought from Jacob Schieffelin in 1800, and from it he departed, July 11, 1804, to the duel with Burr.

John McComb, who built the City Hall, was the architect. The timbers came from the estate of Hamilton's father-in-law, Gen. Philip Schuyler, at Saratoga.

Originally the house stood on the south line of 143d St., seventy-five feet west of Convent Ave. In front of it Hamilton planted the thirteen trees symbolizing the original thirteen States. In 1839 Amos Cutting gave it to St. Luke's Parish, and it was moved to its present location, still on the old farm, next to the church. For a while it was used as a chapel while the church was being built.

The thirteen trees thrived until 1880, when they began to die, and the last dead trunks were cut down in 1908.

The Grange, named after the seat of Hamilton's grandfather, Alexander Hamilton, Laird of the Grange in the Parish of Stevenston, Ayrshire, Scotland, was close by the old post road leading from New York to Albany and Boston, and its roof sheltered leading personages of the time. It was the scene of many social gatherings, over which Hamilton's wife, Elizabeth Schuyler, presided.

Hamilton did much of his professional work there in the last two years of his life and found relaxation in gardening, hunting and fishing.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, founded by Andrew H. Green, "Father of Greater New York," administers ten scenic and historic properties: Hamilton Grange, New York; Philipse Manor Hall, Yonkers; Draper Memorial Park, Hastings-on-Hudson; Andre Monument, Tappan; Stony Point Reservation, thirty-five acres; John Boyd Thacher Park, near Albany, 540 acres; Diamond Island, Lake George; Fort Brewerton, near Oneida Lake; Battle Island Park, 225 acres, near Oswego, and Letchworth Park, 1,000 acres, at Portage Falls on the Genesee River.

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, at Broadway and 155th Street, Manhattan, forms one of the handsome harmonious group of buildings which New York owes to the public spirit of Archer M. Huntington, who gave the site of the museum, which was built by the trustees at a cost of $250,000 and $100,000 for equipment. The fireproof limestone edifice was opened on Nov. 15, 1922. Three floors are devoted to exhibition rooms, which are open free to the public daily and Sundays. The Museum has over 2,000,000 exhibits and can display but about one-quarter of these at one time. The top floor is devoted to laboratories, work and study rooms, which are open under suitable conditions to students. George G. Heye, who founded the Museum and turned over to it nearly half a million specimens, is the director, and F. W. Hodge, Reginald Pelham Bolton, M. H. Saville, M. R. Gilmore, M. Raymond Harrington and Alanson Skinner are among those associated with the work. Individual trustees have given important special collections and met the cost of field work.

The Museum had its inception twenty years ago. Its sole aim is to gather and preserve for students everything useful in illustrating and elucidating the anthropology of the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere. Field work has been constantly pursued in all parts of the New World. The publications and monographs of the Museum are notable.

Mr. Huntington in 1925 gave to the Museum a triangular tract of six acres, near Pelham Bay Park, between Eastern Boulevard, Middletown Road and Jarvis St.

HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The Museum and Library of the Hispanic Society of America occupies the central fireproof limestone building of the notable group on Broadway, between 155th and 156th Streets, Manhattan, which New York owes to the farsighted public spirit and generosity of Archer M. Huntington. He is President of the society, which he founded on May 18, 1904. The museum building was opened in January, 1908. It is open from 10 to 5 daily, and on Sunday from 1 to 5. The reading room is open from 1 to 4.45 daily, except Sunday and Monday.

The deed of foundation provides for the establishment in the City of New York of a public library and museum designed to be a link between the English, Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples. It provides also for the advancement of the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, literature, art and history, for the study of the countries wherein Spanish and Portuguese are or have been spoken languages.

In furtherance of these aims a collection of paintings, manuscripts, maps and coins, and a library of about 40,000 books was placed in the charge of the society in 1904. These varied collections have been increased and enriched so that, for example, the library now contains no fewer than 100,000 volumes, forming the most notable Hispanic library in America.

Though its home and headquarters are in America, the Hispanic Society is an international organization; its members, limited to 100 members and 300 corresponding members, include specialists and scholars of all countries who have become distinguished in the Hispanic field.

The society has held several notable exhibitions, among them those of the works of Sorolla, Zuloaga, Cervantes, and Lope de Vega, as well as of collections of sculpture, photographs, prints, etc., and has issued more than 150 publications on Spanish history, literature, and art.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

The New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, is open free to the public daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2-5 P. M., except June-September inclusive, and on holidays 1 to 5 P. M. (excepting Christmas, New Year's and July 4. Closed for the month of August for cleaning and repairs). The society has occupied since 1908 the building on Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, completed and furnished by the society at a cost of $1,000,000, including the land. The home before that was on Second Avenue. It is supported by endowment funds and membership fees without aid from city or State. The Society maintains a library, museum and gallery of art. The library contains 130,000 volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, newspapers, prints, maps and a large collection of manuscripts, all relating to American history. The newspaper collection numbers 5,386 volumes, of which 3,181 were printed in this city and State, the earliest files being the Boston News-Letter, beginning in 1704. The first newspaper printed in New York City was the New York Gazette, established in 1725 by William Bradford, the first printer in the Colony of New York. The society's file of this paper begins with 1730. The largest collection of New York City and State newspapers may be found here. The old New York prints cover the period from the earliest View of the City, published in 1651, to modern times, and is unrivalled in its completeness by either private or public collections elsewhere, among which may be mentioned the Burgis View of the City, 1717, of which only one other copy is known; the Maverick View of Wall Street, about 1825, and the Tiebout Engraving of the City Hall on Wall Street. The maps include the James Lyne survey of the city in 1731, published by William Bradford—the first engraved map of the city published—one of three known copies; the Dyckinck plan of 1755, the Ratzer map of 1767, and the Commissioner's map of 1811, besides a large collection of atlases and maps of all periods. The more important manuscripts are the Cadwalader Golden papers, De Peyster family papers, James Duane papers, Albert Gallatin papers, General Horatio Gates papers, diary of Philip Hone, Rufus King papers, Lloyd family papers, Rutherford papers, and Lord Sterling papers.

The museum contains many relics of New York and American history, besides an Egyptian collection of 3,000 objects, the first brought to America. Three mummied bulls from the tombs are features, while every form of Egyptian art during the Old and Middle Kingdom and the Empire, 2900-1167 B. C., is represented. The collection is especially rich in papyri. The society also possesses the Nineveh sculptures, presented in 1858 by the late James Lenox. Of local relics the Beekman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War, in this city, may be mentioned, as well as the remains of the famous equestrian statue of King George III, and the statue of William Pitt (the Earl of Chatham), champion of the American cause in Parliament.

The Gallery of Art now numbers over 1,000 paintings, including old masters. Over 300 of the paintings are American portraits; George Washington by Stuart, Peale and Durand, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Bayard family portraits, Aaron Burr, Henry Clay, George and De Witt Clinton, John S. Copley by himself, De Peyster family portraits, Hamilton Fish, Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, James Madison, Oliver H. Perry, Edgar Allan Poe, Red Jacket, Schuyler family portraits, Stuyvesant family portraits, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster and N. P. Willis. The society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his "Birds of America"—460 beautifully executed pictures. Special exhibitions of the society's collection are held from time to time to which the public is invited. Since the occupation of the present building in 1908 the society's treasures in art and literature have been exhibited and freely placed at the disposal of the public for its enjoyments, use and study.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN (BRONX BOROUGH).

The New York Botanical Garden occupies a reservation of nearly 400 acres of Bronx Park, north of Pelham Parkway. The tract includes the beautiful natural features of the valley of the Bronx River, its gorge, its waterfall and its rapids, and over 100 acres of natural woodland, including the famous Hemlock Forest, the most southern grove of hemlock spruce near the Atlantic Coast. The institution was charted by the Legislature of New York, 1891, and the first reservation of 250 acres was set aside by the city in 1895, and about 140 acres were added by the city in 1915. The grounds and buildings are open to the public every day in the year without charge.

Museum Building, situated a short distance from the Botanical Garden Station of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has a frontage of 312 feet, is Italian Renaissance; front approach is ornamented by a bronze fountain by Carl E. Tefft and by terra cotta and marble fountains and seats; the vista lines are formed by four parallel lines of tulip trees. Three floors are devoted to public exhibits.

There is a large public lecture hall in the basement of the museum building, in which free public lectures are given every Saturday afternoon from Spring until Autumn. The upper floor of the building contains the library of 34,000 volumes on botany, horticulture and related sciences, including several special collections; the herbarium, containing prepared and dried specimens of plants from all parts of the world, occupies the greater portion of several rooms on the upper floor and comprises some 1500,000 specimens. There are also laboratories equipped for research on the upper floor, to which properly qualified students of botany are admitted and instructed by members of the garden staff.

The Conservatories include two ranges in the southern and eastern parts of the grounds. In them are housed collections of palms, cacti and other succulents, ferns, orchids, aquatics, and other groups of exotic plants. Flower shows and lectures are held in the central display house of Conservatory range 2, near the Allerton Ave. entrance.

The gardens, besides displays of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, include flowering displays in season of narcissi, tulips, lilacs, irises, rhododendrons, peonies, roses, lilies, gladioli and dahlias.

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden, located between Eastern Parkway and Empire Bouvelard and Flatbush and Washington Avenues, was opened to the public on Linnæus's birthday, May 13, 1911. The Garden comprises about 50 acres of land, on which are located the various plantations, the conservatories, the laboratory building, and the children's building. The object of the Garden is the advancement and diffusion of a knowledge and love of plants, and its special aim is to be of service to the local community. The grounds are open free to the public daily. The garden is supported, in part only, by the city.

The Native Wild Flower Garden contains about 900 species that grow without cultivation within 100 miles of New York City; the Rock Garden contains over 600 species of alpine and other rock-loving plants; the Japanese Garden has been pronounced the most perfect specimen of that kind of garden in any public park in America; the general Systematic Garden, chiefly of European herbs, shrubs, and trees, occupies the central portion of the grounds, the Ecological Garden illustrates the relation of plants to various factors of environment, such as water, light, gravity, insects, etc. The Iris Garden extends along the brook, and the Children's Garden, containing plots for 190 children, and a Shakespeare Garden, are at the south end of the grounds. A library of over 17,500 books and pamphlets and over 800 periodicals on plant life and gardening is open free to the public, and also the herbarium of over 231,000 specimens. Illustrated lectures and occasional exhibits are also open free. The Conservatories contain a collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, including those used for food, fibre, and other economic purposes, including banana, sugar cane, tea, coffee, rubber, hemp, papyrus, figs, citrus fruits, etc.

The Botanic Garden publishes several scientific periodicals, it co-operates with the public and private schools, and it maintains a bureau of botanic and garden information.

FLOWER GARDENS IN PROSPECT PARK.

Owing to their accessibility, the Greenhouse (where flower shows are given in season), the Old Fashioned Flower Garden and the Zoo, in Prospect Park, are visited yearly by hundreds of thousands on foot and in vehicles.

THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM IN BATTERY PARK.

(By Charles Haskins Townsend, Director.)

The Aquarium Building was erected in 1807 by the United States Government as a fort, called West Battery, and after the war of 1812 was called Castle Clinton. It had a battery of thirty guns, the embrasures for which still remain in the outer Wall, which is nine feet thick. The old ammunition rooms are surrounded with walls of masonry fifteen feet thick. In 1823 the building was ceded by Congress to the City of New York and used as a place of amusement called Castle Garden, which had a seating capacity of 6,000. It was connected with Battery Park by a bridge, the intervening space having since been filled in.

Jenny Lind began singing here in 1850 under the management of P. T. Barnum. Among other notables received here were President Van Buren and the Prince of Wales. The building was used as a landing place for immigrants from 1855 to 1890, during which period 7,690,606 immigrants passed through its doors.

Then for several years, the historic old structure was in process of repair for the use of the Aquarium, which was opened by the city on Dec. 10, 1896; and on Nov. 1, 1902, its management was transferred from the Department of Parks to the New York Zoological Society, a private scientific association with a membership of over 2,700.

The Aquarium is reached by all elevated, surface and subway lines running to South Ferry. The building is open, free, every day in the year.

The hours for visitors are: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., April-September; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., October-March. The attendance exceeds 2,000,000 visitors a year.

The New York Aquarium is the largest in the world and contains a greater number of species and of specimens than any other. It has 7 large floor pools, 94 large wall tanks and 30 smaller tanks. There are also 26 reserve tanks containing specimens not on exhibition. The building is circular in form, with a diameter of 205 feet. The largest pool is 37 feet in diameter and 7 feet deep. During 1924 the space available for exhibits was increased by one-fifth. The exhibits include fishes, turtles, crocodilians, frogs, salamanders, marine mammals and invertebrates, and are both northern and tropical in character. There are usually about 200 species of fishes and other aquatic vertebrates on exhibition. The total number of specimens, exclusive of invertebrates and young fry in the hatchery, varies from 6,000 to 7,000.

The fish hatchery, maintained as a fish-cultural exhibit, produces yearly from three to eight millions of young food and game fishes, which are afterward deposited in New York State waters.

The Aquarium is equipped for heating sea water for tropical fishes in winter, and has a refrigerating plant for cooling fresh water in summer. Flowing fresh water is supplied from the city water system, while the pumps circulate about 200,000 gallons of salt water daily. The pumps run day and night. The salt water tanks are supplied from a reservoir holding 100,000 gallons of pure stored sea water.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK (BRONX ZOO).

(By W. T. Hornaday, Director.)

The New York Zoological Park was founded in 1895 by the New York Zoological Society, a scientific corporation. The park was formally opened Nov. 8, 1899. The grounds, many of the buildings, and an annual maintenance fund are provided by the city. The remainder of the buildings and the animal collections are furnished by the society, which is also charged with the direct management of the park.

The Zoological Park is free to the public on all days of the week except Mondays and Thursdays. Should Monday or Thursday fall on a legal holiday, admission to the Zoological Park is free. The opening and closing hours are 10 A. M. until one-half hour before sunset. On pay days admission for adults is 25 cents, and for children under twelve years, 15 cents. The park embraces a tract of 264 acres. It contains thirty-five acres of water, and its land consists of heavy forest, open forest and meadow glades, in about equal proportions. The park is about one mile long and three-fifths of a mile wide.

The principal buildings are the Elephant, Lion, Primate, Zebra, Large Bird, Reptile, Antelope, Ostrich and Small Mammal Houses, and the Aquatic Bird House. The principal open-air inclosures are the Bear Dens, Flying Cage, Pheasant Aviary, the Eagle and Vulture Aviary, Wolf and Fox Dens, Burrowing and Rodent Quarters, Beaver Pond, Duck Aviary, Wild Fowl Pond and Mountain Sheep Hill. The most valuable and important mammal collections are the apes, baboons and monkeys, the lions, tigers and leopards, the zebra and wild horse collection, the antelopes and deer, the bears, and the huge specimens in the Elephant House, comprising elephants, rhinoceroses and hippotami. The collection of living birds in the Zoological Park is the largest and most varied to be found anywhere in the world. The collection of birds of paradise, including the rare bluebird of paradise, and the collections of parrots, parakeets and lories easily rank among the finest of their kind.

On May 25, 1922, the National Collection of Heads and Horns, for which a special museum building had been erected by the gifts of ten members of the Zoological Society, was dedicated and opened to the public. This collection is now displayed free to the public "in memory of the vanishing big game of the world." Both the collection and the building to contain it are quite unique and the collection is almost complete for all the hoofed, horned and tusked animal species of the world. The total value of the building and collection is more than $500,000.

In 1925 the census of the collections in the park was 554 mammals representing 197 species; 2,246 birds of 804 species; and 562 reptiles and amphibians, representing 78 species. Total number of specimens, 3,362; total number of species, 1,079. The attendance of visitors for 1924 was 2,572,050.

Routes to the Zoological Park—*Automobiles*—Lenox Avenue north to 145th Street; across Harlem River to 149th Street, continuing to top of hill, turn left at Mott Avenue; thence north along Franz Sigel Park to Grand Boulevard, and Concourse; thence along Grand Boulevard and Concourse for about two miles to Fordham Road; thence to the right and continuing to the park. *Subway*—Seventh Avenue Division, Bronx Park train to end of the line at 180th Street and Boston Road entrance to the Zoological Park. Lexington Avenue Division, East 180th Street train to 177th Street and change to Bronx Park train to end of line at 180th Street.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Tract Society was organized in May, 1825. Its object as expressed by its founders is "To diffuse a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of Sinners, and to promote the interest of vital godliness and sound morality by the circulation of religious literature."

During its one hundred years of service the Society has issued publications in 178 languages and dialects.

It has distributed leaflets, tracts, pamphlets and periodicals through its various agencies to the number of 815,699,200.

It has given away 2¾ million dollars' worth of Christian literature.

Over five and one-half billion pages of tracts have been distributed gratuitously but with discrimination and due regard for honest differences in religious belief.

Its colporteurs have visited 25,000,000 families and have distributed 18,000,000 helpful religious and moral volumes, and while doing this conducted 650,000 religious meetings, pointing non-church-going people to Christ as the one Saviour of the world.

Cash appropriations totaling $804,401.49 for the production and circulation of Christian literature at mission stations in foreign lands and among the Indians of the American Continent have been made by the Society.

The Society is doing a large work among the foreigners of this country. It was one of the first religious and social agencies to work among the immigrants, beginning this work in 1880, at Castle Garden.

It has charge of the Immigrants' Library at Ellis Island, receiving and circulating all helpful and entertaining books and periodicals that were furnished by the public.

It also distributes its own literature at Ellis Island every month in thirty different languages.

It publishes hymnals in ten languages, furnishing them to churches, missionaries and all denominations of Christians at cost.

The Society also publishes and distributes Bibles and New Testaments in English and foreign languages.

It has given Bibles to the graduating class at West Point for over fifty years.

THE HALL OF FAME.

(Director, Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson.)

March 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead twenty-five or more years are now eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed.

Men and women now are admitted to one and the same Hall of Fame.

The rules prescribed that the council shall invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by two members of the University Senate, and approved by a committee of twenty-one of the electors, shall be submitted to the full College of Electors of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the senate. Executive office of the Hall of Fame is at No. 331 Madison Avenue, New York.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-six national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade.

May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

May 21, 1921, twenty-six new tablets were unveiled.

April 27, 1922, a temporary bust of Gen. U. S. Grant was unveiled by Marshal Joffre of France.

In May, 1922, busts were unveiled of Edgar Allan Poe, George Washington, Miss Maria Mitchell, Gilbert Stuart, and Mark Hopkins.

The busts of Robert Fulton and Horace Mann had been unveiled several years before.

May 22, 1923, there were unveiled busts of R. W. Emerson, H. W. Beecher, Frances E. Willard, U. S. Grant (permanent), R. E. Lee, Alexander Hamilton, and Abraham Lincoln.

On May 13, 1924, busts were unveiled of John Adams, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Peter Cooper, James B. Eads, Joseph Henry, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, William T. G. Morton, and Alice F. Palmer.

THOSE ELECTED TO THE HALL OF FAME.

Chosen in 1900—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905—John Quincy Adams, James Russell Lowell, William T. Sherman, James Madison, John G. Whittier, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910—Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, Phillips Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Frances E. Willard, Andrew Jackson, George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915—Alexander Hamilton, Mark Hopkins, Francis Parkman, Louis Agassiz, Elias Howe, Joseph Henry, Rufus Choate, Daniel Boone, Charlotte Cushman.

Chosen in 1920—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), James B. Eads, Patrick Henry, William T. G. Morton, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Roger Williams, Alice Freeman Palmer.

Chosen in 1925—Edwin Booth, actor, and John Paul Jones, naval commander.

Total to date—Fifty-eight men, seven women.

MEMORIAL TO ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS.

Distinct from the Hall of Fame but also under the aegis of New York University is the Pantheon of American Artists and Architects, a collection of busts in the rotunda of the Gould Memorial Library of the University.

Nine of the sixteen busts are already in place—Carroll Beckwith by George T. Brewster, George Inness by Scott Hartley, Clinton Ogilvie by Paul Bartlett, Frank Duveneck by Charles Grafly, Walter Shirlaw by Paul Bartlett, Augustus Saint-Gaudens by John Flanagan, J. Q. A. Ward by J. Q. A. Ward, William M. Chase by Albin Polasek, and Henry K. Brown by Henry K. Bush-Brown.

On May, 22, 1925, busts were unveiled of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the United States; Charlotte Cushman, actress; William Tecumseh Sherman, Civil War soldier; Asa Gray, botanist, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THE TEN GREATEST EDUCATORS.

The ten greatest educators of the last two centuries, according to a list put forth in 1925 by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, are:

Horace Mann (1796-1859), American teacher, lawyer, writer, philanthropist.

Adam Smith (1723-1790), Scotch political economist, author of "Wealth of Nations."

William Ellery Channing (1780-1842), American Unitarian divine and writer.

Michael Faraday (1791-1867), English chemist and physicist, discoverer of the principles of magneto-electricity.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), American essayist, poet, philosopher.

John Stuart Mill (1806-1873), English political economist.

Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882), English naturalist, evolutionist, advocate of the doctrine of Natural Selection, author of "The Origin of Species."

Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), English philosopher, evolutionist, sociologist.

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895), French chemist, bacteriologist, originator of inoculation with germs to arrest or prevent disease.

Joseph Ernest Renan (1823-1892), French Orientalist, critic, author of "The Life of Christ."

These ten men, in Prof. Eliot's view, would constitute one of the greatest university faculties that could be picked from modern ranks.

TEN GREATEST EDUCATORS OF ALL AGES.

President Eliot has also suggested the following as the ten greatest educators of all time: Aristotle (384-322 B. C.), Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato; John Locke (1632-1704), English philosopher; Francis Bacon (1561-1626), English philosopher and lawyer; Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), German philosopher; Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), American philosopher; Claudius Galen (131-201), Greek physician; Isaac Newton (1642-1727), English mathematician, discoverer of law of gravitation; John Milton (1608-1674), English poet, author of "Paradise Lost;" William Shakespeare (1564-1616), English dramatist and poet; Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Italian painter, sculptor, architect.

THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The New York Southern Society, with offices at 270 Broadway, was formally organized in the City of New York on Nov. 9, 1886, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in May, 1889. The object of the society is to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people and to cultivate friendly relations between Southern men in New York City.

The officers are: *President*, Robert Adamson; *Vice President*, Amos L. Beaty; *Secretary*, Charles Cason; *Treasurer*, George N. Hartmann;

The organization has a membership of about 1,150, with members located in nearly every State in the Union and in many foreign countries.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Prepared for THE ALMANAC by Edmund L. Pearson, Editor of Publications of the Library.)

The corporate existence of the New York Public Library began May 23, 1895, by the consolidation of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust. The Astor Library, incorporated 1849, owned at the time of consolidation a fund of $941,000 and 266,147 books. The Lenox Library, incorporated 1870, owned in 1895 a fund of $505,000 and 86,000 books. The Tilden Trust (founded by Samuel J. Tilden, who died in 1886), brought to the library $2,000,000. In 1901, the New York Free Circulating Library, with 11 branches, was consolidated with the new system. Between 1901 and 1904, the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, the Aguilar, St. Agnes, Harlem, Tottenville, Washington Heights, University Settlement, Webster, and Cathedral Libraries all joined the corporation. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie gave $5,200,000 to Greater New York for library buildings, on condition that the city provide the land and maintain the libraries when built. With the part of this sum which was assigned to the New York Public Library, 38 branch libraries have been built. (The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens have their own libraries. The New York Public Library serves the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond.) There are in the New York Public Library 44 branches in all. In addition there are six sub-branches, in buildings not owned by the library.

In 1909 John S. Kennedy left the library $3,000,000 and in 1923 J. D. Rockefeller jr., Payne Whitney, and Edward S. Harkness gave $6,000,000.

The Central Building of the library, Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, built by the city, was opened May 23, 1911; cost $9,000,000; architects, Carrere and Hastings; hours, week days, including holidays, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.

It contains the Reference Department, the descendant of the Astor and Lenox Libraries, and the headquarters of the Circulation Department (the branch libraries).

The Reference Department has 1,667,697 books and pamphlets, the Circulation Department has 1,132,284 books. The library is exceeded in size only by the Library of Congress in this country, and by two or three European libraries. It is the first library in the world in point of use.

The number of persons recorded as using the Reference Department in 1924 was 1,519,639. The actual use is much larger; the count includes only those who apply on written slips for books. The number of books loaned for home use by the Circulation Department in 1924 was 9,549,876. From 6,000 to 11,000 persons enter the Central Building daily.

To maintain the Reference Department in 1924 the library disbursed $1,128,413.46, chiefly from its own endowments. In 1924 the disbursement for the Municipal Reference Branch in the Municipal Building was $21,007.45, of which sum the city gave $20,773.67.

For the Circulation Department in 1924 was expended $1,155,493.59, of which the city gave $1,040,005.65.

No public funds are spent for books, salaries or other costs of the Reference Department in the Central Building, or for the Central Circulation Branch and Central Children's Room in that building.

The branch library buildings usually contain lending and reference departments for adults, similar departments for children, lecture rooms used for meetings for educational purposes and for organizations for soccial betterment. The branch libraries work in concert with the schools and pay special attention to the Americanization of foreign-born citizens. The Reference Department, in the Central Building, in addition to its main reading room, with seats for 768 readers, has special rooms devoted to art and prints, American history, maps, manuscripts, music, genealogy, Slavonic literature, Jewish literature, Oriental literature, economics and public documents, books for the blind, current periodicals, science and technology, and current newspapers. There are three exhibition rooms, and two galleries which are devoted to the Lenox and Stuart art collections, with portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, paintings by Reynolds, Raeburn, Copley, Turner, &c. The Avery collection of prints is notable. Valuable books include the Astor and Lenox collections, particularly strong in Americana, with many early printed Bibles, first folio Shakespeares, &c.; and the Spencer collection of illustrated books in fine bindings.

The library has 1,299 employees, counting both departments. A training school for librarians is maintained in the building. Director of the Library, Edwin H. Anderson. Chief Reference Librarian, Harry M. Lydenberg. Chief of Circulation Department, Franklin F. Hopper.

Branches of the New York Public Library—MANHATTAN, Chatham Square, 33 E. Broadway; Seward Park, 192 E. Broadway; Rivington Street, 61; Hamilton Fish Park, 388 E. Houston Street, Hudson Park, 66 Leroy Street; Ottendorfer, 135 Second Avenue, near Eighth Street, Tompkins Square, 331 E. 10th Street; Jackson Square, 251 W. 13th Street; Epiphany, 228 E. 23d Street; Muhlenberg, 209 W. 23d Street; St. Gabriel's Park, 303 E. 36th Street; 40th Street, 457 W.; Central Circulation, 42d Street and Fifth Avenue; Cathedral, 113 E. 50th Street; Columbus, 742 Tenth Avenue, near 51st Street; 58th Street, 121 E.; 67th Street, 328 E.; Riverside, 190 Amsterdam Avenue, near 69th Street; Webster, 1465 Avenue A, near 78th Street; Yorkville, 222 E. 79th Street; St. Agnes, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, near 81st Street; 96th Street, 112 E.; Bloomingdale, 206 W. 100th Street; Aguilar, 174 E. 110th Street; 115th Street, 203 W.; Harlem Library, 9 W. 124th Street; 125th Street, 224 E.; Columbia sub-branch, Room 108A, Columbia University Library; George Bruce, 518 W. 125th Street; 135th Street, 103 W.; Hamilton Grange, 503 W. 145th Street; Washington Heights, 1000 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of 160th Street; Fort Washington, 533 W. 179th Street.; Inwood sub-branch, 190 Sherman Avenue. THE BRONX—Mott Haven, 321 E. 140th Street; Woodstock, 761 E. 160th Street; Melrose, 910 Morris Avenue, corner of 162d Street; High Bridge, 78 W. 168th Street; Morrisania, 610 E. 169th Street; Tremont, 1866 Washington Avenue, corner of 176th Street; Van Nest sub-branch, 1741 Wallace Avenue; Fordham, 2556 Bainbridge Avenue, near 190th Street; Kingsbridge, 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue, near 230th Street; Williamsbridge sub-branch, 3917 White Plains Road; City Island sub-branch, 325 City Island Avenue. RICHMOND—St. George, 5 Central Avenue; Tompkinsville, P. O.; Port Richmond, 75 Bennett Street; West New Brighton sub-branch, 85 State Street; Stapleton, 132 Canal Street; Tottenville, 7430 Amboy Road.

Municipal Reference Library, Room 512, Municipal Building.

Library for the Blind, Central Building.

Hours, Central Building: 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. Sundays. Branches: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OTHER LIBRARIES IN MANHATTAN.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
Aeronautic, 280 Madison Ave.
American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, corner W. 77th St.
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
Bar Association (members only), 42 W. 44th St.
Blind—See N. Y. Public Library.
Bryson (Teachers), W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Cathedral Library Ass'n, 24 E. 21st St.
Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.
Clinton Hall Ass'n, 13 Astor Pl.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Deaf, Books for, Ft. Washington Ave. and 163d St.
French, Institute, 599 Fifth Ave.
Frick Art Reference, 6 E. 71st St., Director, Miss Helen C. Frick; Librarian, Miss Ethelwyn Manning. Admittance by appointment to students of art (on week days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to noon). Contains 12,000 reference books and over 40,000 photographs.
Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and Fridays, afternoon.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Sq.
Groller, 47 E. 60th St.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park West.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.
Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.
Insurance Society, 84 William St.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Jewish Theological, 531 W. 123d St.
Law Library, 42 W. 44th St.
Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place.—8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Library, 33 E. 36th St.
Municipal Reference—See N. Y. Public Library.
N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
New York Society, 109 University Place—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
New York University, University Heights; Law, pedagogy, general, commerce, 32 Waverly Place; commerce, 90 Trinity Place; veterinary, 331 E. 26th St.; medical, 338 E. 26th St.
Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.
Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d St.
Seamen's, 25 South St.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Typothetae, 147 Fourth Ave.
Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n—At the several branches—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 10 P. M.
Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n, Lexington Ave. and 92d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n—At the several branches—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M., Sundays excepted.

In addition to the above, many of the large insurance and industrial concerns, as well as the trade schools, trade publications and exporting houses have technical and trade libraries. Most of the 360 specialized business and technical libraries are in the City of New York.

THE FAMOUS J. P. MORGAN LIBRARY.

(From a bulletin of the Merchants' Association.)

The Morgan Memorial Library, which was presented to the city in 1925 by the present J. P. Morgan, is at 33 E. 36th St., adjoining the late residence of the banker.

It is a structure of classical design, planned by McKim, Mead & White and built of white marble. On the southern front, on each side of the entrance, are two bas-relief sculptured panels by A. A. Weinman.

They represent Music Inspiring the Allied Arts, and Truth Enlightening the Sciences. Grouped with Music are figures of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Textile Designing, while the group of which Truth is the central figure includes Literature, Philosophy, History, Oratory and Astronomy.

The doors of the library are of bronze of sixteenth century Italian workmanship. They open into a loggia with a vaulted ceiling containing decorative paintings by H. S. Mobray. The side walls are ornamented with mosaic panels. The loggia contains fifteenth century furniture, inlaid coffers and a bronze portrait bust of Marquis Pasceri ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini.

At the rear of the loggia is the librarian's room. On the left as one enters was Mr. Morgan's private study, opposite to which, on the right of the loggia, is the stack room containing the books.

This division is filled to the ceiling with shelves of glass. The platforms giving access to the shelves are also of glass and the ceiling is ornamented with a fine example of Italian Renaissance from the Alderbrandini Palace in Venice. At the east end of the room is a fifteenth century fireplace, above which hangs a rare Flemish tapestry.

The collection of books in the library is unrivaled. Among the most notable volumes is the famous "Ashburnham Gospels," for which Mr. Morgan is said to have paid more than $50,000. The library also contains the "Golden Gospels," which were given to Henry VIII. by Leo X. It is a manuscript dating from 670 A. D., and is bound in a binding which is said to have been made by Holbein.

Another book is "Naples Offices," which was completed in nine years by Clovis and is contained in a binding attributed to Benvenuto Cellini. The Prayer Book of Charles VIII. and a Syrian Bible for the year 750 A. D. are also treasures of the library.

The library contains a number of Aldines and Elzevirs as well as a collection of Bibles, including a Hebrew Bible of 1483, two Gutenbergs and all the English Bibles.

There is also a complete set of Shakespeare's Folios and Quartos and a valuable assemblage of Elizabethan and Jacobean first editions, including Milton, Sidney, Spenser, Johnson, Sir Thomas Browne, Marvel and Waller.

The library is rich in English manuscripts. These include nine of Scott's novels, among which is the manuscript of "Ivanhoe," ten volumes of Letters by Charles Dickens, the manuscript of Poe's "Essay on Man," of Milton's "Paradise Lost," and practically all the Byron manuscripts in existence. There is also the manuscript of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," Burns's "Cottar's Saturday Night," Zola's "Nana," and Dumas's "Three Musketeers."

In its artistic features as well as in its contents the library is one of the most notable in existence.

The library is not open to the general public but is intended for students, bibliographers and research workers. In order to get access to the contents of the library it is necessary to show credentials as a scholar or worker in the literary art.

The theory of putting the library to literary use is that the books and manuscripts which it contains belong to the world of letters and are no longer the property of a private family.

In outlining his purposes when he surrendered his ownership of the library Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that the library would be a memorial to his father which would keep alive the memory of his love of rare books and manuscripts and his belief in the educational value of the collection.

After Mr. Morgan's death in 1913 his son made considerable additions to the collection.

The terms of the deed of the gift provide that the Morgan Library shall not be absorbed by or merged into or consolidated with any other institution, nor shall anything be done to rob it of its identity before the lapse of a hundred years from March 31, 1913, the date of the elder Mr. Morgan's death.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Administration Department, 280 Washington Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian. 943,864 volumes. Circulation (1924) 6,083,870 volumes. City appropriation (1925) $743,283. *Officers*—David A. Boody, *President*; Eugene C. Alder, *Secretary*.

Branches—Astral, cor. Franklin and India Sts.; Bay Ridge, cor. 73d St. and Ridge Boulevard; Bedford, Franklin Ave. opposite Hancock St.; Borough Park, 1325 56th St.; Brownsville, cor. Glenmore Ave. and Watkins St.; Brownsville Children's, cor. Stone and Dumont Aves.; Bushwick, cor. Bushwick Ave. and Seigel St.; Carroll Park, cor. Clinton and Union Sts.; City Park, cor. St. Edward's St. and Auburn Pl.; Coney Island, Stillwell and Mermaid Aves.; De Kalb, cor. Bushwick and De Kalb Aves.; East, cor. Arlington Ave. and Warwick St.; Eastern Parkway, cor. Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Ave.; Flatbush, Linden Ave. near Flatbush Ave.; Fort Hamilton, Fourth Ave. and 95th St.; Greenpoint, cor. Norman Ave. and Leonard St.; Irving, Woodbine St. and Irving Ave.; Kensington, 771 Gravesend Ave.; Leonard, cor. Devoe and Leonard Sts.; Macon, cor. Lewis Ave. and Macon St.; Montague, 197 Montague St.; New Utrecht, cor. 86th St. and 20th Ave.; Pacific, cor. Fourth Ave. and Pacific St.; Prospect, cor. Sixth Ave. and 9th St.; Public School No. 89, cor. Newkirk Ave. and East 31st St.; Red Hook, cor. Richards St. and Visitation Pl.; Saratoga, cor. Hopkinson Ave. and Macon St.; South, cor. Fourth Ave. and 51st St.; Tompkins Park, in Tompkins Park; Williamsburg, cor. Division and Marcy Aves.; Winthrop, cor. North Henry St. and Engert Ave.; Kings Highway, 1667 E. 17th St.

The branches are open on weekdays from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, from 4 to 6 P. M. On Saturdays during July and August the branches close at noon.

New Central Building at Flatbush Ave. and Eastern Parkway now under construction. Approximate cost, when finished, $8,000,000.

OTHER LIBRARIES IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Museum, E. P'kw'y and Washington Ave.
Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave.
Friends', 110 Schermerhorn St.
Kings County Med. Soc., 1313 Bedford Ave.
Law, County Court House, opp. Borough Hall.
Long Isl. Hist'l Soc., Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.
New Church, 108 Clark St.
Pratt Institute, 220 Ryerson St.
Spicer Memorial, Polytechnic Inst., Livingston St., near Court St.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Office, 150-24 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I. Public Circulating, incorporated 1896 as the L. I. City Public Library. Incorporated as The Queens Borough Public Library, April 17, 1907. *Director*, Owen J. Dever.

All branch libraries are open daily except Sunday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Volumes in library, Jan. 1, 1923—309,749; volumes circulated in 1922—2,016,812.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Revised by Municipal Art Commission; name of sculptor or designer in parentheses.)

IN MANHATTAN.

Arthur, Chester A. (G. E. Bissell), Madison Square.

Bartholdi Statue, see "Liberty."

Bear and Faun Fountain (Edgar Walter), Morningside Park and 116th St.

Beethoven, L. von, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, fifteen feet high (Henry Baerer), Central Park on the Mall; unveiled 1884.

Bolivar, Gen. Simon (Mrs. Sally Farnham), Bolivar Hill, Central Park West; unveiled 1921.

Brownson, Orestes A., bronze bust of (Sam'l J. Kitson), Riverside Park and 104th St.

Bryant, William Cullen (Herbert Adams), Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.

Burns, Robert, bronze statue (Sir John Steell), Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.

Butterfield, Gen. Daniel, bronze figure on marble pedestal (Gutzon Borglum), Claremont Ave. and 122d St.

Carrere, John M., memorial to (Thos. Hastings), Riverside Drive and 99th St.

Civic Virtue, fountain statue (Frederic MacMonnies), City Hall Park, 1922.

Columbus Monument (Gaetano Russo), Eighth Ave. and 59th St. (Columbus Circle).

Columbus, marble statue (J. Sunol), south entrance to Mall, Central Park; unveiled 1892.

Commerce, bronze figure (Jules Fesquet), Central Park, near the Eighth Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.

Conkling, Roscoe, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.

Cooper, Peter, statue (Augustus Saint-Gaudens), in front of Cooper Union.

Cox, S. S., bronze statue (Louise Lawson), erected by letter carriers, Astor Place.

Dante, bronze statue (Ximenes), Broadway, 63d St. and Columbus Ave., 1921.

De Peyster, Abraham, statue (G. E. Bissell), Bowling Green.

Dodge, William E. bronze statue of (J. Q. A. Ward), at Broadway, Sixth Ave. and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.

Eagles and Prey, bronze group (Christian Fratin), Central Park, west of Mall.

Ericsson, John, statue of the inventor (J. S. Hartley), on the Battery.

Falconer, The (Geo. Simonds), Central Park, near W. 72d St. entrance.

Farragut, Admiral David G., bronze statue (Saint-Gaudens), Madison Square Park, near Fifth Ave. and 26th St.

Firemen's Memorial Monument (unknown), 100th St. and Riverside Drive.

Fort Washington Monument (unknown), Fort Washington Ave. and 183d St.

Fountain (A. W. Brunner), 116th St. and Riverside Drive.

Franklin, Benj., bronze statue (E. Plassman), Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.

Garibaldi, Gen., bronze statue (G. Turini), Washington Square; unveiled 1888.

Grant, Ulysses S., tomb (J. H. Duncan), Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 150 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.

Greeley, Horace, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), City Hall Park; unveiled 1890.

Greeley, Horace, (Alex. Doyle), Greeley Square, 33d and Broadway.

Hale, Nathan, bronze statue of, martyr spy of the Revolution (MacMonnies), City Hall Park, at Broadway and Murray St.

Halleck, bronze statue (Wilson MacDonald), Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.

Hamilton, Alexander, granite statue of (Carl Conrads), Central Park, on the East Drive.

Hancock, Gen. W. S. (J. W. A. MacDonald), in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.

Holley, Alexander, bronze bust of (J. Q. A. Ward), Washington Square; unveiled 1890.

Hudson, Henry, 100 foot shaft (Babb, Cook and Welch, Architects), Spuyten Duyvil.

Humboldt, Alex. von, bronze bust (Gustav Blaeser), Central Park, near the Fifth Ave. and 59th St. entrance.

Hunt, Richard M., Memorial (D. C. French), Fifth Ave. opposite Lenox Library.

Indian Hunter, bronze figure (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.

Irving, Washington, bronze bust (F. Beer), Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866; also bronze tablet on front of house, 21 5th ave., where he often sojourned and where Mark Twain lived, 1904-8.

Jack Philips Titanic Memorial, U. S. Barge Office.

Jefferson, Thomas, statue (Pierre Jean David-D'Angers), City Hall.

Jefferson, Thomas, (W. O. Partridge) in front of Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.

Joan of Arc (Mrs. Anna Vaughn Hyatt), Riverside Drive and 93d St.

Lafayette, Marquis, bronze statue (F. A. Bartholdi), Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.

Liberty Enlightening the World (Bartholdi), on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor.

Lincoln, Abraham, bronze statue (H. K. Brown), Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.

Lowell Drinking Fountain (C. A. Platt), Bryant Park.

Madison Square Eternal Light Electric Star, in honor of New York City's World War Dead, 1924.

Maine, U. S. S. Memorial, National (H. V. McGonigle), Columbus Circle.

Mark Twain and Washington Irving, former occupants; bronze tablet on residence, 21 5th Ave.

Martyrs' Monument, Trinity churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.

Mazzini, bronze bust (G. Turini), Central Park, on the West Drive.

Moore, Thomas, poet, bronze bust of (D. B. Sheahan), Central Park, near the Pond and Fifth Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.

Morse, S. F. B., bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph (Byron M. Pickett), Central Park, near Fifth Ave. and 72d St.

Obelisk (unknown), Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt and erected 1881; granite; seventy feet long, and weighs 200 tons.

Pulitzer Fountain (Hastings—figure by Karl Bitter), Fifth Ave. and 59th St.

Schiller, bronze bust (C. L. Richter), Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.

Schurz, Carl, statue (Karl Bitter), 116th St. and Morningside Drive.

Scott, Sir Walter, bronze statue of (Sir John Steell), Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.

Seventh Regiment, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, on the West Drive.

Seward, bronze statue (Randolph Rogers), southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.

Shakespeare, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.

Sherman, Gen., equestrian statue (Saint-Gaudens), Fifth Ave. and 59th St.

Sigel, Gen. Franz, bronze monument (Karl Bitter), 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled Oct., 1907.

Sims, Dr. Marion, bronze statue of (Ferdinand von Miller), Bryant Park, north side.

Soldier of Greenwich Village, bronze, World War memorial (Philip Martiny), Abingdon Square Park.

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument (Chas. W. Stoughton, Arthur A. Slaughter and Paul E. Dubuy), Riverside Drive at 89th St.

Stead, W. T., tablet in memory of (Thos. Hastings), in Central Park wall, Fifth Ave. and 91st St.; July, 1921.

Still Hunt, bronze statue (Edward Kemeys), Central Park; opposite 76th St.

Straus Memorial (A. L. Lukeman), Broadway and 106th St.

Stuyvesant, Gov. Peter, marble effigy of, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.

The Pilgrim, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.

Thorwaldsen, bronze statue (by himself), 59th St., facing Sixth Ave.

Tigress and Cubs, bronze group (Auguste Cain), Central Park, near 64th St.

Verdi, statue (Pasquale Civiletti), Sherman Square.

Verrazzano, statue (Ettore Ximenes), Battery Park.

Walloon Monument, Battery Park, 1924.

Washington and Lafayette, bronze statue (Bartholdi), W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.

Washington, bronze bust (Pierre Jean David-D'Angers), City Hall.

Washington, bronze equestrian statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Union Square, southeast side.

Washington, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.

Washington Marble Arch (Stanford White), Washington Square, at the foot of Fifth Ave. There are now two statues of Washington on the Arch—one representing Washington as President, and the other as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Washington Square Flagpole, 1924.
Webb, Alexander S., bronze statue (J. Massey Rhind), near main building, College of the City of New York.
Webster, bronze statue (Thos. Ball), Central Park on the West Drive, near 72d St.
World War Memorials (Philip Martiny), Chelsea Park, 1921; tablet, Battery Park, 1922; bronze group (Mrs. Whitney), Mitchel Square, Inwood Heights, 1922. There are many other memorial tablets through the five boroughs.
Worth, Major Gen., granite shaft in honor of Major Gen. Worth, U. S. A. (Jas. Goodwin Batterson), at Broadway and 25th St.

The following inscription was inscribed in 1925 on the Maiden Lane facade of the new Federal Reserve Bank:

This building, erected 1922, occupies part of the farm leased prior to 1638 and granted in 1644 by the Dutch West India Company to Jan Jansen Damen. * * * Of the bounding Streets Maiden Lane was called by the Dutch Maegde Paetje. * * * Nassau Street, named for William, Prince of Nassau, later King of England, was formerly known as Pye Woman's Lane and Kip Street. * * * Liberty Street was originally Crown Street.

IN BRONX BOROUGH.

Botanical Garden Fountain, bronze group, head and shoulders of two rearing horses with webbed forefeet (Carl E. Tefft), Bronx Park.
Carolus Linnaeus Tablet (Tiffany and Co.), Pelham Parkway Bridge, dedicated by N. Y. Academy of Sciences, May 23, 1907.
Four Lions, limestone (Eli Harvey), on either side of the two entrances to the Lion House, Zoological Park.
Heine (Lorelei) Fountain (Ernst Herter), Mott Ave. and 161st St.
Lydig Memorial Arch, two massive pillars of cut stone surmounted by an arch of ornamental wrought iron work (Heins and La Farge), Zoological Park.
Major Gen. Josiah Porter, bronze figure on granite pedestal (Wm. C. Noble), Van Cortlandt Park.
Sullivan Memorial Fountain, granite column (J. S. Hartley), Van Cortlandt Park.

IN BROOKLYN.

Beecher, Henry Ward, bronze figure, heroic size, on dark granite pedestal (J. Q. A. Ward), Borough Hall Park.
Beethoven, Ludwig van, bronze bust on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), in the Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Fowler, Brig. Gen. Edward, bronze figure, heroic size, on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), Fort Greene Park.
Grant, Gen. Ulysses Simpson, equestrian statue, bronze on granite pedestal (Wm. Ordway Partridge), Grant Square.
Horse Tamers (two), bronze (F. W. MacMonnies), Ocean Ave. entrance, Prospect Park.
Irving, Washington, bronze bust on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Kalbfleisch, Martin, Mayor, white marble bust, life size (J. McNamee), Municipal Building.
Lafayette Panel, bronze (Daniel Chester French), Ninth St. entrance Prospect Park. Dedicated May 10, 1917, by Marshal Joffre of France.
Lincoln, Abraham, bronze, heroic size (Henry Kirke Brown, N. A.), in Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Lioness and Cubs, bronze (Victor Peter), Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Maryland Monument, granite base and shaft with bronze Corinthian capital surmounted by a white marble globe (Stanford White), on Lookout Hill, Prospect Park.
Maxwell, Henry W., educator and philanthropist, bronze plaque against large granite boulder, bust portrait (Saint-Gaudens), Prospect Park Plaza.
Moore, Thomas, bronze bust on granite pedestal (John G. Draddy), in Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, bronze (A. M. J. Mueller), in Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Panthers (two), bronze figures on granite pedestals (Alex. P. Proctor), Third St. entrance, Prospect Park.
Payne, John Howard, author of "Home, Sweet Home," bronze bust on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), Sullivan Heights, Prospect Park.
Prospect Park Honor Roll to Brooklyn World War Victims (A. L. Lukeman and D. C. French), Flower Garden.
Skene, A. J. C., physician and surgeon, portrait bust in bronze, heroic size, on white marble pedestal (J. Massey Rhind), Prospect Park Plaza.
Slocum, Gen. H. W., U. S. A., bronze equestrian on granite pedestal (MacMonnies), Eastern Parkway at Bedford Ave.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, granite (John H. Duncan), on the arch, three groups, Victory, bronze (MacMonnies), the Navy, bronze, the Army, bronze, on the piers in the archway, two reliefs, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, both equestrian high relief in bronze (W. R. O'Donovan and Thomas Eakins), four columns, fluted Doric, in granite (MacMonnies), Prospect Park Plaza.
Stranahan, James S. T., chief founder of Prospect Park, bronze figure on granite pedestal (MacMonnies), Prospect Park Plaza; unveiled June 6, 1891.
Twenty-third Regiment Armory Memorial, 106th Infantry (J. Massey Rhind), Bedford Ave. and Atlantic Ave.
Warren, Major Gen. G. K., bronze figure, heroic size, on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), Prospect Park Plaza.
Washington, George (Henry Merwin Shrady), equestrian bronze statue on granite pedestal, Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.
White, Alfred T. Memorial (D. C. French and Henry Bacon), Botanic Garden.
World War Memorials. There are many of these tablets in Brooklyn, including the large ones of bronze in Prospect Park. The one in Zion Park is of granite, with bronze figures, sculptured by C. C. Rumsey and E. Quattrocchi.

IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

Conrad Poppenhusen, bronze bust on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), College Point, College Ave. and 13th St.
Fox Monument, George Fox, founder of Society of Friends, irregular block of rough granite (Unknown), Bowne Ave. and Broadway, Flushing. Marks spot where George Fox preached, June 7, 1672.
Soldiers' Monument, simple granite obelisk (Unknown), in memory of Volunteers from Flushing in Civil War, Flushing Park.
Soldiers' Monument, winged figure of woman in bronze on granite pedestal (Ruckstuhl), Bergen and Hillside Aves., Jamaica.

WASHINGTON ARCH ON HISTORIC SITE.

(From a bulletin of the Merchants Association.)

The name of Washington is identified with many localities in New York City, chief among which is Washington Square where the Washington Arch stands.

Washington Square is a unique locality in that it is occupied in part by some of the oldest and most aristocratic houses in the city, directly behind the arch, in part by business buildings, and in part by tenement dwellers, artists and Bohemians who occupy the old buildings on the south of the square and beyond.

The square contains eight and one-half acres, part of which, the Potter's Field, was set aside in 1797 to bury 100,000 victims of an epidemic of yellow fever.

The site was also used for executions, and a young Negress, Rose Butler, was hanged there in July, 1819, near the site of the present Washington Arch.

The square was made into a park in 1827 and improved in 1870. It was used as a training ground and camp for volunteers during the Civil War.

The Washington Arch was designed in 1890 by Stanford White and built at a cost of $128,000, raised by public subscription.

The arch is 86 feet high and has a span of 30 feet, with 10-foot piers on either side. Two sculptured groups were added to the north side in 1916. Washington is the central figure in each group. In one he is shown in military costume and in the other in civilian dress. These groups were by H. H. MacNiel.

The most conspicuous building on the south side of the square is the Judson Memorial Baptist Church.

A large building on the east side of the square is part of New York University, and it was there S. F. B. Morse, an artist, painted, and carried on the experiments which led to the discovery of the telegraph.

The Colt revolver was also invented there, and there Prof. John W. Draper wrote his "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," and perfected Daguerre's photographic process.

In the old building, also, Theodore Winthrop wrote "Cecil Dreeme." Its construction caused the stone cutters' riot in 1834, when the stone masons of the city paraded to the building as a protest against the use of stone cut by Sing Sing convicts.

PARKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Acreage of each park is shown in black face figures.)

The total area of improved parks in Manhattan is 1,280 acres; unimproved parks, 474 acres; playgrounds, 5 acres; parkways, streets, etc., under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, **38,660** feet long, width varying from 90 to 168 feet.

PARKS IN MANHATTAN.

Battery, foot of Broadway, **21.**
Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St., **4.**
Carl Schurz, between Ave. B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St., **12½.**
Central, W. 59th St., to W. 110th St., and 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., **843.**
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave., **3.**
City Hall, Broadway, Park Row and Chambers St., **8.**
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave., **12¾.**
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts., **2¾.**
Corlears Hook, Corlears and South Sts., **8.**
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River, **7.**
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River, **107.**
Hamilt n Fish, Houston and Willett Sts., **3½.**
Highbridge, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway, **103.**
Inwood Hill, Dyckman St., north to Ship Canal, **164.**
Isham, 213th St., and Broadway, **16.**
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River, **3.**
Kuyter, 129th St. and 3d Ave., **0.30.**
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St., **6¾.**
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st St., **17½.**
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts., **31¼.**
Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts., **20.**
Park Ave., 34th to 42d St.; 56th to 96th St., **8.**
Riverside, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts., **140;** from 135th to 158th St., **24;** thence to 215th St., **57.**
St. Gabriel's, 1st Ave. and 35th St., **3.**
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave. to St. Nicholas Terrace, **19¾;** and west of St. Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and 141st Sts., **7½.**
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts., **3.**
Straus, 106th St. and Broadway.
Stuyvesant, Rutherford Pl. and E. 16th St., **4.**
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St. and Harlem River, **15½.**
Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St., **10½.**
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St., **3½.**
Washington Square, 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl., **8.**

Of the parks in Manhattan named in the above list, Fort Washington, Highbridge, and Isham are unimproved. The Harlem River Driveway is 11,562 feet long and 100 to 150 feet wide; Morningside Drive is 3,538 feet long and 90 feet wide; Riverside Drive is 37,000 feet long and 90 to 168 feet wide, from 72d St. to 215th St.

FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL PARK

This great park is over 2½ miles long, and more than half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 10¼ miles of roads, 5½ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the park in 1857.

The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the park; 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

SQUARE NAMED FOR NEGRO SOLDIER.

The first public square in New York City to be named in honor of a Negro soldier who gave his life in the World War, was dedicated June 14, 1925, at 135th St. and Edgecombe Ave. to the memory of Dorrence Brooks, a private of the 15th Infantry.

The square is a triangular piece of ground lying between Edgecombe and St. Nicholas Aves., almost within the shadow of the City College.

BOWLING GREEN.

The first park space in the City of New York was that now called Bowling Green Park. In 1732 this plot of ground was leased by citizens for playing the game of bowls. The plot was originally square and in the middle there was erected, in 1770, a lead statue of George III. After the Declaration of Independence the statue was torn down by a mob and the lead used for making bullets for the American Army. In 1786 Bowling Green was first laid out as a park. At that time it was the centre of the fashionable residential district.

THE BATTERY.

Open water existed originally where the Staten Island Ferry houses now stand, and the site of the Aquarium was under water until about 1800. State Street was not laid out until 1789, and was then bounded by the Bay on one side. A ledge of rocks stretched across Manhattan Island, and facing these rocks along the edge of the water there was built in the early days a line of defensive works known as "The Battery." These works extended from Whitehall Street to what is now Rector Street, and cannon were mounted behind them. About 1723 the first steps were taken to fill in to the present water line, but many years passed before this was actually accomplished.

CITY HALL PARK.

The present City Hall Park constitutes a part of what was known in the latter half of the seventeenth century as "The Common Lands," which stretched from the site of the Post Office northward toward the Tombs and from the line of Broadway across what is now Park Row. This land was originally used for the grazing of cattle, and at its northeasterly end was what was known as "Fresh Water Pond." The land originally comprising The Commons was gradually reduced by the laying out of streets and the construction of buildings. At the close of the Revolutionary War improvements were begun in City Hall Park.

The erection of the present City Hall was authorized in 1803 and it was ready for occupancy in 1811. During the Civil War the present site of the Post Office Building was occupied by sheds where the soldiers were supplied with food. After the war it was ceded to the United States Government as a site for the Post Office.

1,000,000 TREES IN CITY.

There are in Manhattan Borough, according to Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, about 130,000 trees, of eighty varieties, of which 90,000 are in Central Park, 25,000 in other parks and 15,000 in the streets. These trees die at the rate of 3,500 a year, and 2,500 new trees are planted. In the entire city there are, it is estimated, over 1,000,000 trees.

PARKS IN THE BRONX.

(Total acreage, 3,929; headquarters, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park.)

Bronx, E. 182d St. and Southern Boulevard, **719.12.**
Crotona, 3d and Tremont Aves., **154.60.**
Claremont, Webster Ave. and 171st St., **38.**
Devoe, Fordham Road and 182d St., **5.87.**
Drake, Hunt's Point, **2.89.**
Echo, Burnside and Tremont Aves., **4.**
Fort Independence, North end Jerome Park Reservoir, **2.97.**
Fort No. 4, Reservoir Ave., 1,500 feet north of Kingsbridge Road, **6.71.**
Fulton, 169th St. and Fulton Ave., **0.94.**
Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St., **27.**
Melrose, 161st St. and Courtlandt Ave., **0.83.**
Pelham Bay, northeast corner of Bronx Borough, **1,756.**
Poe, Kingsbridge Road and E. 192d St., **2.33.**
Rose Hill, Pelham and Park Aves., **0.72.**
St. James, Jerome Ave. and 191st St., **11.83.**
Sigel (Franz), Walton Ave. and 158th St., **17.47.**
St. Mary's, St. Ann's Ave. and 149th St., **34.26.**
University, Cedar Ave. and 181st St., **2.75.**
Van Cortlandt, Broadway and Van Cortlandt Ave., **1,132.35.**

There are golf courses in Pelham Bay Park and in Van Cortlandt Park.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

(Total acreage, 2,580.85; headquarters, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park.)

Amersfort, Ave. J and E. 38th St., **3.56.**
Bay Ridge P'kw'y P'k, 1st Ave. and 66th St., **16.60.**
Bensonhurst, Cropsey Ave. and 21st St., **13.**
Betsy Head Memorial, Douglas St. and Dumont Ave., **10.50.**
Borough Hall, Court and Fulton Sts., **1.70.**
Botanic Garden, Washington and Flatbush Aves., **61.39.**
Brower, Brooklyn Ave. and Park Pl., **4.10.**
Bushwick, Knickerbocker Ave. and Starr St., **6.86.**
Canarsie, Skidmore Ave. and E. 88th St., **37.20.**
Carroll, Court and Carroll Sts., **1.90.**
City, Flushing Ave. and Navy St., **7.50.**
Coney Island Concourse Lands (excl. Seaside P'k.), W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave., **46.70.**
Cooper, Maspeth Ave. and Sharon St., **6.10.**
Dreamland, W. 5th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island, **16.70** (parking space, **10.93**).
Dyker Beach, 7th and Cropscy Aves., **139.80.**
Fort Greene, Myrtle Ave. and St. Edward St., **26.09.**
Fort Hamilton, 4th Ave. and 101st St., **4.60.**
Fulton, Fulton St. and Stuyvesant Ave., **2.**
Gerritsen Basin (Pratt-White property), Ave. U and Gerritsen Creek, **140.3.**
Gravesend, 18th Ave. and 55th St., **6.92.**
Highland, Jamaica Ave. and Warwick St., **46.05.**
Irving Square, Wilson Ave. and Weirfield St., **2.98.**
Leiv Erickson Square, 4th Ave. and 66th St., **13.70.**
Lincoln Terrace, Eastern Parkway and Buffalo Ave., **17.91.**
Linton, Bradford St. and Dumont Ave., **2.29.**
McCarren, Manhattan Ave. and N. 12th St., **38.42.**
McKibbin, Seigel and McKibbin Sts., **1.37.**
McKinley, 7th Ave. and 73d St., **5.85.**
McLaughlin, Jay and Tillary Sts., **3.30.**
New Lots, Sackman St. and Newport Ave., **2.29.**
Parade Grounds, Parkside and Coney Island Aves., **39.16.**
Plumb Island, Sheepshead Bay, **50.**
Prospect, Flatbush Ave. and Union St., **526.**
Red Hook, Richards and Dwight Sts., **5.28.**
Saratoga Square, Saratoga Ave. and Halsey St., **3.20.**
Seaside, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave., Coney Island, **10.30.**
Shore Road, 1st Ave. and 66th St., **106.30.**
Sunset, 5th Ave. and 41st St., **24.50.**
Tompkins, Greene and Marcy Aves., **7.80.**
Williamsburg, Johnson Ave. and Lorimer St., **1.83.**
Winthrop, Nassau Ave. and Russell St., **9.10.**
Zion, East N. Y. Ave. and Barrett St., **0.21.**

Unnamed parks—Colonial Road, Shore Road and 68th St., **27.10**; E. 38th St. and Gerritsen Ave., **1,099.38.**

Parkways—*Bay*, from Ocean Parkway, between Aves. I and J, to Bensonhurst Beach, **2.56** miles; *Bay Ridge*, from Ft. Hamilton Ave., between 66th and 67th Sts., to 1st Ave., near 66th St., **1.40** miles; *Bushwick*, Myrtle Ave. to Jamaica Ave., **2.24** miles; *Eastern*, from Flatbush Ave. and Union St. (Prospect Park Plaza), to Bushwick Ave., near Stewart St., **3.89** miles; *Ft. Hamilton*, from Ocean Parkway and Prospect Ave., to Ft. Hamilton, **4.27** miles; *Highland Boulevard*, from Bushwick Ave., near Dahlia Pl., to Highland Park, **0.67** mile; *Ocean*, from Coney Island and Parkside Aves., Prospect Park, old Bader's Circle, to Coney Island Concourse, **5.50** miles; *Rockaway*, from Buffalo and East N. Y. Aves., to Canarsie Beach, at E. 96th St., **1.29** miles; *Shore Road*, from 1st Ave., near 66th St., to Ft. Hamilton, **2.65** miles.

PARKS IN QUEENS.

(Total park acreage, 1,357.42; headquarters, Forest Park.)

Anawanda, Grand View Ave. and Stanhope St., Ridgewood, **5.1.**
Astoria, Hoyt Ave., Barclay St. and the East River, **56.25.**
Baisley's Pond, Sutphin Road, South Jamaica, **75.**
College Point, 5th Ave. and 15th St., **1.14.**
Crocheron, 215th Pl. and Crocheron Ave., Bayside, **50.**
Flushing, Broadway and Main St., **1.02.**
Forest, Myrtle Ave. and Union Turnpike, Cypress Hills, **538.** This park has public golf links, 18 holes, 118 acres; golf house on Forest Parkway.
Highland, Vermont and Cypress Aves., at Borough line, **49.50.**
Jacob Riis, Neponsit, Rockaway, **262.58.**
King, Fulton St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica, **11.50.**
Kissena, Rose St., Oak Ave. and North Hempstead Turnpike, Flushing, **219.24.**
Leavitt, Myrtle Ave. and Congress St., Flushing, **7.61.**
Linden, Lake St. and Alburtis Ave., Corona, **3.**
One Mile Pond, Merrick Road, near Central Ave., Jamaica, **16.**
Rockaway, Atlantic Ocean, Beach 110th to 126th St., Rockaway Beach, **17.87.**
Rainey, Vernon and Graham Aves., Astoria, **8.09.**
Upland, Highland Ave., Jamaica, **7.32.**
Wayanda, Hollis Ave., Queens, **2.**

PARKS IN RICHMOND (STATEN ISLAND).

(Total park acreage, 175; headquarters, Borough Hall, New Brighton.)

Clove Lake, Forest Ave., **191.** (Proposed.)
Hero, Richmond Turnpike and Howard Ave., **1.92.**
Port Richmond, Park Ave. and Bennett St., **1.28.**
Silver Lake, Richmond Turnpike and Forest Ave., **170.**
Washington, Bay and Canal Sts., Stapleton, **1.43.**
Westerleigh, Maine and Neal Dow Aves., **1.43.**

ALTITUDES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The highest natural elevation of land in the City of New York—430 feet—is on top of Todt (Toad or Iron) Hill, Staten Island. This hill rises from the Richmond Road at Garretson's station on the rapid transit railway, and overlooks New Dorp and the Moravian Cemetery, where the Vanderbilts lie buried.

A point near the summit referred to, where the altitude is 409.24 feet, is indicated by a bench mark eight feet from the east side of David J. Tysen's dwelling, near the southeast corner of Ocean Terrace and Todt Hill Road. The house is about 100 feet south of Ocean Terrace, and about 200 feet east of Todt Hill Road.

This is the highest point on the Atlantic Coast south of Maine.

Other high road points in Richmond Borough are: Manor Road (244.35 ft.) at Castleton Corners, near the Eckstein brewery; and Manor Road (233.43 ft.) near the N. Y. City Farm Colony. There are several hills on Staten Island over 300 feet high. The elevation at the Fort Wadsworth Post-Exchange building is 107.15 feet above sea level.

The highest natural altitude in Manhattan—267 feet 9 inches—is near the site of old Fort Washington, a little west of Fort Washington Avenue, approximately 900 feet north of W. 181st St. The hill at Inwood rises to a height of 232 feet 9 inches. Other elevations in Manhattan above sea level, expressed in feet and decimals thereof, are: Custom House, 17.06; Bowling Green, 21.75; Pine St. and Broadway, 40.78; Municipal Building, 41.61; City Hall, 44.74; Astor Place, 45.01; Union Square, 45.73; Columbus Circle, 86.64; Central Park, near W. 93d St., 114.14; Amsterdam Ave., at Trinity Cemetery, 148.73; Audubon Ave., at W. 174th St., 185.92; Wadsworth Ave., near W. 182d St., 188.33; High Bridge water tower, at the street level, 203.25.

The highest natural elevation in the Bronx—284 feet 6 inches—is on the hill bounded by Iselin Ave., Highland Ave., and W. 250th St., Riverdale Hill. Other Bronx altitudes are: Jerome Ave., near E. 233d St., 210.73; Jerome and Mosholu Aves., Van Cortlandt Park, 193.39; Riverdale Ave. and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 178.49; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and E. 199th St., 148.64; Hall of Fame Terrace, at University Ave., 170.32; Poe Park, E. 192d St., 140.22; east approach to Washington Bridge, at University and Aqueduct Aves., 141.63.

The highest natural elevation in Brooklyn—210 feet—is in Greenwood Cemetery, near the 9th Ave. entrance. Other Brooklyn altitudes are: Base of the Museum on Eastern Parkway, at Washington Ave., 163.44; 9th Ave. (Prospect Park West), 32 feet south of 14th St., 155.34; Prospect Park West and 5th St., 162.16; Union St., Plaza, at Flatbush Ave., 146.29; 59th St. and 5th Ave., 116.96.

The highest elevation in Queens Borough—266.48 feet—is on Little Neck Hill, 800 feet east of Little Neck Road and 435 feet south of 61st Ave. (Hyde Park Road), near the Vanderbilt estate.

The highest track elevation (altitude above sea level at base of rail) in the Interborough tubes—133.5 feet—is at the Museum station, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. The tracks in the lowest part of the Queensboro (42d St.) Interborough tube under the East River are 105 feet below sea level.

THE CONEY ISLAND BOARDWALK.

(Data furnished by the Brooklyn Borough President.)

The Coney Island Boardwalk, designed primarily for the recreation of the people of the City of New York, was started in 1921 under the provisions of an Act of the State Legislature which permitted the City to establish public beaches along the Atlantic Ocean waterfront.

Title to the beach was taken October 1, 1921, and actual construction work was begun in the spring of 1922.

The Boardwalk, as of Sept. 15, 1925, is about 10,000 feet long, extending from Sea Gate, near the westerly end of the Island, to the foot of Ocean Parkway.

It is eighty feet wide; the floor stands thirteen feet above the level of high tide; it is constructed of reinforced concrete piles upon which rest concrete girders and on top of these long leaf yellow pine floor beams with a wood floor consisting of Douglas fir.

A hand railing and ornamental lamp posts are built along the south side; the north side is bordered by stores for almost the entire length.

Outside of the Boardwalk is a public beach which was made by pumping sand from the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, and this is protected by a series of stone and wooden jetties which are spaced about 600 feet apart. To make this beach, it was necessary to pump about 1,750,000 cubic yards of sand.

The whole improvement cost, exclusive of land damage, about two million dollars.

In return for this, the City not only secured the Boardwalk, but also a public beach the area of which is approximately 100 acres. A further advantage to the City was in the increased valuations of the adjacent properties by reason of the improvement.

The City as a whole paid for sixty-five percent of this improvement and property owners in Coney Island paid the balance.

In the autumn of 1925 the Brooklyn Borough President awarded a contract for an extension of this improvement easterly as far as Coney Island Avenue.

This will add about 3,000 feet to the length of the walk and public beach. The construction of the new part will be similar to that used in the existing structure.

When this is completed May, 1926, it will be possible to walk along the Atlantic Ocean on a Boardwalk two and a half miles long from Sea Gate to Coney Island Avenue.

THE ROCKAWAY BOARDWALK.

The Boardwalk is to be constructed along the ocean front, and is to be similar to that of Coney Island. It is not strictly a part of the Jamaica Bay improvement plans, where a boulevard has been built across Jamaica Bay which will give direct access to the Boardwalk and shorten the distance between New York and the Rockaways by ten miles for vehicular traffic.

The Boardwalk project comprises two improvements: First, the projection and building out of the beach seaward by the construction of groynes and filling in with sand; and, secondly, the erection of a Boardwalk.

The length of the improvement between Beach 2d Street and the Jacob Riis Park, west of Beach 149th Street, is about seven miles.

The cost of improving the beach will average about $600,000 per mile, and of constructing the Boardwalk, about $1,000,000 per mile, making a combined cost of $1,600,000 per mile or of $11,200,000, exclusive of land damage.

Work was begun on Aug. 22, 1925.

The Boardwalk is designed to be 80 feet wide and about seven miles long.

Ramps will provide easy access to the walk from the abutting streets for pedestrians, while access to the beach itself will also be provided by continuing streets under the walk. Pavilions will be roofed over and provided with benches at the level of the walk. Stairs will lead from the pavilions to the beach and comfort stations beneath.

The improvement provides for a beach 230 feet wide between the Boardwalk and high water line.

FLATBUSH AVENUE BULKHEAD (JAMAICA BAY IMPROVEMENT).

The Flatbush Avenue bulkhead is about 2,600 feet long.

It is built of reinforced concrete piles, concrete girders, concrete deck, and concrete backing-log and a first-class granite pavement of the improved type.

The bulkhead cost about $4,000,000; work was begun in 1921 and was completed in 1922.

The purpose of the improvement was:

First—To provide wharfage facilities with eighteen feet of water for Flatbush and Flatlands, and

Second—To enable the Borough President to carry Flatbush Avenue across the meadows to Barren Island.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARK SYSTEM.

The Westchester County Park Commission was created by an act of the Legislature of 1922. On April 17 that year the Board of Supervisors appointed nine citizens and residents of the county, in accordance with the terms of the Park Law, to "constitute a Board of Commissioners under the name and style of 'Westchester County Park Commission, as follows": W. Delavan Baldwin, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Arthur W. Lawrence, John G. Agar, Charles M. Miller, Mrs. William A. Read, Mrs. Roberts Walker, William J. Wallin, Felix M. Warburg.

At its first meeting, April 25, 1922, the commission elected W. Delavan Baldwin, President; Cornelius A. Pugsley, Vice President, and Arthur W. Lawrence, Treasurer.

Adopting various reports and recommendations by this commission the Board of Supervisors authorized the following park projects:

Name or Location.	Date of Authorization.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Cost of Land.
Mohansic Park	1922	1,100	$1
Manursing Island Park	1923	160	600,000
Croton Point	1923	350	475,000
Tibbetts Brook Valley	1923	424	1,000,000
Woodlands Lake	1923	212	157,000
Glen Island	1923	102	555,000
Hutchinson River Pkwy	1924	257	1,250,000
Silver Lake Park	1924	261	450,000
Kingsland Point Park	1924	93	100,000
Saw Mill River Pkwy	1924	745	2,000,000
Crugers	1924	267	125,000
Saw Mill Riv. Pkwy Ext.	1924	250	225,000
Hutchinson Riv. Pkwy Extension	1924	335	500,000
Cross-County Pkwy	1925	294	2,000,000
Saxon Woods Park	1925	820	1,000,000
Mamaroneck Riv. Pkwy	1925	61	400,000
Golf Course along the Mamaroneck River at North St., White Plns	1925	101	180,000
Pelham - Port Chester Parkway	1925	250	1,000,000
Glen Island Approach	1925	5	75,000
Silver Lake Park Addition	1925	230	200,000
Sprain Brook Parkway	1925	900	1,000,000
Connection from Bronx River Parkway to Albany Post Road	1925	60	350,000
Additional appropriation, Tibbetts Brook and Nepperhan Hts. Pkway	1925	.....	245,000
Additional lands, Nepperhan Hts. Pkway	1925	1	5,000
Hutchinson Riv Pkway. Additions	1925	5	125,000
Croton River Pkway	1925	478	150,000
Poundridge Reservat'n.	1925	3,000	300,000
Rye Beach	1925	54	2,500,000
Total	.....	10,815	$16,967,001

Including Mohansic Park of 1,100 acres, conveyed to Westchester County by the State of New York for a consideration of $1.00 by authority of Chapter 276 of the Laws of 1922, the summarized statistics of the Westchester County Park System April 30, 1925, are as follows:

Total area, 10,815 acres; total length of parkways, 122 miles; park shore lines on Hudson River and on Long Island Sound, 9 miles; total appropriations for land and improvements, $21,798,000.

This park system will include extensive facilities for bathing, boating and water sports; skating and winter sports; ball and athletic fields, tennis courts golf courses, playfields and recreation grounds; picnicking and camping places, forest preserve areas and motor traffic parkways to make the various parks in the system accessible to each other and to all parts of the county.

LEADING CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In the City of New York there are over 1,600 churches, attended each Sunday, it is estimated, by more than a million worshippers, of which 100,000, at least, are strangers visiting the metropolis.

MANHATTAN.

There are three cathedrals: St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), Fifth Ave. and 50th St.; the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Protestant Episcopal), located on W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.; and St. Nicholas (Greek Orthodox), located at 1 E. 97th St., near Fifth Ave.

The leading houses of worship, by chief denominations, follow:

Baptist—Calvary, W. 57th St., between Sixth and Seventh Aves.; Central, 92d St., and Amsterdam Ave.; Fifth Ave., formerly at 8 W. 46th St., and now named Park Avenue Baptist Church, situated at Park Ave. and 64th St.; the First, W. 79th St., corner Broadway; Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq., So.; Madison Ave. Church, cor. E. 31st St.; Metropolitan, W. 128th St. and 7th Ave., and the Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.

The Hellenic Eastern Christian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity is on E. 72d St., near 3d Ave.

Christian Science (Church of Christ, Scientist)—First, Central Park West and 96th St.; and the Second, 10 W. 68th St.

Congregational—Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.; and Manhattan, Broadway and W. 76th St.

Disciples of Christ—Central Church, W. 81st St., near Columbus Ave.

Friends' (Quakers)—Meeting Houses: (Hicksite), E. 15th St. and Rutherford Pl.; and (Orthodox), 144 E. 20th St.

Jewish—Temple Israel, W. 91st St., near B'way; Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, 88th St. and West End Ave.; Shearith Israel, Central Park West and 70th St.; Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave. and 76th St.; Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.

Lutheran—Advent, Broadway and 93d St.; Grace, 123 W. 71st St.; Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.; and Immanuel, Lexington Ave. and E. 88th St.

Methodist Episcopal—Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.; Church of All Nations, 9 2d Ave.; Grace, 131 W. 104th St.; John St., 44 John St.; Madison Ave., at E. 60th St.; Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.; St. Andrews, 126 W. 76th St.; St. Paul's, West End Ave. and 86th St.; and Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.

Presbyterian—Brick, 5th Ave. and 37th St.; Broadway, at W. 114th St.; Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.; Fifth Ave., at 55th St.; First, 5th Ave. and 11th St.; Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.; Madison Ave., at 73d St.; Park Ave., at E. 85th St.; Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.; Scotch, Central Park West and 96th St.

Protestant Episcopal—Ascension, 5th Ave. and 10th St.; Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St.; Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.; Grace, Broadway and 10th St.; Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.; Holy Trinity, 316 E. 88th St.; Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave.; "Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.; St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.; St. Bartholomew's, Park Ave. and 52d St.; St. George's, Stuyvesant Sq.; St. James's, Madison Ave. and 71st St.; St. Luke's, Convent Ave. and 141st St.; St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St.; St. Thomas's, 5th Ave. and 53d St.; Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St.

Reformed Church in America—Marble (Collegiate, 5th Ave. and 29th St.; St. Nicholas (Collegiate), 5th Ave. and 48th St.; West End (Collegiate), West End Ave. and 77th St.

Roman Catholic—Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway; Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.; Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St.; St. Agnes's, 143 W. 43d St.; St. Andrew's, Duane St. and City Hall Place; St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B; St. Cyril, St. Mark's Pl.; St. Francis Xavier, 42 W. 16th St.; St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave. and E. 84th St.; St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.; St. Patrick's, Mott and Prince Sts.; St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.; St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.

Seventh Day Adventist—First, Lenox Ave. and 120th St.

Unitarian—All Souls', 4th Ave. and 20th St.; and the Community Church, 61 E. 34th St.

Universalist—(Fourth), Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St.

Among other places of worship in Manhattan are: All Night Mission, 8 Bowery; Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery; Broome St. Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.; Church of the Strangers (Deems Memorial), 307 W. 57th St.; De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.; Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W. 91st St.; Doyers St. Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St.; Eighth Ave. Mission, 290 8th Ave.; Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave.; Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.; McAuley Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35th St.; McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.; New Church (Swedenborgian), 35th St., near Park Ave.; Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W. 14th St.; Progressive Spiritualists' Church, 325 W. 59th St.; Salvation Army (see Index); Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.; Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.; Society of Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.; Temple of International Bible Students' Ass'n, Inc., 22 W. 63d St.; Theosophical Society, 25 W. 45th St.; Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West; Volunteers of America (see Index).

BROOKLYN.

Baptist—Temple, 3d Ave. and Schermerhorn St.; Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave. and St. James Pl.; Hanson Place, at So. Portland Ave.; Sixth Ave., at Lincoln Pl.; Washington Ave., at Gates Ave.; First, New York Ave. and Dean St.

Christian Scientist—First, New York Ave. and Dean St.

Congregational—Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave.; Clinton Ave., at Lafayette Ave.; Flatbush, Dorchester Rd. and E. 18th St.; Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Sts.; Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks St.; South. President and Court Sts.; St. Paul's, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl.; Tompkins Ave., at McDonough St.

Disciples of Christ—Flatbush, Dorchester and Marlborough Roads.

Friends—(Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St.; (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.

Jewish—Beth-El, 12th Ave. and 41st St.; Beth Judah, 904 Bedford Ave.; Beth Sholaum, 399 9th St.; Eighth Ave., at Garfield Pl.; Mt. Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.; People's Temple, Bay P'kway and 85th St.; Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.

Lutheran—Emmanuel, 421 7th St.; Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.; Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. and 75th St.; Redeemer, Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.; St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near DeKalb Ave.; St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near DeKalb Ave.; Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.

Methodist Episcopal—First, Henry and Clark Sts.; Grace, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.; Hanson Pl., at St. Felix St.; New York Ave., at Dean St.; Simpson, Clermont and Willoughby Aves.; Summerfield, Washington and Greene Aves.

Methodist—(Primitive), Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.

Moravian—Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.

Presbyterian—Bedford, Dean St. and Nostrand Ave.; Central, Marcy and Defferson Aves.; First, Henry St., near Clark St.; Lafayette Ave., at So. Oxford St.; Memorial, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.; Spencer Memorial, Clinton and Remsen Sts.; Westminster, Clinton St. and 1st Pl.

Protestant Episcopal—Christ, Clinton and Harrison Sts.; Grace, Hicks St. and Grace Court; Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts.; Messiah, Greene and Clermont Aves.; Redeemer, Pacific St. and 4th Ave.; St. Ann's, Clinton and Livingston Sts.; St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., near Bedford Ave.; St. James's, Lafayette Ave. and St; James Pl.; St. John's, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.. St. Luke's Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.; St. Paul's, Clinton and Carroll Sts.

Reformed Church in America—Bethany, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.; First, of Williamsburgh, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.; First, Flatbush and Church Aves.; Heights, Pierrepont St., near Henry St.; Old First, 7th Ave. and Carroll St.

Roman Catholic—Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Ave. and Prospect Park West; Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway; Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond St.; Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.; St. Agnes's, Hoyt and Sackett Sts.; St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.; St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney Pl. and Livingston St.; St. Francis Xavier's, 6th Ave. and Carroll St.; St. James Pro-Cathedral, Jay and Chapel Sts.; St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.; Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Ave., near So. 2d St.; St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.

Swedenborgian—Church of the New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.

Unitarian—Saviour, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl.; Second, Clinton and Congress Sts.

Universalist—All Souls', Ditmas and Ocean Aves.

Miscellaneous—Brooklyn Spiritualist Soc., 28 Irving Pl.; Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.; Christian and Missionary Alliance, 1560 Nostrand Ave.; Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music; Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.; St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

The Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine in the City and Diocese of New York (its legal title) was incorporated in 1873 and its cornerstone was laid in 1892. The generous contribution of funds from the church and general public in 1925 and the resumption of construction on a large scale promises its completion within ten years.

In the spring of 1925 a public appeal for the $15,000,000 needed brought more than $8,000,000 in cash and pledges. The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, announced at Easter that additional commitments from responsible groups made the total "assured" more than $10,000,000.

In May work was begun on the nave, the foundations for which had already been built, and on the foundations for the west front. It is estimated that the nave will cost $5,900,000, including architect's fees, and will take from 4 to 5 years to build.

The foundation stone of the nave was laid with formal ceremonies on Nov. 9, 1925. The baptistry, which is the gift of the Stuyvesant family, descendants of old Peter Stuyvesant, was complete in the autumn of 1925, except for interior decoration and the installation of the font. Its cost is $281,000.

Before the commencement of the nave, west front and baptistry, the Cathedral and auxiliary buildings represented an outlay of more than $5,000,000

The grounds cost $884,315; the foundation, $319,989; nave foundation, $375,973; choir and crossing, $2,201,859; chapels, $1,250,000; choir school, $166,000, and deanery, $113,402.

When finished, it will seat 7,000, with accommodations for several thousand more standing. Its dimensions are thus expressed in figures:

Of Area (square feet)	109,082
Of Length:	Feet
Western Towers (square)	50
Nave	225
Crossing	100
Choir	170
St. Saviour's Chapel	56
Total Length	601
Of Width:	
West Front (including buttresses)	220
Nave and Aisles (exterior)	132
Transepts (exterior)	315
Nave (interior)	56
Aisles (each)	34
Crossing	100
Choir	56
Ambulatory	20
Of Height:	
Western Towers	265
Ridge of Nave Roof	175
Nave Vaults (above floor)	130
Choir " " "	127
Crossing " " "	200
Central Fleche " "	470
Finial Cross (30 feet) "	500
Finial Cross above tidewater	631

The charter was granted in 1873 by the Legislature. Acting upon it, the second Bishop Potter had secured sufficient funds between 1886 and Oct. 31, 1891, to purchase from the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum the land between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Park and between 110th and 113th Streets, which is now the Close. The grounds comprise 11½ acres and cost $850,000. Besides the Cathedral proper other buildings costing about $1,000,000 have been erected on the Close. These include the Bishop's House, the Deanery, the Choir School, the Synod House; about $350,000, and St. Faith's House.

The architects of the Cathedral have been George L. Heins and C. Grant La Farge from July, 1891, until Mr. Heins's death in September, 1907; Mr. La Farge from that latter date until the completion of the Choir in April, 1911, and Cram & Ferguson from then on to the present time. Besides these, in the Chapels of the Tongues, as the seven chapels are known although some of these are as commodious, as many individual churches, are the works of Heins and La Farge (in two), Henry Vaughan (in three), Cram & Ferguson (in one), and Carrere & Hastings (in one).

The prevailing style of the architecture chosen is French Gothic. The loftiest features of the west front are the two towers which will rise to a height of 265 feet and the great central tower above the crossing of the nave and transepts. The latter will consist, when completed, of an octagonal lantern carried up from a square crossing in two stages, the upper smaller than the lower, surmounted by a fleche rising to a height of 500 feet, including the Cross, above the ground.

The material is Peekskill golden granite, faced inside with buff Indiana limestone.

Besides the architectural features, present and planned, there are already many works of art and carvings installed within the building. The Potter Memorial Pulpit is one of these. This is made in Knoxville marble, designed by Henry Vaughan, executed by John Evans & Co. of Boston, and cost $30,000. The Eagle Lectern of bronze was the gift of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich.

The choir stalls, rising in four tiers on either side of the Choir proper, are of carved American oak. The canopies are copied from those in the Chapel of Henry VIII, in Westminster Abbey used as the Chapel of Knights of the Garter. The finials of the stalls are figures, twelve great musicians and composers of church music. The high altar is white Vermont marble. The statue of Our Lord, the central carving in the reredos, is 7 feet high, and those of Moses and St. John the Baptist are 6 feet 5 inches high. The great rectangular panel in the lower part of the reredos is filled with a rare Spanish embroidery of arabesque design, 200 years old.

The eight great columns in a semicircle around the sanctuary are among the marvels of the Cathedral. They are approached in size only in St. Isaac's Cathedral in Leningrad. The shafts in light gray granite from Bear Island, near Vinal Haven, in Maine, were quarried as monoliths and turned on a special lathe which itself, specially built, cost $50,000. After many attempts it was found the weight in the centre was too great for any stone to withstand and the contractor obtained permission to make the shafts in two pieces. The lower stone in each is 38 feet high and weighs 90 tons. The upper stone is 17 feet high and weighs 40 tons, the total height between base and capital being 55 feet and the weight 130 tons. Each column cost $25,000, exclusive of the cost of erection.

The organ, seen in the upper arches on either side of the Choir, contains 7,000 pipes and a chime, connected by electric wires with the console located in the gallery on the south choir screen. The console has four manuals and two octaves of pedals, 106 speaking stops, 31 couplers and 33 pistons. It was built by E. M. Skinner Company of Boston and was the gift of former Vice President Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Morton.

Perhaps the most sentimental interest centres about the Barbarini tapestries. These were woven in the first half of the 17th century on the papal looms founded by Cardinal Barbarini, under the patronage of his uncle, Pope Urban VIII. They were presented to the Cathedral by Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles. The price said to be paid for the twelve was $45,000.

Comparative Dimensions of Cathedrals.	Area Sq. Feet.	Height Exterior.	Height Interior.	Length Exterior.	Width Cent. Aisle.
St. Peter's, Rome	227,069	448	150	718	100
Seville, Spain	128,570	400	150	430	60
St. John the Divine, New York	109,082	500	130	601	56
Duomo, Milan	107,000	355	153	500	60
Cologne, Germany	91,464	512	145	511	41
Amiens, France	71,208	361	140	521	40
St. Sophia, Constantinople	70,000	185	184	350	100
Antwerp, Belgium	70,000	397	130	500	35
Chartres, France	68,260	378	122	507	50
Notre Dame, Paris	64,108	204	110	390	45
York, England	63,800	198	99	486	51
St. Paul's, London	59,700	363	89	460	40
St. Patrick's, New York	57,768	339	112	332	48
Winchester, England	53,480	...	78	556	35
Rheims, France	48,985	270	124	483	40
Salisbury, England	46,827	404	84	473	35
Westminster Abbey, London	46,000	225	101	511	35
Ely, England	47,000	215	70	517	34
Lincoln, England	44,400	271	82	482	39
Canterbury, England	36,494	235	80	522	33

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

(Founded 1825. Headquarters, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.)

The National Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists (founded 1877) were united April 7, 1906. All members of the latter organization then became members of the former.

Council—Edwin H. Blashfield, President; Harry W. Watrous, Vice President; Charles C. Curran, Corresponding Secretary; Douglas Volk, Recording Secretary; Francis C. Jones, Treasurer. De Witt M. Lockman, A. A. Weinman, Bruce Crane, Gardner Symons, F. Ballard Williams, John C. Johansen.

ACADEMICIANS.

(The year named is that of election.)

Painters—Karl Anderson, George R. Barse jr., 1900; Gifford Beal, 1914; Cecilia Beaux, 1902; George Bellows, 1913; Frank W. Benson, 1905; Louis Betts, 1915; Edwin H. Blashfield, 1888; Frederic A. Bridgman, 1881; George DeForest Brush, 1908; Howard Russell Butler, 1899.

Emil Carlsen, 1906; John E. Costigan, B. West Clinedinst, 1898; Colin Campbell Cooper, 1912; E. Irving Couse, 1911; Bruce Crane, 1901; Charles C. Curran, 1904.

Elliott Daingerfield, 1906; W. P. W. Dana, 1863; Charles H. Davis, 1906; Lockwood DeForest, 1898; Franklin DeHaven, 1920; Louis Paul Dessar, 1906; Charles Melville Dewey, 1907; Thomas W. Dewing, 1888; Frederick Dielman, 1883; Paul Dougherty, 1907; Frank Vincent DuMond, 1906.

Lydia Field Emmet, 1912; Ben Foster, 1904; August Franzen, 1920; Frederick Karl Frieseke, 1914.

Daniel Garber, 1913; Edward Gay, 1907; W. Granville-Smith, 1915; Walter Griffin, 1922; Albert L. Groll, 1910.

Hamilton Hamilton, 1889; Alexander Harrison, 1901; Birge Harrison, 1910; Childe Hassam, 1906; Charles Hawthorne, 1911; Robert Henri, 1906; William H. Howe, 1897.

Ernest L. Ipsen, 1924; George Inness jr., 1899; John C. Johansen, 1915; Francis C. Jones, 1894; H. Bolton Jones, 1883.

William Sargent Kendall, 1905; W. L. Lathrop, 1907; Ernest Lawson, 1917; DeWitt Lockman, 1921; Will H. Low, 1890.

Gari Melchers, 1906; Richard E. Miller, 1915; Louis Moeller, 1894; F. Luis Mora, 1906; Thomas Moran, 1884; H. Siddons Mowbray, 1891.

Hobart Nichols, 1920; Leonard Ochtman, 1904; Ivan G. Olinsky, 1919.

Walter Palmer, 1897; Maxfield Parrish, 1906; DeWitt Parshall, 1917; Edward H. Potthast, 1906; Henry Prellwitz 1912.

Robert Reid, 1906; William Ritschel, 1914; William S. Robinson, 1914; Charles Rosen, 1917; Edward F. Rook, 1924; Carl Rungius, 1920; Chauncey F. Ryder, 1920.

W. Elmer Schofield, 1907; Aaron D. Shattuck, 1861; Henry B. Snell, 1906; Robert Spencer, 1920; Gardner Symons, 1911.

Edmund C. Tarbell, 1906; William Thorne, 1913; Louis C. Tiffany, 1880; Helen M. Turner, 1921.

Robt. W. Van Boskerck, 1907; Douglas Volk, 1899; Robert W. Vonnoh, 1906.

Henry O. Walker, 1902; Horatio Walker, 1891; Harry W. Watrous, 1895; Frederick J. Waugh, 1911; John F. Weir, 1896; C. D. Weldon, 1897; Carleton Wiggins, 1906; Irving R. Wiles, 1897; Frederick Ballard Williams, 1909; Charles H. Woodbury, 1907. Cullen Yates, 1919.

Sculptors—Herbert Adams, 1899; Robert I. Aitken, 1914; Chester Beach, 1924; A. Stirling Calder, 1913; James Earle Fraser, 1917; Daniel Chester French, 1901; Charles Grafly, 1905; Anna Vaughan Hyatt, 1922; Isador Konti, 1909; Evelyn Beatrice (Batchelder) Longman, 1919.

Frederick W. MacMonnies, 1906; Hermon A. MacNeil, 1906; Paul H. Manship, 1916; Charles H. Niehaus, 1906; A. Phimister Proctor, 1904; Frederick G. R. Roth, 1906; Lorado Taft, 1911; Bessie Potter Vonnoh, 1921; Adolph A. Weinman, 1911; Mahonri Young, 1923.

Architects—Cass Gilbert, 1908; Thomas Hastings, 1909; William Rutherford Mead, 1910; Charles A. Platt, 1911; Charles Russell Pope.

Engravers and Etchers—Timothy Cole, 1908; Joseph Pennell, 1909.

ASSOCIATES.

Painters—Wayman Adams, Ernest Albert, William J. Baer, Hugo Ballin, Reynolds Beal, E. A. Bell, Frank A. Bicknell, Charles Bittinger, Ernest L. Blumenschein, Mary Green Blumenschein, George H. Bogert, Adolphe Borie, Joseph H. Boston, Hugh H. Breckenridge, R. Sloan Bredin, Roy Brown, George Elmer Browne, K. A. Buehr, Bryson Burroughs.

Dines Carlsen, John F. Carlson, Charles S. Chapman, Adelaide Cole Chase, Eliot Clark, Ralph Clarkson, C. C. Coleman, William Cotton, Louise Cox, Arthur Crisp.

Francis Day, W. R. Derrick, Sidney E. Dickinson, W. H. Drake, Edward Dufner, John Ward Dunsmore.

William B. Faxon, Anna Fisher, Gertrude Fiske, John E. Folinsbee, Will Howe Foote, Kenneth Frazier, Henry Brown Fuller, Harriet Frishmuth (elect).

I. M. Gaugengigl, Robert David Gauley, Lillian M. Genth (Miss), Howard Giles, William J. Glackens, Edmund Greacen, Frank Russell Green, Oliver Dennett Grover, Jules Guerin.

Ben Ali Haggin, Phillip L. Hale, William J. Hays, Albert Herter, Aldro T. Hibbard, Eugene Higgins, Victor Higgins, Howard L. Hildebrandt, Laura C. Hills, James R. Hopkins, Felicie Waldo Howell (Miss), Henry S. Hubbell, Frederick W. Hutchinson, William H. Hyde, Alphonse Jongers, Malvina Hoffman (elect).

Dora Wheeler Keith, Paul King, William Fair Kline, Leon Kroll, Hayley Lever.

Jonas Lie, Mary Fairchild Low, Albert P. Lucas, Jean MacLane (Johansen).

Fred Dana Marsh, Paul Moschcowitz, Jerome Myers, Raymond P. R. Neilson.

Walter Nettleton, G. Glenn Newell, Spencer Nichols, John H. Niemeyer, Robert H. Nisbet, John Noble, Violet Oakley (Miss).

Lawton Parker, Henry W. Parton, William M. Paxton, Joseph T. Pearson jr., Ernest Peixotto, Van Dearing Perrine, Henry R. Poore, W. Merritt Post, Arthur J. E. Powell, Edith Mitchell Prellwitz.

Henry R. Rittenberg.

Emma E. Sherwood, Eugene Savage, Amanda Brewster Sewell, William H. Singer, Leopold Seyffert, Howard E. Smith, Arthur P. Spear, Eugene Speicher, T. C. Steele, Albert Sterner.

Henry O. Tanner, Leslie P. Thompson, Walter Ufer, Harry A. Vincent, Edward C. Volkert.

H. M. Walcott, Harry F. Waltman, Everett L. Warner, J. Louis Webb, William Wendt, William J. Whittemore, Guy Wiggins, Charles Morris Young, Ezra Winter.

Sculptors—Cyrus E. Dallin, Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Rudolph Evans, John Flanagan, Laura Gardin Fraser, Sherry E. Fry, Charles Louis Hinton, Charles Keck, H. Augustus Lukeman.

Philip Martiny, Edward McCartan, Andrew O'Connor, Willard D. Paddock, Attilio Piccirilli, Furio Piccirilli, Edmond T. Quinn, Janet Scudder.

Architects—Grosvenor Atterbury, William A. Boring, Welles Bosworth, J. H. Freedlander, John Galen Howard, James L. Greenleaf (landscape architect), H. Van Buren Magonigle.

C. Grant La Farge, Frederick Law Olmstead, S. B. P. Trowbridge, C. Howard Walker, John Russell Pope.

Engravers and Etchers—Frank French, Charles Dana Gibson, Ernest Roth.

MEDALISTS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

The Institute was made, in 1912, a department of the American Social Science Association. The office is at No. 280 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOLD MEDALS.

1913—Archer M. Huntington, William H. Taft, Samuel L. Parrish.
1914—Charles W. Eliot, Major-Gen. Geo. W. Goethals, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Abraham Jacobi, M. D.
1915—Luther Burbank, Andrew Carnegie.
1916—Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. H. Hartley Jenkins, Robert Bacon.
1917—Surgeon-Gen. Wm. C. Gorgas, John Purroy Mitchel, Michael Idvorsky Pupin, George W. Crile, M. D.
1918—Henry P. Davison, Herbert C. Hoover, William J. Mayo, M. D.
1919—Samuel Gompers, William Henry Welch, M. D.
1920—Alexis Carrel, M. D., H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D., Wilfred T. Grenfell, M. D., Harry Pratt Judson.
1921—Chas. Frederick Chandler, Calvin Coolidge, Mme. Marie Curie, Cleveland H. Dodge.
1923—Charles B. Davenport, Sir Auckland Geddes, Emory R. Johnson, M. Jules J. Jusserand, John D. Rockefeller.
1924—Walter Hampden, Chas. E. Hughes, Mrs. C. Lorillard Spencer.
1925—Elihu Root, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Owen D. Young, William H. Park, M. D.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

The first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The qualification for membership is stated in the constitution, "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members and the officers are: William Milligan Sloane, President; Nicholas Murray Butler, Chancellor; Thomas Hastings, Treasurer; Robert Underwood Johnson, Secretary.

The following are the living members of the academy, as of November 7, 1925:

Herbert Adams, N. Y.
Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana.
Edwin Howland Blashfield, N. Y.
William Crary Brownell, N. Y.
George deForest Brush, N. Y.
Nicholas Murray Butler, N. Y.
George Whitefield Chadwick, Boston.
Timothy Cole, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Royal Cortissoz, N. Y.
Daniel Chester French, N. Y.
Hamlin Garland, N. Y.
Charles Dana Gibson, N. Y.
Cass Gilbert, N. Y.
William Gillette, Hadlyme, Conn.
Robert Grant, Boston.
Arthur Twining Hadley, New Haven, Conn.
Henry Hadley, N. Y.
Childe Hassam, N. Y.
Thomas Hastings, N. Y.
David Jayne Hill, Washington, D. C.
Archer Milton Huntington, N. Y.
Robert Underwood Johnson, N. Y.
Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
Frederick MacMonnies, N. Y.
Brander Matthews, N. Y.
William Rutherford Mead, N. Y.
Carl Melchers, N. Y.
Paul Elmer More, Princeton, N. J.
Joseph Pennell, N. Y.
Bliss Perry, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Adams Platt, N. Y.
James Ford Rhodes, Boston.
Elihu Root, N. Y.
Stuart Sherman, N. Y.
Paul Shorey, Chicago.
William Milligan Sloane, Princeton, N. J.
Lorado Taft, Chicago.
Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis, Ind.
Augustus Thomas, N. Y.
Henry van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.
John C. van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.
Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio.
Owen Wister, Philadelphia.
George Edward Woodberry, Beverly, Mass.

The directors of the academy are: N. M. Butler, Hamlin Garland, Cass Gilbert, Thomas Hastings, A. M. Huntington, R. U. Johnson, Brander Matthews, W. M. Sloane, and Augustus Thomas.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

President—John C. Van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.; *Vice Presidents*—Robert I. Aitken, Louis Betts, Walter Damrosch, Wm. J. Henderson, Wm. Mitchell Kendall, Jesse Lynch Williams. *Secretary*—John H. Finley, New York; *Treasurer*—Harrison S. Morris, Oak Lane P. O., Phila., Pa.

The members, as of October 15, 1924, were as follows:

MEMBERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

Brooks Adams, Boston.
Jas. T. Adams, Bridgehampton, N. Y.
George Ade, Brook, Ind.
Richard Aldrich, N. Y.
Irving Babbitt, Cambridge, Mass.
Irving Bacheller, Winter Park, Fla.
G. P. Baker, New Haven, Conn.
Ray Stannard Baker, Amherst, Mass.
Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.
John S. Bassett, Northampton, Mass.
Bernard Berenson, Florence, Italy.
A. J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. B. Bishop, N. Y.
W. H. Bishop, Brooklyn, Conn.
Gamaliel Bradford, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Robert Bridges, N. Y.
William Crary Brownell, N. Y.
Richard Burton, N. J.
Nicholas Murray Butler, N. Y.
Robert W. Chambers, N. Y.
E. Channing, Cambridge, Mass.
Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Santa Barbara, Cal.
J. B. Connolly, Dorchester, Mass.
Royal Cortissoz, N. Y.
Herbert Croly, N. Y.
Wilbur L. Cross, New Haven, Conn.
Samuel McChord Crothers, Cambridge, Mass.
Owen Davis, N. Y.
Charles de Kay, N. Y.
Finley Peter Dunne, N. Y.
W. P. Eaton, Sheffield, Mass.
Harry Stillwell Edwards, Macon, Ga.
John Erskine, N. Y.
Chester B. Fernald, London, Eng.
John H. Finley, N. Y.
O. W. Firkins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jefferson Butler Fletcher, N. Y.
James Forbes, N. Y.
Worthington C. Ford, Boston.
Robert Frost, South Shaftsbury, Vt.
H. H. Furness Jr., Philadelphia.
Hamlin Garland, N. Y.
F. H. Giddings, Hartsdale, N. Y.
William Gillette, Hadlyme, Conn.
Lawrence Gilman, N. Y.
George A. Gordon, Boston, Mass.
Robert Grant, Boston, Mass.
Ferris Greenslet, Boston, Mass.
William Elliot Griffis, Pulaski, N.Y.
A. T. Hadley, New Haven, Conn.
Herman Hagedorn, N. Y.
Clayton Hamilton, N. Y.
A. S. Hardy, Woodstock, Conn.
G. McL. Harper, Princeton, N. J.
Henry Sydnor Harrison, N. Y.
Charles Downer Hazen, N. Y.
William J. Henderson, N. Y.
Burton J. Hendrick, N. Y. City.
Oliver Herford, N. Y.
Joseph Hergesheimer, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
Robert Herrick, Chicago, Ill.
John Grier Hibben, Princeton, N. J.
David Jayne Hill, Washington, D. C.
Brian Hooker, New Haven, Conn.
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Boston, Mass.
Hatcher Hughes, N. Y. City.
Archer M. Huntington, N. Y.
Owen Johnson, Stockbridge, Mass.
Robert Underwood Johnson, N. Y.
Edwin Lefevre, N. Y.
Vachel Lindsay, Gulfport, Miss.
Nelson Lloyd, Syosset, L. I.
John Luther Long, Ashbourne, Pa.
Robert Morss Lovett, Chicago, Ill.
A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
C. F. Lummis, Los Angeles, Cal.
Percy MacKaye, Cornish, N. H.
Edwin Markham, West New Brighton, N. Y.
Don Marquis, N. Y. City.
Edward S. Martin, N. Y.
Edgar Lee Masters, Chicago, Ill.
F. J. Mather, Jr., Princeton, N. J.
Brander Matthews, N. Y.
John Bach McMaster, Philadelphia.
Langdon E. Mitchell, Philadelphia.
Charles Moore, Washington, D. C.
Paul Elmer More, Princeton, N. J.
Harrison S. Morris, Philadelphia.
Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Rollo Ogden, N. Y. City.
E. G. O'Neill, Provincetown, Mass.
Albert Bigelow Paine, Bronxville, N. Y.
Will Payne, Ridgefield, Conn.
Bliss Perry, Cambridge, Mass.
William Lyon Phelps, New Haven, Conn.
Arthur Stanwood Pier, Hyde Park, Mass.
Ernest Poole, N. Y.
James Ford Rhodes, Boston, Mass.
C. G. D. Roberts, London, Eng.
Edwin A. Robinson, N. Y.
Elihu Root, N. Y.
Felix E. Schelling, Philadelphia.
Clinton Scollard, Kent, Conn.
Ellery Sedgwick, Boston, Mass.
H. D. Sedgwick, Cambridge, Mass.
E. Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Conn.
Edward Brewster Sheldon, N. Y.
Stuart Pratt Sherman, N. Y. City.
Paul Shorey, Chicago, Ill.
W. M. Sloane, Princeton, N. J.
F. J. Stimson, Dedham, Mass.
Julian Street, Princeton, N. J.
Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry Osborn Taylor, N. Y.
Augustus Thomas, N. Y.
A. E. Thomas, N. Y. City.
Ashley H. Thorndike, N. Y.
Ridgely Torrence, Xenia, Ohio.
E. W. Townsend, N. Y. City.
Arthur Train, N. Y. City.
William P. Trent, N. Y.
Henry van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.
John C. van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.
Stewart Edward White, Burlingame, Cal.
William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.
Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio.
Jesse Lynch Williams, N. Y.
Harry Leon Wilson, Monterey, Cal.
Owen Wister, Philadelphia.
G. E. Woodberry, Beverly, Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.

Herbert Adams, N. Y.
Robert I. Aitken, N. Y.
Hugo Ballin, N. Y.
George Grey Barnard, N. Y.
Frederic Clay Bartlett, N. Y.
Chester Beach, N. Y.
Gifford Beal, N. Y.
Frank Weston Benson, Salem, Mass.
Louis Betts, N. Y.
Edwin Howland Blashfield, N. Y.
Glenn Brown, Washington.
George de Forest Brush, N. Y.
H. R. Butler, Princeton, N. J.
Alexander Stirling Calder, N. Y.
Emil Carlsen, N. Y.
Ralph Clarkson, Chicago, Ill.
Timothy Cole, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Ralph Adams Cram, Boston.
C. E. Dallin, Arlington H'ghts, Mass.
William T. Dannat, Monte Carlo.
Charles Melville Dewey, N. Y.
Frederick Dielman, N. Y.
John M. Donaldson, Detroit, Mich.
Paul Dougherty, N. Y.
Frank Vincent Du Mond, N. Y.
Barry Faulkner, N. Y.
John Flanagan, N. Y.
Ben Foster, N. Y.
James Earle Fraser, N. Y.
Daniel Chester French, N. Y.
Walter Gay, Paris, France.
Charles Dana Gibson, N. Y.
Cass Gilbert, N. Y.
Charles Grafly, Philadelphia.
Walter Griffin, Portland, Me.
Jules Guerin, N. Y.
Alexander Harrison, N. Y.
Birge Harrison, Woodstock, N. Y.
Childe Hassam, N. Y.
Thomas Hastings, N. Y.
Charles Webster Hawthorne, N. Y.
Robert Henri, N. Y.
John Galen Howard, San Francisco.
William H. Howe, Bronxville, N. Y.
John Mead Howells, N. Y.
Francis C. Jones, N. Y.
H. Bolton Jones, N. Y.
W. Mitchell Kendall, N. Y.
W. Sergeant Kendall, Hot Springs, Va.
Bancel La Farge, Mt. Carmel, Conn.
Ernest Lawson, N. Y.
Will H. Low, Bronxville, N. Y.
Frederick MacMonnies, N. Y.
H. A. MacNeil, College Point, N. Y.
Paul Manship, N. Y.
Carl Marr, Munich, Germany.
Walter MacEwen, Paris, France.
Edward McCartan, N. Y.
William Rutherford Mead, N. Y.
Gari Melchers, N. Y.
H. Siddons Mowbray, Washington, Conn.
C. H. Niehaus, Grantwood, N. J.
Leonard Ochtman, Cos Cob, Conn.
Andrew O'Connor, Paxton, Mass.
Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.
Joseph Pennell, N. Y.
Charles A. Platt, N. Y.
Irving Kane Pond, Chicago, Ill.
John Russell Pope, N. Y.
A. Phimister Proctor, N. Y.
Edmond T. Quinn, N. Y.
E. W. Redfield, Center Bridge, Bucks Co., Pa.
Robert Reid, Colorado Springs.
F. G. R. Roth, Englewood, N. J.
F. W. Ruckstull, N. Y. City.
W. Elmer Schofield, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.
Gardner Symons, N. Y.
Lorado Taft, Chicago, Ill.
E. C. Tarbell, New Castle, N. H.
Douglas Volk, N. Y.
Lionel Walden, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Henry O. Walker, Belmont, Mass.
Horatio Walker, N. Y.
Whitney Warren, N. Y.
Adolph Alexander Weinman, N. Y.
Irving R. Wiles, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Howard Brockway, N. Y.
John Alden Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.
G. W. Chadwick, Boston, Mass.
Frederick S. Converse, Boston, Mass.
Walter Damrosch, N. Y.
Arthur Foote, Brookline, Mass.
Henry K. Hadley, N. Y.
E. B. Hill, Cambridge, Mass.
Edgar Stillman Kelley, Oxford, O.
Ernest R. Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.
C. M. Loeffler, Medfield, Mass.
Arne Oldberg, Evanston, Ill.
John Powell, Va.
Ernest Schelling, N. Y.
Harry Rowe Shelley, N. Y.
David S. Smith, New Haven, Conn.
Frederick A. Stock, Chicago, Ill.
Deems Taylor, N. Y. C.
Frank Van der Stucken, Bethlehem, Pa.
Arthur Whiting, N. Y.

GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Gold Medal of the Institute is annually awarded to any citizen of the United States for distinguished services to arts or letters in the creation of original work.

1st—for sculpture—to Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The medal was presented to Mrs. Saint-Gaudens at the meeting held in memory of her husband, Nov. 20, 1909.

2d—for history—to James Ford Rhodes, 1910.

3d—for poetry—to James Whitcomb Riley, 1911.

4th—for architecture—to William Rutherford Mead, 1912.

5th—for drama—to Augustus Thomas, 1913.

6th—for painting—to John Singer Sargent, 1914.

7th—for fiction—to William Dean Howells, 1915.

8th—for essays and belles lettres—to John Burroughs, 1916.

9th—for sculpture—to Daniel Chester French, 1917.

10th—for history or biography—to William Roscoe Thayer, 1918.

11th—for music—to Charles Martin Loeffler, 1919.

No award of the medal—for poetry—was made in 1920.

12th—for architecture—to Cass Gilbert, 1921.

13th—for drama—to Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, 1922.

14th—for painting—to Edwin Howland Blashfield, 1923.

15th—for fiction—to Mrs. Edith Wharton, 1924.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

There are 229 living members, comprising investigators in many departments of science. The geographical distribution of members covers the United States, but is not considered in their election. The National Academy has often been called into the service of the Government. Committees appointed in accordance with acts of Congress at the request of joint commissions and committees on Congress, of the President of the United States, and of the various departments of the National Government, have reported on a great variety of subjects. From time to time trust funds have been established, the incomes of which are devoted to the award of medals or to grants for research. The will of Alexander Dallas Bache, first President of the Academy, directed that the residue of his estate, after the death of his wife, should be paid over to the National Academy of Sciences for the "prosecution of researches in physical and natural science by assisting experimentalists and observers." Other trusts have been left to the academy. Several hundred thousand dollars have been disbursed by the academy from the income of trust funds in direct aid of scientific research. A recent gift was that of the Carnegie Corporation, $5,000,000, for a suitable building for the Academy and its agent the National Research Council, and an endowment for the purposes of the Academy and Research Council. The new building at B and 21st Streets was dedicated and opened to the public April 30, 1924.

MEDALISTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

1886 Samuel P. Langley
1887 Benjamin A. Gould
1888 Hubert A. Newton
1888 Edward C. Pickering
1889 Ed. Schoenfeld
1890 Henry A. Rowland
1891 G. F. J. A. Anwers
1893 Herman K. Vogel
1894 Seth C. Chandler
1899 Sir David Gill
1899 James E. Keeler
1901 Sir William Huggins
1904 George E. Hale
1907 William W. Campbell
1909 Sir Ernest Rutherford
1910 Charles G. Abbot
1913 Henri Deslandres
1913 Johan Hiort
1913 Robert A. Millikan
1913 J. C. Kapteyn
1914 Sir William H. Bragg
1914 George W. Goethals
1914 William C. Gorgas
1915 Armin O. Lenschner
1915 Joel Stebbins
1916 Albert A. Michelson
1916 Gifford Pinchot
1916 Cleveland Abbe
1917 Frank M. Chapman
1917 Samuel W. Stratton
1918 Walter S. Adams
1918 Samuel J. Barnett
1918 William Beebe
1918 Albert I, Prince of Monaco
1919 Charles Fabry
1919 Robert Ridgway
1920 Othenia Abe
1920 Alfred Fowler
1920 Herbert Hoover
1920 Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. Navy
1921 Bashford Dean
1921 Albert Einstein
1921 Charles W. Stiles
1921 Charles D. Walcott
1921 Peter Zeeman
1922 George P. Merrill
1922 Henry N. Russell
1922 William M. Wheeler
1923 Ferdinand Canu
1923 William Duane
1923 Emmanuel de Margerie
1924 C. V. L. Charlier
1924 A. S. Eddington
1924 Otto S. Pettersson
1924 Henri Breuil
1925 John M. Clarke
1925 Neils Bohr

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave. A and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Army, U. S. Hospital and Institution for care of insane and disabled soldiers, Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick Ave. (formerly the R. C. Orphan Asylum).
Babies' Hospital, 135 E. 55th St.
Beekman St. Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E. 26th St.
Beth David Hospital, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane, White Plains, N. Y.; Office, 8 W. 16th St.
Booth Memorial Hospital, 314 E. 15th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dispensary, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hosp., 1525 Wash. Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 166th St. and Grand Concourse.
Central and Neurological Hospital, Welfare (Blackwell's) Island
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Children's Clinic (Department of Health): Manhattan—Gouverneur Slip (Eye), Pleasant Ave. and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat), 449 E. 121st St. (Dental, Eye). P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx—580 E. 169th St. (Dental, Eye, Nose and Throat). Richmond—689 Bay St., Stapleton.
City Hospital, Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E. 35th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20th St.; extension at Edgecombe Ave. and 163d St.
Community Hospital, 19 W. 101st St.
Cornell University Medical College, First Ave. and 28th St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P. C. A., Avenue A and 24th St.
Emergency Relief Station for City and Metropolitan Hospitals, foot E. 70th St.
Fifth Ave. Hospital, at 105th St.
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St.
Floating Hospital, St. John's Guild; office, 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and E. 63d St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary (now called Lenox Hill Hospital), Park Ave. and 77th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
Grace Dispensary, 414 E. 14th St.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives, Inwood, N. Y. C.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118th St.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, City Home for Aged and Infirm. Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (cancer, lupus, etc.); Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road.
Hudson Street Hospital, 67 Hudson St. (U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, No. 70).
Italian Hospital, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Jewish Memorial Hospital, Dyckman St. and River Road.
Kings Park State Hospital, office, 30 E. 42d St.
Knickerbocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 131st St.
Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lenox Hill Hospital, Lexington and Park Aves., E. 76th and 77th Sts.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 210 E. 64th St.
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane), Ward's Island; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I. Office in Barge Office, Manhattan.
Memorial Hospital (cancer), Central Park West and 106th St.
Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's (Welfare), Island.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital Dispensary, 351 W. 34th St.
Midtown Hospital, 229 E. 57th St.
Minturn Hospital, foot E. 16th St.
Misericordia Hospital, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 100th St.
Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
New York College of Dentistry, 205 E. 23d.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 61st St.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave. and 19th St.
New York Veterinary Hospital, 120 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lafayette St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36th St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher St.
People's Hospital, 203 Second Ave.
Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts.
Reconstruction Hospital, 100th St. and Central Park West.
Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, East River.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St.
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Brook Ave. corner E. 142d St.
St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St.
St. Mary's Hospital, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 12th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 224 W. 34th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp, S. I., 103 Park Ave.
Sea View Hospital, Castleton Corners, Staten Island.
Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 59th St.
Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Valentine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60th St.
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E. 16th St.
Women's Hospital, 141 W. 109th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS.

Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleecker St.
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St. and De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York Hospital, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.

Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Bushwick Hospital, Howard and Putnam Aves.
Caledonian Hospital, 53 Woodruff Ave.
Children's Clinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dental), Department of Health: Brooklyn—330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough—374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Island Hosp., Ocean P'kw'y, near Ave. Z.
Cumberland, Auburn Pl. and No. Portland Ave.
Flushing Hospital, Parsons & Forest Aves., Flushing.
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsland Ave. and Bullion St.
Harbor Hospital, Cropsey and 23d Aves.
Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean St.
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn Ave. and President St.
Jamaica Hospital, New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Ave.
Kings County, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Ave. Hospital (contagious diseases), at Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hosp., Henry and Amity Sts.
Long Island State (Insane), Clarkson St. and Albany Ave.
Lutheran, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Ave. and 7th St.
Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., foot Ryerson St.
Neponsit Beach Hospital, Rockaway Beach.
Norwegian Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 46th St.
Peck, Carson C., Memorial, Crown St. & Albany Ave.
Prospect Heights, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place.
St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven.
St. Catherine's, Bushwick Ave. near Ten Eyck St.
St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's, L. I. City, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's, St. Mark's Ave., near Rochester Ave.
St. Mary's, Ray St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
St. Peter's, Henry, Congress and Warren Sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21st St., Coney Island.
Sea View Hospital, Castleton Corners, Staten Island.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave. and Sterling Place.
Trinity Hospital, 1835 East New York Ave.
United Israel-Zion Hospital, 10th Ave. and 48th St.
Victory Memorial Hospital, 7th Ave. and 92d St.
Wyckoff Hghts., St. Nicholas Ave., Stanhope St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th St.
Beth Abraham Home for Incurables, 612 Allerton Ave.
Blind, Asylum for Indigent, Welfare (Blackwell's) Island.
Bourne Workshop for the Blind, 338 E. 35th St.
Catholic Guardian Soc., 130 W. 37th St.
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 477 Madison Ave.
Catholic Centre for Blind, 221 E. 79th St.
Catholic Institute for the Blind, 221st St. and Eastchester Road.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y. City office and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Chapin Adoption Nursery, 2100 Lexington Ave.
Children's Aid Society, Headquarters, 105 E. 22d St.; Emergency Shelter, 307 E. 12th St.
Children's Clearing Bureau, 124 E. 59th St.
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Welfare Island.
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, Palisade Ave. and W. 259th St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 369 E. Mosholu Parkway.
Daughters of Jacob, 301 E. Broadway.
Dominican Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Edgewater Creche (Englewood, N. J.), office 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Five Points House of Industry, office 454 W. 23d St.
Florence Crittenden Home, 427 W. 21st St.
Freedman (Andrew) Home, Grand Concourse, between 165th and 166th Sts.
French Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
Half-Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.
Daughters of Isreal, 32 E. 119th St.
Hebrew Infants' Home for, University Ave. and Kingsbridge Road.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.; Friendly Home, 545 W. 159th St.
Hebrew Immigrant Shelter, 229 E. Broadway.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette St.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St.
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70th St.; 135 W. 106th St.; Belmont Ave. and 183d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Destitute Blind, Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road.
Home for Incurables, Third Ave. and 182d St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St.
Home for the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 10th St.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 Second Ave.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.
House of the Holy Family, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Pearl St.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67th St.
Institution of Mercy, Madison Ave. and 81st St.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and 190th St.
Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 Second St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers.
Letchworth Village (office), 7 Wall St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.
Little Sisters of the Poor, 135 W. 136th St.; 213 E. 70th St.; 183d St. and Belmont Ave.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 92d St.
Milbank Memorial Home, 24 W. 12th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Municipal Lodging House, 432 E. 25th St.
Newsboys' Lodging House (Brace Memorial), 224 William St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, Pelham P'kway.
New York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 163d St.
Odd Fellows' Home, Unionport.
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, Convent Ave. and 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave. and 190th St.
St. Francis's Home for the Aged, 609 5th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.), House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Eastern Boulevard, Throgg's Neck.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114th St.
St. Margaret's Home for Working Girls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Working Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
Salvation Army, National Headquaterrs, 120 W. 14th St.; Industrial Homes for Men, 533 W. 48th St. and 229 E. 120th St.; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E. 15th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Sea View Farms, Castleton Corners, Staten Island.
Sevilla Home for Children, Hunts Point.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Society for Prevention Cruelty to Children (Heckscher Foundation), 5th Ave., 104th to 105th Sts.; 214th St. and Bolton Road (Inwood), 355 E. 137th St.
Travelers' Aid Society, 25 W. 43d St.; 465 Lexington Ave.
Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, Farmingdale, N. J.; (office), 105 E. 22d St.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.

POST OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The **New York General Post Office**, with jurisdiction over Manhattan and the Bronx, covers the two city blocks, 31st Street to 33rd Street, Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue. The main entrance is on Eighth Avenue. *Postmaster*—John J. Kiely. *Assistants*—Thomas B. Randles and Charles Lubin. In this building are located the Postal Inspectors. Railway Mail Service, and all the general offices.

The Pneumatic Tube Service was re-established on October 1, 1922. There are double and single lines connecting practically all the stations of the New York Post Office, and double lines connecting City Hall Station of this office with the Post Office at Brooklyn, New York.

There are nearly 28 miles of pneumatic tubes in operation, performing almost continuous service throughout the entire day. About 5,000,000 letters are transported daily in this way.

There are about 15,000,000 pieces of ordinary mail received, delivered, despatched, daily.

Letter carriers in the employ of the N. Y. Post Office, as of Aug. 1, 1924, numbered approximately 4,200.

The receipts of the N. Y. Post Office, by calendar years, have been as follows

YEAR.	Receipts.	YEAR.	Receipts.	YEAR.	Receipts.	YEAR.	Receipts.
1900	$ 9,869,689.69	1906	$17,820,884.98	1912	$25,747,233.00	1918	$41,408,226.27
1901	11,022,927.01	1907	18,850,290.99	1913	30,002,303.09	1919	46,110,885.65
1902	12,423,831.96	1908	18,808,782.20	1914	29,488,518.02	1920	53,300,868.45
1903	13,583,023.77	1909	21,173,756.65	1915	30,127,062.01	1921	52,275,935.48
1904	14,691,916.89	1910	23,116,455.52	1916	33,617,540.88	1922	56,016,592.84
1905	16,251,187.20	1911	24,190,109.65	1917	36,100,575.24	1923	60,863,119.64

The receipts of the N. Y. Post Office, year ended June 30, 1925, totaled $65,497,919.71. It is the ranking office in the United States in business and receipts, followed by Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, Detroit and Brooklyn.

The old General Post Office, now called the City Hall Station, covers the triangular block bounded by Broadway, Park Row and Mail Street.

The Hudson Ter ina Station, No. 30 Church Street, was re-established February 12, 1923.

The Grand Central Station, Lexington Avenue and 45th Street, handles the mail over the N. Y. Central and New Haven Railroads, in addition to local business in that district.

The Foreign Section is located in the Varick Street Station, between Beach and Laight Streets. There the foreign mails are handled.

There are forty-six "stations" or branches of the N. Y. Post Office, not including those at Pelham and Pelham Manor.

The **Brooklyn General Post Office** covers the block bounded by Adams and Washington, Tillary and Johnson Streets. *Postmaster*, Albert B. W. Firmin; *Assistant Postmaster*, Peter J. Cleary. There are more than 1,700 letter carriers.

The receipts of the Brooklyn office in the year 1924 were $7,156,423. There are twenty-six carrier stations.

TRANSIT TIME OF LETTER MAILS FROM NEW YORK CITY.

(Official P. O. Schedule, as of May 1, 1925, subject to changes. Figures show hours in train transit.)

Alabama—Birmingham, 31; Mobile, 36; Montgomery, 30.
Arizona—Ashfork, 72; Flagstaff, 69; Phoenix, 82; Prescott, 77; Tucson, 77.
Arkansas—Fort Smith, 41; Hot Springs, 41; Little Rock, 35; Pine Bluff, 42; Texarkana, 39.
California—Los Angeles, 85; Oakland, 83; Pasadena, 89; Sacramento, 80; San Diego, 88; San Francisco, 83; San Jose, 86.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, 58; Denver, 57; Leadville, 69; Pueblo, 62.
Connecticut—Hartford, 4; New Haven, 2; New London, 3; Waterbury, 3; Willimantic, 6.
Delaware—Dover, 5; Wilmington, 3.
Dist. of Columbia—Washington, 6.
Florida—Jacksonville, 29; Key West, 50; Miami, 43; Palm Beach, 41; Pensacola, 39; Tampa, 40.
Georgia—Atlanta, 26; Augusta, 30; Brunswick, 29; Macon, 28; Savannah, 25.
Idaho—Boise, 70; Pocatello, 62.
Illinois—Bloomington, 27; Cairo, 26; Chicago, 21; Danville, 23; East St. Louis, 25; Evanston, 26; Peoria, 26; Rockford, 26; Rock Island, 29; Springfield, 28.
Indiana—Elkhart, 18; Evansville, 25; Fort Wayne, 18; Indianapolis, 19; Lafayette, 22; New Albany, 24; South Bend, 19; Terre Haute, 20.
Iowa—Burlington, 27; Cedar Rapids, 28; Council Bluffs, 34; Davenport, 27; Des Moines, 33; Dubuque, 28; Sioux City, 38.
Kansas—Atchison, 41; Fort Scott, 37; Leavenworth, 40; Parsons, 39; Topeka, 41; Wichita, 46.
Kentucky—Bowling Green, 26; Covington, 19; Frankfort, 24; Lexington, 25; Louisville, 22; Paducah, 26.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge, 47; New Orleans, 41; Shreveport, 43.
Maine—Augusta, 14; Bangor, 17; Bar Harbor, 19; Eastport, 22; Lewiston, 13; Portland, 11.
Maryland—Annapolis, 9; Baltimore, 5; Cumberland, 10; Hagerstown, 7.
Massachusetts—Boston, 6; Fall River, 7; Lawrence, 10; Lowell, 8; Lynn, 8; New Bedford, 8; Pittsfield, 8; Somerville, 8; Springfield, 4; Taunton, 8; Worcester, 5.
Michigan—Battle Creek, 17; Bay City, 20; Detroit, 15; Grand Rapids, 20; Jackson, 16; Kalamazoo, 18; Lansing, 19; Saginaw, 22; Sault Ste. Marie, 29.
Minnesota—Duluth, 40; Minneapolis, 33; St. Paul, 32; Winona, 30.
Mississippi—Hattiesburg, 39; Jackson, 39; Meridian, 37; Natchez, 46; Vicksburg, 41.
Missouri—Jefferson City, 31; Kansas City, 37; St. Joseph, 36; St. Louis, 25; Sedalia, 33.
Montana—Billings, 61; Butte, 71; Great Falls, 72; Helena, 69.
Nebraska—Grand Isl., 39; Lincoln, 36; Omaha, 35.
Nevada—Carson City, 83; Reno, 74.
New Hampshire—Concord, 12; Keene, 14; Manchester, 11; Nashua, 12; Portsmouth, 12.
New Jersey—Atlantic City, 4; Cape May, 7; Paterson, 1; Trenton, 2.
New Mexico—Albuquerque, 60; Las Vegas, 55; Santa Fe, 60.
New York—Albany, 3; Auburn, 10; Binghamton, 6; Buffalo, 10; Elmira, 8; Geneva, 10; Ithaca 10; Jamestown, 12; Plattsburg, 10; Port Jervis, 3; Rochester, 8; Rome, 10; Saratoga Springs, 6; Schenectady, 5; Syracuse, 7; Troy, 5; Utica, 6; Watertown, 11.
North Carolina—Asheville, 22, Charlotte, 18; Raleigh, 17; Wilmington, 19; Winston-Salem, 16.
North Dakota—Bismarck, 49; Fargo, 40; Grand Forks, 45.
Ohio—Akron, 15; Canton 13; Cincinnati, 18; Cleveland, 14; Columbus, 14; Dayton, 16; Mansfield, 14; Sandusky, 16; Springfield, 16; Steubenville, 12; Toledo, 17; Youngstown, 13; Zanesville, 17.
Oklahoma—Guthrie, 49; Oklahoma, 42.
Oregon—Astoria, 86; Portland, 80; Salem, 84.
Pennsylvania—Allentown, 3; Altoona, 8; Chambersburg, 9; Chester, 4; Easton, 2; Erie, 12; Harrisburg, 5; Johnstown, 12; Lancaster, 6; McKeesport, 14; Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 11; Reading, 4; Sharon, 16; Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 5; Williamsport, 8; York, 6.
Rhode Island—Newport, 8; Pawtucket, 6; Providence, 5; Woonsocket, 6.
South Carolina—Charleston, 21; Columbia, 22; Greenville, 21; Spartanburg, 20.
South Dakota—Aberdeen, 46; Deadwood, 63; Sioux Falls, 40; Yankton, 42.
Tennessee—Bristol, 19; Chattanooga, 27; Knoxville, 22; Memphis, 36; Nashville, 28.
Texas—Austin, 49; Beaumont, 51; Dallas, 45; El Paso, 66; Fort Worth, 46; Galveston, 53; Houston, 50; Longview, 42; San Antonio, 54; Waco, 50.
Utah—Ogden, 61; Salt Lake City, 64.
Vermont—Brattleboro, 10; Burlington, 10; Montpelier, 13; Rutland, 7.
Virginia—Cape Charles, 10; Charlottesville, 9; Danville, 13; Fortress Monroe, 12; Fredericksburg, 8; Lynchburg, 12; Newport News, 13; Norfolk, 12; Petersburg, 11; Richmond, 10; Roanoke, 14; Staunton, 12.
Washington—Olympia, 85; Seattle, 80; Spokane, 69; Tacoma, 83.
West Virginia—Bluefield, 20; Charleston, 20; Clarksburg, 15; Grafton, 14; Harpers Ferry, 8; Huntington, 21; Martinsburg, 9; Parkersburg, 18; Wheeling, 16.
Wisconsin—Green Bay, 30; La Crosse, 31; Madison, 29; Milwaukee, 25; Oshkosh, 28; Racine, 25; Superior, 39.
Wyoming—Cheyenne, 46; Green River, 54; Laramie, 48; Rock Springs, 53.
Canada—Halifax, 34; Hamilton, 12; Kingston, 17; London, 18; Montreal, 10; Ottawa, 14; Quebec, 19; St. John, 25; Toronto, 14; Vancouver, 90; Winnipeg, 50.

FOREIGN MAIL TIME AND DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

(Data by the office of the Postmaster General.)

Name of Place.	D'ys in Tr'n sit.	Statute Miles.
Abo, Finland	17	4,665
Adelaide, Australia	32	11,843
Aden, Aden	20	7,530
Alexandria, Egypt	17	6,135
Algiers, Algeria	14	4,192
Amsterdam, Netherlands	11	4,043
Antigua, British West Indies	8	1,810
Antofogasta, Chile	18	4,787
Antwerp, Belgium	9	4,015
Athens, Greece	15	5,432
Auckland, New Zealand	27	9,732
Bagdad, Mesopotamia	42	14,229
Bahia, Brazil	17	4,709
Bangkok, Siam	38	14,039
Barbados, British West Indies	12	2,106
Barcelona, Spain	12	4,697
Batavia (Island), Dutch East Indies	35	11,991
Beirut, Syria	18	6,475
Belgrade, Jugoslavia	13	5,217
Belize, British Honduras	6	1,962
Berlin, Germany	10	4,597
Berne, Switzerland	12	4,349
Bluefields, Nicaragua	9	2,304
Bombay, British India	25	9,434
Bordeaux, France	10	3,821
Boulogne, France	10	3,859
Bremen, Germany	9	4,294
Brindisi, Italy	15	5,282
Brisbane, Queensland, Australia	32	10,400
Brussels, Belgium	10	4,137
Bucharest, Roumania	18	6,084
Budapest, Hungary	13	4,965
Buenaventura, Colombia	10	2,728
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	18	6,914
Cadiz, Spain	14	3,649
Cairo, Egypt	15	6,265
Calcutta, British India	28	11,324
Callao, Peru	13	3,873
Cape Haiti, Haiti	6	1,478
Cape Town, South Africa	27	11,033
Cartagena, Colombia	9	2,134
Cayenne, French Guiana	16	2,818
Celebes (Island), Dutch East Indies	37	13,246
Cherbourg, France	8	3,715
Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands	6	1,687
Cienfuegos, Cuba	6	1,937
Cologne, Germany	11	4,250
Colombo, Ceylon	30	9,932
Colon, Panama	7	2,273
Constantinople, Turkey	14	5,809
Copenhagen, Denmark	11	4,639
Cork, Ireland	10	3,220
Curacao, Dutch West Indies	9	2,037
Danzig (Free City of)	13	4,863
Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa	36	11,520
Dresden, Germany	12	4,669
Dublin, Ireland	10	4,287
Florence, Italy	13	4,683
Frankfort on the Main, Germany	12	4,363
Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa	21	7,125
Funchal, Madeira Islands	15	3,184
Geneva, Switzerland	11	4,310
Genoa, Italy	13	4,561
Gibraltar	13	3,714
Glasgow, Scotland	10	3,656
Granada, Spain	14	5,187
Greytown, Nicaragua	11	2,816
Guadeloupe, French West Indies	9	1,903
Guatemala, Guatemala	7	2,645
Georgetown, British Guiana	13	2,553
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	6	1,519
Guayaquil, Ecuador	18	3,236
Havana, Cuba	3	1,560
Hague, The, Holland	11	4,083
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2	686
Hamburg, Germany	9	4,317
Hamilton, Bermuda	2	784
Havre, France	8	3,792
Helsingfors, Finland	17	4,734
Hongkong, China	23	10,453
Honolulu, Hawaii	12	5,599
Iquique, Chile	17	4,611
Jacmel, Haiti	6	1,715
Jerusalem, Palestine	18	6,035
Johannesburg, South Africa	28	8,665
Kingston, Jamaica	6	1,697
Kristiansand, Norway	11	4,166
La Guayra, Venezuela	9	2,127
La Paz, Bolivia	18	4,692
Las Palmas, Canary Islands	17	3,414
Leningrad, (Petrograd) Russia	18	5,639
Lima, Peru	14	3,807
Lisbon, Portugal	12	5,342
Liverpool, England	9	3,707
Loanda, Portuguese West Africa	37	9,189
London, England	8	3,964
Madras, British India	29	10,434
Madrid, Spain	13	4,851
Magdalena Bay, Mexico	5	4,345
Manila, Philippine Islands	30	11,206
Maracaibo, Venezuela	12	2,598
Marseilles, France	12	4,506
Martinique, French West Indies	10	1,963
Mayaguez, Porto Rico	6	1,614
Melbourne, Australia	31	11,253
Mexico City, Mexico	6	3,760
Milan, Italy	13	4,466
Montevideo, Uruguay	17	7,037
Moscow, Russia	18	5,535
Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa	42	10,470
Munich, Germany	10	4,534
Naples, Italy	12	4,837
Nassau, Bahamas	3	1,108
Natal, South Africa	29	11,974
Nice, France	12	4,665
Odessa, Ukraine	19	6,185
Oporto, Portugal	12	5,337
Oslo. (Christiania) Norway	13	4,342
Pago Pago, Samoa (Island)	18	7,970
Panama, Panama	7	2,323
Papeete, Tahiti	17	7,210
Para, Brazil	15	3,392
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	15	2,688
Paris, France	8	3,946
Penang, Straits Settlements	32	11,280
Pernambuco, Brazil	18	4,522
Plymouth, England	9	3,609
Ponce, Porto Rico	6	1,684
Port Antonio, Jamaica	6	1,639
Port au Prince, Haiti	6	1,580
Port Limon, Costa Rica	13	2,357
Port of Spain, Trinidad	8	2,340
Port Said, Egypt	14	5,922
Prague, Czechoslovakia	11	4,738
Progreso, Mexico	7	1,853
Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic	6	1,463
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela	10	2,422
Punta Arenas, Chile	25	6,863
Quebec, Quebec	2	555
Queenstown, Ireland	9	3,441
Rangoon, British India	33	12,210
Reykjavik, Iceland	15	5,350
Riga, Latvia	17	5,102
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	13	5,493
Rome, Italy	13	4,854
Rotterdam, Netherlands	10	4,016
Saigon, Cochin China	26	12,492
St. Helena	26	9,280
St. John's, Newfoundland	3	628
St. Kitt's, British West Indies	8	1,800
St. Lucia, British West Indies	10	2,012
St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands	18	3,356
Salonica, Greece	16	5,676
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	7	1,715
San Juan, Porto Rico	5	1,611
Santiago, Chile	21	5,398
Seychelles Islands	42	9,485
Shanghai, China	23	9,530
Singapore, Straits Settlements	33	13,358
Sofia, Bulgaria	15	5,804
Southampton, England	8	3,782
Stockholm, Sweden	14	5,405
Stuttgart, Germany	13	4,376
Suez, Egypt	16	6,023
Sumatra (Is.), Netherlands East Indies	35	11,856
Suva, Fiji Islands	22	8,762
Sydney, New South Wales	27	11,496
Tampico, Mexico	5	2,338
Teneriffe, Canary Islands	16	3,544
Tiflis, Georgia	20	6,685
Trieste, Italy	13	4,743
Trinidad, British West Indies	8	2,212
Turin, Italy	13	4,560
Turks Islands	5	1,550
Tuxpam, Mexico	6	2,514
Valetta, Malta Island	14	4,846
Valparaiso, Chile	21	5,335
Venice, Italy	13	4,631
Vera Cruz, Mexico	7	2,323
Vienna, Austria	14	4,795
Vladivostok, Siberia	25	11,343
Warsaw, Poland	14	4,857
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	2	586
Yokohama, Japan	17	8,717
Zanzibar, East Africa	37	10,678

CHILD LABOR IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

City.	Males 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1920.			Males 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1910.			Females 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1920.			Females 10 to 15. Years of Age, 1910		
	Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations.		Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations.		Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations.		Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations.	
		No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.
New York City....	291,164	18,341	6.3	248,927	21,408	8.6	289,513	14,042	4.9	251,961	17,161	6.8
Bronx.....	40,509	2,103	5.2	25,091	1,805	7.2	39,555	1,578	4.0	23,819	1,203	5.1
Brooklyn.....	111,681	7,423	6.6	90,033	7,725	8.6	111,630	5,571	5.0	91,756	5,508	6.0
Manhattan.....	106,297	6,526	6.1	111,315	10,199	9.2	106,423	5,227	4.9	114,273	9,223	8.1
Queens.....	25,940	1,937	7.5	17,218	1,436	8.3	25,594	1,463	5.7	17,216	1,093	6.3
Richmond.....	6,737	352	5.2	5,270	243	4.6	6,311	203	3.2	4,897	134	2.7

SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1920.

	Males.	Females		Males.	Females
Agric., forestry, animal husb'dry.	6,764	345	Professional service.....	100,028	68,009
Extraction of minerals.....	575	25	Domestic and personal service...	149,623	156,667
Manuf. and mech. industries....	748,183	204,129	Clerical occupations.....	217,816	184,598
Transportation.....	218,368	23,010			
Trade.....	338,298	54,099	Total.....	1,839,685	691,727
Public service, n. e. c.....	60,030	845			

N. E. C. means *not elsewhere classified.*

MARITAL CONDITION OF WOMEN WAGE EARNERS IN N. Y. CITY, 1920.

	Aggregate.			Married.			Single, Widowed, Divorced and Unknown.		
	Females 15 Yrs. of Age and Over.	In Gainful Occupations.	Per Cent.	Total Number.	In Gainful Occupations.	Per Cent.	Total Number.	In Gainful Occupations.	Per Cent.
Bronx.....	260,085	77,409	29.8	152,172	9,485	6.2	107,913	67,924	62.9
Brooklyn.....	707,341	214,158	30.3	399,517	26,717	6.7	307,824	187,441	60.9
Manhattan.....	855,130	341,573	39.9	441,585	63,012	14.3	413,545	278,561	67.4
Queens.....	166,545	46,539	27.9	100,679	7,063	7.0	65,866	39,476	59.9
Richmond.....	37,696	9,582	25.4	21,717	1,038	4.8	15,979	8,544	53.5
New York City.	2,026,797	689,261	34.0	1,115,670	107,315	9.6	911,127	581,946	63.9

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION.

The Foundation was established Dec. 23, 1920. At a meeting held March 15, 1921, at the Hotel Biltmore, the organization of the Foundation was completed.

The first appeal for funds was made Jan. 16, 1922, and at a meeting held in New York City on Dec. 17, 1922, when the permanent organization of the Foundation was accomplished it was announced that the contributions to the proposed $1,000,000 fund at that time amounted to over $800,000.

The fund was turned over on the date mentioned to the trustees of the Foundation, and on the following day (Dec. 28), the former President's sixty-sixth birthday, a committee was sent to Washington to notify Mr. Wilson of the creation of the Foundation in his honor.

The first award from the income of the Foundation was made on Dec. 28, 1924, to the Right Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood for meritorious service to peace through justice.

The personnel of the present Board of Trustees, which has charge of the administration of the Foundation, is: Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Hamilton Fish Armstrong, New York; General Tasker H. Bliss, former Chief of Staff United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Norman H. Davis, New York; Hon. Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; Hon. Henry Morgenthau, New York; George W. Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; Caroline Ruutz Rees, Greenwich, Conn.; Prof. William B. Scott, Princeton, N. J.; May Ladd Simonson, Staten Island, N. Y.; William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.; Mary E. Woolley, President Mt. Holyoke College.

Officers: Hon. Norman H. Davis, President; Tasker H. Bliss, Vice President; May Ladd Simonson, Vice President; Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Secretary; Katherine C. Blackburn, Assistant Secretary; Central Union Trust Co., New York, Treasurer.

The national headquarters of the Foundation are at 17 East 42d St., New York City.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The American Bible Society was organized by action of a group of local and State Bible Societies on May 8, 1816, its first public meeting being held in the City Hall in New York and its Centennial being celebrated in the same room of that City Hall on May 9, 1916.

It was incorporated under the laws of New York State in 1841.

The officers are: E. Francis Hyde, President; James Wood, President Emeritus; Rev. Gilbert Darlington, Treasurer; Rev. Wm. I. Haven, D. D., LL. D., and Rev. Arthur C. Ryan, General Secretaries; Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, Recording Secretary; Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, Assistant Secretary.

Its purpose is to accomplish a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.

It handles only Bibles, Testaments and Portions, selling them without profit and donating to those in need.

It is unsectarian and interdenominational.

Together with other Bible Societies, it has helped to print the Scriptures in over eight hundred languages and dialects.

It also publishes the Scriptures in four systems for the blind.

It cooperates with missionary societies, its operations being strictly benevolent and its sale of Scriptures yielding no profit.

Twenty-three denominations, including practically all the larger ones, have through their official bodies taken action recognizing this Society as their channel of Scripture circulation, including it in their church budgets or otherwise giving it an official position in their benevolences.

Through ten Home Agencies, it supplies Scriptures throughout the United States, and abroad it does like service through twelve Foreign Agencies: West Indies; Mexico; Caribbean or Central America with Colombia and Venezuela; Upper Andes, covering Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia; La Plata, covering Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil; Levant, covering the republic of Turkey and adjacent states in Europe and Asia, including Bulgaria, Greece and the republics of the Caucasus; Arabic-Levant, which serves Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia or Iraq, Egypt and the Soudan; Philippine Islands; Siam; China; and Japan; and through correspondents in other countries in Asia, Europe, Africa, and islands of the seas.

During 1924, there were issued by it 6,652,299 volumes of Scriptures; 3,744,606 in its foreign fields and 2,907,693 in the United States.

Its total of issues during its 109 years of activity, has been 164,907,176 volumes of Bibles, Testaments and Portions.

The receipts for the year 1924, including legacies, gifts from individuals and churches, gifts from auxiliaries, sales, and incomes from trust funds were $1,026,163.90; its disbursements were $1,032,906.40.

The headquarters are at the Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Washington.	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861
"	Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	Johnson	" " "	"	1861
John Adams	" "	"	1796	"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
Jefferson	James Monroe	Va.	1803	Grant	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
"	William Pinckney	Md.	1806	"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio.	1870
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
"	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	Hayes	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
Monroe	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817	"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817	"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
J. Q. Adams	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	Garfield	" " "	"	1880
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826	Arthur	" " "	"	1880
"	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y	1827	Cleveland	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
"	James Barbour	Va.	1828	B. Harrison.	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1829	Cleveland	Thos. F. Bayard, amb.	Del.	1893
"	Wash'gton Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831	McKinley	John Hay, amb.	Ohio.	1897
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831	"	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832	"	Joseph H. Choate, amb.	N. Y.	1899
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1899
Tyler	Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	"	Whitelaw Reid, amb.	"	1905
Polk	Louis McLane	Md.	1845	Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846	Wilson	Walter H. Page, amb.	"	1913
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849	"	John W. Davis, amb.	W.Va	1918
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849	Harding	George B. M. Harvey, amb.	N. J.	1921
Fillmore	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852	Coolidge	" " " "	"	1921
Pierce	James Buchanan	"	1853	"	Frank B. Kellogg, amb.	Minn	1923
"	George M. Dallas	Pa.	1856	"	Alanson B. Houghton, amb.	N. Y.	1925
Buchanan	" " "	Pa.	1865				

Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinckney in 1806.

BRITISH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereign.	Representative.	Yr.	Sovereign.	Representative.	Yr.
George III	George Hammond	1791	Victoria	John F. T. Crampton, env. & m.	1852
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795	"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853
"	Robert Liston	1796	"	John Saville Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800	"	Lord Napier	1857
"	Anthony Merry	1803	"	Lord Lyons	1859
"	David M. Erskine	1806	"	Jos. Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Francis James Jackson	1809	"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810	"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867
"	Augustus John Foster	1811	"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
"	Anthony St. J. Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815	"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Charles Bagot	1816	"	Sir Julian Pauncefote	1889
George IV	Gibbs C. Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	" " " amb.	1893
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820	Edward VII	" " " "	1893
"	Henry U. Addington, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Hon. Sir Mich'l H. Herbert, amb.	1902
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1825	"	Sir Henry M. Durand, amb.	1903
William IV	" " "	1825	"	James Bryce, amb.	1907
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835	George V	" " "	1910
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox	1836	"	Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, amb.	1912
"	Richard Pakenham	1844	"	Earl Reading (spec. miss.), amb.	1918
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847	"	Earl Grey (spec. miss.), amb.	1919
"	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849	"	Sir Auckland Geddes, amb.	1920
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851	"	Sir Esme Howard, amb.	1924

Sackville West's career as the British envoy at Washington was ended by his letter of Sept. 13, 1888, from Beverly, Mass., to Charles F. Murchison, Pomona, Cal., advising Murchison, who was an Americanized Briton, to vote against Grover Cleveland in the oncoming Presidential election.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO FRANCE.

President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Confed'at'n.	Thomas Jefferson	Va.		Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
Washington.	William Short, ch. d'aff.	"	1790	Fillmore	" " "	"	1849
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792	Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794	"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796	Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1859
John Adams	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797	"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
	John Marshall	Va.	1797	Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797	"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799	Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799	Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801	Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio.	1877
"	John Armstrong	"	1804	Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810	Arthur	" " "	"	1881
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811	Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813	B. Harrison.	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1815	"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816	Cleveland	Jas. B. Eustis, amb.	La.	1893
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823	McKinley	Horace Porter, amb.	N. Y.	1897
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff.	Vt.	1832	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1905
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833	"	Henry White, amb.	R. I.	1907
"	Thos. P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835	Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio.	1836	"	Robert Bacon, amb.	N. Y.	1909
Van Buren	" "	"	1836	"	Myron T. Herrick, amb.	Ohio.	1912
Tyler	" "	"	1836	Wilson	" " "	"	1913
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842	"	William G. Sharp, "	"	1914
"	William R. King	Ala.	1844	"	Hugh C. Wallace, "	Wash	1919
Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.	N. C.	1846	Harding	Myron T. Herrick, "	Ohio.	1921
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847	Coolidge	" " " "	"	1921

FRENCH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representative.	Yr.	Government.	Representative.	Yr.
Louis XVI	Count de Moustier	1788	Napoleon III	Visc't J. Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1863
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff	1789	"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff	1864
"	Colonel Ternant	1791	"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793	"	Jules Berthemy	1866
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794	"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff	1869
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795	"	Prevost Paradol	1870
Consulate	" " "	1795	"	Jules Berthemy	1870
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff	1801	Nat. Defense	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
Napoleon I	General Turreau	1805	Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellonet, ch. d'aff	1871
"	M. Serurier	1811	"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Louis XVIII	" "	1811	Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816	"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff	1876
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1822	"	Mamime Outrey	1877
Charles X	Baron de Mareuil	1824	"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1827	Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830	Pres. Carnot	" "	1891
L. Philippe	M. Serurier	1831	"	" amb	1893
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1835	Pres. Faure	" "	1893
"	Edouard Pontois	1837	"	Jules Cambon, amb	1898
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1839	Pres. Loubet	" " "	1898
"	L. A. A. Fourier de Bacourt	1840	"	Jean J. Jusserand, amb	1902
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842	Pres. Fallieres	" " " "	1906
L. Napoleon	Guillaume T. L. Poussin	1848	Pres. Poincare	" " " "	1913
"	E. A. O. Sain de Boislecomte	1850	Pr. Deschanel	" " " "	1920
Napoleon III	Count de Sartiges	1851	Pr. Millerand	" " " "	1920
"	Visc't J. Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1859	Pr. Doumergue	" " " "	1924
"	Henri Mercier	1860	"	Emile Daeschner, "	1925

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO GERMANY.

President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871	Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb	N. J.	1893
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff	"	1874	"	Edwin F. Uhl, amb	Mich.	1896
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874	McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb	N. Y.	1897
Hayes	B. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1877	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb	Pa.	1902
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1878	"	David J. Hill, amb	N. Y.	1907
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879	Taft	" " "	"	1909
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1881	"	John G. A. Leishman, amb	Pa.	1911
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882	Wilson	James W. Gerard, amb	N. Y.	1913
"	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884	Harding	Alanson B. Houghton, amb	"	1922
Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio.	1885	Coolidge	" " " "	"	1922
B. Harrison	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889	"	Jacob G. Schurman, amb	"	1925

GERMAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperor.	Representative.	Yr.	Emperor.	Representative.	Yr.
William I	Kurd von Schlozer	1871	William II	Baron von Saurma-Jeitsch, amb.	1893
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff	1882	"	Baron M. von Thielmann, amb.	1895
"	Karl von Eisen Decher	1883	"	Herr von Holleben, amb	1898
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884	"	Baron S. von Sternburg, amb	1904
William II	Count Arco Valley	1888	"	Johann H. von Bernstorff, amb.	1908
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff	1891	Republic	Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, amb	1922
"	Theodore von Holleben	1892	"	Baron Ago v. Maltzan, amb	1925

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1838	Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio.	1882
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1840	"	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841	Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va.	1885
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff	Ga.	1845	"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1885
Taylor	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1849	"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff	Ct.	1850	B. Harrison	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1852	Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S. D.	1893
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res	Ga.	1853	McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa.	1897
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa.	1858	"	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1901
Johnson	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867	"	Bellamy Storer, amb	Ohio.	1902
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff	Ill.	1867	"	Charles S. Francis, amb	N. Y.	1906
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa.	1868	Taft	" " " "	"	1909
Grant	John Jay	N. Y.	1869	"	Richard C. Kerens, amb	Mo.	1909
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875	Wilson	Frederic C. Penfield, amb	Pa.	1913
"	Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876	Harding	Albert H. Washburn, min.	Mass.	1922
Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1877	Coolidge	" " " "	"	1922
Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1881				

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperor.	Representative.	Yr.	Emperor.	Representative.	Yr.
Ferdinand I	Baron de Mareschal	1838	Franz Joseph	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
"	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff	1841	"	C't Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff	1881
Franz Joseph	" " "	1841	"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	" " min. res	1855	"	C't Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff	1885
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi min. res	1863	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	Count Wydenbruck	1865	"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	1895
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff	1867	"	" " " amb	1902
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1868	"	Dr. K. Theodor Dumba, amb	1912
"	Baron von Schwartz Senborn	1874	"	Count Adam von Tarnow Tarnowski, amb	1916
"	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875			
"	Chev. E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff	1877			

Dumba was recalled in 1915.

On the separation of Austria and Hungary and the return of peace, the United States sent and received separate envoys in the cases of the Republic of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, Albert H. Washburn being the first United States Minister to *Austria*, and Theodore Brentano the first to *Hungary*, which latter country sent as its first Minister to the United States, Count Laszlo Szechenyi, in 1922.

The Austrian Minister to the United States, Edgar L. G. Prochnik, was appointed in 1925.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO ITALY.

PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Johnson	" " "	"	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Grant	" " "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " " "	"	1901
Hayes	" " "	"	1861	"	Henry White, amb.	R. I.	1905
Garfield	" " "	"	1861	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb.	Pa.	1907
Arthur	" " "	"	1861	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	"	1909
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Thomas J. O'Brien, amb.	Mich.	1911
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio.	1885	Wilson	Thomas Nelson Page, amb.	Va.	1913
B. Harrison.	Albert G. Porter	Ind.	1889	"	Robert V. Johnson, amb.	N. Y.	1920
"	William Potter	Pa.	1892	Harding	Richard W. Child, amb.	Mass.	1921
Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, amb.	R. I.	1893	Coolidge	" " " "	"	1921
"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1894	"	Henry P. Fletcher, amb.	Penn.	1924

Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

KING.	Representative.	Yr.	KING.	Representative.	Yr.
V. Emmanuel.	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	" " " amb.	1893
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	V. Em'an'l III	" " " "	1893
"	C't Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	E. Mayor des Planches, amb.	1901
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	"	Marquis C. Confalonieri, amb.	1910
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"	Count v Macchi di Cellere, amb	1913
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	Senator V. R. Ricci, amb.	1921
Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880	"	Don Gelasio Caetani, amb.	1922
"	Baron de Fava	1881	"	Nobile Giacomo de Martino	1925
"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff.	1891			

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO SPAIN.

PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Washington.	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
"	David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	Garfield	" "	"	1880
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
				"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1883
				Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	B. Harrison.	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	"	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	McKinley	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	"	Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840				
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842				
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio.	1899
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1858	Taft	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	1909
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	Wilson	Joseph E. Willard, amb.	Va.	1913
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Harding	Cyrus E. Woods, amb.	Pa.	1921
"	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864	"	Alexander P. Moore, amb.	"	1923
"	John P. Hale	N. H.	1865	Coolidge	" " " "	"	1923

SPANISH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOVEREIGN.	Representative.	Yr.	SOVEREIGN.	Representative.	Yr.
Carlos IV	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Amadeo I	Adm. Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, { joint	1791	Pr. Figueras	" " " " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jaudenes, { ch. d'aff.		" Castelar	" " " " " "	1872
"	Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	Alfonso XII	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff	1878
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio.	1879
			"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
Fernan. VII	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	Alfonso XIII	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Jose Felipe Segarlo, ch. d'aff	1891
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
M. Christina	" "	1827	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
Isabella II	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Pedro Alcantara Argalz	1839	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	A. Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844			
"	Jose Maria Margallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Facundo Goni	1867	"	Marquis of Villalobar	1909
Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869	"	Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	1913

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO RUSSIA.

PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Madison....	John Quincy Adams.....	Mass.	1809	Grant.....	James L. Orr.....	S. C..	1872
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff....	Pa...	1814	"	Marshall Jewell.....	Ct...	1873
"	William Pinkney.....	Md..	1816	"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff..	N. Y.	1874
Monroe....	George W. Campbell.....	Tenn.	1818	"	George H. Boker.....	Pa...	1875
"	Henry Middleton.....	S. C..	1820	Hayes.....	E. W. Stoughton.....	N. Y.	1878
J. Q. Adams	" "	" ..	1820	"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	" ..	1879
Jackson....	John Randolph.....	Va...	1830	"&Garf'd	John W. Foster.....	Ind..	1880
"	James Buchanan.....	Pa...	1832	Arthur.....	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1881
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.....	" ..	1833	"	William H. Hunt.....	La...	1882
"	William Wilkins.....	" ..	1834	"	Alphonso Taft.....	Ohio.	1884
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.....	" ..	1835	Cleveland...	George V. M. Lothrop.....	Mich.	1885
Van Buren..	George M. Dallas.....	" ..	1837	"	Lambert Tree.....	Ill...	1888
" ..	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff.....	" ..	1839	B. Harrison.	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff..	Pa...	1889
" ..	Churchill C. Cambreleng...	N. Y.	1840	" .	Charles Emory Smith.....	" ..	1890
Tyler.....	Charles S. Todd.....	Ky..	1841	" .	Andrew D. White.....	N. Y.	1892
Polk.....	Ralph J. Ingersoll.....	Ct...	1846	Cleveland...	Clifton R. Breckinridge....	Ark..	1894
"	Arthur P. Bagby.....	Ala..	1848	McKinley..	Ethan A. Hitchcock.....	Mo..	1897
Fillmore....	Neil S. Brown.....	Tenn.	1850	" ..	" " " amb...	" ..	1898
Pierce.....	Thomas H. Seymour.....	Ct...	1853	" ..	Charlemagne Tower, amb..	Pa...	1899
Buchanan..	Francis W. Pickens.....	S. C..	1858	Roosevelt...	" " " " ..	" ...	1899
" ..	John Appleton.....	Me..	1860	" ...	Robt. S. McCormick, amb..	Ill...	1902
Lincoln....	Cassius M. Clay.....	Ky..	1861	" ...	George von L. Meyer, amb.	Mass.	1905
"	Simon Cameron.....	Pa...	1862	" ...	John W. Riddle, amb.....	" ..	1907
"	Bayard Taylor.....	N. Y.	1862	Taft.....	William W. Rockhill, amb..	D. C.	1909
"	Cassius M. Clay.....	Ky..	1863	"	Curtis Guild, amb.....	Mass.	1911
Grant.....	Andrew G. Curtin.....	Pa...	1869	Wilson.....	David R. Francis, amb....	Mo..	1914

RUSSIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPEROR.	Representative.	Yr.	EMPEROR.	Representative.	Yr.
Alexander I...	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff...	1809	Alexander II..	Baron Henri d'Offenberg.....	1872
" ...	Count Theodore de Pahlen.....	1810	" ..	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff....	1874
" ...	Andre de Daschkoff.....	1811	" ..	Nicholas Shishkin.....	1875
" ...	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica.....	1819	" ..	Michel Bartholomei.....	1880
" ...	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff.....	1822	Alexander III.	Charles de Struve.....	1882
" ...	Baron de Tuyll.....	1823	" .	Baron G. Schilling, ch. d'aff....	1892
Nicholas I....	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff.....	1826	" .	Prince Cantacuzene.....	1893
"	Baron de Krudener.....	1827	Nicholas II...	" "	1893
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff.....	1838	" ...	E. de Kotzebue.....	1896
"	Alexander de Bodisco.....	1838	" ...	Count Cassini, amb.....	1898
Alexander II..	Edward de Stoeckl.....	1854	" ...	Baron Rosen, amb.....	1905
" ..	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff....	1868	" ...	George Bakhmeteff, amb.....	1911
" ..	Constantine Catacazy.....	1869	Post-Revol...	Boris Bakhmeteff, amb.....	1917
" ..	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff....	1871	R. S. F. S. R.	No diplomatic relations.	

COMMERCIAL ATTACHES ABROAD AS OF NOVEMBER, 1925.

(T. C.—TRADE COMMISSIONERS; C. A.—COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.)

Alexandria, Egypt—Richard A. May, T. C.
Athens, Greece—Ray O. Hall, C. A.
Batavia, Java—Jesse F. Van Wickel, T. C.
Berlin, Germany—Charles E. Herring, C. A.
Bogota, Colombia—William Boaz, C. A.
Bombay, India—Donald Renshaw, Asst. T. C.
Brussels, Belgium—Fayette W. Allport, C. A.
Bucharest, Roumania—Louis E. Van Norman, C. A.
Buenos Ayres, Argentina—Edward F. Feely, C. A.
Calcutta, India—Edward J. Sabine, Asst. T. C.
Canton, China—Osborne S. Watson, T. C.
Constantinople, Turkey—Julian Gillespie, T. C.
Copenhagen, Denmark—T. O. Klath, C. A.
Havana, Cuba—Carlton Jackson, C. A.
The Hague, Netherlands—Fayette W. Allport, C. A.
Hamburg, Germany—E. C. Squire, T. C.
Helsingfors, Finland—Emil A. Kekich, Asst. T. C.
Johannesburg, So. Africa—Perry J. Stevenson, T. C.
Lima, Peru—H. Bentley MacKenzie, C. A.
London, England—Mowatt M. Mitchell, Act. C. A.
Madrid, Spain—Chas. H. Cunningham, C. A.
Manila, P. I.—Edwin B. George, Asst. T. C.
Melbourne, Australia—Elwood G. Babbitt, T. C.
Mexico City, Mexico—Alexander V. Dye, C. A.
Montevideo, Uruguay—Lew B. Clark, Act. C. A.
Ottawa, Canada—Lynn W. Meekins, T. C.
Paris, France—Chester Lloyd Jones, C. A.
Peking, China—Arthur H. Evans, Asst. C. A.
Prague, Czechoslovakia—James F. Hodgson, C. A.
Riga, Latvia—Carl J. Mayer, C. A.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—William L. Schurz, C. A.
Rome, Italy—Henry C. MacLean, C. A.
San Juan, P. R.—L. W. James, T. C.
Santiago, Chile—Ralph H. Ackerman, C. A.
Sao Paulo, Brazil—W. E. Embry, T. C.
Shanghai, China—George C. Howard, T. C.
Stockholm, Sweden—T. O. Klath, C. A.
Tokio, Japan—A. Bland Calder, Act. C. A.
Vienna, Austria—H. Lawrence Groves, C. A.
Warsaw, Poland—Leighton W. Rogers, C. A.

In addition to the services of its field representatives as listed above, the Bureau enjoys the cooperation of the many consular officers of the Department of State. There are 202 American consuls in Europe, 85 in Asia, 23 in Africa, 33 in South America, 11 in Central America, 63 in North America, 23 in the West Indies, and 17 in Australasia.

"American business men traveling in foreign countries," says the Department of Commerce, "should endeavor to get in touch with the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce or the Department of State upon their arrival in a city where such representatives are stationed.

"These representatives are in a position to render definite assistance involving questions relating to trade and commerce, and welcome opportunities to place the facilities of their offices at the disposal of visiting American exporters.

"Cable addresses of foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce 'Amcomat' in every case except Berlin, which is 'Amcomatach,' and Calcutta, which is 'Amcomatch.' "

The cable address of American consular officers is "American Consul."

REGIONAL DIVISIONS AND CHIEFS.

Europe—Samuel H. Cross.
Latin America—Richard F. O'Toole.
Far East—F. R. Eldridge.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY WASHINGTON D. C.

The Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., sends out daily the time signals which establish standard time for the country and enable the mariner at sea to ascertain his chronometer error and his longitude by observation.

The signals are transmitted by the Naval Radio Stations at Arlington, Annapolis and Key West, and the noon signal by land wire also.

Similar service for the Pacific Coast is furnished by the Navy Chronometer and Time Station at Mare Island, Cal.

Special signals are sent by the Naval Observatory for use of U. S. and foreign scientific institutions, astronomical work, surveying, eclipse and longitude expeditions.

At the Naval Observatory is carried on the administration for the development, supply, upkeep, repair, and inspection of navigational, aeronautical, and aerological instruments for the ships and aircraft of the Navy.

The Naval Observatory maintains continuously observations for absolute positions of the fundamental stars, and the independent determination, by observations of the sun, of the position of the ecliptic and of the equator among the stars, and of the positions of the stars, moon, and planets with reference to the equator and equinoxes, in order to furnish data to assist in preparing the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and improving the tables of the planets, moon, and stars.

At the same time this department furnishes the observations for determining the time.

POPULATION AND AREA OF FOREIGN STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Country.	Continent.	Government or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Abyssinia	Africa	Kingdom	350,000	10,000,000	28.5	Addis Ababa
Aden and Prot	Asia	British Empire	9,080	54,923	6.0	Aden
Afghanistan	Asia	Monarchy	245,000	6,330,500	21.7	Kabul
Albania	Europe	Republic	17,374	831,877	47.9	Durazzo
Alberta	No. America	British Empire	255,285	588,454	2.3	Edmonton
Algeria	Africa	France	222,180	5,802,464	26.1	Algiers
Alsace	Europe	France	3,202	1,120,529	349.9	Strasbourg
Andorra	Europe	Fr.-Sp. Protect	191	5,231	27.3	Andorra
Angola	Africa	Portugal	484,800	4,119,000	8.5	Loanda
Anhalt	Europe	Germany	888	331,268	374.0	Dessau
Annam	Asia	French Protect	39,758	5,731,189	144.1	Hue
Antigua	West Indies	British Empire	170	29,767	175.1	St. John
Arabia	Asia	.....	1,200,000	5,000,000	4.3	Mecca
Argentina	So. America	Republic	1,153,418	9,548,092	35.0	Buenos Ayres
Armenia	Asia	Soviet Republic	15,240	1,214,391	79.6	Erivan
Assam (India)	Asia	British Empire	53,015	7,606,232	143.0	Shillong
Australia	Oceania	British Empire	2,974,581	5,873,000	1.8	Melbourne
Austria	Europe	Republic	32,396	6,526,661	201.0	Vienna
Aust.-Hung (pre-war)	Europe	Emp. & King	261,259	49,880,000	190.9	Vienna
Azerbaijan	Asia	Russian Soviet	33,970	2,096,973	61.7	Baku
Azores	No. Atlantic	Portugal	922	242,613	250.0	Ponta Delgada
Baden	Europe	Germany	5,819	2,208,503	397.0	Karlsruhe
Bahamas	West Indies	British Empire	4,404	53,031	12.0	Nassau
Bahrein Isles	Asia	British Empire	276	110,000	39.8	Moharek
Balearic Isles	Europe	Spain	1,935	343,650	177.7	Palma
Baluchistan	Asia	British Empire	134,638	799,625	5.9	Quetta
Barbados	West Indies	British Empire	166	198,336	1194.7	Bridgetown
Baroda (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	8,127	2,126,522	262.0	Baroda
Bashkir	Europe	Soviet Russia	40,420	1,268,132	31.1	Sterlitamak
Basutoland	Africa	British Empire	11,716	500,554	42.7	Meseru
Bavaria	Europe	Germany	22,506	7,398,311	242.0	Munich
Bechuanaland	Africa	Kingdom	275,000	154,983	.5	Serowe
Bengal (India)	Asia	British Empire	5,434	896,926	163.9	Calcutta
Belgium	Europe	Kingdom	11,752	7,666,055	648.0	Brussels
Bihar and Orissa	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	83,161	34,002,189	157.0	Patna
Bermudas	No. America	British Empire	19	21,987	1157.2	Hamilton
Bhutan	Asia	Brit Protect	20,000	250,000	12.5	Punakha
Bismarck Isl	Oceania	British Empire	15,752	188,000	11.9	Rabaul
Bohemia	Europe	Czechoslovakia	20,333	6,670,582	331.9	Prague
Bokhara	Asia	Soviet Russia	83,000	1,250,000	15.6	Bokhara
Bolivia	So. America	Republic	514,595	2,820,074	5.4	La Paz
Bombay (Presidency)	Asia	British Empire	123,621	19,348,219	157.0	Bombay
Bombay (Prov.)	Asia	British Empire	77,035	16,012,342	208.0	Bombay
Borneo (Brit. North)	Asia	British Empire	31,106	257,804	6.6	Sandakan
Borneo (Dutch)	As a	Holland	206,810	1,625,453	7.9	Banjermasin
Bosnia, Herzegovina	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	19,768	1,889,929	95.5	Sarajevo
Brazil	So. America	Republic	3,276,358	30,635,605	9.3	Rio de Janeiro
Bremen	Europe	Germany	99	311,268	3143.0	Bremen
British Columbia	No. America	British Empire	355,855	524,528	1.1	Victoria
British Empire	.....	Empire	13,406,103	441,595 965	32.9	London
Brunei	Asia	British Protect	4,000	25,454	6.3	Brunei
Brunswick	Europe	Germany	1,418	480,599	338.0	Brunswick
Bulgaria	Europe	Kingdom	40,667	4,958,400	121.9	Sofia
Burma (India)	Asia	British Empire	233,707	13,212,192	57.0	Rangoon
Cambodia	Asia	French Protect	57,900	2,000,000	34.5	Pnom-penh
Cameroon (French)	Africa	Fr. Mandate	166,489	1,500,000	9.0	Yaounda
Cameroon (British)	Africa	British Protect	36,000	400,000	11.1	Buca
Campeche	No. America	Mexico	18,089	72,000	3.9	Campeche
Canada	No. America	British Empire	3,729,665	8,788,488	2.3	Ottawa
Canary Isles	No. Atlantic	Spain	2,807	481,555	171.5	Santa Cruz
Cape of Good Hope	Africa	British Empire	276,966	2,781,185	10.0	Cape Town
Cape Verde Isles	Africa	Portugal	1,480	149,793	101.0	Porto Grande
Celebes	Asia	Holland	72,679	3,108,337	42.1	Macassar
Ceylon	Asia	British Empire	25,481	4,504,283	176.8	Colombo
Chad Colony	Africa	France	501,676	1,271,371	2.5	Bangui
Channel Islands	Europe	British Empire	75	89,614	1194.9	St. Heliers
Chihuahua	No. America	Mexico	90,036	402,000	44.6	Chihuahua
Chile	So. America	Republic	289,796	3,905,000	13.0	Santiago
China (18 Provinces)	Asia	Republic	1,532,420	375,000,000	244.7	Peking
China (inc. Mongolia, Thibet, Manchuria, and Sinkiang	Asia	Republic	4,277,170	400,800,000	93.7	Peking
Chosen (Korea)	Asia	Japan	84,738	18,313,800	216.1	Seoul
Cochin-China	Asia	French Prot	22,000	3,795,613	172.5	Saigon
Colombia	So. America	Republic	476,916	6,617,833	13.2	Bogota
Congo (Belgian)	Africa	Belgium	909,654	8,500,000	10.9	Kinshasa
Congo (French)	Africa	France	982,049	2,845,936	2.9	Brazzaville
Corsica	Europe	France	3,367	281,959	83.7	Ajaccio
Costa Rica	Cent. Amer.	Republic	23,000	498,435	21.1	San Jose
Crete	Europe	Greece	3,330	117,400	35.2	Candia
Crimea (Taurida)	Europe	Soviet Russia	15,060	761,600	50.5	Sebastopol
Croatia-Slavonia	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	16,920	2,739,593	161.9	Zagreb (Agram)
Cuba	West Indies	Republic	44,164	3,368,923	73.0	Havana
Curacao	So. America	Holland	403	56,038	139.0	Willemstad
Cyprus	Asia	British Empire	3,584	310,808	86.7	Miosia
Cyrenaica	Africa	Italy	230,000	229,700	1.0	Bengazi
Czechoslovakia	Europe	Republic	54,877	13,613,172	251.2	Prague
Daghestan	Europe	Soviet Russia	13,730	798,181	58.1	Petrovsk
Dahomey	Africa	France	42,460	842,243	19.8	Porto Noro
Dalmatia	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	4,916	621,429	126.4	Ragusa
Danzig	Europe	Free City	729	386,000	501.8	Danzig
Denmark	Europe	Kingdom	17,144	3,381,000	136.0	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	West Indies	Republic	19,325	897,405	45.9	Santo Domingo
Durango	No. America	Mexico	42,272	336,000	7.9	Durango
Dutch East Indies	Asia	Holland	733,642	49,534,618	67.5	Batavia
Ecuador	So. America	Republic	118,627	1,500,000	12.6	Quito

Country.	Continent.	Government or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Egypt	Africa	Kingdom	347,840	13,885,000	38.9	Cairo
England	Europe	British Empire	50,874	35,678,530	701.3	London
Eritrea	Africa	Italy	45,435	405,681	8.9	Asmara
Esthonia	Europe	Republic	18,355	1,110,538	60.4	Reval
Ethiopia, Abyssinia	Africa	Kingdom	350,000	10,000,000	28.5	Addis Ababa
Faroe Isles	Europe	Denmark	540	21,352	39.5	Thornshawn
Falkland Isles	So. America	British Empire	4,618	2,087	.4	Stanley
Fed. Malay States	Asia	British Empire	27,506	1,315,700	47.8	Perak
Fiji Islands	Oceania	British Empire	7,435	162,604	21.8	Suva
Finland	Europe	Republic	149,641	3,435,249	22.9	Helsingfors
Formosa (Taiwan)	Asia	Japan	13,944	3,758,900	269.5	Tansui
France	Europe	Republic	212,659	39,402,739	184.4	Paris
French Equit. Africa	Africa	France	982,049	2,845,936	2.8	.....
French India	Asia	France	196	265,388	1354.0	Pondicherry
French Indo-China	Asia	France	256,878	19,747,431	76.8	Hanoi
French West Africa	Africa	France	1,800,566	12,283,962	6.8	Dakar
Gabun Colony	Africa	France	121,862	388,778	3.1	Libreville
Gambia	Africa	Br tish Empire	4,134	248,000	59.9	Bathurst
Georgia	Europe	Soviet Russia	25,760	2,372,403	92.0	Tiflis
Germany (pre-war)	Europe	Empire	208,789	67,812,000	324.7	Berlin
Germany	Europe	Republic	185,889	62,500,000	328.0	Berlin
Gibraltar	Europe	British Empire	2	17,690	8845.0	Gibraltar
Goa	Asia	Portugal	1.469	515,772	351.1	New Goa
Greece	Europe	Republic	49,022	5,447,077	129.8	Athens
Greenland	No. America	Denmark	46,740	14,355	0.2	Sydproven
Guadeloupe	West Indies	France	688	229,822	334.2	Pointe-a-Pitre
Guatemala	Cent. Amer.	Republic	48,290	2,119,165	42.0	Guatemala
Guiana, British	So. America	British Empire	89,480	297,691	3.3	Georgetown
Dutch	So. America	Holland	54,291	133,561	2.3	Paramaribo
French	So. America	France	32,000	44,202	1.3	Cayenne
Guinea, French	Africa	France	95,218	1,875,996	19.7	Konakry
Portuguese	Africa	Portugal	13,940	289,000	20.7	Bissau
Spanish	Africa	Spain	10,810	200,000	18.5	Santa Isabel
Hamburg	Europe	Germany	168	1,050,389	6564.0	Hamburg
Haiti	West Indies	Republic	11,072	2,045,000	184.6	Port-au-Prince
Hejaz	Asia	Kingdom	112,500	900,000	8.0	Mecca
Hesse	Europe	Germany	2,968	1,290,988	435.0	Darmstadt
Holland	Europe	Kingdom	13,205	7,086,913	563.3	The Hague
Honduras	Cent. Amer.	Republic	46,332	673,408	13.9	Tegucigalpa
Honduras, British	Cent. Amer.	British Empire	8,592	45,317	5.2	Belize
Hongkong	Asia	British Empire	391	681,800	1743.7	Victoria
Hungary	Europe	Kingdom	35,170	8,160,000	232.2	Budapest
Hyderabad	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	82,698	12,471,770	151.0	Hyderabad
Iceland	No. Atlantic	Kingdom	39,709	94,690	2.4	Reykjavik
India (British)	Asia	British Empire	1,093,074	247,138,396	226.0	Delhi
India (Native States)	Asia	British Empire	709,555	71,936,736	177.0	.....
Indo-China	Asia	French Protect.	256,878	18,965,052	73.4	Hanoi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Asia	Kingdom	143,250	2,849,282	19.8	Bagdad
Ireland	Europe	British Empire	32,586	4,390,219	134.6	Dublin, Belfast
Irish Free State	Europe	British Empire	26,592	3,160,000	118.8	Dublin
Isle of Man	Europe	British Empire	227	60,238	265.3	Douglas
Italy	Europe	Kingdom	117,982	38,835,941	329.1	Rome
Ivory Coast	Africa	France	121,976	1,545,680	12.5	Bingerville
Jamaica	West Indies	British Empire	4,207	857,921	203.9	Kingston
Japan (proper)	Asia	Empire	148,756	58,481,500	392.4	Tokio
Japanese Empire	Asia	Empire	260,738	80,704,800	309.5	Tokio
Java and Madura	Asia	Holland	50,557	35,017,204	682.5	Batavia
Johore	Asia	British Empire	7,500	282,234	37.6	Johore Bahru
Jugo-Slavia	Europe	Kingdom	96,134	12,017,323	125.0	Belgrade
Kashmir (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	84,258	3,320,518	39.4	Serinagur
Kenya and Prot.	Africa	British Empire	245,000	2,630,000	10.7	Nairobi
Khiva	Asia	Soviet Russia	24,000	646,000	26.9	Khiva
Kirghiz	Euro-Asia	Soviet Russia	843,640	5,058,553	6.0	Orenburg
Kwangchow	Asia	French Protect.	190	168,000	884.2	Kwangchow
Kwangtung	Asia	Japan	1,305	686,893	526.3	Dairen
Labrador	No. America	British Empire	120,000	3,647	.03	.....
Laos	Asia	French Protect.	96,500	800,000	8.3	Piabang
Latvia	Europe	Republic	25,000	1,909,700	75.4	Riga
Lebanon	Asia	French Mandate	7,370	628,863	85.3	Beirut
Leeward Isles	West Indies	British Empire	715	127,193	175.0	St. Johns
Liberia	Africa	Republic	36,834	1,500,000	40.7	Monrovia
Liechtenstein	Europe	Principality	65	10,716	164.8	Vaduz
Liguria	Europe	Italy	2,038	1,310,338	643.0	Genoa
Lippe	Europe	Germany	469	154,318	329.0	Detmold
Lithuania	Europe	Republic	33,000	2,011,173	60.6	Kovno
Lombardy	Europe	Italy	9,333	5,110,320	547.6	Milan
Lorraine	Europe	France	2,403	589,120	245.1	Metz
Lower California	America	Mexico	58,338	62,000	1.0	La Paz.
Lubeck	Europe	Germany	115	120,568	1048.0	Lubeck
Luxemburg	Europe	Grand Duchy	999	260,767	261.0	Luxemburg
Macao	Asia	Portugal	4	74,866	18714.0	Macao
Madagascar	Africa	France	236,000	3,613,341	15.2	Tananarivo
Madeira	Africa	Portugal	314	179,002	570.0	Funchal
Madras (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	142,260	42,318,985	297.0	Madras
Malay States, Fed.	Asia	British Empire	27,506	1,315,700	47.8	Perak
Malay States, Other	Asia	British Protect.	22,486	1,023,175	47.8	Johore
Malta	Europe	British Empire	118	224,859	1905.5	Valletta
Manchuria	Asia	China	363,610	20,000,000	55.0	Mukden
Manitoba	No. America	British Empire	251,832	610,118	2.4	Winnipeg
Martinique	West Indies	France	385	244,439	635.1	Fort de France
Mauritania	Africa	France	345,400	261,746	0.7	Morocco
Mauritius	Asia	British Empire	720	376,108	522.3	Port Louis
Meckl'b'g-Schwerin	Europe	Germany	5,068	657,330	130.0	Schwerin
Meckl'b'g-Strelitz	Europe	Germany	1,131	106,394	94.0	New Strelitz
Memel	Europe	Lithuania	1,057	138,530	131.0	Memel
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Asia	Kingdom	143,250	2,849,282	19.8	Bagdad
Mexico	No. America	Republic	760,093	14,234,799	18.7	Mexico
Miquelon	No. America	France	43	499	11.6	St. Pierre
Molucca Isles	Asia	Holland	30,168	427,211	14.1	Ternate

Country.	Continent.	Government or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Monaco	Europe	Principality	8	22,956	2869.5	Monaco
Mongolia	Asia	China	1,367,600	1,800,000	1.3	Urga
Montenegro	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	3,733	199,856	53.5	Cettinje
Moravia	Europe	Czechoslovakia	8,612	2,662,884	309.2	Brno
Morocco (French)	Africa	French Protect.	213,000	5,400,000	25.3	Rabat
Morocco (Spanish)	Africa	Spanish Protect.	18,360	550,000	29.9	Tetuan
Mozambique	Africa	Portugal	426,712	3,120,000	7.3	Lourenco-Marques
Mysore (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	29,475	5,978,892	203.0	Bangalore
Natal	Africa	British Empire	35,284	1,234,000	34.9	Pietermaritzburg
Nepal	Asia	Kingdom	54,000	80,000	1.4	Kathmandu
Netherlands	Europe	Kingdom	13,205	7,212,739	573.2	Amsterdam
New Brunswick	No. America	British Empire	27,985	387,876	13.8	St. John
New Caledonia	Australasia	France	7,650	50,608	6.6	Noumea
Newfoundland	No. America	British Empire	42,734	263,683	5.2	St. John's
New Guinea, Brit	Oceania	Brit. Mandate	70,000	200,000	2.8	Rabaul
New Hebrides (Isl.)	Australasia	Fr. & Brit. Prot	5,500	60,000	109.0	.....
New South Wales	Oceania	British Empire	309,432	2,099,763	6.7	Sydney
New Zealand	Oceania	British Empire	103,581	1,293,934	12.3	Wellington
Nicaragua	Cent. Amer.	Republic	49,200	638,119	12.8	Managua
Niger Territory	Africa	France	349,400	1,084,043	3.1	Zungeru
Nigeria	Africa	British Empire	490,734	18,070,608	41.1	Lagos
Northern Ireland	Europe	British Empire	5,263	1,288,000	244.7	Belfast
Northern Territory	Australia	British Empire	523,620	3,870	.005	Darwin
N. W. Territory	No. America	British Empire	1,242,224	7,988	.006	Regina
Norway	Europe	Kingdom	124,064	2,649,775	21.1	Oslo (Christiania)
Nova Scotia	No. America	British Empire	21,428	523,837	24.4	Halifax
Nyassaland Prot	Africa	British Empire	39,573	1,201,519	33.1	Berera
Oldenburg	Europe	Germany	2,482	517,765	209.0	Oldenburg
Oman	Asia	Kingdom	82,000	500,000	4.2	Muscat
Ontario	No. America	British Empire	407,262	2,933,662	7.2	Toronto
Orange Free State	Africa	British Empire	50,389	628,360	12.4	Bloemfontein
Orkney Isles	Europe	British Empire	392	24,109	61.2	Kirkwall
Palestine	Asia	British Mandate	9,000	755,858	83.9	Jerusalem
Panama	So. America	Republic	33,667	442,522	11.9	Panama
Papua	Oceania	British Empire	90,540	251,392	2.7	Port Moresby
Paraguay	So. America	Republic	196,000	1,000,000	5.1	Asuncion
Persia	Asia	Kingdom	628,000	10,000,000	15.9	Teheran
Peru	So. America	Republic	533,916	4,620,000	8.6	Lima
Piedmont	Europe	Italy	11,331	3,384,811	298.7	Turin
Poland	Europe	Republic	149,140	29,160,163	196.7	Warsaw
Portugal	Europe	Republic	35,490	5,628,610	158.5	Lisbon
Prince Edward Isl	No. America	British Empire	2,184	88,615	40.5	Charlottetown
Principe & St. Thome	Africa	Portugal	360	58,907	163.6	Santa Cruz
Prussia	Europe	Germany	113,149	36,094,944	323.0	Berlin
Punjab, India	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	99,846	20,685,024	207.0	Lahore
Quebec	No. America	British Empire	706,834	2,361,199	3.3	Quebec
Queensland	Oceania	British Empire	670,500	757,634	1.1	Brisbane
Rajputana	Asia	British Empire	128,987	9,844,384	76.0	Jaipur
Reunion	Ind. Ocean	France	970	173,190	179.5	St. Pierre
Rhodesia (Southern)	Africa	British Empire	149,000	803,000	5.3	Salisbury
Rhodesia (Northern)	Africa	British Empire	291,000	931,500	3.1	Livingston
Riau-Lingga	Asia	Holland	12,506	232,122	17.8	.....
Roumania	Europe	Kingdom	122,282	17,393,149	143.0	Bucharest
Russenia, Carpathian	Europe	Czechoslovakia	4,880	604,745	123.9	.....
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	Euro-Asia	Soviet Republic	8,272,130	133,442,065	16.1	Moscow
Russia, Sov. Proper	Euro-Asia	Soviet Republic	8,098,244	98,375,900	12.1	Moscow
Russia (pre-war)	Euro-Asia	Empire	8,764,586	18,218,200	20.7	Petrograd
Saar	Europe	League of Nat'ns	742	652,818	893.2	Sarrebrueck
Sahara, French	Africa	French	1,544,000	800,000	0.5	.....
St. Helena	Africa	British Empire	47	3,747	79.7	Jamestown
St. Pierre Islands	No. America	France	93	3,918	42.1	St. Pierre
Sakhalin Island (So.)	Asia	Japan	13,253	105,899	7.9	.....
Salvador	Cent. Amer.	Republic	7,225	1,550,000	214.5	San Salvador
Samoa, Western	Oceania	Brit. Mandate	1,260	37,051	29.4	Apia
San Marino	Europe	Republic	46	12,027	261.4	San Marino
Sarawak	Asia	British Empire	42,500	600,000	14.1	Kirching
Sardinia	Europe	Italy	9,299	866,681	93.2	Cagliari
Saskatchewan	No. America	British Empire	251,700	757,510	3.0	Regina
Saxony	Europe	Germany	5,789	4,663,298	805.0	Dresden
Schaumb'g-Lippe	Europe	Germany	130	46,357	354.0	Buckeburg
Schleswig-Holstein	Europe	Germany	5,802	1,462,187	252.0	Schleswig
Scilly Isles	Europe	British Empire	6	4,041	673.0	Hugh Town
Scotland	Europe	British Empire	30,405	4,882,288	160.5	Glasgow
Senegal	Africa	France	74,112	1,225,523	16.5	St. Louis
Serbia (pre-war)	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	18,650	2,911,701	156.0	Belgrade
Serbs, Croats, Slov	Europe	Kingdom	96,134	12,017,323	125.0	Belgrade
Shetland Isles	Europe	British Empire	550	25,520	46.4	Lerwick
Siam	Asia	Kingdom	200,148	49,618,000	48.4	Bangkok
Siberia, pre-war	Asia	Russia	4,831,882	10,000,700	2.0	Omsk
Sicily	Europe	Italy	9,935	4,132,156	415.9	Palermo
Sierra Leone	Africa	British Empire	31,000	1,327,560	42.8	Freetown
Sikkim (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	2,818	81,722	29.0	Tumlong
Silesia (pre-war)	Europe	Germany	15,569	5,225,962	335.6	Breslau
Silesia (pre-war)	Europe	Austria	1,988	756,949	381.0	Tischen
Simaloa	America	Mexico	27,557	343,000	12.4	Culiacan
Sinkiang	Asia	China	550,240	2,000,000	3.6	Til.
Slovakia	Europe	Czechoslovakia	19,148	3,000,870	154.1	Bratislava
Slovenia	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	6,253	1,056,464	168.9	Zagreb
Society Isles	Australasia	France	600	11,746	19.5	Papeete
Solomon Islands	Australasia	British Prot	3,800	17,000	4.4	.....
Somaliland British	Africa	British Empire	68,000	300,000	4.4	Berbera
French	Africa	France	5,790	208,000	35.9	Jibuti
Italian	Africa	Italy	154,000	650,000	4.2	Mogadisho
Sonora	No. America	Mexico	27,633	275,000	9.9	Hermosillo
Soudan, Ang.-Egypt	Africa	British Empire	1,014,400	5,912,400	5.8	Khartoum
South Australia	Australia	British Empire	380,070	495,336	1.3	Adelaide
Southwest Africa	Africa	British Mandate	322,400	237 237	0.7	Windhoek
Spain	Europe	Kingdom	190,050	21,763,147	108.1	Madrid
Spitzbergen (Isles)	Europe	Norway	25,000	1,563	0.06	.....

Country.	Continent.	Government or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Steppes, (pre-war)	Asia	Russia	710,905	3,956,000	5.5	Tomsk
Straits Settlement	Asia	British Empire	1,600	881,939	551.2	Singapore
Sudan (French)	Africa	France	617,000	2,474,589	4.0	Bamako
Sumatra (Isles)	Asia	Holland	163,128	5,848,868	38.8	Batavia
Surinam (D. Gui'a)	Asia	Holland	54,291	128,822	2.3	Paramaribo
Swaziland	Africa	British Empire	6,678	133.563	20.0	Mbabane
Sweden	Europe	Kingdom	173,151	6,005,759	34.7	Stockholm
Switzerland	Europe	Republic	15,976	3,880,320	242.8	Berne
Syria	Asia	French Mandate	60,000	2,981,863	49.6	Beirut
Tahiti	Oceania	France	1,520	31,655	20.8	Papeete
Taiwan (Formosa)	Asia	Japan	13,944	3,655,308	262.1	Taikoku
Tanganylka	Africa	British Empire	365,000	4,002,487	10.9	Dar-es-Salam
Tangier	Africa	Internationalized	140	52,000	371.4	Tangier
Tasmania	Australasia	British Empire	26,215	213,877	8.1	Hobart
Tartar	Europe	Soviet Russia	25,960	2,852,135	109.8	Kazan
Thuringia	Europe	Germany	4,542	1,508,025	332.0	Weimar
Thibet	Asia	China	463,200	2,000,000	4.3	Lhasa
Timor Arch	Asia	Holl.-Port	26,410	1,146,660	5.5	Dilli
Togoland	Africa	French Mandate	21,893	672,837	30.7	Tunis
Togoland	Africa	British Mandate	12,600	350,000	27.7	.....
Tonga (Friendly) Isl.	Oceania	British Protect.	385	23,562	60.9	Nukualofa
Tonkin	Asia	French Protect.	40,530	6,470,250	159.6	Hanoi
Transcaucasia	Asia	Russia	74,970	5,683,967	75.9	Tiflis
Transvaal	Africa	British Empire	110,450	2,085,837	18.8	Pretoria
Trinidad	West Indies	British Empire	1,862	365,913	196.5	Trinidad
Tripoli	Africa	Italy	350,000	570,700	1.6	Tripoli
Tunis	Africa	France	50,000	2,095,000	41.9	Tunis
Turkestan	Asia	Russia	577,400	7,201,551	12.4	Khami
Turkey	Europe-Asia	Republic	494,538	14,548,800	29.4	Angora
Turkey (pre-war)	Europe-Asia	Sultanate	710,224	21,273,900	30.0	Constantinople
Uganda Prot	Africa	British Empire	110,300	3,071,608	29.9	Entebbe
Ukraine	Europe	Soviet Republic	174,510	26,001,802	149.0	Kharkov
Union of So. Africa	Africa	British Empire	472,089	6,729,382	14.2	Pretoria
United Kingdom	Europe	British Empire	95,041	44,147,601	464.3	London
Uruguay	So. America	Republic	72,153	1,662,116	22.9	Montevideo
Venezuela	So. America	Republic	393,976	3,000,000	7.6	Caracas
Victoria	Australia	British Empire	87,884	1,531,529	17.4	Melbourne
Waldeck	Europe	Germany	401	55,999	137.0	Arolsen
Wales	Europe	British Empire	7,466	2,206,712	295.5	Cardiff
Weihaiwei	Asia	British Empire	285	147,177	516.4	Weihaiwei
Western Australia	Australia	British Empire	975,920	332,213	0.3	Perth
Westphalia (Pr.)	Europe	Germany	7,809	4,488,115	569.0	Essen
White Russia	Europe	Soviet Russia	23,290	1,634,223	70.1	Minsk
Windward Isles	West Indies	British Empire	516	171,925	333.2	St. George
Wurttemberg	Europe	Germany	7,532	2,518,773	334.0	Stuttgart
Yucatan	No. America	Mexico	15,939	162,000	10.1	Merida
Yukon Territory	No. America	British Empire	207,076	4,157	.02	Dawson
Zanzibar	Africa	British Empire	1,020	196,733	193.0	Zanzibar

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS HERE AND ABROAD.

(From a 1925 United States Department of Commerce Bulletin.)

Investment Items.	Par Value.	Average Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest.
	Million Dollars.	*Per Cent.*	*Million Dollars.*
Foreign securities issued here and outstanding Jan. 1, 1924	3,717	5.9	219
Foreign Government and Government-guaranteed securities floated here in 1924 (excluding refunding)	775	6.0	23
Foreign corporation securities floated here in 1924 (excluding refunding)	103	6.5	3
Total	4,595	5.9	245
Deduct: Foreign securities paid off during 1924 and not refunded	45	5.9	1
Outstanding Dec. 31, 1924	4,550	5.9	244

Interest for half a year only in last column, except as to first item.

In addition to the above securities, Americans have invested largely in foreign-currency bonds and in real estate and industrial enterprises abroad. The amount of such investments can only be roughly stated.

Even the amount of American-issued bonds held by Americans is not exactly ascertainable, as many issues floated in this country have been partly sold to foreigners, either at the time of issue or later. The total for the end of 1923, was $8,105,000,000.

Some securities previously classed as industrial are here entered as Government guaranteed, since they do not represent such an active interest in foreign industry and commerce as do non-guaranteed bonds, stocks, and direct investments.

The best evidence available indicates that the distribution of total foreign investments is as shown in the following table.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD AT THE END OF 1924.

Region.	Government guaranteed obligations.	Industrial securities and direct investments.	Total
	Million Dollars.	*Million Dollars.*	*Million Dollars.*
Canada & Newf.	1,060	1,400	2,460
Latin America	840	3,200	4,040
Europe	1,500	400	1,900
Asia and Oceanía	440	250	690
Total	3,840	5,250	9,090

Latin American figures exclude Porto Rico.
Asia figures include Philippines.

According to a Commerce Department estimate of July 19, 1925, American total foreign investments, exclusive of the $12,000,000,000 of war-time intergovernmental debts, were distributed as follows:

Government guaranteed obligations: Canada and Newfoundland, $1,125,000,000; Latin America, $915,000,000; Europe, $1,665,000,000; Asia and Oceania, $442,000,000; total, $4,147,000,000.

Industrial securities and direct investments: Canada and Newfoundland, $1,420,000,000; Latin America, $3,225,000,000; Europe, $450,000,000; Asia and Oceania, $280,000,000; total, $5,375,000,000.

These figures give a total of both classes of foreign investments of $9,522,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF SECURITIES; THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Imports	252,775	360,304	53,917	113,553
Exports	73,356	249,689	380,126	318,928

Although these figures are far from complete, they show that American investors have acquired since 1922 a decided preference for foreign bonds payable in United States dollars rather than foreign currencies and that foreign investors have for the last three years been very active in the American market.

FOREIGN CITIES OF 200,000 POPULATION AND OVER.

Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n
Adelaide	Australia	260,542	Essen	Germany	440,000	Nottingham	England	263,000
Ahmedabad	India	274,000	Florence	Italy	253,565	Nurnberg	Germany	353,000
Aleppo	Syria	250,000	Foochow	China	650,000	Odessa	Russia	316,740
Alexandria	Egypt	444,617	Frankfort	Germany	433,000	Oporto	Portugal	204,000
Algiers	Algeria	207,000	Genoa	Italy	300,784	Osaka, Gr't'r	Japan	2,132,600
Amoy	China	300,000	Glasgow	Scotland	1,034,000	Oslo	Norway	258,520
Amsterdam	Holland	696,484	Goteburg	Sweden	228,258	Palermo	Italy	400,348
Antwerp	Belgium	334,000	The Hague	Holland	366,366	Para	Brazil	236,400
Athens	Greece	300,701	Hamburg	Germany	985,779	Paris	France	2,907,000
Bahia	Brazil	283,422	Hangchow	China	730,000	Peking	China	1,200,000
Baku	Russia	250,000	Hankow	China	1,500,000	Pernambuco	Brazil	238,843
Bangkok	Siam	745,640	Hanover	Germany	310,000	Plymouth	England	209,857
Bangalore	India	238,000	Havana	Cuba	432,353	Poona	India	215,000
Barcelona	Spain	720,311	Helsingfors	Finland	201,435	Portsmouth	England	247,400
Batavia	Java	760,572	Hongkong	China	561,000	Prague	Cz'choslv.	676,500
Belem	Brazil	236,400	Hull	England	287,000	Rangoon	India	340,000
Belfast	Ireland	425,000	Hyderabad	India	405,000	Recife	Brazil	238,843
Benares	India	200,000	Johan'sb'g	U. of So. Af.	288,000	Riga	Latvia	280,000
Berlin, Gr'ter	Germany	4,114,000	Karachi	India	216,000	Rio Janeiro	Brazil	1,442,000
Birmingh'm.	England	920,000	Kazan	Russia	200,000	Rome	Italy	664,571
Bologna	Italy	210,969	Kharkov	Russia	250,000	Rosario	Argentina	265,000
Bombay	India	1,176,000	Kiel	Germany	206,000	Rostov	Russia	200,000
Bordeaux	France	268,000	Kiev	Russia	403,730	Rotterdam	Holland	531,896
Bradford	England	286,000	Kobe	Japan	609,000	Salford	England	234,150
Bremen	Germany	257,923	Konigsberg	Germany	261,000	San Salvador	Brazil	283,422
Breslau	Germany	528,000	Kyoto	Japan	592,000	Santiago	Chile	508,000
Brisbane	Australia	210,000	Lahore	India	282,000	Sao Paulo	Brazil	579,000
Bristol	England	377,000	Leeds	England	458,320	Saratov	Russia	230,000
Brno	Cz'choslv.	222,000	Leicester	England	234,190	Seoul	Korea	250,924
Brussels	Belgium	787,060	Leipsic	Germany	605,000	Sevilla	Spain	226,969
Bucharest	Roumania	345,666	Lemberg	Poland	219,000	Shanghai	China	1,539,000
Budapest	Hungary	1,184,616	Leningrad	Russia	1,043,631	Sheffield	England	491,000
BuenosAyres	Argentina	1,811,500	Lille	France	201,000	Singapore	Straits Set.	457,500
Cairo	Egypt	795,000	Lisbon	Portugal	490,000	Soochow	China	550,000
Calcutta	India	1,327,547	Liverpool	England	804,000	Stettin	Germany	233,000
Cape Town	U. of So. Af.	207,000	Lodz	Poland	452,000	Stockholm	Sweden	447,339
Canton	China	950,000	London, Grtr	England	7,476,168	Stoke-on-T.	England	240,440
Cardiff	England	200,262	Lucknow	India	244,000	Stuttgart	Germany	309,200
Catania	Italy	251,875	Lyons	France	562,000	Sydney	Australia	905,907
Cawnpore	India	213,000	Madras	India	527,000	Tabriz	Persia	200,000
Changsha	China	550,000	Madrid	Spain	813,991	Tashkent	Siberia	275,000
Chemnitz	Germany	305,000	Magdeburg	Germany	286,000	Teheran	Persia	200,000
Chungking	China	440,000	Manchester	England	730,550	Tientsin	China	839,000
Cologne	Germany	634,000	Mannheim	Germany	230,000	Tiflis	Georgia, R.	350,000
Colombo	Ceylon	244,000	Marseilles	France	587,000	Tokio, Gr't'r	Japan	5,164,000
Const'nople.	Turkey	880,998	Melbourne	Australia	795,100	Toronto	Canada	521,893
Copenhagen	Denmark	565,000	Mexico City	Mexico	633,000	Tsingtau	China	309,000
Damascus	Syria	300,000	Milan	Italy	718,204	Turin	Italy	517,410
Danzig	Baltic	386,000	Montevideo	Uruguay	350,956	Valencia	Spain	256,263
Delhi	India	303,000	Montreal	Canada	618,000	Valparaiso	Chile	200,000
Dortmund	Germany	296,000	Moscow	Russia	1,511,025	Vienna	Austria	1,868,328
Dresden	Germany	529,000	Munich	Germany	671,000	Vilna	Lithuania	215,000
Dublin	Ireland	427,000	Nagoya	Japan	430,000	Wanhsien	China	752,000
Duisburg	Germany	245,000	Nanking	China	390,000	Warsaw	Poland	932,000
Dusseldorf	Germany	408,000	Naples	Italy	780,220	Wenchow	China	200,000
Edinburgh	Scotland	420,000	Newcastle	England	275,000	Yokohama	Japan	423,000
Ek'terin'slav	Russia	200,000	Ningpo	China	700,000	Zurich	Switzerl'd	207,000

The figures for the cities in the above table are from the very latest official censuses and estimates, but no recent census figures of Russian cities other than Moscow and Leningrad are available.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY ABROAD.

Country and Year.	Number of Births.	Deaths Under 1 Year.	Deaths Under 1 Year Per 1,000 Births.
U. S. (Reg. area) 1923:			
Males	921,020	78,309	85.0
Females	871,626	59,950	68.8
Australia (1923):			
Males	69,365	4,617	66.6
Females	65,857	3,567	54.2
Austria (1920):			
Males	71,116	12,139	170.7
Females	66,256	9,398	141.8
Belgium (1921): (total)	163,333	18,833	115.3
Canada (1922):			
Males	84,057	8,175	97.3
Females	80,137	6,081	75.9
Denmark (1922):			
Males	38,159	3,664	96.0
Females	35,727	2,647	74.1
England, Scotland and Wales (total) (1923)			
Males	444,628	35,386	79.6
Females	425,405	26,021	61.2
England & Wales (1923)			
Males	387,296	30,324	78.3
Females	370,835	22,258	60.0
Scotland (1923)			
Males	57,332	5,062	88.3
Females	54,570	3,763	69.0
Finland (1922):			
Males	41,233	4,439	107.7
Females	38,907	3,514	90.3
Germany (1921):			
Males	807,687	118,314	146.5
Females	752,760	90,519	120.2
Ireland (1921):			
Males	46,517	3,934	84.6
Females	44,203	3,071	69.5
Japan (1921):			
Males	1,017,457	180,420	177.3
Females	973,419	154,723	158.9
Netherlands (1922)			
Males	93,466	6,984	74.7
Females	88,420	5,261	59.5
New Zealand (1923)			
Males	14,531	720	49.5
Females	13,436	505	37.6
Norway (1921)			
Males	32,752	1,985	60.6
Females	31,269	1,491	47.7
Switzerland (1922):			
Males	39,122	2,987	76.4
Females	37,168	2,326	62.6
Uruguay (1921):			
Males	20,470	2,268	110.8
Females	19,141	1,975	103.2

Still births not included in the table, either as to births or deaths.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, Census 1921.
UNITED KINGDOM	*95,041*	*44,147,601*
England	50,874	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,206,712
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288
Northern Ireland	5,263	1,230,219
Isle of Man	227	60,238
Channel Islands	75	89,614
Europe	*26,712*	*3,402,540*
Irish Free State	26,592	3,160,000
Gibraltar	2	17,690
Malta	118	224,859
ASIA	*1,972,635*	*329,073,800*
India	*1,802,629*	*319,075 132*
British Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396
Native States, etc	709,555	71,936,736
Ceylon	25,481	4,504,283
Maldive Islands	115	(e) 70,000
Cyprus	3,584	310,808
Aden, Parim, Sokotra and Bahrein Isls	10,387	176,923
Straits Settlement	1,600	881,939
Keeling Islands	5	832
Christmas and Labuan	110	9,028
Federated Malay States	27,506	(e)1,315,700
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123,175
British North Borneo	31,106	(a)208,183
Brunei	4,000	25,454
Sarawak	42,000	(e)600,000
Hongkong and Ter	391	625,166
Weihaiwei	285	(a)147,177
AFRICA	*4,021,804*	*45,900,397*
Union of South Africa	*472,089*	*6,729,382*
Cape of Good Hope	276,966	2,781,185
Natal	35,284	(e)1,234,000
Orange Free State	50,389	628,360
The Transvaal	110,450	2,085,837
S. W. Africa (m)	322,400	(e)237,237
West Africa	485,834	20,605,310
Nigeria	490,734	(e)16,250,000
Gold Coast, Ashanti and North. Ter	80,000	2,029,750
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	1,327,560
Gambia and Protectorate	4,134	(e)248,000
Togoland (m)	12,600	(e)350,000
Cameroon	31,000	(e)400,000
British East Africa	*721,320*	*9,900,828*
Kenya and Protectorate	245,000	(e)2,630,000
Tanganyika	365,000	(e)4,002,487
Uganda	110,300	(e)3,071,608
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,000	(a)196,733
South Africa	*726,716*	*2,383,037*
Basutoland	11,716	500,554
Bechuanaland	275,000	152,983
North Rhodesia	291,000	931,500
South Rhodesia	149,000	(e)803,000
Swaziland	6,678	133,563
Nyassaland	39,573	1,201,519
The Soudan	1,014,600	(e)4,000,000

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, Census 1921.
AFRICA (*Continued*).		
Somaliland	68,000	(e)300,000
Ascension Island	34	(e)250
St. Helena Island	47	3,747
Tristan da Cunha	3	(b)105
Mauritius Island	720	376,108
Seychelles Island	156	24,811
NORTH AMERICA	*3,892,399*	*9,055,813*
Canada	*3,729,665*	*8,788,483*
Alberta	255,285	588,454
British Columbia	355,855	524,528
Manitoba	251,832	610,118
New Brunswick	27,985	387,876
Nova Scotia	21,428	523,837
Ontario	407,262	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island	2,184	88,615
Quebec	706,834	2,361,199
Saskatchewan	251,700	757,510
Yukon	207,076	4,157
Northwest Territory	1,242,224	7,988
Newfoundland	42,734	263,683
Labrador	120,000	3,647
CENTRAL AMERICA	*8,592*	*45,317*
British Honduras	8,592	45,317
WEST INDIES	*12,258*	*1,831,384*
Bermudas	19	21,987
The Bahamas	4,404	53,031
Barbados	166	198,336
Jamaica	4,207	857,921
Turks and Caicos Isl'ds	165	5,707
Cayman Islands	89	3,945
Leeward Islands	715	(a)127,193
Windward Islands	516	171,985
Trinidad and Tobago	1,977	391,279
SOUTH AMERICA	*96,980*	*300,946*
British Guiana	89,480	297,691
Falkland Island and Georgia	7,500	3,255
AUSTRALASIA	*3,260,512*	*7,479,492*
Australia	*2,974,581*	*(c)5,496,794*
New South Wales	309,432	2,099,763
Victoria	87,884	1,531,529
Queensland	670,500	757,634
South Australia	380,070	495,336
Western Australia	975,920	332,213
Northern Territory	523,620	3,870
Tasmania	26,215	213,877
Federal Territory	940	2,572
Papua	90,540	(e)251,392
New Guinea (m)	70,000	(e)200,000
Bismarck Islands	15,752	(e)188,000
Solomon Islands	3,800	(e)17,000
New Zealand	103,581	(d)1,274,001
Western Samoa (m)	1,260	37,051
Nauru (m)	8	1,985
Cook Island, etc	990	13,269
OCEANIA	*19,120*	*368 166*
Fiji Islands	7,435	162,604
Tonga Islands	385	23,562
Other Pacific Islands	11,300	(e)182,000

(m) indicates mandate from League of Nations.

The returns of population are for censuses of 1921 and 1920 except where marked: (a) census of 1911; (b) census of 1916; (c) includes in total for Australia an estimate of 60,000 full-blood aborigines not enumerated in its separate returns of the states; (d) includes 52,554 Maoris enumerated, but not included in the census return; (e) estimated and in instanes where exact figures are given these are returns for Europeans added to a large indefinite estimate of native population unenumerated.

RECAPITULATION.

	Square Miles.	Population.
BRITISH EMPIRE	*13,406,103*	*441,595,965*
United Kingdom	95,041	44,147,601
Europe	26,712	3,402,540
India	1,802,629	319,075,132
Other Asiatic Possessions	170,056	9,998,668
Union of South Africa	472,089	6,729,382
The Soudan	1,014,600	4,000,000
Other African Possessions	2,535,115	35,171,515

	Square Miles.	Population.
BRITISH EMPIRE.		
Canada	3,729,665	8,788,483
Other American Possessions	280,564	2,434,977
Australia	2,974,581	5,496,794
New Zealand	103,581	1,274,001
Other Australasian Possessions	182,350	708,697
Oceania	19,120	368,166

GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire covers about one-fourth (13,406,103 square miles) of the world's habitable land surface; this excludes the Arctic regions. Its population in the aggregate, according to the best obtainable estimates, is some fifteen millions more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world—a total of 441,595,965.

The Capital of this vast empire is London, the largest city in the world—the "Greater London" population, census of 1921, being 7,476,168.

The Ruling Sovereign is George V., the first of the House of Windsor, whose title is "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

Emperor of India." He was born June 3, 1865, the second son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father May 6, 1910, and was crowned, June 22, 1911. He married, on July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late H. S. H. Duke of Teck and H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge. They have five living children. *His Heir*, H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales, born June 23, 1894; H. R. H. Prince Albert, Duke of York, born Dec. 14, 1895; married in Westminster Abbey, April 7, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (born 1900), daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; H. R. H. Princess Mary, born April 25, 1897, married Viscount Lascelles, K. G., son of the Earl of Harewood, Feb. 28, 1922 (issue, George Henry Hubert, born Feb. 7, 1923, and Gerald David, born Aug. 21, 1924); H. R. H. Prince Henry, born March 31, 1900; and H. R. H. Prince George, born Dec. 20, 1902.

The Premier is the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, (born Aug. 3, 1867), Conservative, took office Nov. 4, 1924, on the resignation of the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor, after defeat at the polls on Oct. 29, 1924.

The Cabinet.

The Conservative Cabinet—Stanley Baldwin's second Cabinet, announced Nov. 1, 1924, is as follows, he being the leader of the House of Commons, with Austen Chamberlain as deputy leader and the late Marquis Curzon (succeeded after his death by the Marquis of Salisbury) as leader of the House of Lords.

Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin.
Lord President of the Council, Earl of Balfour. (He succeeded the Marquis Curzon.)
Lord Privy Seal, Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston S. Churchill.
Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks.
Foreign Secretary, J. Austen Chamberlain.
Secretary for Dominion and Colonial Affairs, Lieut. Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.
War Secretary, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.
Secretary for India, Earl of Birkenhead.
Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare.
First Lord of the Admiralty, W. C. Bridgeman.
President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.
Minister of Health, Neville Chamberlain.
Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. E. F. L. Wood (resigned October, 1925, on appointment as Viceroy of India).
Secretary for Scotland, Sir John Gilmour.
President of the Board of Education, Lord Eustace Percy.
Minister of Labor, Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel-Maitland.
Attorney General, Sir Douglas M. Hogg.
First Commissioner of Works, Viscount Peel.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Viscount Cecil.

In the Ministry but not in the Cabinet are:
Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, the Duchess of Atholl.
Postmaster General, Sir William Mitchell-Thompson.
Minister of Transport, Lieut. Col. Wilfred Ashley.
Minister of Pensions, Major G. C. Tryon.
Under Secretary for War, Earl of Onslow.
Under Secretary for Air, Sir Philip Sassoon.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Stanhope.
Solicitor General, Sir Thomas Inskip.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ronald McNeill.
Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Walter Guinness.
Under Secretary for India, Earl Winterton.
Under Secretary for the Dominions, Earl of Clarendon.

The Labor Cabinet—J. Ramsay MacDonald's Labor Cabinet, in office from Jan. 22, 1924, to Nov. 4, 1924, was as follows, Mr. MacDonald being leader of the House of Commons, with Mr. Clynes as deputy leader:

Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, J. Ramsay MacDonald.
Lord Privy Seal, John Robert Clynes.
Lord President of the Council, Lord Parmoor.
Lord Chancellor, Viscount Haldane.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden.
Home Secretary, Arthur Henderson.
Colonial Secretary, James Henry Thomas.
War Secretary, Stephen Walsh.
Secretary for India, Lord Olivier.
Secretary for Air, Lord Thomson.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Chelmsford.
President of the Board of Trade, Sidney Webb.
Minister of Health, John Wheatley.
President of the Board of Education, Charles Trevelyan.
Minister of Labor, Tom Shaw.
Attorney General, Sir Patrick Hastings.
Minister of Agriculture, Noel Buxton.
Secretary for Scotland, William Adamson.
Postmaster General, Vernon Hartshorn.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Col. J. C. Wedgwood.
First Commissioner of Works, F. W. Jowett.

The British Ambassador to the United States is Sir Esme Howard, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., born Sept. 15, 1863, who succeeded Sir Auckland Geddes, March 5, 1924. The diplomatic affairs of the entire British Empire in the United States are cared for by the Embassy at Washington. The Irish Free State has accredited to Washington a Minister, Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy.

British Consuls General in the United States are, at New York, Sir H. Gloster Armstrong; at Boston, Edward Francis Gray; at Philadelphia, Frederick Watson; at Chicago, Herbert Arthur Richards; at New Orleans, Victor Henry St. John Huckin; at San Francisco, Gerald Campbell; at Manila, P. I., Thomas Joseph Harrington.

British Consuls are, at Los Angeles, Cal., Godfrey Arthur Fisher; Jacksonville, Fla., Walter Mucklow; Savannah, Ga., Wentworth Martyn Gurney; Honolulu, H. T., Gerald Hasting Phipps; Portland, Me., John Bernard Keating; Baltimore, Md., Guy Basil Gilliat-Smith; Detroit, Mich., John Alexander Cameron; St. Louis, Mo., Godfrey Edward Procter Hertslet Portland, Ore., John Elliot Bell; Pittsburgh, Pa., Charles Hyde; Atlanta, Ga., Sydney Entwistle Kay; San Juan, Porto Rico, Arthur Henry Noble; Galveston, Tex., Julius Basil Browne; Norfolk, Va., James Guthrie; Virgin Islands, Edward Goler Larkin; Seattle, Wash., Bernard Pelly.

There are Vice Consuls at Birmingham and Mobile, Ala.; Skagway, Alaska; San Diego, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Washington, D. C.; Key West, Miami, Pensacola, Tampa, Fla.; Brunswick and Darien, Ga.; Duluth, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Wilmington, N. C.; Cleveland, O.; Astoria, Ore.; Cebu and Iloilo P. I.; Ponce, Porto Rico; Providence, R. I.; Charleston, S. C.; El Paso, Laredo and Port Arthur, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Newport News and Richmond, Va.; Frederiksted, Virgin Islands, and and Tacoma, Wash.

The United States Ambassador to Great Britain is Alanson B. Houghton of Corning, N. Y., born Oct. 10, 1863; Congressman 1919-22; appointed Ambassador to Germany, Feb. 10, 1922; transferred to the Court of St. James, Feb. 24, 1925.

The United States Consuls General and Consuls will be found listed under the various subdivisions of the British Empire, which follow, according to their stations.

Parliament is the legislative governing body for the empire. It consists of two Houses; the House of Lords, made up of the peers of the United Kingdom, to wit: the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscounts, 36 Bishops, and the Barons; also 28 Irish peers elected for life, and 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords consists of about 740 members. There are about 30 women who are peeresses in their own right, but their status as sitting and voting members of the House, though claimed by some, is still unsettled. The House of Lords has a limited veto power only in legislation. A peer of the United Kingdom is ineligible to a seat in the House of Commons, but a non-representative Irish peer may be elected.

The House of Commons, elected Oct. 29, 1924, and which met Dec. 2, 1924, numbers 615 members elected by direct ballot in the several constituencies for the duration of Parliament. Of this House England has 492 members; Wales, 36; Scotland, 74; and Northern Ireland, 13. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members, also certain Government officers, Sheriffs, and Government contractors. Members of the House of Commons are paid, since 1911, £400 a year. The franchise was extended to women by the Act of 1918. There are certain qualifications. The total number of persons qualified for registration in 1920 was estimated at 21,776,000, of which 8,856,000 are women.

The standing of parties in the House of Commons in the last three elections is as follows:

	Oct. 1924.	Dec. 1923.	Nov. 1922.
Conservatives	412	257	347
Laborites	152	192	142
Liberals	42	158	118
Independents	6	8	8
Constitutionalists	3	...	...

In the election of Oct. 29, 1924, the Conservatives polled in round numbers 8,000,000 (an increase of 300,000); the Laborites, 5,550,000 (an increase of 1,000,000), and the Liberals, 3,000,000 (a loss of 7,000,000). The Conservatives have won a seat for every 20,000 votes, the Laborites, 1 for every 36,000, and the Liberals, 1 for every 76,000. Three women were re-elected, all Conservatives: Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl, and Mrs. Hilton Philipson, and

one new woman member, Miss E. Wilkinson, Laborite. 41 women were candidates.

The speaker is the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley.

The political progress of the Labor Party is summarized in this table for the last eight general elections.

General Election.	Seats Contested	Members Returned.	Labor Vote.
1900	15	2	62,898
1906	50	29	323,195
1910 (Jan.)	78	40	505,690
1910 (Dec.)	56	42	370,802
1918	361	57	2,244,945
1922	414	142	4,236,733
1923	427	192	4,348,379
1924	500	142	5,550,000

The Independent Labor Party was founded under the chairmanship of J. Keir Hardie, at Bradford, in 1893. At the general election of 1895, 28 candidates contested seats and all were unsuccessful. In 1900, when two members were elected, the membership of the party numbered 375,931, affiliated trade unionists and socialists, the latter numbering 22,861. Three other members were returned to this Parliament in bye-elections. The name Labor Party was taken after the election in 1906.

More than 80 per cent. of the electorate went to the polls in 1924. A general election costs candidates about $5,000,000.

The British Empire has seven members of the League of Nations. To wit: United Kingdom, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of Canada, India, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State.

On March 31, 1924, outstanding British Government loans to the Allies and Dominions were as follows:

War loans: Dominions	£89,271,000
New Zealand	29,189,000
South Africa	11,884,000
Other dominions and colonies	1,146,000
	£131,490,000
Loans to Allies: Russia	£722,546,000
France	623,279,000
Italy	553,300,000
Serbs-Croats-Slovenes	28,481,000
Portugal, Greece, Roumania, etc.	73,322,000
	£2,000,928,000
Relief & reconstruction loans: Austria	£10,794,000
Poland	4,394,000
Roumania	2,196,000
Serbs-Croats-Slovenes	2,252,000
Belgium	9,000,000
Armenia	865,000
Other	962,000
	£30,463,000
Grand total	£2,162,881,000

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1801.

Mr. Addington	1801	Lord John Russell	1846	Marquis of Salisbury	1886
Mr. Pitt	1804	Earl of Derby	1852	Mr. Gladstone	1892
Lord Granville	1806	Earl of Aberdeen	1852	Earl of Rosebery	1894
Duke of Portland	1807	Viscount Palmerston	1855	Marquis of Salisbury	1895
Mr. Percival	1810	Earl of Derby	1858	A. J. Balfour	1902
Lord Liverpool	1812	Viscount Palmerston	1859	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1905
Mr. Canning	1827	Earl Russell	1865	H. H. Asquith	1908
Lord Goderich	1827	Earl of Derby	1866	H. H. Asquith (Coalition)	1915
Duke of Wellington	1828	Mr. Disraeli	1868	D. Lloyd George	1916
Earl Grey	1830	Mr. Gladstone	1868	A. Bonar Law	1922
Viscount Melbourne	1834	Earl of Beaconsfield	1874	Stanley Baldwin	1923
Sir Robert Peel	1834	Mr. Gladstone	1880	J. Ramsay MacDonald	1924
Viscount Melbourne	1835	Marquis of Salisbury	1885	Stanley Baldwin	1924
Sir Robert Peel	1841	Mr. Gladstone	1886		

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1924 AND 1925.

Revenues.	1924-25.	1923-24.	Expenditures Chargeable Against Revenue.	1924-25.	1923-24.
	£	£		£.	£.
Customs	99,344,000	119,958,000	National Debt Sinking Fund	45,000,000	40,000,000
Excise	135,128,000	147,970,000	Interest, etc., on war debt	312,161,261	307,308,748
Motor-vehicle duties	16,164,000	14,691,000	Road fund	15,563,044	14,090,044
Estate, etc., duties	59,450,000	57,800,000	Payments to local taxation accounts	13,967,146	13,662,631
Stamps	22,850,000	21,570,000	Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer	3,821,660	3,966,865
Land tax, house duty, and mineral-rights duty	1,450,000	2,760,000	Land settlement	663,362	1,209,128
Property and income tax (including super tax)	336,516,000	329,971,000	Civil list	470,000	470,000
Excess profits duties	700,000	.....	Annuities and pensions	423,167	389,263
Corporation profits tax	18,100,000	23,340,000	Salaries and allowances	41,820	42,386
Postal service	34,850,000	32,840,000	Courts of justice	481,763	515,179
Telegraph service	5,600,000	5,570,000	Miscellaneous services	1,013,488	1,385,967
Telephone service	15,000,000	14,390,000	Supply services:		
Crown lands	960,000	920,000	Army (inc. ordnance fact.)	44,765,000	43,600,000
Interest on sundry loans	11,940,883	12,606,900	Navy	55,625,000	52,600,000
Miscellaneous:			Air force	14,310,000	9,600,000
Ordinary receipts	14,419,564	15,981,000	Civil services	226,134,000	239,366,000
Special receipts	26,963,148	36,801,000	Customs, Excise and Inland revenue	10,956,000	10,823,000
			Post Office services	50,380,000	49,811,000
Total	799,435,595	837,169,284	Total	795,776,711	788,840,211

The surplus issued from revenue to redeem debt in 1921 was £230,556,786; in 1922, £45,693,247; in 1923, £101,515,847; 1924, £48,329,073, and in 1924-1925, £3,658,884; this is included as expenditure and balances the budget.

The total reduction of the national debt from surplus revenue in five years is £429,753,840.

The budget for 1925-26 presented to the House by Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimated the revenue under the revised taxation at £801,060,000 and expenditures at £799,400,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(Years ended March 31.)

Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures	Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures	Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures
	£.	£.		£.	£.		£.	£.
1903	161,894,000	194,251,081	1911	203,850,588	171,995,667	1919	889,020,825	2,579,301,188
1904	151,340,652	156,756,209	1912	185,090,286	178,545,100	1920	1,339,571,381	1,665,772,928
1905	153,182,782	151,768,875	1913	188,801,999	188,621,930	1921	1,425,984,666	1,195,427,877
1906	153,878,865	150,413,528	1914	198,242,897	197,492,969	1922	1,124,879,873	1,079,186,627
1907	155,036,486	149,637,664	1915	226,694,080	560,473,533	1923	914,012,452	812,496,604
1908	156,537,690	151,812,094	1916	336,766,825	1,559,158,377	1924	837,169,284	788,840,211
1909	151,578,295	152,292,395	1917	573,427,582	2,198,112,710	1925	799,435,595	795,776,711
1910	131,696,456	157,944,611	1918	707,234,565	2,696,221,405			

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Year. (Calendar.)	Total Imports.	Exports. Produce and Manufacture of Unit'd Kingdom.	Exports. Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Exports. Total.	Total Trade.
1913	£763,734,739	£525,253,595	£109,566,731	£634,820,326	£1,403,555,065
1914	696,635,113	430,721,357	95,474,166	526,195,523	1,222,830,636
1915	851,893,350	384,868,448	99,062,181	483,930,629	1,335,823,979
1916	948,506,492	506,279,707	97,566,178	603,845,885	1,552,352,377
1917	1,064,164,678	527,079,746	69,677,461	596,757,207	1,660,921,885
1918	1,316,150,903	501,418,997	30,945,081	532,364,078	1,848,514,981
1919	1,626,156,212	798,638,362	164,746,315	963,384,677	2,589,540,889
1920	1,932,648,881	1,334,469,269	222,753,331	1,557,222,600	3,489,871,481
1921	1,085,500,061	703,399,542	106,919,306	810,318,848	1,895,818,909
1922	1,003,098,399	719,507,410	103,694,670	823,202,080	1,826,300,979
1923	1,096,226,214	767,257,771	118,543,805	885,801,576	1,982,027,790
1924	1,279,844,597	795,364,581	140,148,957	935,513,538	2,215,358,135

In the calendar year 1924 customs duties on imports totalled £114,784,376, of which £58,861,371 were from unmanufactured tobacco. £24,173,276 from sugar, £7,080,347 from tea, £8,557,992 from spirits, and the rest from cocoa, sugar derivatives, wine, coffee, automobiles, matches, etc. The figures, however, are subject to correction and exclude those relating to the Irish Free State.

From April 1, 1923, the particulars include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

TONNAGE AT BRITAIN'S HOME PORTS.

The net tonnage of the British and foreign vessels in foreign trade that entered and cleared with cargoes at the ports of the United Kingdom during twelve years was:

Year.	Entered with Cargoes. British.	Entered with Cargoes. Foreign.	Entered with Cargoes. Total.	Cleared with Cargoes. British.	Cleared with Cargoes. Foreign.	Cleared with Cargoes. Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1913	32,292,343	16,771,890	49,064,233	40,101,232	27,718,469	67,819,701
1914	28,928,893	14,131,890	43,060,783	32,515,814	23,452,755	55,968,569
1915	22,851,738	10,862,166	33,723,904	20,380,530	19,148,832	39,529,362
1916	20,217,334	9,842,214	30,059,548	17,751,953	17,843,941	35,595,894
1917	18,795,045	4,433,501	23,228,546	16,926,662	9,149,162	26,075,824
1918	19,819,519	3,414,145	23,233,664	14,965,692	7,771,639	22,737,331
1919	22,064,874	7,491,078	29,555,952	21,962,895	12,599,212	34,562,107
1920	25,506,999	10,986,320	36,493,319	23,532,459	13,193,076	36,725,535
1921	25,123,899	11,999,435	37,123,334	24,282,304	12,115,137	36,397,441
1922	28,473,881	14,920,714	43,394,595	36,817,495	22,864,635	59,682,130
1923	33,0[illegible]9,445	18,012,594	51,092,039	42,139,130	28,551,848	70,690,978
1924	36,856,130	18,513,610	55,369,740	41,732,088	23,566,671	65,298,759

United States ships with cargoes entering British ports totalled 486,897 tons in 1918, 1,625,498 tons in 1919, 2,366,123 tons in 1920, 2,750,739 tons in 1921, 2,915,639 tons in 1922, and 2,871,137 tons in 1923.

As from April 1, 1923, trade between Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the one hand, and ports in the Irish Free State on the other hand, has been regarded as *foreign* trade. From the same date the trade of ports in the Irish Free State with ports outside Great Britain and Ireland ceased to be recorded in the navigation returns of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Census Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total for United Kingdom. Males.	Total for United Kingdom. Females.	Total for United Kingdom. Total.
1801	8,892,536	1,608,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	10,164,256	1,805,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	12,000,236	2,091,521	6,801,827	10,174,868	10,718,716	20,893,584
1831	13,896,7[illegible]7	2,364,386	7,767,401	11,680,532	12,348,052	24,028,584
1841	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,196,597	13,060,497	13,670,432	26,730,929
1851	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,574,278	13,369,227	14,021,402	27,390,629
1861	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,967	14,053,477	14,864,008	28,927,485
1871	22,712,266	3,360,018	5,412,377	15,301,830	16,182,831	31,484,661
1881	25,974,439	3,735,573	5,174,836	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,848
1891	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922
1901	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	20,102,408	21,356,313	41,458,721
1911	36,070,492	4,760,904	4,390,219	21,946,495	23,275,120	45,221,615
1921	37,885,242	4,882,288	No census.	*20,430,623	*22,336,907	*42,767,530

Of the Jan. 19, 1921 (census), population of England and Wales there were 18,082,220 males and 19,803,022 females. In Scotland there were 2,348,403 males and 2,533,885 females. England (1921) 35,678,530; Wales (1921) 2,206,712.

The estimate of the Registrar General for England and Wales for 1922 is 38,158,000; for Scotland for 1922 is 4,907,900, and for 1923, 4,915,500.

Since 1831 the total included army, navy and merchant service at home.

*The 1921 figures for males and females and total (last 3 columns), exclude Ireland.

POPULATION OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Cities.	Population, Census of 1921.	Cities.	Population, Census of 1921.	Cities.	Population, Census of 1921.
London (Greater)	7,476,168	Portsmouth	247,343	Brighton	142,427
Glasgow	1,034,069	Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Middlesborough	131,103
Birmingham	919,438	Leicester	234,190	Derby	129,836
Liverpool	803,118	Salford	234,150	Coventry	128,205
Manchester	730,551	Plymouth	209,857	Blackburn	126,630
Sheffield	490,724	Cardiff	200,262	Gateshead	124,514
Leeds	458,320	Bolton	178,678	Stockport	123,315
Edinburgh	420,281	Dundee	168,217	Norwich	120,653
Belfast	385,492	Rhondda	162,729	Preston	117,426
Bristol	377,061	Southampton	160,997	South Shields	116,667
Dublin	309,272	Sunderland	159,100	Huddersfield	110,120
Hull	287,013	Aberdeen	158,906	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Bradford	285,979	Swansea	157,561	Burnley	103,175
Newcastle-on-Tyne	274,955	Oldham	145,001	St. Helen's	102,675
Nottingham	262,658	Birkenhead	145,592	Wolverhampton	102,373

PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.
1902	765,215,653	1908	762,326,051	1914	707,654,110	1920	7,828,779,095
1903	798,349,190	1909	754,121,309	1915	1,165,801,702	1921	7,574,358,486
1904	794,498,109	1910	762,463,625	1916	2,197,489,245	1922	7,654,301,176
1905	796,736,382	1911	733,072,610	1917	4,063,644,981	1923	7,742,233,287
1906	788,990,187	1912	724,806,428	1918	5,871,850,637	1924	7,641,046,952
1907	779,164,704	1913	716,288,421	1919	7,434,949,429	1925	7,597,848,053

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AREA, 95,041 square miles: England, 50,874; Wales, 7,466; Scotland, 30,405; Northern Ireland, 5,263; Isle of Man, 227; Channel Islands, 75.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 44,147,601: England, 35,678,530; Wales, 2,206,712; Scotland, 4,882,288; Northern Ireland (1911), 1,230,219; Isle of Man, 60,238; Channel Islands, 89,614.

United States Consul General, at London, Horace Lee Washington. *Consuls*, at Belfast, Henry P. Starrett; at Birmingham, John F. Jewell; at Bradford, Alfred R. Thomson; at Bristol, Samuel R. Thompson; at Cardiff, James E. Parks (V. C.); at Dundee, Maxwell K. Moorhead; at Edinburgh, Wilbert L. Bonney; at Glasgow, George E. Chamberlin; at Hull, Albert W. Scott (V. C.); at Leeds, Stillman W. Eells; at Liverpool, Leo J. Keena; at Manchester, Ross E. Holaday; at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Charles Roy Nasmith; at Nottingham, Claude E. Guyant; at Plymouth, Ralph C. Busser; at Sheffield, William J. Grace; at Southampton, John M. Savage; at Stoke-on-Trent, Renwick S. McNiece; at Swansea, Arthur B. Cooke.

The United Kingdom, or British Isles, lie off the northwest corner of Europe, with the North Atlantic Ocean on the north and west, the North Sea on the east and the English Channel separating it from the mainland on the south. The Straits of Dover, 18 miles wide, divide it from France. The northern end of Scotland lies due west from the southern end of Norway.

The climate of the British Isles is equable, mild and somewhat warmer than that of the continent opposite, because of the Gulf Stream modifying the temperature of the Isles, which is mean at 49 degrees. Rainfall is abundant, averaging 34 inches annually, but is seldom heavy at a given time, so that the precipitation covers longer periods, and often fogs prevail in many parts, "London Fog," holding much soot in suspension, being peculiarly dense at times.

The coastline is tortuous, giving very many harbors for shipping, and numerous rivers up which deep sea craft may go. The northern ends are more rugged than the southern. Peculiar geological features are the chalk formation along the English Channel, the chalk stratum running under the waters of the channel into France; and the same "hardpan" sub-stratum recurring as in many parts of France, which prevents the super-imposition of modern "skyscrapers" such as geologically are permitted in American cities, where usually rock strata afford a firm foundation.

The soil is of varied natural fertility. It is more sterile in the north, notwithstanding the figures show that the Scotch have attained a relatively high per acre production by intensive cultivation. But centuries of tillage have rendered necessary the elaborate and large use of artificial fertilizers. The coastlines are generally of bluff formation.

The prevalent precipitation of moisture, together with the mild climate, has induced profuse growth of vegetation of all sorts. The Isles were naturally covered with forests, which have been largely cut off to accommodate so large a population on so small an area, a total less than the American State of New Mexico, and only about twice that of all New England.

AGRICULTURE A GREAT INDUSTRY.

The yield of wheat to the acre in Great Britain (exclusive of Ulster) in 1924 was 32.3 bushels (31.8 in 1923); the wheat acreage was 1,594,000 (1,799,000 in 1923). The acreage of all corn crops—Wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas—in Great Britain in 1924 was, 6,671,623 (6,808,884 in 1923); of all green crops—potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rake and vetches—was 2,757,611 (2,794,017 in 1923). Of hops, 25,897 (24,900 in 1923); of small fruits, 80,484 (70,635 in 1923); of fallow land, 362,591 (443,000 in 1923); of clover and grass, 4,062,762 (4,108,844 in 1923); and of pasture, 16,390,298 (16,188,000 in 1923). The rough grazing land in 1924 was about 14,650,000 acres, two-thirds of which was in Scotland, and the woods and plantations, 2,738,000; this out of a total acreage of 56,392,000 acres of land.

Land actually under the plough decreased about 173,600 acres in 1924 over 1923, which year had showed a decrease of 129,378 acres over 1922 and that year had showed a decrease of 308,000 over 1921. The average price for farm products was better than in 1923 when it was about 25 per cent. below that of 1921. Farm wages were about 150 to 160 per cent. of pre-war figures and cost of supplies and materials averaged even higher than that. There were 722,000 agricultural workers in 1923, and 869,000 in 1921.

The value of produce sold off the farms in 1923 (excluding that consumed in farmers' households) was estimated at £258,750,000. The number of farm animals in Great Britain in 1924 was: Horses, 1,425,894; cattle, 7,058,726; sheep, 21,729,347; and swine, 3,427,166.

The aggregate number of holdings in Great Britain in 1924 was: From one to five acres, 93,959; from five to fifty acres, 224,916; from fifty to 300 acres, 151,379; over 300 acres, 15,339; total, 485,593. Under the Land Settlement Scheme, between December, 1918, and July 31, 1922, 17,511 applicants were provided with small holdings aggregating 247,000 acres. The number of holdings from one to five acres in Scotland was 17,202; and from five to fifty acres, 33,076; total, 50,278; grand total for Great Britain, 323,808.

Great Britain's wheat crop provides for only 20 per cent. of the country's needs; approximately 60,000,000 cwt. of wheat were imported in 1924 from other parts of the Empire and about 58,000,000 cwt. from foreign countries; 31,039,000 cwt. came from the United States, and 38,866,000 cwt. from Canada, 24,039,000 cwt. from Argentina, and 10,871,000 cwt. from Australia. Of the 11,057,000 cwt. of wheat flour imported in 1924, 3,611,000 came from the United States, 5,249,000 from Canada, and 1,630,000 from Australia.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE.

Great Britain's strength, however, is largely in manufacturing, mining and trade. Coal, cotton textiles, woolen and worsted tissues, iron and steel, machinery and vehicles (including locomotives and shipping) are the key industries supplying the bulk of the exports. The figures for the exports of these groups for 1923 and 1924 were:

Exports.	1923.	1924.
Coal	£99,835,646	£78,313,000
Cotton goods	177,330,268	199,297,000
Woolen goods	62,643,661	67,794,000
Other textiles	52,167,843	59,762,000
Iron and steel	76,201,990	74,548,000
Cutlery, machinery, &c.	62,150,392	65,296,000
Vehicles (including ships)	27,780,256	26,881,000

Raw cotton imports for 1923 amounted to 3,231,464 bales of 400 pounds, of which 1,872,757 came from the United States.

The new Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in 1922 was successful in getting the contract let for the Gezira Irrigation Dam in the Soudan, whereby an increase of 100,000 bales in the cotton supply is expected in 1925. The financing of the Kassala railway project, which is part of the programme, was made possible by the assistance of the Trade Facilities Committee of the British Government, which guaranteed a loan of £1,500,000. The British Cotton Growing Association (Manchester) marketed 165,000 bales of its own cotton in 1922, and expected to sell in 1923 225,000 bales grown largely in Uganda, the Soudan and Nigeria.

India is still far and away Great Britain's best customer for cotton goods, with China second, Australia third, Egypt fourth and Switzerland fifth, in 1923. Canada, Japan, the United States, Australia and China, in that order, were her best customers for woolen goods.

Great Britain ranked second to the United States in the world's production of pig iron and of steel ingots and castings in 1923, but Germany, which had had that rank in 1922, regained it in 1924. The production of pig iron in 1924 was 7,400,000 tons, in 1923, 7,440,500 tons; in 1922, 4,902,000 tons; and in 1913, 10,260,000. The production of steel in 1924 was 8,250,100 tons; in 1923, 8,481,800 tons; and in 1922, 5,881,000 tons; and in 1913, 7,663,900 tons.

The imports of iron ore in 1924 were 5,921,000 tons; in 1923, 5,871,006 tons; and in 1922, 3,472,645 tons; and of manganese ore, in 1924, 510,000 tons; in 1923, 502,975 tons; and in 1922, 337,312 tons. Exports of iron and steel manufactures in

1924 were valued at £74,548,000; in 1923, £76,-202,000 (4,319,571 tons); and in 1922, £60,862,000 (3,397,185 tons).

There were 167 blast furnaces and 200 open hearth furnaces in operation, Jan. 1, 1925.

COAL AND SHIPBUILDING.

Coal mining, after a disastrous year, marked by a three months' strike in 1921, showed an improvement in 1924, as seen by these figures:

YEAR.	Production. *Tons.*	Exported. *Tons.*	Value of Exports.
1920	229,532,000	24,931,853	£99,627,146
1921	163,500,000	24,660,552	42,951,591
1922	252,000,000	64,198,384	72,329,500
1923	278,501,000	79,450,000	99,835,646
1924 (est.)	274,933,000	61,884,000	.....

The average weekly output reached in Jan.-Feb., 1924, was 5,432,525 tons, greater than the average in 1913. More men (1,200,000) were employed, the output per man remaining stationary.

The total divisible proceeds in 1924 were £162,-386,330, of which 91.8 per cent. went to miners as wages and the remainder to owners as profits.

Shipbuilders had found 1922 and 1923 disastrous years with a serious problem in the unemployment of workers. The total number of insured workers in the industry in 1922 was 358,640. At no time was there less than 30 per cent. idle, the number reaching 40 per cent. by Dec. 31. Strikes and other factors made 1923 one of acute depression, with launchings of only 361,327 tons or 35 per cent. less than in 1922.

The situation bettered in 1924 when 1,490,000 tons were completed, more than double the output in 1923. The increase in steel motor ships was notable. Great Britain, on June 30, 1924, having 507,251 gross tons of world's total of 1,655,000 gross tons (of vessels of over 100 tons register).

The shipbuilding figures for 1918-24 are:

YEAR.	United Kingdom. *Gross Tons.*	World Total. *Gross Tons.*
1918	1,800,000	5,447,400
1919	1,741,800	7,144,500
1920	2,031,200	5,861,600
1921	1,538,000	4,341,700
1922	1,043,590	2,983,635
1923	682,263	2,444,000
1924	1,490,000	2,470,000

The volume of Great Britain's re-exports should be noted because of her position as a vast clearing house through which the products of her dominions and colonies (rubber from the East Indies and Malaya, wood from Australia and New Zealand, wheat from Canada and Australia, cotton from Africa and India, gold from Africa) reach the world at large. In value this trade for the last five years was: In 1920, £222,919,303; in 1921, £106,-919,306; in 1922, £103,777,871; in 1923, £118,-572,694; in 1924, £140,148,957.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Of the imports in 1923, 47% were of food, drink and tobacco, as against 40% in the last pre-war year, 1913; 30% were of raw materials, as against 35% in 1913; and 23% were of manufactured articles, as against 26% in 1913. The value of these imports for the last three years was:

	1922. £.	1923. £.	1924. £.
IMPORTS.			
Foods, etc.	471,881,370	510,532,556	572,869,308
Rawmat'ls	298,338,680	324,952,756	400,591,373
Mfd art'les	229,749,590	257,109,440	299,865,978
Anim'ls n't for food..	362,156	1,543,405	2,527,837
Parc'lpost, non-dut'b	2,767,103	3,877,428	3,990,101
Total...	1,003,098,899	1,098,015,585	1,279,844,597
EXPORTS.			
Foods, etc.	36,301,190	44,345,276	56,928,112
Rawmat'ls	101,965,214	130,808,728	106,488,676
Mfd art'les	568,524,060	580,025,749	618,270,545
Anim'ls n't for food..	1,475,544	1,400,379	2,285,849
Parcel post	11,241,402	10,748,524	11,391,399
Total...	719,507,410	767,328,656	795,364,581
RE-EXP'TS			
Foods, etc.	21,757,353	24,543,604	29,818,139
Rawmat'ls	55,063,197	66,773,626	76,324,516
Mfd art'les	26,821,234	27,171,075	33,854,767
Anim'ls n't for food..	52,886	84,389	151,535
Total...	103,694,670	118,572,694	140,148,957
Grand total..	1,826,300,979	1,982,027,790	2,215,358,135

The total foreign trade turnover of 1924, expanded by £233,330,345 or about 11.8 per cent. beyond that of 1923, which was 7 per cent. greater than 1922, which in turn was 20 per cent. above that of 1921. The imports of 1924 exceeded those of 1923 by £183,618,383 or 16.8 per cent., and the exports and re-exports, £49,711,962 or 5.6 per cent.

It must be remembered that the trade between the Irish Free State and Great Britain has been included in the figures of overseas trade since April 1, 1923. The so-called invisible items for 1923 were estimated by the *Board of Trade Journal* to be: Net income from overseas investment, £150,-000,000; net income from shipping, £110,000,000; commissions, £30,000,000; other services, £10,000,-000; total, £300,000,000. Deducting the excess import charge from this leaves a surplus income of £97,000,000 as compared with £155,000,000 in 1922, and £252,000,000 in 1920, and £181,000,-000 in 1913. For 1924 the invisible items were estimated to total £370,000,000, leaving a net surplus of £29,000,000.

In 1923 foreign countries took 62.1 per cent. of the British products and the outlying parts of the empire, 37.9 per cent. Imports of meats in 1923 were 54 per cent. greater than the annual average of he five pre-war years, 1909 to 1913, and over 16 per cent. greater than in 1922. The fact that British soldiers were placed upon a heavy meat diet during the war and so acquired an increased taste for meat products is believed to be the principal cause of the larger present consumption.

The raw materials importations cover the needs of the extensive manufacturing industries of the Isles, developed very highly in England, parts of Scotland and in the north of Ireland, centring in Belfast—textile mills, steel and iron mills, wood working mills, chemical factories, earthenware works, cutlery, hardware, electrical goods, leather, and all important modern industrial products, which go to the ends of the earth, output by industrial leaders and mechanics acknowledged as efficient parts of a remarkably complete industrial development.

The prevailing policy of the British Empire for the greater part of the last century has been not to impose trade barriers on entrance of goods into the British Isles or the outlying holdings of the empire. This free trade policy has been modified by certain attached countries, which at times have even imposed import duties on goods from the mother country. And since the World War, under the dislocation of world industry and commerce and the unsettlement of the fiscal affairs of the Allies and their enemy countries, certain preferential arrangements have been made, and some barriers have been erected.

The United States supplies about one-fifth of all British imports. The value $982,000,000 being also over one-fifth of its total export trade, increased 11 per cent. in 1924 over 1923. The United Kingdom continued to be the second largest source of American imports in 1924, although their value $366,500,000 was 9 per cent. less than in the previous year. The United States takes from one-twelfth to one-tenth of British exports. The United States supplied $272,000,000 worth of raw cotton in 1924 an increase of 11 per cent. over 1923, and $54,000,000 of wheat, almost three times as much as in 1923.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,326,387,817	$327,786,474
1921-22	843,877,523	270,353,653
1922-23	823,276,868	437,126,189
1923-24	897,673,044	341,757,276
1924-25*	1,064,957,728	392,003,729

*Except Irish Free State beginning Jan. 1. 1925.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The railways which had been taken over by the Government during the war were returned to their owners under the Decontrol Act in August, 1921. The Railways Act of 1921 provided for a consolidation of the existing 120 systems into four large geographical systems, to secure uniformity, efficiency and economy of operating conditions. These four groups are:

The Southern Railway Company (Group I), consisting of the London & South Western, the London, Brighton & South Coast, the South Eastern, the London, Chatham & Dover, and the South Eastern & Chatham, as the five amalgamated "constituent" companies that have absorbed fourteen smaller "subsidiary" lines, in total a main-line trackage of 2,200 miles and an approximate capital of £145,000,000;

The Great Western Railway Company (Group II), comprising the Great Western, the Alexandra Docks and Railways, Barry, Cambrian, Cardiff, Rhymney and Taff Vale constituents, which have absorbed 28 subsidiary lines, a total main-line trackage of 3,800 miles and an approximate capitalization of £150,000,000;

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company (Group III), composed of the London & North Western, Midland, Lancashire & Yorkshire, North Staffordshire, Furness, Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western, and Highland constituents amalgamated and absorbing twenty-seven smaller companies, with a total trackage of 7,790 miles and an approximate capitalization of £240,000,000; and

The London & North Eastern Railway Company (Group IV), made up of the North Eastern, Great Central, Great Eastern, Great Northern, Hull & Barnsley, North British, and Great Northern of Scotland, seven constituents amalgamated and absorbing twenty-six other subsidiary roads, this group totaling about 6,590 miles of main track, capitalized at approximately £348,000,000.

Grand total of mileage is 20,380 miles; and of capitalization approximately £883,000,000.

The first and last groups were in operation from Jan. 1, 1923. Consolidation was completed on Oct. 1, 1923. The rolling stock of all lines is in process of modernizing and standardization; larger and more powerful locomotives built, also larger freight cars. New non-stop, long distance runs have been introduced and long runs speeded up. There was but one railway accident involving loss of life in 1923—two passengers being killed.

For the four groups an entirely new issue of corporate securities supersedes the numerous previous individual issues; instead of some two hundred separate railway stocks on the market, the Stock Exchange now deals in less than forty. In place of some 1,350 railway directors, requiring the expenditure annually of some £200,000 in fees, there are now 102 positions only (21 in the Southern Group, 25 in the Western, 28 in the London-Midland, and 28 in the North Eastern for the present).

The act further provided for a periodical revision of traffic charges through the Railway Rates Tribunal, a permanent board of three "experienced" men, the chairman, a lawyer, one in commercial affairs and the other in the railway business, appointed for seven years. This court has already reclassified merchandise into twenty-one groups. Substantial reductions in freight rates were made in 1922 and passenger rates were cut to first-class 2½d. per mile, and third-class 1½d. per mile, making a uniform basis of 50 per cent. over the pre-war rates. The act stipulates that charges shall be levied sufficient to provide annual net standard and revenue equivalent to the net revenue of 1913, allowance being made for additional capital outlay. In this way the rate fixing powers of the Tribunal are legally limited. If a surplus develops, 20 per cent. goes to the companies and 80 per cent. must be applied under supervision of the Tribunal to betterments or reduced rates.

The third major provision of the act aims to give easy and final decision to railway labor matters by a definite procedure from local through to national wages boards. There are about 75,000 railway employees. The National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport and General Workers Union decided at a joint meeting on Aug. 18, 1923, to make common cause against the employment of non-unionists.

The British Isles have many canals—total mileage 4,673, of which 3,641 are in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland.

In 1921 tonnage originating on the principal canals of the United Kingdom totaled 11,893,000 tons.

In harbor development, the United Kingdom has made broad strides. The improvement of the banks of the Thames River, which flows through London, has been extensive.

Tidal gates for the Liverpool docks and piers are not duplicated. They enable the accommodation of deep draught craft regardless of the stages of the tides. A ship canal makes Manchester the third seaport of the Kingdom. Constructed in 1887-94, at a cost of £17,000,000, it accommodates steamers up to 12,850 tons.

THE COAL SUBSIDY.

A political crisis was postponed when the British Government on July 31 met the threat of a strike on Aug. 1 of the coal miners against the proposed reduction of wages because of depression in the trade, by agreeing to subsidize the coal industry for the next nine months to an amount estimated at about £10,000,000. The vote of the House taken on Aug. 6 was 351 to 18. The official summary of the act was:

"Assistance to be given by the Government to the coal mining industry will take the form of a subvention in aid of wages during nine months, from Aug. 1, 1925, to May 1, 1926. During this time wages will be paid on the basis of the 1925 agreement, but in any months in which wages, calculated in accordance with the recognized ratio of division between wages and profits, would be lower in any district than wages payable at the minimum percentage under that agreement, the deficiency will be made up by the Exchequer. This follows the same lines as the wages subvention of 1921, but on this occasion it is stipulated that in any month in which the estimated average profit of a district in which the subvention is payable would exceed 1 shilling 3 pence a ton the excess will be used in reduction of the amount of the subvention."

Under this act the maintenance is assured till then of the 87.5 to 12.5 ratio which means wages will receive 87.5 per cent. of the proceeds of the industry after deductions of costs other than wages. The 12.5 per cent. is guaranteed to owners up to 15 pence profit per ton, beyond which profits go to the subvention. The total divisible proceeds of the coal industry in 1924 were £162,336,330, of which 91.8 per cent. went to the miners as wages and the remainder to owners as profits. During eight months under the agreement 98 per cent. of the divisible proceeds went to wages instead of the contemplated 87.5 under normal conditions. Export trade in 1924 was far behind that of 1923, which was a boom year owing to the Ruhr occupation.

The Royal Commission appointed by Prime Minister Baldwin, under the act to make an exhaustive investigation of the industry, and report in May, 1926, was announced on Sept. 3. Sir Herbert L. Samuel, recently High Commissioner in Palestine, and a Liberal, is Chairman. His colleagues are: Sir William Henry Beveridge; Gen. Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence; and Kenneth Lee, Chairman of the British Cotton Industry Research Association. The commission will be advised by expert assessors, including William Brace, Dr. Walcot Gibson, Major H. M. Hudspeth, and Dr. C. H. Landor. C. S. Hurst is Secretary. The number employed in the mines on June 30, 1924, was 1,032,216; and on June 30, 1923, 1,107,457. Saleable coal raised in 1924 was 250,192,686 tons.

Premier Baldwin told Parliament in June, 1925, "there are very strict limits to what Parliament can do to help the industries of the country. Ultimately the only thing that can save the trade of the country is brains and work. We are moving and shall move into a state of far closer co-operation in industry that we have had before," and on Aug. 6 he told Parliament: "If the will to strife should temporarily overcome the will to peace; and if we are again confronted with a challenge of the nature I have described, let me say that no minority in a free country has ever yet coerced the whole community. The community will always protect itself, for the community must be fed and it will see to it that it gets its food. I am convinced that if the time should come when the community has to protect itself with the full force of the Government behind it, the community will do so and the response of the community will astonish the forces of anarchy throughout the world."

A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, declared the arrangement was no settlement of the mining crisis, but merely an armistice during which the unions would gird themselves for a fight to the finish for the nationalization of the industry.

TRADES UNION AND WAGES.

The Ministry of Labor gives as of Jan. 1, 1924, the number of trades unions as 1,135, with a total membership of 5,405,000 (men, 4,590,000; women, 815,000), a decrease of 3.7 per cent. from the previous year and 35 per cent. less than in 1920, the high watermark, 6,996,000. In the first eight months of 1924 wages increased (£552,400 on weekly roll) were given to 2,604,000 work people and decreases (£71,700) to 725,000. In the first eight months of 1925, 836,000 had received increases (totaling £75,000 on the weekly roll) and 960,000 had suffered decreases (£152,000).

The British Co-operatives in 1924, according to reports made to the sittings on the Co-operative Congress on June 3, 1925, numbered 1,441 societies with a total membership of 4,715,500; share capital £80,388,100; loans and deposits totaling £1,416,000; and sales in 1924 of £175,717,300 with net profits of £19,070,800, 23¾ per cent. in share capital (1923, sales, £165,490,000; profits, £15,916,200, 21 per cent.).

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE DOLES.

Unemployment remains the grave economic and political problem; slightly improved in January, 1925, it became worse during the year as shown by the following table of unemployed out of a total number of 11,514,000 registered workers, covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act. This number does not include agricultural workers, domestic

employees, national or local government employees or workers who receive regularly more than £250 annually. The record of the unemployed was:

	1923.	Pct.	1924.	Pct.
Jan. 31	1,287,000	11.5	1,320,500	11.5
April 30	1,251,000	11.2	1,087,000	9.7
June 30	1,368,000	12.2	1,049,000	9.4
Aug. 31	1,418,000	12.5	1,191,000	10.6
Oct. 31	1,230,000	11.0	1,247,000	11.1

The Aug. 31 unemployed was divided: Men, 1,094,500; women, 241,700; boys and girls, 81,800.

The highest point of unemployment was reached on June 24, 1921, 2,044,639, of which 1,459,639 were men. In the sixty years before the war the average of unemployment was slightly over 4 per cent. The cost of living, which was 77.6 per cent. over the pre-war rate on Jan. 1, 1924, was 80.3 on Jan. 1, 1925, and 76 on Oct. 1, 1925.

From the armistice of 1918 to Oct. 1, 1924, £192,713,000 have been spent on unemployment benefits, and £50,520,000 on out of work donations. During 1925, £2,000,000 (approximately $10,000,000) a week, half insurance money and half from the Treasury, has been spent on the doles.

The average number of unemployed and approximate payments to them for five years was:

Year (Ending March 31).	Ave. Unemployed	Approximate Payments.
1920-21	1,130,000	£34,000,000
1921-22	1,750,000	52,850,000
1922-23	1,360,000	41,680,000
1923-24	1,203,000	35,971,000
Total		£164,501,000

The Unemployment Insurance Act (1920) was again amended in 1923 and became operative April 12. It is administered by the Board of Trade. The amendments prolong benefit periods and in addition provide that benefit years shall be fixed to run from Oct. 15 to Oct. 15. In the year October, 1923-October, 1924, benefits will be paid for twenty-six weeks and, if necessary, irrespective of contributions; for subsequent benefit years the period of benefits is limited to 26 weeks, payable only if contributions are made.

The rates of contribution from employers, employed, and the state at the present time and the rates set out in the first schedule of the bill are as follows:

	Present Rates.		Maximum Rates in New Bill.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
Employers	10	8	6	5
Workers	9	7	6	4
State	6¾	5¼	3	2¼
Total	25¾	20¼	15	11¼

The weekly rates for boys and girls are approximately half those for men and women respectively

The state contributes one-fourth of the joint contribution of employers and employed, instead of one-third, as before. It was estimated that the state's share will be about £6,000,000 ($29,199,000 par) annually, as compared with £12,500,000 ($60,831,250 par) heretofore.

The act was again amended in 1925, empowering the Minister of Labor to withhold payments under certain conditions, and to inquire into the circumstances of applicants with a view to prevent frauds. The Government hoped to save £400,000 yearly.

The Unemployment Grants Committee, established in December, 1920, to allocate funds for assisting local authorities for carrying approved schemes for the relief of unemployment, reported in August that between December, 1920 and June 30, 1925, 10,850 schemes to the value of over £88,250,000 had been approved by them and received financial assistance; also 1,525 schemes where money (£18,638,724) was loaned to local authorities were approved. The total amount of these loan schemes which were assisted amounted to £40,515,608 non-revenue producing, and £23,091,434 revenue producing schemes, and also £4,827,238 to bring the wages on certain schemes up to 60 per cent. of the standard until August, 1924, thence forward 75 per cent. Heavy commitments were planned for the forthcoming sixth winter of severe unemployment.

Under the Housing acts of 1923 and 1924, 135,000 houses were erected (with and without state assistance) during 1924 and 104,000 were in course of construction in 1925. Under these acts and that of 1919, 284,521 houses have been erected with state assistance since the war up to March 31, 1925.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Old age pensions were introduced into Great Britain by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith when Prime Minister in 1908 and were later extended by Lloyd George in his famous budget as Chancellor of the Exchequer. These pensions ran up to five shillings weekly for persons who had reached the age of seventy and about 1,000,000 pensioners were on the rolls at a cost to the state of about £12,000,000 a year. These pensions were raised until every British subject and resident of the United Kingdom over seventy years of age, under certain qualifications, whose yearly means do not exceed £50 (broadly speaking $250) was entitled to a pension. The weekly amount was ten shillings if the pensioner's yearly means did not exceed £26 5s; above that sum the pension decreased by 2s for every £5 5s until at £47 5s it became 1s a week. On March 31, 1924, there were 916,771 old pensions payable, 326,805 to men and 589,966 to women. The budget carried for old age pensions £23,300,000 in 1923-24, and £24,201,000 in 1924-25. The provisions of the act were greatly expanded by Parliament in 1925 on the initiative of Chancellor of the Exchequer Churchill, who made it a feature of his budget. The new act applies to all now insured under the National Health Insurance scheme—in other words to 70 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom.

It will provide pensions for widows, orphans and persons after the age of sixty-five. These pensions are to be paid from a fund to which employers and employed alike will contribute four pence extra for men and two pence for women, these contributions rising by stages to seven pence and three and one-half pence.

Widows of all men insured under the new plan dying after 1924, will receive ten shillings weekly for life unless they remarry, the eldest child five shillings and the other children three shillings weekly till they reach the age of fourteen. All restrictions and means of tests on insured persons over seventy will be abolished and the beneficiaries of the new scheme will receive ten shillings weekly after reaching the age of sixty-five.

All domestic servants and agricultural laborers will come under the new plan. The only workers who do not are those earning more than £250 a year or who belong to excepted occupations, such as the police force and civil service, schoolmasters and the like, who have their own scheme of insurance superannuating.

The additional burden on industry is estimated at £10,000,000 yearly, and the amount of the annual pension liability would be capitalized at $3,000,000,000.

The number of persons relieved in one day in England, Wales and Scotland, from the Poor Law relief was 732,949, being at the rate of 410 for each 10,000 population. The average weekly number in receipt of relief in England and Wales during the year 1924-25 was 1,113,015, and in 1923-24, 1,285,848, which was a reduction of 214,089 over the previous year. The average number (including men, women and dependent children) of persons receiving domiciliary relief who were insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was about 350,000, and of those not insured about 50,000. The number of persons in receipt of institutional relief was about 220,000. The estimated total expenditure on Poor Law relief during the year was £36,500,000, of which it is estimated at £31,200,000 was met out of the rates, of this outdoor relief amounted to £12,978,268.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

The estimated cost of war pensions and allowances in 1923-24 was £73,655,000, and in 1924-25, £66,948,000. The number of war pensioners in September, 1923, was 2,309,000.

Compulsory insurance against loss of health and for the prevention and cure of sickness is provided under the National Insurance Acts (1911-1921) under the Ministry of Health. Estimated number insured July, 1920, 15,850,000, of which 10,850,000 were men and 5,000,000 women. The average payments for nine years (1913-21) in England and Wales for sickness benefit was: Men, £3,368,620; women, £1,548,933; for disablement benefit: Men, £840,100; for women, £447,710. Average annual time lost: Men, 9,163,913 weeks; women, 5,212,461 weeks; total, 14,476,000 weeks (or 278,000 years).

British subjects emigrating to British countries from the United Kingdom in 1921 were 130,000; in 1922, 113,000; to foreign countries, in 1921, 43,000; in 1922, 40,000; excess of emigrants over immigrants in 1921, 106,000; in 1922, 90,000. Under the British Government's overseas settlement plan, which was in operation from April, 1919, to Dec. 21, 1922, 82,196 British ex-service men and women with their children (37,199 men, 21,672 women and 23,325 children) were given free passage to overseas dominions; 34,763 chose Australia; 26,560 Canada; 12,890 New Zealand, and 5,894 South Africa.

Under the Empire Settlement Act which was passed in the middle of 1922, the number of assisted passages of emigrants was 85,940 to Dec. 31, 1924, and 29,700 from then until Aug. 31, 1925. Of these 71,333 went to Australia, and 20,256 to New Zealand.

The number of marriages in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, in 1922, was: 357,131; in 1921, 383,348; and in 1920, 453,562.

The births and deaths for these three years are:

YEAR.	Births.	Rate Per 1,000.	Deaths	Rate Per 1,000.
1920	1,193,864	25.4	600,847	12.8
1921	1,062,735	22.5	588,677	12.5
1922	983,589	20.7	624,027	13.1

The expectation of life at birth in Great Britain is now eleven years greater for males and thirteen years greater for females than it was sixty years ago.

The authorized strength of the police force of England and Wales is about 57,000, and in Scotland, 6,500. The strength of the Metropolitan police (London) in 1924 was 20,517.

The Government's policy of protection was upheld on Feb. 16 by a vote of 335 to 149. The Commons of Feb. 20, 1925, rejected a bill giving women the franchise at twenty-one (now twenty-five) and on possession of the same qualifications as men. The House of Lords denied seats to peeresses in their own right by a vote of 80 to 78.

The most celebrated of British universities are Oxford and Cambridge, each with colleges founded in the thirteenth century, and inextricably intertwined in the fabric of British history. But there are many others in England, London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bristol; in Scotland, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; and one in Wales.

At these fifteen universities there were, in 1924, 4,405 professors and 42,120 resident students.

For elementary schools the budget for 1924-25 carried £49,859,069, which includes the expenditure in Scotland, and on museums and galleries; the amounts appropriated in addition by local education boards in England and Wales alone totaled for 1924-25, £31,119,000. The compulsory school age limit in England and Wales is fourteen years. In 1923 the number of schools (public elementary, special and certified efficient) in England and Wales for elementary education was 21,391, with 7,150,000 pupils and about 166,000 teachers. In Scotland there were 2,901 schools with 676,000 pupils.

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

The regular army numbered, March 31, 1925, 9,724 officers and 144,433 men; total, 154,157 (total strength of the cavalry arm, 9,072 of all ranks; of Royal artillery, 24,764; of infantry, 77,488). British garrison in India, 62,179; in the Mid-East, 4,000 Indian troops; total strength for empire, 220,336. The strength of the territorials in the United Kingdom was 139,602.

The budget estimate for the army in 1925-26 was £44,500,000; and in 1924-25, £45,000,000.

The navy, as adjusted to the Washington Conference Treaty, is shown by the following summary:

CLASS.	Completed by end of 1923.	1925.
Battleships and battle cruisers	22	22
Cruisers and light cruisers	48	52
Airplane carriers	6	8
Destroyers	205	207
Submarines	67	66

The personnel, Jan. 1, 1914, numbered 144,871; the estimates for 1925-26 provide for 102,675. Officers were reduced to 8,497 in 1922, and to 7,400 in 1925.

The budget estimate for the navy in 1925-26 was £60,500,000 and in 1924-25, £55,800,000.

The keels of two new battleships, the Nelson and the Rodney, of 35,000 tons each, with 16-inch guns, to cost £12,500,000, allowed under the Washington Naval Treaty, were laid down in December, 1922. The Nelson was launched, Sept. 3, 1925. The Admiralty announced March 8, 1923, that practically all the capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty had been sold or broken up. (See THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923 for the treaty and the lists.)

The submarine X-1, 350 feet long with a surface displacement of 2,780 tons and submerged displacement of 3,600, finished her tests successfully Jan. 20, 1925. She carries five 5-inch guns and has a speed of thirty-two knots.

The House of Commons, on May 1, 1923, by a vote of 253 to 94, approved the Government's plan to establish a great naval base at Singapore at a cost of £11,000,000. The Labor Government decided to abandon the plan, but it was revived by the Conservative Government.

The Royal Air Force was created in April, 1918, by the amalgamation of the army and navy wings. At the close of the war, November, 1918, it was composed of 30,122 officers, 263,410 airmen, and 3,300 service airplanes. On March 15, 1924, it was composed of 3,500 officers, 31,500 airmen and 460 first-line airplanes (exclusive of reserve and training machines); 1,000 were added to the personnel in 1925. The strength of the Air Force in February, 1925, was the equivalent of fifty-four squadrons (of twelve airplanes each), of which twenty-five (300 airplanes) were stationed at home and twenty-one flights were provided for the Air Fleet Arm. For Home Defence eighteen regular squadrons are allotted. Two regular, one reserve and four auxiliary squadrons are to be formed in 1925-26. Two-thirds of the British planes were overseas; eighteen squadrons of the thirty-nine (of twelve planes each) were in Egypt, the Iraq and Palestine, and six in India. At a cost of £3,116,700 five squadrons were allocated to naval work and one to the army.

The budget estimates for the air forces were: 1925-26, £15,513,000; and in 1924-25, £14,511,000. For civil aviation £357,000 was allotted. The air routes maintained are: London-Manchester, London-Amsterdam; London-Paris, and London-Brussels-Cologne.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

(Ulster)

AREA, 5,263 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 1,250,531. Estimated, 1922, 1,284,000.

CAPITAL, Belfast, population, estimated, 1922, 425,000.

Governor, The Duke of Abercorn (born, Nov. 30, 1869); appointed, Dec. 11, 1922.

Prime Minister, Sir James Craig, Bart.

Minister of Finance, H. M. Pollock.

Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Dawson Bates.

Minister of Education, Marquis of Londonderry.

Minister of Labor, J. M. Andrews.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, E. M. Archdale.

Speaker, Hon. Hugh O'Neill.

Secretary to Cabinet, Col. W. B. Spender.

Chairman of Senate, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

United States Consul, at Belfast, Henry P. Starrett.

Six of the nine counties of Ulster, the northeast corner of Ireland, constitute Northern Ireland, together with the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry; they are Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Fermanagh and Tyrone. The last two returned two Nationalist-Sinn Fein Members of Parliament at the November, 1922, election on a pro-Free State platform by a majority of about 7,000. The elected members did not take their seats in the Imperial Parliament, nor did the nine elected Nationalist members to the Northern Irish Parliament (which is wholly Unionist without them) take theirs.

In the general election of April 3, 1925, the result was: Unionists (Government), 32; Independent Unionists, 4; Nationalists, 10; Republicans, 2; Laborites, 3; Tenants' Party, 1. Joseph Devlin and Eamon de Valera were returned unopposed and the former, with one other Nationalist, took his seat, the others deciding to await the boundary decision. The voting strength of the parties was: Unionist (Government), 210,834; Independent Unionist, 34,816; Nationalist, 91,694; Republicans, 20,665; and Labor, 18,123.

A separate parliamentary and executive government for Northern Ireland was established in 1920 and "contracted out" of the newly established Irish Free State in December, 1922. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 26, and House of Commons of 52, both elected with power to legislate in local matters except such as are of Imperial concern or specifically reserved to the Imperial Parliament. Northern Ireland returns 13 members to the House of Commons.

The bulk of the taxation is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, which makes certain deductions and remits the remainder to the local exchequer; the contribution to the Imperial exchequer being tentatively paid at £7,920,000 a year. The revenue in 1923-24 was £12,178,000; and expenditures, £7,361,000, leaving a balance of £4,817,000, of which £4,770,000 was paid to Imperial Government. The budget for 1924-25 was: Revenue, £11,032,000; and expenditures, £7,720,000.

Ulster in 1922 had 410,630 acres in corn crops; 168,567 acres producing 1,251,709 tons of potatoes; 55,383 acres in other green crops; 29,117 acres in flax producing 4,699 tons; 481,710 acres producing 782,557 tons of hay; and 10,379 acres producing fruit. There were 126,817 agricultural holdings.

Linen and shipbuilding are the chief industries, both controlled in Belfast. The linen factories have 1,000,000 spindles and 40,000 looms, employing 85,000 hands, and of the product, linens to the value of £11,595,161 were exported in 1922. The shipyards employ about 30,000 workers, with an output of 250,000 tons a year.

Unemployment was severe in the spring of 1925, being estimated at 54,000.

There are 765 miles of railways. In 1921, there entered the port of Belfast, 5,923 vessels of 2,614,784 tonnage.

The religious census in 1911 was: Roman Catholics, 430,161; Protestant Episcopalians, 327,076; Presbyterians, 395,039; and Methodists, 45,942; of other professions, 52,313.

IRISH FREE STATE.

(Saorstat Eireann.)

AREA, 26,592 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 3,139,688. Estimated population, July 1, 1925, 3,163,000.

CAPITAL, Dublin; population, census of 1911, 403,030; estimated population of the registration area, 1922, 427,000.

Governor General, Timothy M. Healy, K. C. Appointed, Dec. 6, 1922.

President of the Executive Council, William T. Cosgrave.

Minister of Home Affairs, Kevin O'Higgins.

Minister of Finance, Ernest Blythe.

Minister for Defense, Peter Hughes.

Minister of Industry and Commerce, Patrick McGillican.

Minister of Education, Prof. John MacNeill.

Minister of External Affairs, Desmond Fitzgerald

Ministers outside the Cabinet: Minister of Local Government, James Burke.

Minister of Agriculture, P. J. Hogan.

Postmaster General, J. J. Walsh.

Minister of Fisheries, Finian Lynch.

Attorney General, John O'Byrne, Jr.

Speaker of Dail, Prof. Michael Hayes.

Chairman of the Senate, Lord Glenavy.

Minister to the United States, Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy.

United States Consuls, at Dublin, Charles M. Hathaway Jr.; at Cobh (Queenstown), Cornelius Ferris.

Trade Commission, at New York, 1 Broadway, Lindsay Crawford; also in charge of the Irish Passport Control Office.

The Irish Free State took its place among the world's commonwealths on Dec. 6, 1922, by proclamation of King George, the swearing in of Timothy M. Healy as Governor General and the meeting of the permanent Parliament which succeeded the provisional regime. William T. Cosgrave was chosen President of the Executive Council and named the six Ministers and the thirty nominated Senators. The Union Jack was furled and the Irish tricolor, orange, green and white, raised over the Viceregal Lodge. It was the anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The Constitution had been adopted by the Dail on Oct. 11, and enacted by the Imperial Parliament on Dec. 4. The last British troops, 3,000 men, under the command of Gen. Sir Nevil Macready, handed over the barracks and posts to the Free State soldiers on Dec. 17 and sailed from Dublin for England amid scenes of the greatest good will. (The history of the events leading up to the establishment of the Irish Free State may be found in the World Almanac for 1923, pages 142-144.)

President Cosgrave dissolved the Dail Eireann on Aug. 9, 1924, and election of a new Dail took place on Aug. 27. With the franchise held by all men and women over twenty-one the electorate numbered 1,789,293 voters, whose ballots were cast on system of proportional representation with this result, announced Sept. 3:

PARTY.	Seats.	Votes Cast.
Government	65	415,143
Republican	44	286,161
Independents	15	94,291
Farmers	15	135,972
Labor	14	142,388
Total	153	1,073,955

A bye election in March, 1925, replaced seven of the opposition with ministerialists, greatly strengthening the government.

At the head of a delegation, President Cosgrave went to Geneva, when, amid scenes of enthusiasm, on Sept. 10, 1924, the Irish Free State was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

The Dail Eireann convened Sept. 19, and William T. Cosgrave was re-elected President of the Executive Council and named his old associates as the new Cabinet, relinquishing, however, the portfolio of Finance Minister, which he had held, to Ernest Blythe, formerly Minister of Local Government.

During 1924 most if not all of the political prisoners were freed.

Under Article XII., of the Anglo-Irish treaty, provision was made, in event of Northern Ireland "contracting out" of the Free State, which she did on Dec. 12, 1922, for the appointment of a commission "to determine, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants so far as may be compatible with economical and geographical conditions, the future boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland." Northern Ireland refused to appoint a member of the commission, and Parliament passed an act coincidentally with the Dail in October, 1924, to establish the commission without such action. Justice Richard Feetham of the South African Supreme Court was made Chairman by Premier MacDonald, and the Government named J. R. Fisher, Belfast editor and barrister, to represent Ulster; the Free State named Prof. John MacNeill, member of Education, as its member. This commission after seven months sitting in Ireland returned to London about July 1, 1925, to prepare its report.

The Irish Free State consists of the three Southern provinces: Leinster, Munster and Connaught, and three counties: Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan of Ulster. Two of the remaining six counties of Ulster, Fermanagh and Tyrone (population exceeding 200,000), have pro-Free State majorities as shown by the election for members of Parliament on Nov. 15, 1922, when the Nationalists and Sinn Fein candidates were elected over the two Conservatives by a majority of about 7,000. The Free State is about equal in size to the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. No census has been taken since 1911, when the population of the Free State counties was 3,129,688; the population was estimated officially in 1922 as 3,160,000.

The census of 1911 returned 2,812,509 Roman Catholics; 249,535 Protestant Episcopalians; 45,486 Presbyterians; 16,440 Methodists; and 15,718 of other professions.

Trinity College, Dublin (founded 1591), had in 1922, 1,400 students, and the three constituent colleges of the National University of Ireland (founded 1909), at Dublin, Cork and Galway had 1,220, 570 and 220 students respectively.

There are 13,000 "pubs," licensed to sell intoxicants, or one to every 230 persons, and the Government is taking steps to cut the number in half.

Agriculture is the chief industry. In 1922 the production was: Wheat, 32,232 tons from 34,469 acres; oats, 573,248 tons from 813,970 acres; barley, 151,581 tons from 167,747 acres; rye, 3,965 tons from 6,142 acres; potatoes, 2,179,532 tons from 400,982 acres; and hay, 3,843,361 tons from 2,062,094 acres. Farm animals numbered in 1922: Horses, 429,101; mules and asses, 247,267; cattle, 4,326,294; sheep, 3,067,473; swine, 919,449; goats, 192,298.

The number of small holdings in Ireland, excluding all Ulster, in 1918 were: Not exceeding 1 acre, 80,929; from 1 to 5 acres, 29,381; from 5 to 10 acres, 37,047; from 10 to 15 acres, 34,443; from 15 to 30 acres, 74,476; from 30 to 50 acres, 44,227; total, 300,503. Holdings of above 50 acres were 77,015, making the grand total of holdings, small and large, 377,518.

The Irish Free State Land Purchase Bill, put before the Dail, May 28, 1923, to enable the Government to acquire, compulsorily from landlords, lands for distribution to tenants and to present holders of uneconomic tracts in congested districts, affects about 70,000 tenants, and requires about $120,000,000 for the operation of its provisions.

The bill provides that rents accruing up to the first gale (rent) day of 1920 shall be remitted. Arrears since that date, however, shall be paid, subject to a discount of 25 per cent. One year's arrears become payable on the passage of the bill.

The passage of the bill will continue that process of land distribution which has been in progress since 1870. Between that year and the present about 400,000 tenants have become owners of their holdings. About 70,000 tenancies remain, and these will be converted into proprietorships by the new

POPULATION OF IRELAND—CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT, 1911.

County.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Per Cent. R. C.	Non-R. Catholic Pop.
LEINSTER.			
Carlow	32,317	89.15	3,935
Dublin	122,372	70.99	50,022
Dublin Co. Bor	253,730	83.13	51,432
Kildare	54,684	82.07	11,943
Kilkenny	71,193	94.97	3,769
King's	51,178	90.05	5,654
Longford	40,297	91.96	3,523
Louth	58,303	91.58	5,362
Meath	60,660	93.19	4,431
Queen's	48,480	88.74	6,149
Westmeath	54,779	91.32	5,207
Wexford	94,413	92.31	7,860
Wicklow	47,999	79.06	12,712
Total	990,045	85.20	171,999
MUNSTER.			
Clare	102,300	98.14	1,932
Cork	288,455	91.45	26,976
Cork Co. Bor	67,814	88.44	8,859
Kerry	155,322	97.26	4,362
Limerick	101,502	97.08	3,049
Limerick Co. Bor	34,865	90.52	3,653
Tipperary	144,156	94.57	8,277
Waterford	54,060	95.68	2,442
Waterford Co. Bor	25,331	92.23	2,133
Total	973,805	94.04	61,690
ULSTER.			
Antrim	39,751	20.50	154,113
Belfast Co. Bor	93,243	24.10	293,704
Armagh	54,526	45.33	65,765
Cavan	74,271	81.46	16,902
Donegal	133,021	78.93	35,516
Down	64,485	31.56	139,818
Fermanagh	34,740	56.18	27,096
Londonderry	41,478	41.54	58,367
Londonderry Co. Bor	22,923	56.21	17,857
Monaghan	53,363	74.68	18,092
Tyrone	79,015	51.39	63,650
Total	690,816	43.67	890,880
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway	177,920	97.64	4,304
Leitrim	58,159	91.47	5,423
Mayo	188,069	97.86	4,108
Roscommon	91,731	97.63	2,225
Sligo	72,125	91.24	6,920
Total	588,004	96.24	22,980
Total of Ireland	3,242,670	73.86	1,147,549

measure. In addition, the condition of members of the agricultural tenant class now in possession of unproductive holdings will be improved.

The breaking up of large grazing areas will probably result in a diminution in cattle production, and a corresponding increase in the production of tillage crops, poultry, and eggs. Such a change in agricultural methods will tend to decrease unemployment, to increase economic stability, to raise the standard of living, and to increase the purchasing power of the agricultural community as a whole.

Unemployment was severe in the early part of 1925, fully 40,000 being out of work. The undertaking to dam the River Shannon to create a great hydro-electric power, is expected to relieve the situation.

The fiscal autonomy of the Irish Free State was completed on April 1, 1923. Then the collection of all duties from taxes was undertaken, a customs system was established, and taxes separate and distinct from those imposed by the British Government were levied. Revenues for the fiscal year April 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923, amounted to £27,-863,000 with expenditures of £29,596,000. Due, however, to certain adjustments with Great Britain, the real deficit was about £4,000,000, and the amount borrowed was £2,531,000. The budget for 1923-24 estimated revenues at £26,096,000, and expenditures at £42,217,000, leaving a deficit nearly equal to the £21,000,000 which had been estimated as necessary for the maintenance of the army and to provide for property compensation claims. The revenue returns were £31,614,376, and the expenditures £36,846,273. The total debt on March 31, 1924, including a national loan of £10,000,000, was £14,-167,000. The budget for 1924-25 is: Revenue, £27,-687,300; expenditures, £36,846,273.

The budget for 1925-26 estimates expenditures at £26,238,453. Finance Minister Blythe proposed to cut the income tax from five shillings to four, to abolish duties on tea, coffee and cocoa, reduce the sugar duty from 2¾ to one penny a pound, and to impose protective duties of 15 per cent. on all clothing and 33⅓ on wooden furniture.

The first annual foreign trade returns give for 1924, imports, £68,909,000 and exports, £51,835,-000. Great Britain and Northern Ireland supplied 80 per cent. of the imports and took 96 per cent. of the exports. Imports from the United States were £3,459,000 and exports, £218,000. Trade with the United States from Jan. 1, 1925, to June 30, 1925, was: Imports, $3,403,785; exports, $617,-130.

The Free State customs tariff is practically identical with the British tariff.

The Government announced on June 28 that it had entered into an agreement with the railways covering their claims for compensation, for damages sustained by them between July 11, 1921, and March 30, 1923. Under the terms of the agreement the railways agree to abandon all their rights to compensation under the Malicious Injuries Act during the period specified. On the other hand, the Government agrees to compensate them in accordance with certain broad principles which were laid down, for the injuries sustained. The agreement applied to damaged and destroyed bridges, rights of way, works, stations, buildings, hotels, equipment, plants, tools, stores and rolling stock, and is a step toward the rehabilitation of the railways.

The consolidation of the railways comprising 2,077 miles, formerly operated by twenty-six companies, into one operating company known as the Great Southern Railway, was completed early in 1925.

Vessels entering the ports in 1924 numbered 14,382 of 8,164,677 tons.

Gibraltar, the rock at the southernmost point of the Iberian Peninsula, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The width of the strait dividing Europe from Africa is fourteen miles. The Rock has been in British possession since 1713. It has been elaborated, tunneled and armed until it is considered impregnable. A large and secure harbor has been constructed at its foot. As a naval base its position is of the greatest strategic importance. The Rock is 2¾ miles long, ¾ of a mile wide and 1,396 feet in height; the area is nearly 2 square miles; a narrow isthmus connects it with the Spanish mainland. Its population, census of 1921, was 17,690. The military establishment numbers about 3,500 men. Gibraltar is a Crown Colony and the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, at present Gen. Sir Charles Monro, G. C. B., exercises all the governmental functions. The revenue for 1923 was £150,283, and the expenditures £167,088. In 1923 there entered 4,421 vessels of 5,560,875 tonnage.

The United States Consul at Gibraltar is Richard L. Sprague.

Malta, an island 17 miles long by 8 wide and 58 miles due south of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea and about 180 miles from the African coast, has had centuries of stormy history. It was annexed to the British Empire in 1814 following the Napoleonic wars and has been greatly strengthened and made into a base for repair and refitment for the British fleet. The harbor of Valletta (population 24,189) has been improved with a breakwater, but it is not large. The area of the island is 92 square miles, and the total area, including the neighboring islands of Gozo and Comino, is 118 square miles. The civil population, by census of 1921, was 211,864.

The Governor, at present Gen. Sir Walter N. Congreve, V. C., K. C. B., has an elected Legislature to care for purely local affairs. The revenue of the colony in 1923-24 was £763,298; expenditures, £737,589. Imports in 1924 were valued at $19,-476,425, and in 1923 at $17,518,576; and exports, 1924, at $6,401,900, and in 1923 at $5,183,553. The "invisible" items for 1924 are estimated at $9,560,880, much less than the unfavorable balance of trade. Exports to the United States in 1924 totaled $75,561.

The United States Consul at Malta is Philip Adams.

The Dominion of Canada.

(From data compiled by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.)

LAND AND WATER AREA, BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.	Provinces.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*		*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*
Prince Edward Island	2,184	.....	2,184	Alberta	252,925	2,360	255,285
Nova Scotia	21,068	360	21,428	British Columbia	353,416	2,439	355,855
New Brunswick	27,911	74	27,985	Yukon	206,427	649	207,076
Quebec	690,865	15,969	706,834	Northwest Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224
Ontario	365,880	41,382	407,262				
Manitoba	231,926	19,906	251,832	Total	3,603,909	125,756	3,729,665
Saskatchewan	243,381	8,319	251,700				

POPULATION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Provinces.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island	103,259	93,728	88,615	Alberta	73,022	374,295	588,454
Nova Scotia	459,574	492,338	523,837	British Columbia	178,657	392,480	524,582
New Brunswick	331,120	351,889	387,876	Yukon	27,219	8,512	4,157
Quebec	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,361,199	Northwest Territories	20,129	6,507	7,988
Ontario	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662	Royal Canadian Navy	.....	.....	485
Manitoba	255,211	461,394	610,118				
Saskatchewan	91,279	492,432	757,510	Total	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

NOTE.—Revised figures are given for 1911 to agree with boundary changes made in 1912.

The special census of the Prairie Provinces (1916) showed—Manitoba, 553,860; Saskatchewan, 647,-835; Alberta, 496,525.

Of the population in 1921 there were 4,529,945 males and 4,258,538 females; population per square mile, 2.44. The densest average per square mile was 141.47, in Beauharnois, Quebec. Of the males, 2,698,754 were single, 1,698,395 were married, 119,708 were widowed, 3,670 were divorced, and 9,418 were not given. Of the females, 2,378,844 were single, 1,631,761 were married, 236,522 were widowed, 3,731 were divorced, and 7,680 were not given.

Of the total population in 1921 of 8,788,483, 7,321,654 were of British or French origin. There remain 1,466,829, comprehending the following main classes: German, 294,636; Scandinavian, 167,359; Hebrew, 126,196; Dutch, 117,506,; Ukrainian, 106,-721; Russian, 100,064; Italian, 66,769; Chinese, 39,587; Japanese, 15,868.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Year (Fiscal).	From United Kingdom	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.	Year (Fiscal).	From United Kingdom	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.
1899	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1900	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1919	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1920	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1921	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
1907	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1922	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469	1923	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908	1924	72,919	20,521	55,120	148,560
1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794	1925	53,178	15,818	42,366	111,362
1911	123,013	121,541	66,620	311,084					
1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237	Total	1,550,130	1,483,806	1,066,521	4,100,457
1913	150,542	139,009	112.881	402,432					

Figures for 1897-'8-'9 cover calendar years; those for 1900 cover 6 months; those for 1907 cover 9 months, ended March 31. Since then the fiscal year has ended March 31.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA SINCE 1868.

Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1868	67,090,159	52,701,720	1888	100,671,628	90,185,466	1908	352,540,879	263,368,952
1869	63,154,941	56,256,573	1889	109,098,196	87,210,911	1909	288,594,196	259,922,366
1870	66,902,074	65,571,212	1890	111,682,573	94,309,367	1910	370,318,199	298,763,993
1871	84,214,388	67,483,268	1891	111,533,954	97,470,369	1911	452,724,603	290,000,210
1872	104,955,367	78,629,265	1892	115.160,413	112,154,257	1912	522,404,675	307,716,151
1873	124,509,129	85,943,935	1893	115,170,830	114,430,654	1913	671,207,234	377,068,355
1874	123,170,887	87,356,093	1894	109,070,911	115,685,569	1914	619,193,998	455,437,224
1875	117,408,568	76,847,142	1895	100,675,891	109,313,484	1915	455,955,908	461,442,509
1876	92,513,107	79,726,398	1896	105,361,161	116,314,543	1916	508,201,134	779,300,070
1877	94,126,394	75,141,654	1897	106,617,827	134,457,703	1917	846,450,878	1,179,211,100
1878	90,395,851	79,154,678	1898	126,307,162	159,529,545	1918	963,532,578	1,586,169,792
1879	78,702,519	70,786,669	1899	149,422,416	154,880,880	1919	919,711,705	1,268,765,285
1880	69,900,542	86,139,703	1900	172,651,676	183,237,555	1920	1,064,528,123	1,286,658,709
1881	90,488,329	97,319,818	1901	177,930,919	194,509,143	1921	1,240,158,882	1,210,428,119
1882	111,145,184	101,766,110	1902	196,737,804	209,970,864	1922	747,804,332	753,927,009
1883	121,861,496	97,454,204	1903	225,094,809	225,229,761	1923	802,579,244	945,295,837
1884	105,972,978	89,222,204	1904	243,909,415	211,055,678	1924	893,366,867	1,058,763,297
1885	99,755,775	87,211,381	1905	251,964,214	201,472,061	1925	796,932,537	1,081,361,643
1886	95,992,137	85,194,783	1906	283,740,280	246,657,802			
1887	105,107,210	89,510,242	1907	250,225,835	192,087,233			

The imports are of merchandise for home consumption. The exports include foreign as well as domestic produce, the total of foreign for 1925 being $12,294,290. In 1925 the dutiable merchandise in the imports was valued at $516,014,455, the free at $280.918,082. The table does not include gold or (until 1919) silver imports or exports. Trade figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

Merchandise imports from U. S.—1921, $856,-176,820; 1922, $515,958,196; 1923, $540,989,738; 1924, $601,256,447; 1925, $510,003,256.

Merchandise (Canadian produce) exports to U. S. —1921, $542,322,967; 1922, $292,588,643; 1923, $369,080,218; 1924, $430,707,844; 1925, $417,457,171.

Merchandise imports from United Kingdom—1921, $213,973,562; 1922, $117,135,343; 1923, $141,-330,143; 1924, $153,586,690; 1925, $151,100,207.

Merchandise exports to United Kingdom—1921; $312,844,871; 1922, $300,361,675; 1923, $379,067,445; 1924, $360,057,782; 1925, $395,850,982.

VALUE OF U. S.-CANADA MERCHANDISE TRADE (STATED IN DOLLARS). FISCAL YEARS

	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.		Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.		Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.
1901	67,983,673	107,377,906	1910	104,199,675	218,004,556	1918	417,233,287	792,894,957
1902	66,567,784	115,001,533	1911	104,115,823	275,824,265	1919	454,873,170	750,203,024
1903	67,766,367	129,071,197	1912	102,041,222	331,384,657	1920	464,028,183	801,097,318
1904	66,856,885	143,329,697	1913	139,725,953	436,887,315	1921	542,322,967	856,176,820
1905	70,426,765	152,778,576	1914	163,372,825	396,302,138	1922	292,588,643	515,958,196
1906	83,546,306	169,256,452	1915	173,320,216	297,142,058	1923	369,080,218	540,989,738
1907	62,180,439	149,085,577	1916	201,106,488	370,880,549	1924	430,707,544	601,256,447
1908	90,814,871	205,309,803	1917	280,616,330	665,312,759	1925	417,457,171	510,003,256
1909	85,334,806	170,432,360						

Figures for 1907 cover nine months.

ASSETS AND NET DEBT OF CANADA.

YEAR (Fiscal.)	Total Assets.	Net Debt.	YEAR (Fiscal).	Total Assets.	Net Debt.
1903	$99,737,109	$261,606,989	1915	$251,097,731	$449,376,083
1904	104,094,793	260,867,719	1916	321,831,631	615,156,171
1905	111,454,413	266,224,167	1917	502,816,970	879,186,298
1906	125,226,703	267,042,977	1918 (Active)	671,451,836	1,191,884,063
1907 (9 months)	116,294,966	263,671,860	1919 "	647,598,202	1,812,584,819
1908	130,246,298	277,960,860	1920 "	792,660,963	2,248,868,624
1909	154,605,148	323,930,279	1921 "	561,603,133	2,340,878,984
1910	134,394,500	336,268,546	1922 "	480,211,335	2,422,135,802
1911	134,899,435	340,042,052	1923 "	435,050,368	2,453,776,869
1912	168,419,131	339,919,461	1924 "	401,827,195	2,417,783,275
1913	168,930,930	314,301,625	1925 "	400,628,837	2,417,437,696
1914	208,394,519	335,996,850			

Canadian Government Revenues (Consolidated Fund Account) (1920), $349,746,335; (1921), $434,-386,537; (1922), $381,952,387; (1923), $394,614,900; (1924), $396,837,682; (1925), $346,834,479.

Canadian Government Expenditures (Consolidated Fund Account) (1920), $303,843,930; (1921), $361,118,145; (1922), $347,560,691; (1923), $332,-293,732; (1924), $324,813,190; (1925), $318,891,901.

Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks' Deposits as of March 30, (1920), $42,-334,812; (1921), $39,160,808; (1922), $34,666,834; (1923), $31,791,107; (1924), $33,209,638; (1925), $32,379,249.

Canadian Chartered Banks—Total on deposit, (1920), $2,438,079,792; (1921), $2,264,586,736; (1922), $2,120,997,030; (1923), $2,107,606,111; (1924), $2,130,621,760. Capital paid up (1920), $123,617,120; (1921), $129,096,339; (1922), $125,-456,485; (1923), $124,373,293; (1924), $122,409,504. Assets (1920), $3,064,133,843; (1921), $2,841,720,-079; (1922), $2,638,776,483; (1923), $2,643,713,986; (1924), $2,701,427,011. Liabilities (1920), $2,784,-068,698; (1921), $2,556,454,190; (1922), $2,364,822,-657; (1923), $2,436,587,628; (1924), $2,685,022,171.

Life Insurance in force in Canada (Dominion companies) (1920), $2,580,100,007; (1921), $2,934,-843,848; (1922), $3,171,388,996; (1923), $3,433,508,-673; (1924), $3,763,997,565.

Fire Insurance at risk in Canada (Dominion companies) (1920), $5,969,872,278; (1921), $6,020,-513,832; (1922), $6,348,637,436; (1923), $6,805,-937,041 (1924), $7,220,431,096.

CHIEF SOURCES OF CANADA'S REVENUES.

YEAR (Fiscal).	Customs.	Excise.	Post Office.	Pub. Works (incl. R'ys and Canals.)	Dominion Lands.	Total Receipts.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1904	40,461,591	12,958,708	4,652,325	6,972,219	1,443,023	70,669,817
1905	41,437,569	12,586,475	5,125,373	7,395,377	1,292,301	71,182,773
1906	46,053,377	14,010,220	5,933,343	8,310,267	1,668,162	80,139,360
1907 (9 months)	39,717,079	11,805,413	5,061,728	6,839,586	1,443,632	67,969,328
1908	57,200,276	15,782,152	7,107,887	9,973,523	1,883,620	96,054,506
1909	47,088,444	14,937,768	7,401,624	9,362,272	2,153,255	85,093,404
1910	59,767,681	15,253,353	7,958,548	10,114,990	2,886,000	101,503,711
1911	71,838,089	16,869,837	9,146,952	10,818,834	3,108,736	117,780,409
1912	85,051,873	19,261,662	10,492,394	11,651,947	3,775,857	136,108,217
1913	111,764,699	21,447,445	12,051,729	13,458,078	3,402,027	168,689,903
1914	104,691,238	21,452,037	12,954,530	14,197,053	3,036,030	163,174,395
1915	75,941,220	21,479,731	13,046,665	12,953,487	2,859,715	133,073,482
1916	98,649,409	22,428,492	18,858,690	19,296,418	2,299,550	172,147,838
1917	134,043,842	24,412,348	20,902,384	24,440,840	4,055,662	232,601,294
1918	144,172,630	27,168,445	21,345,394	27,971,098	4,443,758	260,778,953
1919	147,169,188	30,342,034	21,603,542	38,751,870	3,539,927	312,946,747
1920	168,796,823	42,698,082	24,471,709	921,014	4,622,592	349,746,335
1921	163,266,804	37,118,367	26,706,198	868,994	3,955,326	434,386,537
1922	105,686,645	36,755,207	26,402,299	1,294,572	2,799,450	381,952,387
1923	118,056,469	35,761,997	29,016,771	1,228,858	2,347,715	394,614,900
1924	121,500,798	38,181,747	28,865,374	1,400,167	2,281,704	396,837,682
1925	108,146,871	38,603,489	28,782,535	1,391,368	2,978,634	346,834,479

War tax revenue (1918), $25,379,901; (1919) $56,-177,508; (1920), $82,079,802; (1921), $168,385,327; (1922), $177,484,161; (1923), $181,634,875; (1924), $182,036,261; (1925), $147,164,158.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STATISTICS.

YEAR.	Trackage.	Capital.	Passengers.	Freight	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	Miles.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Short Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910 (June 30)	31,386	1,410,297,687	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217	120,305,440
1911 "	32,511	1,528,689,201	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785
1912 "	34,582	1,588,937,526	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540
1913 "	38,210	1,531,830,692	46,203,765	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690
1914 "	40,600	1,808,820,761	46,702,280	106,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259
1915 "	45,833	1,875,810,888	49,322,035	87,204,833	199,843,072	147,731,099
1916 "	48,319	1,893,877,819	43,503,459	109,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259
1917 "	50,254	1,985,119,991	48,106,530	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637
1918 "	50,245	1,999,880,494	44,948,638	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436
1919 "	50,220	2,009,209,510	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509
1919 (calendar)	50,691	2,036,165,606	47,940,456	111,487,780	408,598,360	376,789,093
1920 "	51,174	2,170,030,128	51,318,422	127,429,154	492,101,104	478,248,154
1921 "	51,747	2,164,687,636	46,793,251	103,131,132	458,008,891	422,581,205
1922 "	51,860	2,159,277,131	44,383,620	108,530,518	440,687,127	393,927,406
1923 "	51,936	3,264,674,038	44,834,337	118,289,604	478,338,046	413,862,818
1924 "	52,692	3,413,865,613	42,921,809	106,429,355	445,923,877	382,483,908

The trackage of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1924 was 19,101. The other principal railways are now, in pursuance of the government policy of nationalization, included in the Canadian National Railway System, which has a trackage (1924) of 26,060 miles.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL FAILURES, 1924. (Dun.)

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.		Trading.		Other Com'l.	
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Ontario	817	22,846,104	30,403,976	249	22,302,112	514	5,752,538	54	2,349,326
Quebec	886	15,211,889	21,551,846	241	10,638,685	604	8,359,267	41	2,553,894
British Columbia	114	2,236,600	2,482,121	37	1,633,300	71	535,221	6	313,600
Nova Scotia	70	216,800	840,500	8	61,900	59	747,400	3	31,200
Newfoundland	29	347,000	1,205,000	5	130,500	22	1,069,800	2	4,700
Manitoba	262	4,518,015	4,627,323	42	1,154,834	203	2,129,889	17	1,342,600
New Brunswick	54	449,880	757,927	15	141,500	37	565,887	2	20,540
Prince Edw. Isl'd.	5	73,000	172,500	....	.....	5	172,500	....	.....
Alberta	92	1,343,800	1,335,200	17	401,400	75	933,800	....	.....
Saskatchewan	145	694,279	1,154,582	11	78,427	130	1,027,787	4	48,368
Total 1913	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224
" 1914	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191	2,164	18,677,535	320	5,303,968
" 1915	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414	1,888	21,696,890	318	5,558,017
" 1916	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520
" 1917	1,097	13,051,900	18,214,465	261	7,455,094	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132
" 1918	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273
" 1919	755	10,741,441	16,256,441	213	10,234,477	494	4,475,623	48	1,546,154
" 1920	1,078	18,569,516	26,494,301	255	15,871,216	771	7,704,505	52	2,918,580
" 1921	2,452	57,158,397	73,299,111	559	33,976,790	1,739	29,886,569	153	9,435,752
" 1922	3,695	63,097,789	78,068,959	857	39,080,791	2,717	33,004,203	121	5,983,965
" 1923	3,247	46,833,195	65,810,382	792	31,791,332	2,319	31,339,763	136	2,679,287
" 1924	2,474	47,937,427	64,530,975	625	36,542,658	1,720	21,324,089	129	6,664,228

Note—There was also one banking failure, liabilities $100,000, in 1924 (in Manitoba); one, liabilities $18,500,000 in 1923; and four, liabilities $222,000, in 1922.

QUANTITY OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN GRAINS EXPORTED VIA MONTREAL.

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Canadian Grains:					
Barley	4,787,030	7,155,520	6,374,595	6,516,473	5,974,575
Corn	3,488	4,770	14,702	700	.....
Oats	3,370,581	19,999,419	12,844,575	10,090,470	10,415,986
Rye	533,216	847,692	392,301	1,073,135	1,833,904
Wheat	28,298,040	24,313,873	40,487,852	60,342,395	51,915,273
Total	36,992,355	52,321,274	60,114,025	78,023,173	70,139,738
American Grains:					
Barley	(a)	7,108	.....	410,660	527,257
Corn	(a)	44,006,024	31,947,961	1,831,089	.....
Oats	(a)	.....	1,189,004	.....	33,097
Rye	(a)	5,942,265	12,859,913	5,870,924	14,838,305
Wheat	(a)	25,092,724	42,544,667	27,849,597	67,365,986
Total	21,365,976	75,048,121	88,541,545	35,962,270	82,764,645
Grand Total	58,358,331	127,369,395	148,655,570	113,985,443	152,904,383

(a) Not separately classified prior to 1922.

CANADA'S PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1910	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912	424,994	6,374,910	.....	.....	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913	480,068	7,201,020	.....	.....	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914	227,052	2,951,676	.....	.....	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915	420,275	5,462,847	.....	.....	493,500	6,129,972	913,775	11,374,199
1916	470,055	7,050,825	.....	.....	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917	472,147	10,387,234	.....	.....	698,333	14,638,726	1,170,480	25,025,960
1918	415,870	10,451,400	7,449	419,521	772,232	22,624,250	1,195,551	33,495,171
1919	285,087	7,141,641	7,701	331,797	624,993	17,104,151	917,346	24,577,589
1920	332,493	7,687,614	8,944	379,348	748,881	22,252,062	1,090,318	30,578,253
1921	169,504	3,633,516	683	15,283	520,154	11,800,355	690,341	15,449,154
1922	135,261	2,325,729	.....	.....	247,706	6,493,513	382,962	8,819,242
1923	277,654	5,360,099	.....	.....	602,168	15,095,496	879,822	21,355,595
1924 (Unrev.)	198,327	4,958,175	.....	.....	465,860	11,646,500	664,187	16,604,675

The output of steel in 1924 was 650,690 gross tons, or 26 per cent. under the 884,770 tons of 1923 and 34 per cent. over the 1922 figure.

COAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunsw'k.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total Production	Total Value.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,849	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,363	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918	5,818,562	268,312	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,591	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919	5,790,196	166,377	379,347	4,933,660	2,649,516	.....	13,919,096	54,413,349
1920	6,437,156	171,685	335,222	6,907,765	3,095,011	.....	16,946,839	80,693,723
1921	5,734,928	187,192	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,493	72,451,656
1922	5,569,072	287,513	382,437	5,990,911	2,922,033	465	15,157,431	65,518,497
1923	6,597,838	276,617	438,100	6,854,397	2,823,306	313	16,990,571	72,058,986
1924 (Unrev.)	5,557,429	215,632	477,191	5,175,226	2,190,714	1,121	13,617,313	54,885,239

CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT.

Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine
1900	27,908,153	1,350,057	1909	9,382,230	453,865	1917	15,272,992	738,831
1901	24,128,503	1,167,216	1910	10,205,835	493,707	1918	14,463,689	699,681
1902	21,336,667	1,032,161	1911	9,781,077	473,159	1919	15,850,423	766,764
1903	18,843,590	911,539	1912	12,648,794	611,885	1920	15,814,098	765,007
1904	16,462,517	796,374	1913	16,598,923	802,973	1921	19,148,920	926,329
1905	14,159,195	684,951	1914	15,983,007	773,178	1922	26,116,050	1,263,364
1906	11,502,120	556,415	1915	18,977,901	918,056	1923	25,495,421	1,233,341
1907	8,382,780	405,517	1916	19,234,976	930,492	1924 (Unrev).	31,345,941	1,516,360
1908	9,842,105	476,112						

The gold production, 1862-1875, is valued at about $39,000,000.

GOLD PRODUCTION, BY PROVINCES.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
1910	$163,891	$2,565	$63,849	$1,850	$5,403,318	$4,570,362	$10,205,835
1911	160,854	12,672	42,625	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	.....	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	.....	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920	16,013	22,164	13,112,555	.....	2,896,577	1,689,051	17,754,485
1921	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922	21,540	.....	20,678,862	.....	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050
1923	13,540	13,788	20,086,904	.....	4,137,261	1,243,287	25,495,421
1924 (Unrevised)	21,623	19,452	25,675,017	.....	4,890,769	722,005	31,345,941

Note—Totals include small yearly productions from Manitoba.

CANADA'S SILVER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.
1889	383,318	1898	4,452,333	1907	12,779,799	1916	25,459,741
1890	400,687	1899	3,411,644	1908	22,106,233	1917	22,221,274
1891	414,523	1900	4,468,225	1909	27,529,473	1918	21,383,979
1892	310,651	1901	5,539,192	1910	32,869,264	1919	16,020,657
1893	.....	1902	4,291,317	1911	32,559,044	1920	13,330,357
1894	847,697	1903	3,198,581	1912	31,955,560	1921	13,543,198
1895	1,578,275	1904	3,577,526	1913	31,845,803	1922	18,626,439
1896	3,205,343	1905	6,000,023	1914	28,449,821	1923	18,601,744
1897	5,558,456	1906	8,473,379	1915	26,625,960	1924 (Unrev.)	20,243,846

The production in ounces by Provinces, in 1924, included Quebec, 88,209; Ontario, 11,288,632; Manitoba, 103; British Columbia, 8,023,409; and Yukon Territory, 843,493.

CANADIAN COPPER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890	6,013,671	1899	15,078,475	1908	63,561,809	1917	109,227,332
1891	9,529,401	1900	18,937,138	1909	52,493,863	1918	118,769,434
1892	7,087,275	1901	37,827,019	1910	55,692,369	1919	75,053,581
1893	8,109,856	1902	38,684,259	1911	55,648,011	1920	81,600,691
1894	7,708,789	1903	42,684,454	1912	77,832,127	1921	47,620,820
1895	7,771,639	1904	41,383,722	1913	76,976,925	1922	42,879,818
1896	9,393,012	1905	48,092,753	1914	75,735,960	1923	86,881,537
1897	13,300,802	1906	55,609,888	1915	100,785,150	1924(Unrev)	104,457,447
1898	17,747,136	1907	56,455,047	1916	117,150,028		

NICKEL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1892	2,413,717	1,399,956	1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381
1893	3,982,982	2,071,151	1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597
1894	4,907,430	1,870,958	1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498
1895	3,888,525	1,360,984	1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1917	84,330,280	33,732,112
1896	3,397,113	1,188,990	1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917
1897	3,997,647	1,399,176	1908	19,149,111	8,231,538	1919	44,544,883	17,817,953
1898	5,517,690	1,820,838	1909	26,282,991	9,461,877	1920	61,335,706	24,534,282
1899	5,744,000	2,067,840	1910	37,271,033	11,181,310	1921	19,293,060	6,752,571
1900	7,080,227	3,327,707	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623	1922	17,597,123	6,158,993
1901	9,189,047	4,594,523	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463	1923	62,453,843	18,332,077
1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032	1924	69,536,350	19,470,178

LEAD, IRON ORE, AND ZINC ORE PRODUCTION.

Year.	Lead.		Iron Ore Shipments.		Zinc Production.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	259,418	574,362	.....	.....
1911	23,784,969	827,717	210,344	522,319	.....	.....
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	215,883	523,315	.....	.....
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	307,634	629,843	.....	.....
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	244,854	542,041	.....	.....
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	398,112	774,427	.....	.....
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	275,176	715,107	11,682	2,991,623
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	215,302	758,261	14,834	2,640,817
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	211,608	885,893	17,542	2,862,436
1919	43,827,699	3,053,037	195,970	686,386	16,097	2,362,448
1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	127,826	510,525	19,932	3,335,496
1921	66,679,592	3,828,742	59,509	230,164	26,545	2,471,310
1922	93,307,171	5,817,702	17,971	56,993	28,145	3,217,536
1923	111,234,466	7,985,522	30,759	114,944	30,208	3,991,701
1924 (Unrevised)	177,756,076	14,405,353	1,479	3,936	49,859	6,274,792

The 1918 figures are for refined zinc.

PULPWOOD AND WOOD PULP PRODUCTION, 1924, IN CANADA.

Province.	Cords Cut.	Value.	Pulp Produced.	Kinds of Wood Manufactured.	Cords.	Value.
		Dollars.	*Tons.*			*Dollars.*
Quebec	2,161,880	27,432,814	1,170,314	Spruce	2,284,230	31,003,576
Ontario	1,683,783	21,805,745	927,533	Balsam Fir	798,400	10,873,623
New Brunswick	414,257	5,372,437	125,452	Hemlock	126,786	1,054,611
Nova Scotia	87,847	884,252	212,318	Poplar	2,770	34,134
British Columbia	297,621	3,261,211	29,394	Jack Pine	90,473	999,570
Manitoba	1,813	22,071	.....	Other	.....	.....
Total	4,647,201	57,777,640	2,465,011	Total	3,316,951	44,241,582

In 1924 the capital invested in the Canadian wood pulp and paper industry was $459,457,696; value of 1924 output of pulp and paper, $223,719,645; number of concerns, 115; number of employees, 27,627; 1924 wage total, $37,649,488; value of pulp and paper exports, $141,507,151.

CROP YIELDS OF CANADA.

Year (Calendar).	Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1890	2,701,246	42,223,372	Not taken.	3,961,348	83,428,202	Not taken.
1900	4,224,542	55,572,368	Not taken.	5,367,655	151,497,407	Not taken.
1910	8,864,752	132,075,082	104,816,825	8,652,015	243,506,292	86,796,130
1911	11,100,673	230,924,000	148,123,000	9,630,760	365,179,000	132,949,000
1912	10,996,700	224,159,000	139,090,000	9,966,000	391,629,000	126,304,000
1913	11,015,000	231,717,000	156,462,000	10,434,000	404,669,000	128,893,000
1914	10,293,900	161,280,000	196,418,000	10,061,500	313,078,000	151,811,000
1915	15,109,415	393,542,600	356,816,900	11,555,681	464,954,400	171,009,100
1916	15,369,709	262,781,000	344,096,400	10,996,487	410,211,000	210,957,500
1917	14,755,850	233,742,850	453,038,600	13,313,400	403,009,800	277,065,300
1918	17,353,902	189,075,350	381,677,700	14,790,336	426,312,500	331,357,400
1919	19,125,968	193,260,400	457,722,000	14,952,114	394,387,000	317,097,000
1920	18,232,374	263,189,300	427,357,300	15,849,928	530,709,700	280,115,400
1921	23,261,224	300,858,100	242,936,000	16,949,029	426,232,000	146,395,300
1922	22,422,693	399,786,400	339,419,000	14,541,229	491,239,000	185,455,000
1923	21,886,146	474,199,000	316,994,700	14,387,807	563,997,500	184,857,400
1924	22,055,710	262,097,000	320,362,000	14,491,289	405,976,000	200,688,000

Year (Cal.)	Corn for Husking.			Barley.			Rye.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1890	.....	10,711,380	Not taken	868,464	17,222,795	Not taken	.....	1,341,324	Not taken
1900	360,758	25,875,919	Not taken	871,800	22,224,366	Not taken	176,679	2,316,793	Not taken
1910	294,223	14,329,215	5,774,039	1,286,611	28,846,425	14,653,697	114,741	1,542,694	1,037,899
1911	321,875	19,185,000	12,357,000	1,521,694	44,415,000	24,704,000	131,240	2,492,000	1,899,700
1912	298,190	16,949,700	10,540,700	1,581,300	49,398,000	22,354,000	127,000	2,428,000	1,755,000
1913	278,140	16,772,600	10,784,300	1,613,000	48,319,000	20,144,000	119,300	2,300,000	1,524,000
1914	256,000	13,924,000	9,808,000	1,495,600	36,201,000	21,557,000	111,280	2,016,800	1,679,300
1915	253,300	14,368,000	10,243,000	1,718,432	54,017,100	27,985,000	121,677	2,486,200	1,921,900
1916	173,000	6,282,000	6,747,000	1,802,996	42,770,000	35,024,000	148,404	2,876,400	3,196,000
1917	234,339	7,762,700	14,307,200	2,392,200	55,057,750	59,654,400	211,880	3,857,200	6,267,200
1918	250,000	14,214,200	24,902,800	3,153,711	77,287,240	77,378,670	555,294	8,504,400	12,728,600
1919	264,607	16,940,500	22,080,000	2,645,509	56,389,400	69,330,300	753,081	10,207,400	14,240,000
1920	291,650	14,334,800	16,593,400	2,551,919	63,310,550	52,821,400	649,654	11,306,400	15,085,650
1921	296,866	14,904,000	12,317,000	2,795,665	59,709,100	28,254,150	1,842,498	21,455,260	15,399,300
1922	318,397	13,798,000	11,509,700	2,599,520	71,865,300	33,335,300	2,105,367	32,373,400	18,703,200
1923	317,729	13,608,000	12,466,000	2,784,571	76,997,800	32,570,700	1,448,142	23,231,800	11,339,900
1924	295,015	11,998,000	14,227,000	3,407,441	88,807,000	61,760,000	390,814	13,750,900	13,678,700

Other 1924 agricultural yields—Beans, 1,194,100 bushels; buckwheat, 11,412,000 bushels; mixed grains, 31,995,000 bushels; flaxseed, 9,694,700 bushels; hay and clover, 14,960,300 tons; potatoes, 56,648,000 cwt.; peas, 3,239,900 bushels.

Of the 1924 Canadian grain crop the three prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, raised 235,694,000 bushels of wheat, 229,046,000 bushels of oats, 68,576,000 bushels of barley, and 9,577,900 bushels of flax.

Canadian grain exports in the year ended March 31, 1925, were, in bushels—Wheat, 191,764,537 oats, 32,775,761; barley, 22,820,434; rye, 7,524,895; peas, 258,191; beans, 18,686; buckwheat, 1,294,827; corn, 8,353.

CANADA, DOMINION OF

AREA, 3,729,665 square miles (see tables).

POPULATION, census of 1921, 8,788,483 (see tables).

CAPITAL, Ottawa; population, 1921, 107,843; other cities, Montreal, population 1921, 618,506; Toronto, 521,893; Winnipeg, 179,087; Vancouver, 117,217; Hamilton, 114,151; Quebec, 95,193; Halifax, 58,372; Victoria, 38,727; Edmonton, 58,821; Calgary, 63,305; London, 60,959; St. John, 47,166.

Governor General—General Lord Byng of Vimy, G. C. B., C. M. G., M. V. O., appointed by the British Crown, Aug. 2, 1921.

**Prime Minister*—W. L. Mackenzie King (Foreign Affairs).

*Premier Mackenzie King (Liberal) took office Dec. 29, 1921. His party was defeated at the general election Oct. 29, 1925, when a new House was chosen as follows: Conservatives, 117; Liberals, 100; Progressives, 24; Labor, 2; Independent, 1; vacancy, 1 (in Bagot where member-elect died).

As no party had a majority the Premier decided to retain office until action of Parliament, summoned to meet Dec. 10. His colleagues who were defeated at the polls resigned on Nov. 6—Ministers Copp, Low, Robb and Murdoch, whose portfolios were taken temporarily by colleagues and Ministers Massey, Marler and Sinclair, who were without portfolio. Mr. King and Mr. Graham, though defeated also, retained their portfolios.

MacKenzie King's Liberal Cabinet, as first organized, is printed for the record. The new Cabinet, if it takes office before Dec. 15, will be found in Occurrences During Printing, which see.

Minister of National Defense—E. M. Macdonald.

Postmaster General—Charles Murphy.

Ministers of Railways and Canals — George Perry Graham.

Minister of Justice—Ernest Lapointe.

Minister of Immigration, etc.—James A. Robb.

Minister of Labor—James Murdoch.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Thomas A. Low.

Minister of Customs—Jacques Bureau.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—P. J. A. Cardin.

Secretary of State—Arthur Bliss Copp.

Minister of Finance—William Stevens Fielding.

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Minister of Health—Henri Severin Beland.

Minister of Agriculture—W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of the Interior and Mines—Charles Stewart.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. J. H. King.

Solicitor General—E. J. McMurray.

Ministers Without Portfolios—John Ewen Sinclair, Raoul Dandurand, H. B. McGiverin.

United States Consuls General, at Ottawa, Ont., John G. Foster; at Montreal, Que. Albert Halstead; at Halifax, Wm. H. Robertson; at Winnipeg, Man., P. Stewart Heintzleman; at Vancouver, Ernest L. Harris. *Consuls*, at Calgary, Alberta, Samuel C. Reat; at Campbelltown, N. B., G. Carlton Woodward; at Fernie, B. C., Norton F. Brand; at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., Marshall M. Vance; at Hamilton, Ont., Richard F. Boyce; at Kingston, Ont., Felix S. S. Johnson; at London, Ont., G. Russell Taggart; at Moncton, N. B., Bertie M. Rasmusen; at Prescott, William P. Garrety; at Prince Rupert, B. C., Ernest A. Wakefield; at Quebec, E. Haldeman Denison; at

Regina, Sask., Paul H. Cram; at Riviere du Loup, W. M. Parker Mitchell; at St. John, N. B., Romeyn Wormuth; at St. Stephen, vacant; at Sarnia, Fred C. Slater; at Sault Ste. Marie, William E. Chapman; at Sherbrooke, vacant; at Sydney, N. S., Hassell H. Dick; at Toronto, Ont., Emil Sauer; at Victoria, B. C., George A. Bucklin; at Windsor, Ont., Harry F. Hawley; at Yarmouth, N. S., Gilbert R. Willson.

The boundaries of Canada are: On the east, Baffin Bay and the Atlantic; on the south, the St Lawrence and the United States; and, on the west, Alaska and the Pacific Ocean. Canada has 24,500 miles of coastline. The Canadian boundary stretches for 3,000 miles along the north of the United States, an unique example of non-fortification for more than 100 years. Canada has a very varied topography—mountains in the West, then foothills and prairies, the barrier north of Lake Superior, the open lands of Ontario, the rocky Laurentian district in Quebec, with the fertile Eastern Townships to the south of it, and then plains sloping down to sea level in the East. the mountains of New England extend north into Canada, where they attain to practically the same heights as in the United States.

The once common misconception that Canada is almost Arctic has been almost dispelled. The climate of the southern parts of Canada correspond to that of the northern States. . The mean daily temperature was, in 1921, 49.40° at Victoria; 34.8° at Winnipeg; 44.4° at Toronto; 40.4° at Fredericton; and 44.1° Fahrenheit at Yarmouth. These figures show only slight variations from West to East, but the extremes are much greater in the prairie and eastern provinces than in British Columbia.

The St. Lawrence River, for many miles the boundary between Canada and the United States, is navigable to ocean-going vessels as far as Montreal, which is, by virtue of its Great Lakes connections and its proximity to London and Liverpool, the greatest grain exporting harbor on the continent. Montreal exported 119,281,259 bushels of wheat in the year ended March 31, 1925.

Montreal has deep-draught berths capable of accommodating 100 modern ocean steamships simultaneously; four large fireproof elevators, with a conveyer system to twenty-six steamship berths, at which nineteen vessels can be loaded with grain at the same time; twenty-four fireproof cold-storage warehouses; sixty miles of harbor railway tracks, and a total wharfage of 8.56 miles. There were 1,632 arrivals and departures of steam and sailing ships in 1924, representing a registered tonnage of 6,168,775.

Of the other great rivers, the Mackenzie, flowing into the Arctic Ocean, has a length of 2,525 miles, and the Yukon, of 1,765. The rivers of Canada have an available force of 18,255,316 horse power as against approximately 28,000,000 in the United States. The total installed capacity of hydro-electric plants in 1925 was 3,569,275 horse power.

The Department of the Interior has under its administration an area exceeding 2,000,000 square miles. Specialized management of the varied natural resources of these territories is furnished through ten major divisions of the department, including the Dominion Lands Branch, Forest Service, National Parks, Water Power and Reclamation Service, Northwest Territories, Topographical, Geodetic, and Boundary Surveys, Dominion Observatories, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, together with the financial and general administrative units. In addition to the direct management of the Federally-controlled territories and resources, the several services of the department provide the necessary facilities for broad national co-operative action, where such is required to promote the efficient development and conservation of the Dominion's natural assets.

There are 3,600,000 square miles land area in Canada, of which, it is estimated, 400,000 square miles are capable of yielding merchantable timber. An equal area has been burned over and is only now growing up to merchantable size again. Forest resources were estimated in 1924 at 248,076 million board feet of saw material, and 1,280 million cords of pulpwood. The great forests are in the areas of heaviest precipitation, but in the West the heavy rains come in the non-growing winter season, so that 99 per cent. of western timber is coniferous. For the year 1923 Canada had a lumber production of 3,728,445 thousand board feet, valued at $108,-290,542, and a pulpwood production in 1924 of 4,647,201 cords, valued at $57,777,640.

Out of 300,000,000 acres of arable land only 57,852,550 were under field crops in 1924. Agriculture accounted for 7,982,871,126 (1921) of the total wealth of the Dominion and occupies about 2,500,000 persons. The net value of production was $1,107,571,858 in 1923.

Canada ranks second among the wheat producing countries of the world, and is one of the leading wheat exporting countries in the world. In 1924 the Canadian production was 262 million bushels, 46 per cent. of the production of the United States. 90 per cent. of the Canadian yield was grown in the Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Of the other grains, the largest crops are in oats and barley.

Fine fruits are grown in the valleys of British Columbia and in the Niagara district of Ontario. In Nova Scotia and Ontario apples are an important crop.

Dairy product exports during 1925 were: Butter, 24,501,981 pounds; cheese, 126,963,200 pounds (nearly all to the United Kingdom); powdered and condensed milk, 40,052,600 pounds; fresh cream, 3,384,186 gallons; fresh milk, 3,088,212 gallons.

Meat exports in 1925 were valued at $29,032,978; in 1924, at $22,504,357.

The production of furs for the 1923-24 season amounted to 4,207,593 pelts valued at $15,643,817. There were 1,550 fox farms in 1924; value of animals and pelts sold, $3,210,261.

Canadian fisheries are an immensely valuable resource. The waters are cold, the fish are of the most desirable species, salmon, cod, trout and whitefish, and the extent of the fisheries is very great. The value of the catch for 1924 was $44,534,235.

The importance of Canada's mineral production has been sufficiently shown in the foregoing tables.

Manufactures have increased greatly, both because more Canadian firms are operating and because American firms have set up branches in Canada. The latter movement has been encouraged by the desire to sell in the Canadian market free of duty and to enjoy tariff preferences throughout the British Empire. The industrial census of 1923 shows that there were 22,642 manufacturing establishments in Canada with a capital of $3,380,-322,950, employing 525,267 persons and paying $571,470,028 in wages and salaries. The value of the materials used was $1,470,140,139, and the gross value of the product, $2,781,165,514.

The production of motor vehicles during 1923 was 132,580, valued at $88,480,418. The number in 1922 was 101,007. Canada imported from the United States 8,835 passenger cars and 934 trucks from April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF CANADA, 1921.

Provinces.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribution.	Wealth Per Capita.
Prince Ed. Island..	$119,912,060	0.5	$1,353
Nova Scotia.....	752,697,986	3.4	1,437
New Brunswick...	597,596,369	2.7	1,541
Quebec.....	5,541,819,967	25.0	2,347
Ontario.....	7,353,397,816	33.1	2,507
Manitoba.....	1,650,495,868	7.4	2,705
Saskatchewan.....	2,845,642,985	12.8	3,757
Alberta.....	1,950,973,479	8.8	3,317
Brit. Columbia....	1,365,896,120	6.2	2,604
Yukon.....	16,869,792	0.1	4,058
Total.....	$22,195,302,443	100.0	$2,525

Canada is the second best foreign market ($510,-003,256 in the fiscal year 1925) for American produce and manufactures and has the highest per capita consumption of American goods; it is also the chief source of supplies for the United States, sending over the border $417,457,171 worth of Canadian goods in 1925. The United Kingdom is Canada's best customer, taking $395,850,982 worth of Canadian goods in 1925.

Capital invested in joint stock companies in Canada, agriculture excepted, Dec. 31, 1924, is as follows:

Canadian capital.....	$2,191,543,867
British capital.....	305,863,275
United States capital.....	1,019,280,743
Other.....	117,500,045
Total.....	$3,634,187,930

Canada has considerable shipping on both ocean fronts. On Dec. 31, 1923, there was a registered tonnage of 1,230,880, and for 1924 seagoing and coastwise clearances of 56,617,793 tons.

Among railways in Canada, the Canadian Pacific is the great privately owned corporation. The Canadian National Railway System operates practically all other important lines in the Dominion.

Canada has spent large amounts in building good roads in the last five years.

There is no state church in Canada. On account of the great number of French in Quebec, there are more of the Roman Catholic than of any other one denomination. The figures of the 1921 census showed 3,389,639 Roman Catholics, 1,409,407 Presbyterians, 1,407,994 Anglicans (Protestant Episcopal), 1,159,458 Methodists, 421,731 Baptists, and 286,458 Lutherans.

Parliament, on July 15, 1924, passed a law pro-

viding for the incorporation of the United Church of Canada—to include the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Methodist Church and the Congregational Church. The union was effective in June, 1925. The act provides that, during the six months previous to its coming into effect, voting by ballot may take place in any congregations to determine whether the union shall be entered or not. Should a majority decide not to enter the union, the nonconcurring congregation and its property shall remain unaffected by the act.

There were, in 1924, 23 universities with 3,452 professors and 39,372 students. The 26 colleges had a staff of 1,690 with 21,307 students not also registered in universities. Excluding duplicates between universities and colleges the total registration of both was 52,639 (29,500 in regular courses). Preparatory courses, technical and special schools had 244,918 pupils, elementary schools had 1,865,911 and night and other schools 66,190, total registration being 2,206,519.

The increasing movement of settlers, artisans and tourists between the United States and Canada, as well as the great volume of international trade, are furthering the good understanding arising out of similar social and economic conditions and the common heritage of language, religion and English common law.

Canada maintains its own military forces and controls the use of these forces, the same applying to its naval and air forces.

At the Versailles Peace Conference, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India were separately represented within the British Empire delegation. Thereafter each of them became in its own right, side by side with Great Britain, original members of the League of Nations. In the Assembly of the League of Nations they vote quite independently of Great Britain.

An unofficial announcement was made on Nov. 2, 1922, following a conference held in Ottawa between Premier Mackenzie King and Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, whereat it was decided a Canadian representative, either as a Minister or as a High Commissioner, would be appointed to serve at Washington in connection with the British Empire, and would be charged especially with responsibility for Anglo-Canadian relations.

Canada, like the United States, is a Federation with provincial governments similar on the whole to the State governments of the United States. The Dominion Government, however, possesses the residual powers in legislation.

Since 1858 the Canadian unit of currency has been the gold dollar, of the same weight and fineness as the United States dollar. During and since the World War, 1914-18, the paper dollar has not been redeemable in gold, but it is expected that gold payment will shortly be resumed.

The Sales Tax, provided for by the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, as amended 1923, has been in force in Canada since Jan. 1, 1924. It now provides (since April 11, 1924) in essence, for a consumption or sales tax of 5 per cent. to be levied on the sale price of all goods produced or manufactured in Canada, *payable by the producer or manufacturer at the time of sale.* In the case of imported goods a like tax is payable on the duty paid value of goods by the importer at the time the goods are taken out of warehouse for consumption. The tax is not payable on goods exported nor on goods to be made into articles for sale. Certain specified articles are exempt from the tax. The revenue in the fiscal year 1925 from taxes on sales of domestic goods was $51,253,498; that from taxes on imported goods during the same period was $15,453,872.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

AREA, 42,734 square miles. Dependency, Labrador, 120,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 263,383. Labrador, population, 1919, 3,647.

CAPITAL, St. John's; population, 34,045 (in 1918); other cities, Harbour Grace, 4,279; Bonavista, 3,911.

Governor General. Sir William L. Allardyce, K. C. M. G., appointed September, 1922.

Premier, Walter S. Monroe.

United States Consul, at St. John's, George H. Barringer (V. C.).

Newfoundland, at the eastern end of British America, in the Atlantic Ocean, is an island the size of Virginia and a little larger than Cuba. It is separated from Canada by the Straits of Belle Isle, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Cabot Straits.

Newfoundland is the oldest English colony. Discovered by John Cabot, June 24, 1497 (Cape Bonavista), it was, in August, 1583, formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, acknowledged to be British. A Governor was appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "responsible government" was accorded to the island. It is administered by an appointed Governor, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses, the Assembly elected by manhood suffrage. Newfoundland has steadfastly refused to join the Dominion of Canada. Labrador is a dependency; it has 850 miles of coastline, and is chiefly inhabited by Eskimos engaged in fishing and hunting.

Newfoundland is rugged in topography, climate and the stern and peculiarly serious character of the people, whose employment is mostly fishing and sealing, next to agriculture and livestock. The colony contributed 11,922 men to the British armies in the World War, and 3,000 others enlisted in the Canadian contingent.

By legislative enactment on Aug. 15, 1924, prohibition, in effect since 1915, gave way to a law allowing the purchase of one bottle of spirits a day by any one person and permitting hotels to supply guests with beer and wine.

Besides the foodstuffs producible in that northern latitude, there are resources of minerals which are not yet much developed, including iron ores, copper and gold. The forests are a great source of revenue. Paper pulp is taken from there to England. It had, in 1924, 904 miles of railroad.

The budget for 1925-26 estimated receipts at $9,560,000 and expenses at $9,350,000. Revenues for 1924-25 brought in a surplus of about $500,000 the first in five years. The public debt Dec. 31, 1924, was $61,117,000.

Imports in 1923-24 totalled about $23,000,000, chiefly textiles, flour, coal, hardware and machinery, and exports more than $20,000,000, chiefly dried cod and paper and pulp.

Foreign trade is heaviest with Canada, the United States following, Britain being next.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$9,698,622	$1,758,034
1921-22	5,874,984	1,921,151
1922-23	7,284,512	2,261,305
1923-24	9,094,010	2,308,769
1924-25	10,186,430	2,962,785

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

AREA, 4,207 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, 224; total, 4,431 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 858,188 (white, 14,476; colored, 157,223; black, 660,420; East Indian, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696); not stated, 3,693. Turks and Caicos Islands, 1921, 5,612, of which 210 were white. Total, 863,800.

CAPITAL, Kingston; population, 1921, 62,562. Other cities: Spanish Town, 8,694; Port Antonio, 7,074; Montego Bay, 6,616.

Governor, Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K. C. M. G., K. B. E., C. B., R. E., appointed 1924.

United States Consul, at Kingston, Jose de Olivares.

Jamaica is situate in the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles south of Cuba, and is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indies. It is about the size of the State of Connecticut. It has a rather mixed population, West Indians predominating. In 1922 there were 1,214,214 acres cared for, of which 296,778 were tilled, and 917,436 pasture. Products are tropical. Imports from the United States are larger than from any other country, and exports to this country second to those to Britain. There are 200 miles of railroads.

The climate has attractions for winter tourists, and many citizens of this country visit the island. The island figures largely in the history of the Buccaneers of the West Indies before and during the time of Sir Henry Morgan, once its Governor. The old haunt of the pirate, Port Royal, at the entrance of the harbor, was destroyed and sunk under the sea by an earthquake.

The revenue in 1923-24 was £2,061,202 and the expenditures £2,074,291.

Imports were in 1924, £4,827,074; in 1923, £5,281,078; exports in 1924, £3,074,042; in 1923, £4,288,494.

The sugar production in 1924-25 was about 50,000 tons, and rum 1,250,000 gallons.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$15,524,778	$6,294,991
1921-22	8,238,928	7,128,854
1922-23	8,133,301	6,871,454
1923-24	8,087,051	6,240,821
1924-25	8,370,697	7,002,413

BERMUDA.

AREA, 19 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 20,127 (7,006 white).

CAPITAL, Hamilton; population, 2,578.
Governor, Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph John Asser, K. C. B., K. C., M. G., K. C. V. O., appointed 1922.

Bermuda, a crown colony, is a group of 360 small islands of coral formation, about 20 inhabited, in mid-Atlantic, 677 miles southeast of New York and 580 miles east of North Carolina. To Americans, the main island, capital Hamilton, population 2,578, is a favorite winter resort, fully 25,000 visiting it annually. It ships to New York quantities of Easter lilies, early potatoes and onions. Of its 12,360 acres 4,000 are under cultivation.

The Governor is aided by two Councils and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. The franchise is limited to men owning property valued at $300 a year; in 1918 there were 1,408 electors, of whom 934 were white and 474 colored.

Bermuda is an important naval base with a well equipped dockyard. Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada. The imports in 1923 were valued at £1,882,401, and exports at £493,800. The revenue in 1923 was £309,916; expenditures, £277,925; debt, £35,000. Tonnage entering and clearing the port in 1923 totaled 849,477 tons.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$4,311,331	$1,098,682
1921-22	3,353,162	1,092,054
1922-23	3,360,040	1,105,350
1923-24	4,158,050	1,166,724
1924-25	3,142,977	859,578

BARBADOS.

AREA, 166 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 156,312.
CAPITAL, Bridgetown; population, 13,486.
Governor, Lieut Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul, John J. C. Watson.

Barbados is the most eastern of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, lying out in the Atlantic at 13° north latitude.

Of the total 106,470 acres, 74,000 are tilled, producing chiefly sugar and cotton. Imports are heaviest from the United States, and exports heaviest to Canada. Tonnage entered in 1920 was 3,201,535. There are 28 miles of narrow gauge railroad.

Revenue in 1923-24 was £444,646; expenditures, £420,461; debt, £592,400; imports, £2,531,882; and exports, £420,461.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$3,912,907	$1,945,816
1921-22	1,617,203	211,807
1922-23	1,542,450	575,326
1923-24	1,427,284	260,931
1924-25	1,637,902	491,036

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

AREA, 1,863 square miles. Tobago, 114 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1920, 391,279.
CAPITAL, Port au Spain; population, 70,146.
Governor, Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul, Henry D. Baker.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West Indies, lies off the north coast of South America. Trade is heaviest, both import and export, with the United States. Total areas are 1,191,678 acres, of which 517,538 are cultivated. Products are mostly asphalt, oil, with derivatives therefrom. The great asphalt lake, 110 acres in extent, on the island is immensely valuable and seems inexhaustible. During 1924, 141,881,420 gallons of crude oil were extracted by the sixteen companies operating, and in 1922, 139,433 tons of asphalt valued at £339,824, from which the colony derived a revenue of £59,471 (in 1923, £72,448).

There are 123 miles of railroad in operation.

Port au Spain is one of the finest towns in the West Indies.

Tobago is an island governed by Trinidad.

Revenue in 1923 was £1,633,552; expenditures, £1,625,441; debt, £3,425,638; imports, £4,319,421; exports, £4,785,594.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$14,238,171	$7,295,120
1921-22	4,882,268	4,565,575
1922-23	4,502,770	5,477,679
1923-24	4,207,334	4,752,668
1924-25	3,935,178	5,370,219

THE BAHAMAS.

AREA, 4,404 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 53,031.
CAPITAL, Nassau; population, about 12,000.
Governor General, Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K. C. M. G., C. B.
United States Consul, at Nassau, N. P., Harry J. Anslinger.

The Bahama Islands number twenty, part of them uninhabited, and are in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of America. Nassau, on the Island of New Providence, near the Florida coast, is an attractive winter resort for Americans.

Sponges and sisal are the chief sources of revenue. Fruit growing is being developed. Trade with the United States is three times as heavy as with any other country.

Revenue in 1923-24 was £553,376; expenditures, £452,044; debt, £20,319; imports in 1923, £2,120,136; exports, £1 834,051.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

AREA, 133 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1911, 66,750.
CAPITAL, St. George's, on Grenada Island.
Governor, Sir F. S. James, K. B. E., C. M. G.

The Windward Islands lie at the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, west from Martinique. They are Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Each has its own local government.

In 1916 there were under cultivation 30,200 acres. Products mostly are sugar, cocoa, nutmegs, cotton, mace and fruits.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

AREA, 715 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1911, 127,103.
CAPITAL, Antigua.
Governor, Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart.

The Leeward Islands, of the West Indies, are part of the Lesser Antilles, forming Froude's "Bow of Ulysses." They comprise in one administration five Presidencies, and include the Islands of Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and the (British) Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, and all except the latter having their own local Legislature.

Their chief products are sugar, molasses, cocoa and tropical growths. Trade with the United States is growing.

Revenue in 1923-24 was £267,597; expenditures, £276,022; debt, £281,450; imports, £765,732; exports, £898,255.

The trade of the Bahama, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$6,124,861	$4,013,120
1921-22	4,620,118	1,690,929
1922-23	6,694,100	2,056,812
1923-24	5,062,542	2,292,976
1924-25	5,446,327	3,026,116

BRITISH HONDURAS.

AREA, 8,592 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 45,317.
CAPITAL, Belize, population, 12,660.
Governor, Major J. A. Burdon, C. M. G.
United States Consul, at Belize, Ellis A. Bonnet (V. C.).

British Honduras is situate on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and produces chiefly tropical fruits, mahogany, logwood, chicle, and cedar, much of which comes to the United States. Of the imports, a considerable trade is with this country and Canada, and comprehends things produced both in this country and Britain.

Revenue, 1922-23 was £234,059; expenditures, £226,114; debt, £220,815; imports, £692,716; exports, £593,178.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$2,622,217	$3,720,142
1921-22	1,823,553	2,309,003
1922-23	1,853,082	2,229,134
1923-24	1,853,530	2,105,134
1924-25	2,021,341	2,632,257

BRITISH GUIANA.

AREA, 89,480 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 297,691; including 124,900 East Indians.
CAPITAL, Georgetown; population, 55,490.
Governor, Sir Graeme Thomson, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul, at Georgetown, Gilson G. Blake jr.

British Guiana is on the north shore of South America, with Venezuela on the west, Dutch Guiana on the east, and Brazil on the south. It is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Court of Policy.

seven appointed and eight elected, these with six others constituting the Combined Court that rules. Areas tilled are 177,000 acres, producing in 1920 sugar cane from 69,530 acres, rice from 55,250 acres, cocoanuts from 24,450 acres, coffee from 5,050 acres, rubber from 2,800 acres. Sugar production in 1923 was 90,569 tons, of which 83,145 tons, valued at $10,234,735, were exported.

The placer gold mining industry is important, the 1923 production being $166,663: total production, 1884-1921, being £9,544,247. The production of diamonds in 1923 was 214,747 carats, valued at $4,956,410.

There are 98 miles of railroads and 450 miles of river navigation. In 1923, 1,574 vessels of 537,396 tons entered the ports.

Revenue, 1923, was $5,330,401; expenditures, $5,044,421; debt, $10,845,000. Imports in 1923 were valued at $12,811,011; and exports at $18,036,707.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$6,246,348	$2,369,877
1921-22	1,956,532	301,201
1922-23	1,728,653	478,264
1923-24	1,662,500	947,121
1924-25	1,823,738	1,009,594

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND SOUTH GEORGIA.

AREA, 6,500 square miles, including more than 100 islands. South Georgia, estimated, 1,000 square miles.

POPULATION, Falkland Island, census of 1919, 3,255 (2,271 males, 984 females). South Georgia, estimated, 1,000; only 3 females.

Governor, Sir J. Middleton, K. B. E., C. B.

The Falkland Islands lie 300 miles east from the Strait of Magel an at the southern end of South America. Their main value is in their strategic location, although there are large sheep farms and whaling interests. It was off the Falkland Islands the British war fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeated the troublesome German fleet in the late war, completing the elimination of the naval force of the Central Powers in the South Pacific.

Revenue, 1923, was £190,337; expenditures, £45,304; imports, £424,712; exports, £3,086,819. There is no debt.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922-23	$ 225	$1,272,299
1923-24	14,655	411,158
1924-25	3,853	651,376

BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES IN INDIA.

BRITISH PROVINCES.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1921.	NATIVE STATE OR AGENCY.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1921.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	495,899	Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	383,672
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,833	Baluchistan States	80,410	378,999
Assam	53,015	7,598,861	Baroda State	8,182	2,121,875
Baluchistan	54,228	421,679	Bengal States	5,393	896,173
Bengal	78,699	46,653,177	Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,965,431
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	33,998,778	Bombay States	63,864	7,412,341
Bihar	*42,361*	*23,373,758*	Central India Agency	52,260	6,004,581
Orissa	*13,743*	*4,968,406*	Central Provinces States	31,174	2,068,482
Chota Nagpur	*27,077*	*5,651,614*	Gwalior State	25,107	3,175,822
Bombay (Presidency)	123,05[illegible]	19,338,586	Hyderabad State	82,698	12,453,627
Bombay	*75,993*	*16,005,170*	Kashmir State	84,432	3,322,030
Sind	*46,986*	*3,278,493*	Madras States	10,549	5,460,029
Aden	*80*	*64,923*	Cochin	*1,361*	*979,019*
Burma	230,839	13,205,564	Travancore	*7,594*	*4,005,849*
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,908,514	Mysore State	29,475	5,976,660
Central Provinces	*82,057*	*10,827,302*	N. W. Frontier Province (agencies and tribal areas)	25,472	2,828,055
Berar	*17,766*	*3,081,212*	Punjab States	36,551	4,415,401
Coorg	1,582	164,459	Rajputana Agency	128,987	9,857,012
Delhi	557	486,741	Sikkim State	2,818	81,722
Madras	142,330	42,322,270	United Provinces States	5,079	1,134,824
Northwest Frontier Province	13,418	2,247,696			
Punjab	99,222	20,678,393			
United Provinces	107,267	45,590,946	Total States	709,555	71,936,736
Agra	*83,109*	*33,420,638*			
Oudh	*24,158*	*12,170,308*	Total Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396
Total Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396	Total India	1,802,629	319,075,132

NOTE.—Figures in Italics are included in the totals just preceding them.

INDIA.

AREA, of British provinces, 1,093,074 square miles; area of protected native states or agencies 709,555 square miles. Total India, 1,802,629 square miles.

POPULATION, of British provinces, census of 1921, 247,138,396; native states and agencies, 71,936,736; total India, 319,075,132.

CAPITAL, Delhi; population, 304,420.

Viceroy and Governor General, The Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, appointed October, 1925.

United States Consul General, at Calcutta, Julius G. Lay. *Consuls*, at Bombay, Wilbur Keblinger; at Karachi, Elliott Verne Richardson; at Madras, Edward S. Parker (V. C.); at Rangoon, Charles J. Pisar.

India is bounded on the north by Afghanistan and China; on the east by China, Siam and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea; on the west by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, Persia and Afghanistan. Its territory is as large as that of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain States.

The climate ranges from the extremely hot in the southeast to cooler elevations of the northwest mountains, the whole being tropical in general character.

Approximately 25 per cent. of the area is forested, among the timber products being sandalwood, teak, ironwood, deodar, sissal, satinwood, date palm, cocoanut, sago, banyan and acacia.

The country is essentially agricultural, 70 per cent. of the people living therefrom. By the 1921 figures, there were in all of India, British India and the native states, 319,075,132 persons, of which about 22[illegible],045,000 were supported by soil tillage, forestry and livestock husbandry. Agriculture is crude, although improvement of method is being attained through the efforts of the British Department of Agriculture, which maintains staffs of experts to inculcate modernity among the natives. They also teach better ways of caring for domestic animals, and encourage the introduction of high-bred grades.

In 1920 there were 254,990,536 acres in crops in British India, with 23,197,000 acres irrigated by canals, 7,337,000 by tanks, 12,692,000 by wells and 5,737,000 by various other ways.

In 1923, rice on 81,535,000 acres yielded 33,135,000 tons; wheat, 10,764,000 tons from 30,492,000 acres; cotton, 5,196,000 bales from 21,154,000 acres—an exceedingly low per acre yield.

Other important products were linseed, rape, mustard, jute, indigo, sugar cane, coffee, and tea.

Livestock in 1920 numbered 117,000,000 oxen, 28,493,000 buffalo, 21,984,000 sheep, 24,134,000 goats, 1,698,000 horses, 75,000 mules, 1,372,000 donkeys and 408,000 camels.

INDUSTRY, MINING AND COMMERCE.

India in 1922 had 5,312 industrial establishments, employing 1,367,136 persons. The cotton industry is the most important, there being, June 30, 1923, 333 spinning and weaving mills, having 7,927,938 spindles, and 144,794 looms, and employing 347,380 hands; cotton consumption was about 2,100,000 bales of 400 pounds. The mills produced 1,700,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, and home weavers about 1,030,000,000 yards while 1,410,000,000 yards were imported, nearly all from England.

Jute mills come next, with 75 establishments employing 264,373 persons; cotton ginning and baling, 1,775 establishments employing 133,323 persons. Other industries employing 11,000 persons or more are transport, rice mills, engineering, manufacture of arms and ammunition, machinery, lumber, woolen goods, sugar, oil, tobacco, lace, and rubber.

In minerals, India has an unusually wide range

of products. Coal production in 1924 was 20,256,-034 long tons; 18,816,280 in 1923, and 18,191,820 in 1922. Other mineral output in 1922 was: Iron ore, 625,274 tons; manganese ore, 474,401 tons; wolfram, 943 tons; mica, 1,578 cwts.; copper ore, 30,-766 tons; lead, 172,067 tons; gold, 438,015 ounces; silver, 4,244,304 ounces, and precious stones, 231,-160 carats. About 266,000 work in the mines.

India produced 8,150,000 barrels of petroleum in 1924; 8,320,000 barrels in 1923, and 7,450,000 barrels in 1922.

Shipping entering Indian ports in 1923-24 numbered 3,755 vessels, of 8,036,331 tons, of which 2,068 of 5,644,908 tons were British.

India had open for traffic, on March 31, 1924, 38,008 miles of railway, of which 7,698 miles were state lines operated by the state; 19,107 state lines operated by companies; 2,951 Indian state lines operated by Indian states, and 1,483 operated by the Main Line. Much of the other privately owned mileage was operated under guarantee and rebate terms, or under subsidies. Railway development is not modern, four gauges being employed, preventing the interchange of cars from one line to another. Navigable waterways inland amount to 4,000 miles, and there are about 200,000 miles of highways. The number of motor vehicles in use in 1923 was about 50,000.

The Sukkur Barrage in the Sind—one of the great irrigation schemes in the world—and the Sutlej Valley irrigation project, in the Punjab have both received the sanction of the Indian Government and the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Sukkur Barrage will cost £18,500,000 and will be financed by loans aggregating $50,000,000. It provides for an extensive system of canals on both banks of the Indus River to supply perennial irrigation and it is expected that during the next ten years the cotton acreage in the Punjab will be trebled and between two and three million acres will be added to the wheat producing area. The Government will also stimulate sugar-cane production in the Sind.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The British regular forces in India are paid by the Indian Exchequer. The expenditure in 1923-24 was £57,176,700. They are organized in brigades and divisions with the native army, the normal proportion being one British battalion to 3 native. In October, 1922, there were 44 British infantry battalions, 126 native; 6 British cavalry regiments, 20 native. The horse (5 batteries), field (6 batteries) and garrison (9 batteries) artillery, the tank corps (6 companies) and Royal Air Force are wholly British. A native army has 19 pack artillery batteries, 24 engineer companies and 14 signal companies. In addition there is an auxiliary force organized in 1920 for volunteers of British extraction, which numbers 23 infantry battalions, 20 garrison artillery batteries, 11 cavalry regiments, 19 railway battalions, 5 engineer companies and 1 signal service company. Eight regiments in 1923 were wholly officered by Indians as to company or squadron officers.

A reorganization of the Indian Government has consolidated the departments under three heads: Commerce; Industries and Labor; Education, Health and Lands, together with a Board of Revenue to shape a definite taxation policy.

The budget for 1923-24 for the Central Government only was: Revenue, 1,295,200,000 rupees, ($397,496,800 converted at 1 rupee = $.3069 current exchange); expenditures, 1,299,000,000 rupees ($388,-763,100). The debt on March 31, 1924, totaled 9,175,300,000 rupees ($2,815,898,570.)

In 1922 returns show that 19,396 persons died from snake bite, tigers killed 1,454; leopards, 560; wolves, 556; bears, 69; elephants, 70 and hyenas, 10. During the year nearly 25,000 wild animals were killed and 200,000 rupees paid in reward. The deaths from the plague in all India from 1896 to the end of 1921 exceeded 10,000,000, averaging half a million a year.

The birth rate in British India for 1921 was 32.2, and the death rate 30.59.

Great Britain officially defines British India as that part of the Indian peninsula which is directly under British rule, but the technical delimitation of British India shades off into other areas, where British influence predominates and is virtually complete. The British imperial status was given when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1876.

Government there by Britain is declared to be based on the principle which has obtained in other colonies and dominions since the time the United States separated from the mother country—that of advancing the people as far as possible along the pathway toward autonomy and complete self-government. The ultimate objective is said to be that absolute self-government which the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa and other areas have. The backward status of the people has prevented the realization of such an end so far, according to British authoritative statements.

Although the efforts of Britain to introduce better methods have accomplished much and have held loyal a large proportion of the people, there has lately been an arousal of extreme nationalism, with resistance by the agitators and their followers to British rule, taking, under the leadership of Gandhi, the form of non-co-operation.

India is a member of the League of Nations.

POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF INDIA.

The principal cities of above 100,000 inhabitants with their population, by the census of 1921, are:

Town.	Populat'n	Town	Populat'n
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,327,547	Allahabad	157,220
Bombay	1,175,914	Mandalay	148,917
Madras	526,911	Nagpur	145,193
Hyderabad	404,187	Srinagar	141,735
Rangoon	341,962	Madura	138,894
Delhi	304,420	Bareilly	129,459
Lahore	281,781	Trichinopoly	122,609
Ahmedabad	274,007	Meerut	120,422
Lucknow	240,566	Jaipur	120,207
Bangalore	237,496	Patna	119,976
Karachi	216,883	Sholapur	119,581
Cawnpore	216,436	Dacca	119,450
Poona	214,796	Surat	117,434
Benares	198,447	Ajmer	113,512
Agra	185,532	Jubbulpore	108,793
Amritsar	160,218	Peshawar	104,452
		Rawalpindi	101,142

There are also 51 with a population of between 30,000 and 100,000.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF INDIA.

(Census of 1921)

Sects.	Number.
Total population	318,942,480
Hindus	216,734,586
Sikhs	3,238,803
Jains	1,178,596
Buddhists	11,591,268
Parsees	101,778
Mohammedans	68,735,233
Christians	4,754,079
Roman Catholics	1,823,079
Anglicans	533,180
Presbyterians	254,838
Baptists	444,479
Lutherans	240,816
Methodists	208,135
Congregationalists	123,016
Salvationists	88,922
Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	420,968
Syrian (others)	367,588
Jews	21,778
Animistic	9,774,661
Others, about	18,000

The number of Europeans was 176,031 (males, 125,229; females, 50,802) and of Anglo-Indians, 113,090 (males 56,668; females, 56,422.)

It is said that there are 45 races, speaking 170 languages, and 2,400 castes and tribes, divided, 217,000,000 Hindus, 60,000,000 descendants of Turanian tribes, 66,000,000 Mohammedans, and there are 700 feudatory states. Each cult, caste and tribe adheres strongly to its religious belief, and social rules, many of them with fanaticism, especially the Mohammedans, who even in far-off India look quite as faithfully toward Mecca each sundown as do those nearer to the capital of Islam for 1,000 years. The stability of these conditions, touching all classes, is probably the more assured because of all the population only about 11 per cent. is urban.

ILLITERACY IN INDIA.

The following statistics of illiteracy are those of the census of 1921.

	Able to Read and Write.	Unable to Read and Write.	Total.
Males	19,841,438	142,623,691	162,465,129
Females	2,782,213	150,807,899	153,590,112
Total	22,623,651	293,431,590	316,055,241

In 1922-23 there were in British India 171,233 public schools for general education with 7,984,160 pupils (7,088,056 males and 896,104 females); the expenditure in public education was rupees 19,-04,04,036. There are eight universities.

The problem in India is always how to get enough food for the people; that is, enough to stave off starvation. Famines and scourges are frequent, and obstacles to efficient use of the natural resources are ever present in the conservatism of the people and disinclination to change.

Foreign trade, sea borne, excluding Government stores and Government gold and silver, in rupees for four years (ending March 31) was:

	Mer-chandise.	Gold and Silver	Total.
IMPORTS.			
1921....	335,59,88,412	23,41,64,542	359,01,52,952
1922....	266,34,63,422	31,14,96,936	297,49,60,358
1923....	232,70,76,893	63,04,40,017	295,75,16,910
1924....	227,61,13,390	52,20,27,403	279,81,40,793
EXPORTS.			
1921....	258,16,97,051	25,80,14,669	283,97,11,720
1922....	245,44,35,012	18,99,32,016	264,43,67,028
1923....	314,32,52,598	2,78,13,278	317,10,65,876
1924....	362,08,44,876	3,55,40,655	365,63,84,531

The trans-frontier land trade in 1923-24 in rupees was: Imports, 17,77,38,514; exports, 15,72,40,705. Imports from Great Britain in 1923-24 in rupees were 1,31,60,42,877 (58 per cent.); and exports to her 86,44,84,222 (25 per cent.).

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$92,549,584	$122,850,161
1921-22	35,732,466	78,560,413
1922-23	27,920,796	121,935,683
1923-24	34,117,810	107,900,458
1924-25	33,856,643	124,547,519

Baluchistan is in the extreme western part of the Indian Empire, with 54,228 square miles of area, and, in 1921, 421,679 of population, practically all Mussulmans or Hindus. It is governed by British Residents under long-standing agreements.

Barren mountains and deserts render it comparatively unimportant economically, with some cereals produced, and little development of any kind. Minerals have been explored, and will some time afford wealth. Foreign trade totals about $1,000,000.

Sikkim is a state of India in the Himalayas, south from Thibet. The area is 2,818 square miles, and population in 1921 was 81,722, composed of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese. It is governed by a Maharajah, H. H. Tashi Namgyal, under a British protectorate.

Cereals, fruits and woolen cloth are the products. The country is undeveloped.

The Andaman Islands 204 in number, are in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from the mainland of Burma. Area is 2,260 square miles, and population, 26,833. Timber wealth is large, but the use of the islands for a penal settlement, a self-supporting community of 11,500, is the chief interest. The natives are pygmy jungle-dwellers, experts with spear and arrow, and very savage.

The Nicobar Islands, 75 miles from Andaman Islands have 635 square miles of area, and population of 10,000.

OTHER BRITISH ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND BAHREIN ISLANDS.

United States Consul, at Aden, A. G. Watson (V.C.)

Aden, a peninsula on the Arabian coast, is on the southern end of the Suez Canal, and has 75 square miles of area, in Aden proper, and 9,080 square miles including protectorate areas. The population, including Perim, in 1922 was 56,571, mostly Mohammedans. In 1923, imports were valued at $22,529,610—cotton goods, grains, coal, sugar and foods; and exports at $18,652,001—salt, coffee, gum, hides, cotton goods and foods.

Manufacturing is chiefly of cigarettes and salt.

There are about 30 miles of narrow gauge railways.

Aden is a free port, an important coaling station and has an excellent harbor. In 1924 merchant vessels numbering 1,220 of 4,103,319 tonnage called there.

Sokotra is an island off the African coast under British protection, and the Kuria Muria Islands, off the Arabian coast—all attached to Aden. Area in all is 1,382 square miles, and population 12,000, mostly engaged in livestock husbandry.

Trade of Aden with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,271,230	$1,696,940
1921-22	1,584,376	1,541,368
1922-23	1,763,061	2,447,243
1923-24	670,132	2,185,862
1924-25	569,425	2,415,377

The Bahrein Islands lie off the Arabian coast, in the Persian Gulf, the total area being 280 square miles, and the population 110,000, mostly Mohammedans. Pearl fishing is the chief interest. The foreign trade in 1920-21 totalled about $5,900,000 of imports, chiefly rice, coffee, sugar, tea, and cotton piece goods; and exports about $6,250,000, mostly rice, coffee, sugar.

CEYLON.

Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, K. C. M. G.

United States Consul, at Colombo, M. Turner (V. C.)

Ceylon is an island as large as the State of West Virginia, off the southern tip of India, in the Indian Ocean, with 25,481 square miles of area and 4,497,599 of population, divided: Buddhists, 2,770,000; Hindus, 982,000; Mohammedans, 302,000; Christians, 444,000. Colombo (population, 1921, 244,110), is the chief city.

Of the total 16,212,000 acres, 3,106,000 are tilled, and 1,000,000 pastureland. Products are cocoanuts, rubber, cinnamon, tea and grains. Tea is the most important, 183,501,928 pounds being exported in 1923, 121,010,033 to the United Kingdom. Rubber exportations in 1923 were 79,331,782 pounds as against 104,706,000 in 1922. Total imports in 1920 were valued at $108,018,955, in 1921, $65,639,775; exports, 1920, $89,487,394, 1921, $64,150,103.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	$411,108	$9,723,851
1922-23	831,986	26,607,234
1923-24	1,868,202	23,794,471
1924-25	1,851,673	30,603,077

The Maldive Islands are 400 miles west from Ceylon, with 70,000 population, almost all Mohammedans. Cocoanuts, millet, palms, fruit and nuts are the products.

CYPRUS.

Cyprus is an island, third largest in the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles from Asia Minor and 60 from Syria. Its area is 3,584 square miles, and population in 1921 was 274,108 Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks), 310,709; Christians, 245,287; others, 4,000.

Nicosia is the capital, population, 18,461; other towns, Larnaca, 10,652; Linasol, 11,843.

The island is agricultural, with wheat, barley, vetches, oats, olives and cotton chief products. Thirty per cent. of the land area is cultivated.

Revenue, 1923, was £567,389; expenditures, £582,699; debt, £205,407 (for public works); imports, 1923, £1,072,485; exports, £893,733.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

AREA, Singapore Island, 217 square miles; Penang Island, 108 square miles; Wellesley, 280 square miles; Malacca, 840 square miles; Pangkor, 155 square miles; total, 1,600 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 883,769.

CAPITAL, Singapore, population, 1923, 457,500.

Governor, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States; *High Commissioner* for Brunei, and *British Agent* for North Borneo and Sarawak.

United States Consul General, at Singapore, Hugh S. Millar (C.); *Consul*, at Penang, Richard Ford (V. C.).

The Straits Settlement is a Crown Colony in which Singapore, an island twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, area, 217 square miles, is the chief port. Singapore just misses being the southernmost point of Asia by a half-mile water channel. The Johore Causeway has just been completed joining it with the mainland and affording through train service between Bangkok and Singapore. It is at the funnel point of the Strait of Malacca, which extends between the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, the great water highway between India and China.

The British House of Commons voted in 1923 to spend £11,000,000 to make it an impregnable naval base. It is already heavily fortified and in strategic position as the Gibraltar and Aden of the Far East. The project was held up later.

A hundred years ago the island, owned by the Sultan of Johore on the mainland, was a deserted jungle save for a little fishing village. Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819 obtained it for the East India Company for a small fee and in two years the little trading centre he established had a population of 10,000. Singapore has been developed and maintained as a free port and is now a huge city of over 457,500 population, carrying on trade valued at $1,000,000,000 annually, with a shipping of all sorts amounting to 17,000,000 tons yearly, and is primarily a transshipping point. Its population has been drawn from all Asia, Oceania, the Malay Archipelago, Africa, Europe and America. Chinese predominate, making up one-half the population. Europeans, Americans and Australians number less than 10,000; and there are as many Japanese.

Revenue in 1923 was £3,886,868; expenditures, £3,117,074; debt, £28,012,543.

Imports for 1923 were about 588,000,000 Straits dollars (Straits dollar = $0.51); and exports, 672,000,000 Straits dollars. Total exports of rubber

were 282,258 short tons, and of tin (in 1924), 80,674 long tons.

In 1923 there entered the ports, 9,354 ships of 14,972,707 tons, exclusive of native craft, which numbered 29,179 of 1,073,059 tons.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$14,927,449	$107,504,102
1921-22	4,545,796	71,819,493
1922-23	6,783,236	139,356,405
1923-24	7,156,113	143,157,485
1924-25	8,745,728	186,873,239

The Federated Malay States lie in the Malay Peninsula. They are *Perak*, area, 7,800 square miles; population; census of 1921, 599,055; *Selangor*, 3,156 square miles, population 401,000; *Negri Sembilan*, 2,550 square miles, population 178,762; *Pahang*, 14,000 square miles, population 146,064; total 27,506 square miles, population 1,324,890, of which 853,528 are males and 411,263 females.

Products are cocoanuts, rice, rubber, tapioca, pepper, camphor and nepah palms. The total area under rubber cultivation in 1923 was 1,230,841 acres, and 101,311 metric tons, valued at £13,296,512 were exported. Tin exported in 1924 amounted to 44,042 tons; 37,650 in 1923; gold output in 1923, 9,193 ounces (15,005 in 1922).

Imports in 1923 were £10,360,215, and exports, £22,954,716. Revenues in 1923 were £7,360,780; and expenditures £6,162,983. The public debt on Jan. 4, 1924, was £11,105,000.

The Unfederated Malay States, area, 22,486 square miles, and estimated population, all Mohammedans, of about 1,023,000, are five in number, each under a native Sultan and with a British adviser. Rubber is the chief export.

British North Borneo has 31,106 square miles area, with 257,804 population in 1921, chiefly Mohammedans on the seacoast, and aboriginal tribes inland.

Major Gen. Sir W. H. Rycroft is Governor of the Protectorate, and the British North Borneo Company has jurisdiction.

Exports are mainly timber, sago, rice, gum, and the tropical products.

Revenue in 1923 was £357,404; expenditures, £344,779; imports, £770,987, and exports, £1,213,485.

Brunei has been since 1888 a protected sultanate on the north side of the Island of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo. Its area is about 4,000 square miles, and population, census of 1921, 25,454, of which 35 were Europeans. The revenue for 1923 was £25,873; and expenditures £22,074; debt, £51,333. A British Resident is in control.

Sarawak, the land of the white Rajah, is along the northwest coast of Borneo, between the mountains and the China Sea. Its coast line is 400 miles long and its area 42,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 600,000. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, 23 miles up the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable for large steamers. The chief exports are sago, pepper, gold, plantation rubber, gutta percha, gutta jelutong, cutch, petroleum, birds' nests, fish, oil nuts and sugar. The Rajah is H. H. Charles Vyner Brooke, great-nephew of James Brooke, the Englishman to whom the Sultan of Brunei gave the Government in 1842.

The revenue, 1923, was £390,123; expenditures, £335,215. There is no debt. Imports in 1922 were valued at £1,946,940; and exports, £2,554,546, of which rubber was valued at £268,000; benzine, £1,020,000; kerosene, £106,000; and oil fuel £423,000.

HONGKONG.

Governor General, Sir R. E Stubbs, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul General, Roger Culver Tredwell.

British Hongkong is a crown colony acquired in 1841, and lies at the mouth of the Canton River 60 miles from Canton. It is 11 miles long by from two to three wide. The population in 1923 was estimated at 681,800, non-Chinese being 14,500.

The colony suffered heavily in 1925 in the strike and boycott of the Chinese.

Hongkong is an important British station of great strategic value, commercially as well as naval.

Hongkong is the gateway between the east and the west and one of the greatest trans-shipment ports in the world. The movement of shipping in 1923 was the largest in its history. Combined entrances and clearances, including junks and steam launches, totalled 778,222 vessels of 53,402,239 tons. Steamers entering the port numbered 6,321 of 12,979,033 tonnage. Over 65 per cent. of the tonnage was in the foreign trade, nearly one-half of it being British, nearly one-fourth Japanese, and one-tenth American.

Imports in 1924 were valued at £71,600,000 (£61,954,498 in 1923); and exports at £65,300,000 (£61,372,331 in 1923).

Revenue in 1923 was £2,813,990; expenditures, £2,449,311; and debt, $15,971,495.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$22,042,197	$28,210,902
1921-22	19,569,408	11,036,422
1922-23	19,055,359	20,216,496
1923-24	19,253,102	20,357,335
1924-25	15,467,762	18,396,686

WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei is in the Chinese Province of Shantung, and includes islands and the bay, which were leased in 1898. The area is 285 square miles, and the population was 154,416 in 1921. Under agreement made at the Shantung Settlement at the Washington Conference, January, 1922, Great Britain will restore the territory to China. Imports in 1923 were valued at $Mex. 7,892,902; exports, $Mex. 4,971,138.

The revenue in 1923-24 was $Mex. 213,956; and expenditures $Mex. 205,412.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

AREA, 473,089 square miles; divided, Cape of Good Hope, 276,966; Natal, 35,284; Orange Free State, 50,389; the Transvaal, 110,450.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 6,928,580; divided, Cape of Good Hope, 2,781,185; Natal, 1,234,000; Orange Free State, 628,360; the Transvaal, 2,085,837.

CAPITALS, Cape Town (seat of Legislature), population, census of 1921, 207,404; Pretoria (seat of Government), 74,052; other cities, Johannesburg, population, 288,131; Durban, 146,324; Port Elizabeth, 45,927; Kimberley, 39,320; Bloemfonte'n, 38,865, and six others having more than 10,000 but less than 21,000 whites.

Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.

Premier, J. B. M. Hertzog (Native Affairs).

United States Consul General, at Cape Town, De Witt C. Poole; *Consuls*, at Durban, Natal, Harry M. Lakin; at Johannesburg, George K. Donald.

The Union of South Africa, referred to by some Britons as "The flower of British democratic development," includes the former colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and the one-time Boer republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. These were all united May 31, 1910, under self-governing privileges. Legislative power rests with a Senate of 40 members, each with a £500 property qualification, eight appointed and 32 elected; and a House of Assembly of 135 elected members. Voters must be British subjects of European descent.

The Assembly elected in June, 1924, stands: Nationalists, 63; South African Party, 53; Labor, 18; Independent, 1.

The Government, to which the British Parliament granted broadest powers, is on a very advanced platform of expression of the people's will. There is an elected provincial council in each state with an administration appointed by the Governor General which deals with local matters.

The Union of South Africa is a member of the League of Nations.

The census of 1921 returned 1,519,488 whites and 5,409,092 colored; 4,697,813 were Bantu natives, 165,731 Asiatics and 545,548 of other races. Of the cities, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and East London alone returned a majority of white inhabitants.

The defense force of the Union has been entirely responsible for the military administration since Dec. 1, 1921, and the imperial soldiers have been withdrawn.

The railways owned by the several colonies prior to the Union were, in May, 1919, merged into one system, the South African Railways, under control of the Union Government. The total mileage in operation March 31, 1923, was 10,987 (Cape, 4,254; Natal, 1,416; Orange Free State, 1,342; the Transvaal, 2,644; and Southwest Africa, 1,331). The capital expenditure up to March 31, 1922, was £103,335,073; gross earnings, 1921-22, were £20,807,359; expenditures, £17,214,275. The mileage of privately owned lines was 571 (Cape, 453; Natal, 50; Orange Free State, 4; Transvaal, 7; and Southwest Africa, 74). The Government on June 1, 1925, completed arrangements for buying the Cape Central Railway for £1,100,000. The surplus from operations in 1924-25 was £1,125,000.

The overseas shipping entering the ports in 1923 was 1,365 vessels of 5,137,195 tons; coastwise, 3,012 vessels of 7,555,534 tons. Under the two-year extension of its mail carrying contract the Castle-

Vail Steamship Line received a subsidy of £171,000 a year until Sept. 3, 1924.

The output of gold and diamonds from South Africa from the earliest dates of discovery to Dec. 31, 1923, is given in the following table, the value of gold being calculated at £4.2477 per ounce.

Province.	Gold.	Diamonds.
Cape of Good Hope	£21,932	£174,558,505
Natal	85,537	.....
Transvaal	790,807,919	33,162,614
Orange Free State	.....	20,484,307
Total	£790,915,388	£228,205,426

The total value of the coal output for the Union up to Dec. 31, 1923, was £61,053,058, chiefly from the Cape; and of tin, £4,804,181, chiefly from Transvaal. The output of gold in 1924, including premium, was £44,499,918 (£41,574,945 in 1923); diamonds, £8,029,466 (£6,038,207 in 1923); copper, £511,844 (£394,578); and tin, £304,108 (£174,147 in 1923).

The number of natives employed in the mines March 1, 1925, was 200,816.

A find of platinum and a rush to the fields were the features of 1925.

The agricultural and dairying industries have been well developed for African areas, and such produce is even shipped to the London market.

The Transvaal and Natal have each about 2,000,000 acres suitable for growing cotton. In Natal 5,200 acres were under cultivation in 1922-23, and the total yield there and in Transvaal was about 4,000 bales. Cotton exports in 1925 were 160,000 bales and in 1924, 135,000 bales.

Wool exports in 1924 amounted to 174,595,153 pounds, valued at £15,763,953; about one-half went to England.

Progress is being made in development of manufacturing to use the country's raw materials, more than $200,000,000 being already invested therein.

The Union of South Africa spent out of its loan funds for war services in the six fiscal years, 1915-21, £22,940,555.

The primary and secondary schools numbered, in 1920, 4,746, with 303,255 pupils for whites, and 3,129, with 238,137 pupils for colored; the teachers numbered 19,759, and the expenditures £5,940,037. There are nine universities with 173 professors and 3,292 students.

Budget, 1924-25, was: Revenue, £24,340,000; expenditures (ordinary), £24,540,000; expenditures on loan account, £12,299,000. Revenue, 1923-24, £24,911,000; expenditures, £24,434,102; expenditures on loan account, £12,229,000; extraordinary expenditure to combat plague of locusts, £240,000. Debt, March 31, 1925, £214,322,000.

The Union returned to the gold standard on May 18, 1925.

Imports, 1924, £67,705,100; 1923, £57,836,761; 1922, £51,413,450; exports, 1924, £82,107,900; 1923, £78,639,849; 1922, £64,978,524.

Trade with the United States was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$46,925,067	$10,838,040
1921-22	18,059,700	5,282,140
1922-23	25,599,052	15,203,259
1923-24	32,669,910	7,408,655
1924-25	40,226,338	8,268,633

Southwest Africa, formerly German territory, annexed 1884, occupies the Atlantic Coast from the Orange River to Angola. It was conquered by the armed forces of the Union in the World War, and surrendered on July 9, 1915, at Khorab. It is now administered by the Union under a mandate from the League of Nations, dated Dec. 17, 1920. It covers about 322,400 square miles and the native population is estimated at 218,000 with 19,000 Europeans, between 7,000 and 8,000 of whom are Germans and the rest South African farmers.

It has a very healthful climate, dry and temperate with variety as the country rises to mountainous elevations inland. It is essentially a stock-raising country. There are 1,065 miles of railroads.

Budget, 1924-25—Revenue £643,000
Expenditures 903,915

Imports, 1923, were £1,301,304; exports, £2,672,906, principally diamonds (433,228 carats), £1,420,842; and copper (49,126 tons), £506,654.

SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Governor, Lieut. Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, K. C. M. G.

Premier, Sir Charles Coghlan.

Southern Rhodesia lies in the central part of South Africa, extending from the Transvaal Province northward to the Zambesi River, with Portuguese East Africa on the east and Portuguese West Africa and Bechuanaland on the west. It has an area of 149,000 square miles; European population, census of May, 1921, 33,500; native population, estimated, 770,000. The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, but has proved to be a rich agricultural country, especially adapted to European settlers. Fruit trees thrive, and regular shipments of oranges are exported. Acreage under crops in 1923 was, European, 244,000; native, 1,223,915. From 7,504 acres of tobacco there was an estimated yield of 3,000,000 pounds. Stock raising is an important industry. The output of gold from 1890 to 1923 inclusive is valued at £57,522,243. In 1923 the output of gold was 647,500 ounces (£2,909,159); silver, 172,209 ounces; copper, 3,388 tons; chrome ore, 93,475 tons; coal, 515,650 tons; asbestos, 14,249 tons. Value of the mineral output in 1924 was £4,478,000. Imports in 1922 were valued at £3,764,160, and in 1921 at £5,091,116; exports in 1922, at £4,627,693, and in 1921 at £4,815,155, of which gold in 1922 was £2,604,508, and in 1921, £2,298,596.

The total mileage of the railways in the two Rhodesias in 1922 was 2,468.

The two Rhodesias, Southern and Northern, have been under the administration of the British South Africa Company, who secured a Royal Charter Oct. 29, 1898.

Southern Rhodesia, on Nov. 6, 1922, voted in favor of responsible government and in consequence was formally annexed to the British Empire. A Governor, Cabinet and Legislative Assembly, with limited powers, took the reins of government on Oct. 1, 1923. Women vote.

Revenue in 1922-23 was £1,326,469; expenditures, £1,357,442. There is no debt.

The Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia on the Zambesi River are the greatest natural spectacle in South Africa. They are a mile wide and from 250 to nearly 350 feet high. The river forces itself through a hundred foot outlet into a yawning gorge that winds away for forty miles. The railroad bridge crosses this gorge nearly 400 feet above the water level.

Northern Rhodesia, now has the status of a Crown Colony. It extends from the Zambesi River north to the border of the Congo State and Tanganyika Territory. It has an area of about 291,000 square miles with a permanent European population (1923) of 3,750 and native population estimated at about 950,000. The country is mostly high plateau covered with thin forest. Much of it is suitable for farming and grazing. The lead mines yielded in 1923, 12,353 tons, valued at £386,967.

Revenue in 1923-24 was £237,443; expenditures, £344,037.

Basutoland, with 11,716 square miles, and, by the census of 1921, 498,781 population, of which 1,603 were Europeans, lies in South Africa northeast from the Cape of Good Hope Province on an elevated plateau. It is well watered and has a fine climate. Stock raising is most important. Products are wool, wheat, cereals, with beginning of iron workings and coal production promised. The territory is governed by a resident Commissioner under the High Commissioner for South Africa.

It is in fact a reservation set apart for the natives who are the most enlightened in South Africa and have increased from 40,000 to 500,000 in a century. Whites are not permitted to own land in it.

The revenue for 1922 was £212,538 and expenditures £224,547. Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays £1 5s. per annum and if he can afford more than one wife he pays £1 5s. per annum for his wives up to a maximum of £3 15s.

Imports in 1923 were £827,054; in 1922, £702,125; in 1921, £556,645; exports in 1923, £803,769; in 1922, £669,330; in 1921, £510,488.

Bechuanaland, area, 275,000 square miles and population, by the census of 1921, 152,983, is in the middle of Southern Africa, between Southwest Africa and the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. It is utterly undeveloped, but cattle growing and agriculture have gained momentum, and the livestock already totals more than 600,000 head. Gold is mined, the 1921 output being in excess of $100,000. It is a protectorate governed by a resident Commissioner.

Khama, its famous native King, died in February, 1923, at the age of about 100 years, having ruled his people for eighty years. He was converted to Christianity by David Livingstone.

Swaziland, with 6,678 square miles, and a population, by census of 1921, of 133,563, lies at the southeast side of the Transvaal, in South Africa, and produces chiefly tobacco, corn, vegetables, sweet potatoes, and livestock. Some gold is yielded. The country is undeveloped. It is governed by a resident Commissioner under the authority of the High Commissioner for South Africa.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

NIGERIA.

AREA, estimated, 332,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 18,070,608, including about 3,900 Europeans.

CAPITAL, Lagos.

Governor, Sir Graeme Thomson, K. C. B.

Nigeria lies in Western Africa, between Cameroon and Dahomey (French) on the Gulf of Guinea. The hinterland stretches back 600 miles to French West Africa. The tin, lead and iron ore industries are old and valuable. Other products are palm oil, rubber, nuts, ivory, hides, livestock, ostrich feathers, drugs and tobacco.

The growth of cotton is being carefully promoted, the 1922-23 crop exceeding 10,000 bales of long staple. In 1923 cotton exported was valued at £396,549.

Nigeria is a country, like most of Africa, of vast natural resources, with barely initial exploration done up to this time. The people, as in all Mohammedan countries, are backward, but Europeans with capital have gone in and are bringing resources nto play. Slavery was abolished by ordinance in 1917, and slave-dealing suppressed.

Commerce is mostly by the trading stations common to such lands, at which simple manufactures are exchanged for native products. There are (1924) 1,265 miles of railroad.

The revenue for 1923-24 was £6,260,561; expenditure, £5,501,242; debt, £19,309,210.

The value of the imports in 1923 was £11,761,853; and of exports, £11,705,012; and in 1924, imports were £12,921,000, and exports £15,038,000.

Cameroon, 31,000 square miles, and 400,000 population, lies between British Nigeria and the French Congo in Western Africa. It is part of the former German colony Kamerun, the eastern and larger part of which went to France (which see). It is a region of fertile soils, and progress is rapid toward building up valuable agricultural production—cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper and palm oil Ivory is a large product.

The seat of Government is Buea and the administrator is the Governor of Nigeria.

Gambia, area, 4,130 square miles, and population, estimated at 240,000, is an independent West African British crown colony, from which nuts, hides and palm kernels are exported, and the usual supply of manufactures imported from developed countries.

Its imports in 1923 were valued at £813,898 and exports at £899,509. The tonnage of vessels entering the ports in 1923 was 512,000.

It is administered by a Governor as a crown colony. The revenue for 1923 was £229,688; the expenditures, £211,317.

THE GOLD COAST.

AREA—about 80,000 square miles; area of that part of Togoland under British mandate, 12,600 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,078,043; Europeans, 2,206. Togoland, estimated, 350,000.

CAPITAL, Accra; population, estimated, 38,000.

Governor, Brig. Gen. Sir F G. Guggisberg, K. C. M. G.

The Gold Coast lies along the Gulf of Guinea for 334 miles. The French Ivory Coast is on the west, and on the east is Togoland, formerly a German colony, and now divided by mandate of the League of Nations between Great Britain and France. The French portion, about 21,100 square miles, is attached for administrative purposes to Dahomey, in the east (which see), and the British, about 12,600 square miles, is administered by the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Under his administration also falls Ashanti, due north of the Gold Coast, and the Northern Territories, due north of Ashanti. These countries have enormous wealth in their forests, and the cultivation of cacao and rubber is being fostered. Palm kernels and oil are among the chief products.

There is a Government railway, 168 miles, from Seccondee to Kumasi, and a line from Accra to Kumasi.

In 1924, the revenue was £3,667,000; expenditure, £3,330,000. Imports in 1923 were £8,448,-862; and exports £8,959,213.

SIERRA LEONE.

AREA of colony, 4,000 square miles; of protectorate, 27,000 square miles; total, 31,000 square miles.

POPULATION of colony, census of 1921, 85,163; Europeans, 1,161; of Protectorate, census of 1921, 1,456,148.

CAPITAL, Freetown; population, 1921, 44,124.

Governor, Sir A. R. Slater, K. C. M. G.

Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa for 180 miles, between French Guinea and Liberia. In its capital, Freetown, it has the greatest seaport in West Africa, with an excellent harbor and a naval coaling station. The colony has been in British possession since 1767. The hinterland forms the protectorate, which extends inland about 180 miles. The chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts and palm oil; the chief imports, textiles, spirits, tobacco and hardware.

Revenue, 1923, £845,320; expenditure, £727,661; imports, £1,949,981; exports, £1,607,225; debt, $1,729,848.

Tonnage entering and clearing Freetown, 3,121,-136.

The trade of all British West Africa with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$9,300,342	$7,051,365
1921-22	6,077,715	9,338,098
1922-23	7,626,052	14,897,266
1923-24	7,733,796	14,048,428
1924-25	8,906,012	15,681,634

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Governor, Lieut. Col. Sir Edward Grigg, K. C. V. O., C. M. G., appointed 1925.

United States Consul, at Nairobi, Avra M. Warren.

Kenya, crown colony and protectorate, extends from the Indian Ocean northeast to Italian Somaliland, north to Abyssinia, west to Uganda, and south to Tanganyika: its boundaries are the Umba, Juba and Uganda Rivers. Its area is 212,000 square miles and estimated population of about 2,036,000 natives. This is exclusive of the territory on the Juba River (34,000 square miles, with 16,000 population), ceded to Italy by treaty of July 19, 1924, and added to Italian Somaliland. It had in 1923 about 11,000 Europeans, chiefly British, 36,000 East Indians and 10,500 Arabs.

In the northeast, stretching across the Equator, there is a tract of 200,000 square miles lying at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet, with a climate like that of California, vast rolling plains, crossed by rivers, dotted with lakes, where cotton and rubber can be grown, and two crops a year of food staples. Experts claim that enough cotton can be grown there to make the British textile industry independent of American supply. It is unexploited, occupied only by roving natives and thronged with wild game. White men can live there in health as nowhere else in Central Africa.

The Europeans of Kenya passed laws reserving the highlands for white settlement, restricting the Indians to the lowlands and less healthy regions. The Indian settlers complained bitterly of the discrimination practised against them, shutting them out from desired land and demanding political representation according to number, as equal citizens of the empire. The British colonists insisted that Kenya should remain a European colony in which their power should be dominant, and the British Government gave decision in their favor on July 25, 1923, in a Parliamentary paper to the effect that responsible self-government for the colony is out of the question; that the Indian demand for equal franchise cannot be granted, but that the Government is prepared to grant the Indians and Arabs representation on the Legislative Council through the communal system of election; that the elected members of the council shall comprise five Indians, one Arab and eleven Europeans. This leaves the franchise unchanged as regards white settlers. The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in townships must be abandoned, but the existing practice of reserving agricultural land in the highlands for British and Europeans must be maintained.

Nairobi, a famous centre for big game hunting, is the capital. A government railroad runs from Mombasa, on the coast, through Nairobi to Lake Victoria Nyanza, 618 miles. The budget for 1925 was: Revenue, £2,033,460; expenditures, £2,091,679. The debt was £5,000,000 for railway construction and public works. Imports (including Uganda) in 1923 were £4,257,843; exports, £3,996,432; and in 1924 imports were £6,100,000. Exports of cotton were 382,897 centals, valued at £2,083,776 in 1923; and 515,095 centals valued at £3,489,329 in 1924. Other exports are copra, gum, beeswax, hides, coffee, ivory and seeds.

Tanganyika was formerly German East Africa, and was taken by the British in 1918, the Urundi and Ruanda districts going to Belgium, and the "Kionga Triangle" to Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). It reaches from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Lake Nyassa to Victoria Nyanza. It is administered under a mandate from the League of Nations, by a Governor, with headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam.

The area is 365,000 square miles, estimated, and

the native population, by census of 1921, 4,122,000. Whites are negligible, numbering less than 2,500.

Forest wealth is large, and there is much land susceptible of agricultural development for the production of tropical fruits and other foodstuffs. Domestic animals figure in the wealth of the people, who are extremely crude and uncivilized.

The western part of Tanganyika is a paradise for big game. There are many huge extinct craters, about 125 in number west of the gorilla country, Kilimanjaro; that of Ngoro Ngoro is surrounded by escarpments 2,000 feet high; is 35 miles wide and is crowded with game. Announcement was made in 1923 that it had been bought by Sir Charles Ross, of Scotland, who will protect it as a game preserve.

The budget for 1924-25 was: Revenue, £1,324,670; expenditure, £1,952,280. Imports in 1924 were valued at £2,062,646; and exports at £2,611,303. Export of cotton was valued at £373,753, double the year before; of sisal, £644,835; coffee, £352,529; ground nuts, £359,918; and hides, £185,843. There entered the five ports 578 vessels in 1924.

The Uganda Protectorate, in East Africa, has 110,000 square miles, and the population in 1921 was estimated at 3,200,000. The country is well advanced in civilization, 750,000 of the people belonging to the intelligent class. Cotton is the chief product; the crop in 1922-23 exceeded 120,000 bales. Since the British took it over there has been expansion of foreign trade by 200 per cent.

For the adornment of the natives of British East Africa, 35,973,084 yards of cotton cloth, valued at £1,599,709, and 87 tons of brass wire, valued at £9,935 were imported in 1924.

The trade of all British East Africa with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$2,600,642	$4,340,333
1921-22	1,487,399	1,204,997
1922-23	1,566,582	1,423,870
1923-24	2,196,116	1,298,318
1924-25	2,833,597	3,060,821

Nyassaland, formerly known as British Central Africa, is situate on the southern and western shores of Lake Nya sa, and extends as far as Zambesi. It has 39,573 square miles, and in 1921 had 1,200,000 population, estimated. Coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea and livestock are the principal industries, foreign trade, revenue, 1923-24, £278,900; expenditure, £297,000. Trade, 1924: Imports, £548,156; exports, £583,555.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar is an island of 640 square miles, 23 miles off the eastern coast of Africa, having 196,733 population in 1910. Lord Salisbury, in 1890, traded Heligoland in the North Sea with Germany for it.

It is governed by a Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa ibn Harub, K. C. M. G. (succeeded Dec. 9 1911), but is administered by a British High Commissioner, Lieut. Col. Sir Edward Grigg, and a British Resident, A. C. Hollis. The Island of Pemba, 30 miles to the northeast, area 380 square miles, is included in the government.

The people are Mohammedans, and their clove industry yields the bulk of the world's supply, there being, estimated, 48,000 acres, with 4,750,000 trees devoted to that product, with an output in 1921 of 16,700,000 pounds and 5,200,000 pounds of clove stems. The copra industry is next, with 55,000 acres, on which 2,500,000 cocoanut trees produce.

Manufactures are pottery, rope, soap, oil, jewelry and mats.

Revenue, 1924, £416,308; expenditure, £503,822; net debt, £18,598; imports, 2,96,43,457 rupees; exports, 3,04,76,542 rupees (rupee = $0.3178 in 1924). Cloves formed the largest item of export, amounting in 1924 to 169,309 cwt., valued at 1,21,-52,211 rupees; and in 1923, 200,623 cwt., valued at 1,59,24,888 rupees.

Zanzibar, population 35,000, has one of the finest ports in Africa. Shipping entered in 1923 totaled 859,941 tons.

MINOR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east from Madagascar, has 720 square miles, and in 1921, 385,074 population, of which 265,884 were Hindus. Port Louis, population, 50,308, is the capital and chief seaport.

Of the total of £4,656,129 exports in 1923, £4,-481,837 was sugar. The sugar crop in 1922-23 was 227,600 tons and in 1923-24 it was 198,356 tons.

Seychelles and tributary dependencies include 90 islands of 156 square miles, and a 1920 population of 24,500, estimated, lying in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius. The capital is Victoria, a port with an important coaling station. From 23 000 acres, in 1920, there were 23,000,000 cocoanuts produced, other products being phosphates, mangrove bark, livestock and fish.

Somaliland, a protectorate, with 68,000 square miles, and 300,000 population, all Mohammedans, is in Northeast Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, with Abyssinia to the south and west and Italian Somaliland on the east. The chief town is Berbera, population 30,000, and the products skins, resin, gum, cattle and sheep.

St. Helena, the island made famous by the exile of the Emperor Napoleon, is 1,200 miles off the west coast of Africa, has 47 square miles, and, 1921, 3,658 population. Fruits, nuts, timber, flax, lace making, flax the chief, are the industries. Imports, 1922, were £44,636, exports, £24,418; the revenue, 1922, was £16,282, expenditures, £11,621. It is an important naval coaling station, and, although volcanic and small, has large strategic value.

AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF

AREA, 2,974,581 square miles, divided: New South Wales, 309,432; Victoria, 87,884; Queensland, 670,500; South Australia, 380,070; West Australia, 975,920; Tasmania, 26,215; Northern Territory, 523,620; Federal Territory, 940.

POPULATION, census of April, 1921, 5,496,794, divided: New South Wales, 2,099,703; Victoria, 1,531,529; Queensland, 757,634; South Austra ia, 495,336; West Australia, 332,213; Tasmania, 213,-877; North Territory, 3,870; Federal District, 2,572; full blooded aborigines, not enumerated, estimated 60,000. Estimated population, March 31, 1925, 5,873,000 (excluding aborigines).

CAPITAL, Melbourne; population, 1921, including suburbs, 795,100; chief cities, Sydney, population, including suburbs, 905,947; Brisbane, 209,699; Adelaide, 260,542; Perth, 154,866; Hobart, Tasmania, 52,163.

Governor General, Lord Baird of Urie, G. C. M. G., appointed, May 19, 1925.

Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce (Foreign Affairs).

Commissioner for the Commonwealth in the United States, Sir J. A. M. Elder, K. B. E. Australian diplomatic interests are represented in Washington by the British Ambassador, and consular interests are cared for by the British Consuls.

United States Consul General, at Melbourne, Norman L. Anderson (C.); *Consuls*, at Sydney, Ezra M. Lawton; at Newcastle, N. S. W., Robert L. Rankin; at Adelaide, Henry H. Balch.

Australia, itself a continent, is situate between 10° and 40° south latitude and 113° to 153° 40′ east longitude in the Pacific Ocean, with the Indian Ocean on the west. The states of the Commonwealth are: New South Wales Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, the Northern Territory, and Tasmania, formerly known as Van Dieman's Land, an island the size of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which lies off the southeast corner of the mainland. Altogether the Commonwealth is very nearly as large as Continental United States. Its development has been made in 150 years. The Commonwealth was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1901.

Australia is one of the important parts of the British Empire, with that complete self-government that obtains in Canada. In the east mountains rise to about 7,000 feet altitude; the central portion extends westward in rolling plains, becoming sandy and in places desert, until higher elevations are reached along the west coast. The Murray River, rising on the slopes of the mountains, is navigable inland for 2,000 miles.

The climate, being in the South Hemisphere, is temperate in the south, and in the north tropical. The interior portions are subject to high temperature, and in all parts the climate is regarded as healthful, being dry. Rainfall is normal only on the north, northeast and southeast coasts.

Australia is governed on the Federal plan, with a Parliament, of Senate and House of Representatives. Like Canada, it accedes to imperial requests voluntarily in all economic matters, as well as military and naval, has been loyal, but "with a mind of its own." Australian troops in the late war served with distinction.

A Federal territory, Canberra, of 940 square miles, has been set up midway between Sydney and Melbourne, 70 miles inland but connected with a fine landlocked harbor on Jarvis Bay by a corridor. Parliament and administrative buildings have been begun and a carefully planned city laid out.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a member of the League of Nations.

Products are not dissimilar to those of the United

States. The report for 1922-23 shows 16,543,555 acres under crops, the chief crops and acreage being:

	Acreage.	Bushels.	Yield Per Acre.
Wheat	9,763,861	109,454,842	11.21
Oats	1,014,376	14,982,155	14.77
Barley	342,196	6,547,935	19.14
Maize	313,202	7,388,314	23.59
		Tons.	
Hay	3,338,456	4,148,989	1.24
Potatoes	138,001	337,108	2.44
Sugar cane	216,886	2,315,982	15.78

From 105,476 acres were harvested 201,524 tons of grapes, from which 11,427,793 gallons of wine were made. Fruit from 275,687 acres of orchards was valued at £6,666,842.

The census of 1922 returned 2,390,460 horses; 14,336,673 cattle, 78,803,261 sheep and 985,930 swine. Wool production in 1922-23 was 640,317,589 pounds and the exports were 598,323,990 pounds of grease (£45,813,825), and 112,774,567 pounds scoured and tops (£11,324,939). Butter production was 234,995,009 pounds; cheese, 23,710,559; and bacon and ham, 62,425,970.

There are now 12 cooperative distributing companies in Australia handling produce, including wheat, of a value exceeding £25,000,000 annually; eleven joined in a federation opened an office in London in 1920 with a turnover that year of £2,000,000.

Forests cover 92,500,000 acres, of which 17,670,000 have been reserved for timber.

The total mineral output up to the end of 1923 was valued at £1,056,000,000; of this £616,000,000 was gold. The output of gold, which reached 2,720,005 fine ounces in 1910, has steadily declined; the amount for the last three years being, in 1922, 756,779; in 1923, 695,116; and in 1924, 674,115.

The value of the mineral output in 1923 was: Gold, £3,151,418; silver and lead, £3,453,472; copper, £1,245,836; tin, £572,041; and coal, £10,587,590.

The Queensland government has guaranteed 5½ pence per pound for seed cotton and under this stimulant in 1920-21, 13,500 acres were planted to cotton, producing 3,477,222 pounds; and in 1921-22, 14,970 acres, producing 4,400,000 pounds of a standard 25 to 50 per cent. higher than Middling American. In 1923-24 70,000 acres were planted.

The estimated values of Commonwealth production in the various industries for the year 1922-23 were as follows: Agricultural, £841,182,000; pastoral, £91,475,000; dairy, poultry and bee farming, £45,542,000; forestry and fisheries, £10,845,000; mining, £20,316,000; and manufacturing, £131,848,000. Total, £382,208,000.

The increase in manufacturing industries for the pre-war year of 1913 and the year 1922-23 is shown in this table.

	1913.	1922-23.
Number of factories	15,536	19,169
Number of employees	337,101	412,349
Salaries & wages paid	£33,606,087	£71,113,897
Value of raw materials worked up	96,407,477	186,052,465
Total value of output	161,560,763	326,448,189
Value of land & buildings	37,099,232	74,465,254
Val. of plant & mach'y	37,054,302	86,048,375

The total mileage of Government railways open for traffic in 1922-23 was 23,888. The cost of construction and equipment was £250,000,000. The deficit in working the Commonwealth railways in 1920-21 was £455,200 and of working state railways of the six several states, £4,013,146; total deficit, £4,468,346. Railroad mileage under construction in that year totalled 1,562, with an additional 1,793 authorized. There are 994 miles privately owned railroads opened for general traffic and 1,912 not so opened. The Premiers have adopted 4 feet 8½ inches as the standard gauge on the recommendation of a royal commission, and to make all the varying railroads uniform will cost, reports, £57,200,000. This will be done, the first it step being to convert the whole of the broad gauge line of Victoria and South Australia at an estimated cost of £21,600,000, spread over eight years.

Ships entering ports in the year 1922-23 numbered 1,750, of 4,643,316 tons.

Invalid and old age pensions allowed by the Commonwealth Government were increased from 15 shillings per week to 35 shillings fortnightly, on Sept. 13, 1923. The number of persons receiving old age pensions on June 30, 1924, was 113,054; invalid, 42,617; war pensioners, 236,761.

Prohibition sustained a severe defeat in Western Australia on April 4, when in a 50 per cent. poll three-quarters of the votes were against the proposal to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor in the state.

In 1922 there were 9,611 state, or "public" schools with 26,226 teachers and 837,426 pupils; the cost of maintenance was £7,304,682. There were 1,707 "private" schools with 8,962 teachers and 201,574 pupils. There are six state universities, Sydney, Melbourne, Queensland (at Brisbane), Adelaide, Western Australia (at Perth), and Tasmania (at Hobart), with a total of 104 professors and 7,764 students. All receive Government grants, the amount in 1922 being £238,773, and the total revenues were £618,940.

Australia's net immigration gain in 1924 was 45,216, in 1923, 38,918, and in 1922, 38,138; nearly one-half came from Great Britain. The prevailing policy is to erect barriers against Asiatics. The Colonial Office in London announced on April 9, 1925, the signing of an agreement with the Australian Government whereby 450,000 Britishers are to be sent to Australia in the next ten years. The Commonwealth Government undertakes to raise £34,000,000 ($170,000,000) for loans to the State Governments to be expended on approved undertakings, and the acquisition and clearing and development of land, which will be broken up into farms. The migrants selected will be assisted in their passage and money will be advanced on easy terms for the development of farms, which also may be purchased on the easiest terms. The Imperial Government, in addition to providing the cost of passage, undertakes to pay the Commonwealth £130,000 ($650,000) for every £750,000 ($3,750,000) raised by the Commonwealth.

The citizen army numbers 53,046 of all ranks, of which 1,703 are permanent. The naval forces total 8,907; and the naval estimates for 1924-25 were £2,246,824. The policy is to make Australia self-defending.

The revenue and expenditure of the several states for the fiscal year 1922-23, including railway receipts and expenditures and the public debts of the states on June 30, 1923, were:

STATE.	Revenues. *Pounds.*	Expenditures. *Pounds.*	Public Debt. *Pounds.*
New South Wales	36,145,944	35,342,436	187,879,491
Victoria	21,298,000	20,926,000	118,562,029
Queensland	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001
South Australia	8,431,700	8,426,517	62,496,585
West Australia	7,207,492	7,612,856	58,943,677
Tasmania	2,174,062	2,472,523	22,439,176
Totals	87,856,601	87,464,714	538,325,969

The total gross debt of the Commonwealth as of March 31, 1925, amounted to $2,101,759,763, consisting of external debt payable in London, $282,351,498; debt to British Government (to be amortized by 1956 under agreement of 1921), $428,726,995; and internal debt, $1,390,681,271. To help refund the short term war debt maturing in December, 1925, a loan of £5,000,000 was placed in London and a 30-year 5 per cent. loan of $75,000,000, was floated at 99½ in New York on July 20, 1925.

The Commonwealth Bank, founded in 1912, with no capital other than a £10,000 loan from the Commonwealth Treasury, and for all the obligations of which the Commonwealth is responsible, had on June 30, 1923, made profits amounting to £4,403,988, and assets of £82,253,652. Its note issue was £52,102,025 on that date, the bank having the sole right to issue notes since December, 1920. On April 28, 1925, the gold standard was restored in Australia and on that date the bank had (in dollars) $276,856,285 notes in circulation with a gold reserve of $124,979,287, or over 45 per cent.

Recent budgets of the Commonwealth are:

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1921-22	£64,897,046	£77,930,426
1922-23	64,720,685	70,847,128
1923-24	66,017,203	83,813,360
1924-25	68,800,000	66,815,000

Free trade rules between the states of the Commonwealth, but £25,177,882 in customs duties were collected in 1923-24.

Next to Great Britain the United States took the largest proportion of the exports, and more than half as much was imported from the United States as from Britain.

Imports and exports for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	£101,063,661	£127,846,535
1922-23	131,757,835	117,870,147
1923-24	140,569,853	119,567,407
1924-25	157,097,400	161,106,100

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$120,985,720	$31,461,017
1921-22	64,776,548	19,193,614
1922-23	96,310,785	54,718,560
1923-24	128,503,761	31,989,715
1924-25	131,955,360	43,261,839

NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION OF

AREA, 103,568 square miles, divided, Auckland Province, 25,364; Taranaki, 3,732; Hawke's Bay, 4,241; Wellington, 10,807; Marlborough, 4,225; Nelson, 10,875; Westland, 4,881; Canterbury, 13,858; Otago, 13,957; Southland, 11,355.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 1,218,913, divided, Auckland, 369,618; Taranaki, 61,911; Hawke's Bay, 60,925; Wellington, 248,801; Marlborough, 17,788; Nelson, 47,628; Westland, 14,181; Canterbury, 199,034; Otago, 137,038; Southland, 61,989. These figures are exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 52,781. Estimate, March 31, 1924, 1,293,934.

CAPITAL, Wellington; population, estd., April 1, 1924, 114,510. Chief cities, Auckland, population, 172,935; Christchurch, 115,360; Dunedin, 75,755.

Governor General, Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart., K. C. B., K. C. M. G.

Prime Minister, J. G. Coates (Railways), 1925.

United States Consul General, at Wellington, Will L. Lowrie. *Consul*, at Auckland, Walter F. Boyle.

New Zealand lies 1,200 miles east of Australia, in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long and 180 across at the broadest part, with a coast line of 3,000 miles. It extends north and south from 35 degrees of southern latitude to 46. It consists of two principal islands. North Island (44,130 square miles) and South Island, (58,120 square miles), and Stewart Island, (662 square miles). Auckland Islands (about 330 square miles) 200 miles south and uninhabited, Chatham Islands (375 square miles) 536 miles east; the Cook Island group (280 square miles) 1,500 miles northeast, with a population of 13,209 and of which Rarotonga is the largest, and some small uninhabited islands, are also under the New Zealand flag. New Zealand proper is about the size of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The agricultural possibilities are very great, two-thirds of the area being tillable, with 12,000,000 acres forested. The actual tilled area in 1924 was 18,452,708 acres, of which 16,447,570 were sown to grass; 2,953,394 acres of crown land were open to settlement on March 31, 1924. The area of crown lands leased on that date was 18,291,488 acres. Production in 1924 was, wheat, 4,175,000 bushels from 173,864 acres; oats, 1,965,000 bushels from 63,842 acres; barley, 597,000 bushels from 21,286 acres; and maize, 460,438 bushels from 8,634 acres. The production of wheat was very high, being 32.66 to an acre in 1920 and 24.1 in 1924. The census of live stock in 1924 was: 330,430 horses, 3,563,487 cattle, 23,775,776 sheep, 414,271 swine. Wool export in 1923 was valued at £10,904,658; frozen meat at £9,012,627; butter, £10,689,200; and cheese, £6,870,397.

The total number of farm holdings was 85,519 in 1923 holding 43,653,163 acres. The small holdings, under fifty acres, numbered 29,480 (470,326 acres). Holdings of 640 acres and above numbered 11,177 (33,190,477 acres). There were fifty-nine holdings of over 50,000 acres with a total of 5,069,-922 acres. In 1924 there were 143,699 persons engaged in agriculture, cattle raising and dairying. The number of immigrants (net) for the year 1923 was 8,036.

Manufacturing establishments in 1921 numbered 4,804 with 70,255 employees, capital of £39,564,837 and an output valued at £82,473,569, nearly half of which was food products. The production of coal in 1923 was 2,143,667 tons, of which 173,833 were exported. Gold exported amounted to 169,512 ounces, valued at £698,583.

The available water power is estimated at a total of 4,076,700 H. P. of which 3,317,000 is in South Island, and the bulk of it located near the deep water sounds of the west coast, with many sites especially suitable for industries. Development is under way in North Island involving an expenditure of £15,000,000 by the state for plant and transmission line to Auckland.

In 1924 there were 3,037 miles of railways Government-owned, and 135 miles privately owned. The total expenditure on construction on all Government lines up to March 31, 1924, was £48,-738,821. Net earnings 1923-24 were £1,580,445, representing over 3 per cent. on capital invested. Gross revenue was £6,984,211.

Vessels entering the ports in 1923 numbered 663 with a total tonnage of 2,111,879.

By the law enacted in 1898, and later amended, every person not an alien or an Asiatic who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of £26 a year. The joint income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed £100 a year, (including pension). Pensions in force July 1, 1922, were, old age, 20,611, annual value, £762,607 average pension, £37; widows, 3,325, annual value, £206,150; average pension, £62; war, 28,400, annual value, £1,476,800; average pension, £52.

Imports are chiefly textiles and clothing, iron, steel and their products, oils, sugar, tobacco, paper and chemicals. Exports were frozen meat, butter, cheese, milk (preserved), wool, and hides and skins.

New Zealand is politically organized along very broadly democratic lines, with tendency to advance rather rapidly into the realm of economic and sociological experiment.

Its Government is by Legislative Council of 39 members, shortly to be enlarged by popular election to 64, and a House of Representatives of 80 members elected for three years.

The Dominion of New Zealand is a member of the League of Nations.

Recent budgets are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1920-21	£34,260,962	£28,068,730
1921-22	28,127,007	28,466,838
1922-23	27,579,443	26,263,760
1923-24	27,960,371	26,148,005
1924-25	28,643,000	27,399,200

The debt on March 31, 1924, was £208,642,333, of which £77,434,184 was for war expenditures.

Imports and exports for three years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	£35,005,440	£42,726,249
1923	43,486,544	45,967,119
1924	48,528,000	52,472,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$47,605,552	$22,237,914
1921-22	17,419,616	9,896,813
1922-23	23,788,442	15,367,149
1923-24	27,020,981	12,983,480
1924-25	32,755,301	19,329,833

AUSTRALASIAN POSSESSIONS.

In the Pacific reaches of Australasia, of the other areas under the British Empire these are the most important:

Papua, or British New Guinea, on the Island of New Guinea north from Australia, with 250,000 estimated population, and 90,540 square miles, the people being crude tribes. The interior of the great island is unexplored.

New Guinea, formerly German New Guinea, has been mandated by the League of Nations to Britain. It has about 70,000 square miles and a native population estimated at about 200,000.

Bismarck Archipelago, 15,752 square miles, and with a native population of about 188,000, and the **Solomon Islands**, 3,800 square miles, and with a population o about 17,000, both formerly German possessions, have been placed under Britain by the League of Nations.

Nauru Island, ormerly German, mandated by the League of Nations to Britain. It has valuable guano deposits; 236,435 tons were exported in 1921, 193,675 in 1922, and 212,300 in 1923.

WESTERN SAMOA.

German Samoa, which included Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan Islands n the Western Pacific, were occupied by the Brit'sh on Aug. 29, 1914, immediately on the outbreak of the World War. This territory was assigned as a mandate from the League of Nations o New Zealand under date of Dec. 17, 1920, and is now cal ed Western Samoa.

Savaii is 48 miles by 25 and has an area of about 660 square miles. Upolu has an area of about 600 square miles. Both are mountainous, e tile and well watered. The population of the two agg-egated by the census of June, 1922, 37,791, of which 1,035 were British and 292 Americans. The chief product is copra; 13,484 tons were exported in 1923, valued at £269,995.

The revenue, 1923-24, was £133,917; expenditures, £143,010; imports, 1923, £268,881; exports, £288,774.

Fiji Islands, 250 in number, area, 7,083 square miles, population, census April 24, 1921, 157,266. Europeans, 3,878; Fijians, 34,475; Indians, 60,634; Its products tropical fruits, vegetables, sisal hemp and domestic animals.

The revenue for 1923 was £479,982 and the expenditures, £429,665. Imports in 1923 were £989,060; in 1924, £1,066,574; exports in 1923, £1,553,239; in 1924, £1,498,934.

The Governor, Sir Eyre Hutson, K. C. M. G., is also High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Tonga Islands, or Friendly Islands, about 385 square miles, with a population of 23,562, export copra and livestock.

The New Hebrides, area, 5,500 square miles; population about 60,000, are under the joint administration of Great Britain and France.

Other Foreign Countries.

ABYSSINIA, KINGDOM OF

ETHIOPIA.

AREA, estimated, 350,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 10,000,000.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa; pop., estimated, 70,000.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu, daughter of the late Emperor Menelik, born in 1876; elected Empress Sept. 27, 1916, after her nephew Lij Yaser was deposed. *Heir*, Ras Taffari, born July 17, 1891.

Abyssinia is a mountainous, volcanic country in northeast Africa, bounded by Eritrea (Italian) on the north, British Somaliland (Berbera) and Italian Somaliland on the east, Kenya and Uganda on the south, and the Sudan on the west. The agricultural and mineral resources of the country are comparatively undeveloped, and its wealth of water power is unused. In the lower country and deep valleys, which are very hot, sugar cane, cotton, coffee and rubber are produced, while grain, fruit, tobacco, potatoes, etc., are grown in the higher temperate country. The upper slopes are given over to cattle raising. Hides, skins, coffee and beeswax are the chief exports, and cotton goods the chief imports. The total trade is estimated at about $12,000,000. A railroad 495 miles long, built under French auspices, runs from Jibuti to the capital.

German scientists describe the Abyssinians as "a mixed Hamito-Semitic people," and other ethnologists assert that the "true Abyssinian type contains no Negro blood whatever and none of the Negro qualities, either physical or mental." The royal family claims descent from Menelik, the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Abyssinia is the only country in Africa that was neutral in the World War. Abyssinia applied for membership in the League of Nations in 1923. After an investigation into the existence of slavery in the kingdom and the promulgation of a decree in June, 1923, making slave trading punishable by death, Abyssinia was admitted to the League, Sept. 28, 1923.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports
1920-21	$19,477	$336
1921-22	2,051	9,500
1922-23	5,227	172
1923-24	18,229	2,511
1924-25	8,833	.....

AFGHANISTAN

AREA, estimated, 245,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 6,330,500.

CAPITAL, Kabul; population, estimated, 150,000; other cities, Kandahar, population, 31,000, and Herat, 120,000.

Amir, Amanullah Khan, born June 1, 1892, succeeded on the assassination of his father, Amir Habibullah Khan, Feb. 20, 1919. *Heir*, his son, born June 5, 1921.

Afghanistan occupies a mountainous country in Asia between 61° and 72° east longitude and 29° and 38° 20′ north latitude. Its extreme breadth northeast to southeast is about 700 miles, and from the Herat frontier on the west to the Khyber Pass on the east it is 600 miles. It is bounded on the north by Transcaspia (Russia) and Bokhara, on the east by British India, on the south by Baluchistan (British India), and on the west by Persia. The elevation is generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus and the Kabul in the northeast, and the Helmund, which runs southwest through the middle of the country. It lacks 20,000 square miles of being as large as Texas.

Towering above Kabul are the Hindu-Kush Mountains, 15,000 and 16,000 feet high and reaching 25,425 feet 100 or 200 miles to the east. Trade to India flows through the famous Khyber Pass from Kabul to Peshawur.

Afghanistan has been called "the land of rocks and stones and sanguinary feuds." Its people are nearly all Mohammedans. The Afghans have been the dominant race for 200 years, the Tajiks, aborigines, being cultivators and traders. Along the frontier are warlike and independent tribes of Pathans and others with a fixed habit of raiding across the border and receiving punishment. Disturbances have been frequent. The languages spoken are Pushtu and Persian.

There are many fertile plains and valleys in the mountains, and good irrigation makes available all profitable soil. There are two harvests a year, one of wheat, barley or lentils, and the other of rice, millet, maize and dal. Fruits of the temperate zone are plentiful. Sheep and transport animals are raised. The fat-tailed sheep is native to the country. Its tail is of immense weight and size, formed of masses of fat, a store of nourishment drawn on by the animal in winter. These sheep furnish the Afghans their chief meat diet, and the fat of the tail is a substitute for butter. Wool and skins are the main articles of export, together with fruits, nuts and ghi. The imports are textiles, metals and hardware, leather goods, tea and sugar. Transfrontier trade with India amounts to about $15,000,000 annually. Copper, lead and iron are found.

There are no railroads in the country, but plans have been developing looking toward the building of railroads across the country in the northeast to connect Termez, the rail head of the road from Bokhara, with Peshawur, in British India, via Kabul, and another to connect with the railroad from Merv at its rail head at Kuska, via Herat, in the west, and Kandahar, in the south, to New Chaman and Quetta, in Baluchistan. Merchandise is now transported on camel or pony back along the seven important trade routes.

The Government is monarchical and the laws and customs those of Islam. The late Amir was recipient of a subsidy from the British Government, but that was ended by a new treaty signed on Nov. 22, 1921, in which Great Britain recognized the complete independence of Afghanistan, established the frontiers, and withdrew the privilege Afghanistan had enjoyed of importing arms and ammunition through India.

In 1921 Soviet Russia, by treaty which recognized the independence of Bokhara and Khiva, replaced the British subsidy with an annual grant of 1,000,000 gold rubles ($500,000), and the Turks entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with both Russia and Afghanistan. The British then negotiated another treaty with the Amir permitting him to import arms through India.

The Afghan army was reported to number 100,000 well armed men.

ALBANIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 17,374 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 831,877.

CAPITAL, Tirana; pop., estimated, 12,000; other cities, Durazzo, pop., 5,000; Scutari, pop., 32,000; Elbasan, pop., 13,000; Valona, pop., 7,000.

Premier, Ahmed Zogu, Jan. 10, 1925.

United States Minister, Charles C. Hart.

Albania, after centuries of Turkish domination and of contention between its Balkan neighbors and Italy during and after the World War, has had its independence assured under a treaty with Italy, Aug. 2, 1920, and was formally admitted into the League of Nations in January, 1921.

The country is mountainous, bounded by Jugo-Slavia on the north and east, Greece on the south, and the Adriatic Sea on the west. It is an agricultural and cattle and sheep raising state. There are no railroads, banks or currency and few schools. It is about the size of New Hampshire and Vermont.

The latest census, 1921, returned the population as: Mohammedans, 584,675; Greek Christians, 158,215; Roman Catholics, 88,987; total, 831,877.

Legislative power rests in a Diet of 120 members, elected in January, 1924. At the head of the state is a Council of Regents composed of a representative of each of the four religious bodies of the country, a Bektashi Moslem, a Sunni Moslem, a Greek Catholic and a Roman Catholic.

Revolution in May and June, 1924, resulted in the overthrow of the Premier, Ahmed Zogu, and the establishment, on June 12, of a nationalist provisional government with Bishop Fan Stylian Noli, former foreign minister, at the head. He was educated at Harvard University, 1909-12, and is the head of the Albanian Orthodox Greek Church.

In turn his government was overturned in Christmas time, 1924, by Ahmed Zogu. Bishop Noli fled to Italy. Premier Ahmed Zogu abolished the army, about 8,000 men, had the National Assembly proclaim Albania a republic, and on February 20 ratify an oil exploration grant to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The concessions were later divided up between that company, the Standard Oil, the Italian Railway Administration, the Italian Company Selenizza, and the French Oil Company.

The budget as passed by the National Assembly on June 18, 1923, provides for an expenditure of 21,664,078 gold francs, of which 5,280,620 is appropriated for the Ministry of War, 2,838,120 for the gendarmerie and 2,000,000 for the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The trade of the country, all with Italy, was:

Imports,	1920,	gold francs	17,530,000
"	1921,	" "	17,659,000
Exports,	1920,	" "	1,522,000
"	1921,	" "	2,190,000

ANDORRA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 191 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, 5,231, scattered in 30 villages.
President, Don Bonaventura Vilarruble.

Andorra is a republic in a valley of the Pyrenees under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. It is governed by a Council of 24, elected for 4 years by heads of families in each of the six parishes. The inhabitants speak Catalan and are Roman Catholics. Sheep raising is the chief industry. Andorra is not a member of the League of Nations.

ARABIA

AREA, estimated, 1,200,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 5,000,000.

The Arabians occupy a peninsula in the southwest corner of Asia between Palestine on the west, Syria on the north and Mesopotamia on the northeast (an indeterminate line), the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea, with the exception of Aden, a strongly fortified coaling station of 75 square miles with a protectorate of adjacent territory of 9,000 square miles, pop. 54,923, held by Great Britain. Nearly one-half of Arabia is desert. It is, roughly, as large as that portion of the United States stretching east of California to the Mississippi and north from Texas to the Canadian line. Maps are very deficient. The boundaries of the native states of Arabia are undefined. Turkey, in the treaty of peace, renounced all rights to Arabia. The organization of the native states is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Iman of Yemen) being subsidized on condition that they maintain internal peace and place the control of foreign affairs in the hands of British advisers. These states are:

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, Ali ibn Husein, succeeded his father, Husein ibn Ali, who abdicated, Oct. 3, 1924 (Grand Sherif of Mecca).

Husein ibn Ali, Grand Sherif of Mecca, who had been proclaimed King of the Hejaz in 1916, when he cast off allegiance to the Sultan and joined the Allies against the Turks in March, 1924, was proclaimed Caliph of Islam by the Moslems of much of Arabia and the Iraq, when the Grand National Assembly of Turkey deposed the Caliph and declared the Caliphate abolished. This did not suit Adb el-Aziz es-Saud, Emir of Nejd and warlike leader of the Wahabis, the extreme fanatic austere Moslem zealots. In August, he invaded Transjordania, ruled by Husein's son, Emir Abdullah, but was driven back by British air forces. In September, he captured Taif, 60 miles east of Mecca, and threatened the Holy City. King Husein abdicated both the throne and the Caliphate on Oct. 3. His eldest son, Emir Ali, accepted the throne but not the Caliphate. Ibn Saud captured Mecca by assault on Oct. 14, King Ali and his forces retreating to Jeddah, the port on the Red Sea.

The Wahabis held Mecca during 1925 and threatened Medina and Jeddah with raids until driven by King Ali from Bedr on June 12.

The Hejaz was represented at the Peace Conference by the Emir Feisal, third son of Husein, now King of Iraq, and was admitted to the League of Nations in 1920. Its area is about 112,500 square miles, and population (estimated) of about 900,000.

The importance of the Hejaz is due to its possession of the holy cities of Islam, Medina, where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Mahomet, who died in the city June 7, 632, and Mecca, his birthplace, containing a great mosque sheltering the sacred shrine, the Kaaba, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham. As many as 200,000 of the faithful have made the pilgrimage in a year. Medina (pop. 20,000) is 820 miles from Damascus, and is the terminus of the Hejaz railroad. Mecca (pop. 60,000), the capital, is 200 miles further south, and is 55 miles from Jeddah (pop. 20,000), the chief port on the Red Sea. The chief product is dates. Some hides, wool and gum are exported.

TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, Abdullah, second son of King Husein of the Hejaz, and brother of King Feisal of the Iraq; became ruler April, 1921.

Transjordania is an Arab state set up within the Palestine Mandate yet separate from Palestine (Sept. 1, 1922). It is under the responsibility of the High Commissioner for Palestine, Lord Plumer, who has a British agent there, Lieut. Col. C. H. F. Cox. The Emir administers the country under a council of advisers.

The boundaries have not been determined, but roughly on the west the line separating it from Palestine runs from the Lake of Tiberias down the Jordan to the Dead Sea and thence south across Wadi el Araba to Marashash on the Gulf of Sinai; on the north it is separated from Syria by the River Yarmuk, thence eastward to Imtar and thence a straight line northeast toward Abu Kamal on the Euphrates; on the east the boundary between it and the Iraq runs south from Abu Kamal to the junction of the boundaries of the Iraq and Nejd; on the south lies Nejd and the Hejaz. No estimate of the area is available, but the population is roughly placed at between 300,000 and 500,000, mostly Arabs and Moslems, about half being nomads. The Christian population is estimated at 30,000.

The King of the Hejaz, in 1924, transferred Akaba, Maan and Tebuk to Transjordania.

The country is largely desert except for a thirty-mile strip between the Jordan and the Hejaz railroad which traverses the country from Dera to Maan, its present terminus. A road fit for motor traffic runs from Jerusalem to the capital, Amman, where there is a British aerodrome and air-force detachment.

The estimated revenue for 1923-24 was £160,000 and for 1924-25, £217,000, and the British grant-in-aid is £150,000. For schools in the towns and larger villages £18,000 was set aside in 1922-23.

THE SULTANATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud ibn Saud, born 1880.

Known as "the true home of the Arabs," this province stretches east from the Hejaz across the oases of Central Arabia to the Persian Gulf. Its estimated population is 400,000, mostly nomadic Bedouins, and its capital is Ridyadh, a "forbidden city."

Great Britain has for several years subsidized the Emir with $300,000 yearly to preserve peace in Arabia. The Arabs are of the Wahabi sect, austere, fanatical. (See the Hejaz.)

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR.

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab, born 1907; succeeded his father Saud ibn Rashid, assassinated May, 1920.

A Bedouin desert country to the north of Nejd, with an estimated population of 200,000. Capital, Hail; population, 12,000.

THE PRINCIPATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Ali ibn Mohammed el-Idrisi; succeeded March 31,1923.

Asir is on the west coast of Arabia, south of the Hejaz and north of Yemen, with a population of about 1,000,000; capital, Sabia. Its area is between 30,000 and 40,000 square miles. The lowlands are barren but inland is a high plateau well watered, with mountains 6,000 to 8,000 feet high and fertile valleys. Hides and livestock are exported.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam, Yahya Mohammed Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen is in the southwest part of the peninsula between Asir and the British protectorate Aden. Its area is estimated at 75,000 square miles and population 700,000. Capital Sanaa (pop. 20,000); chief port Hodeida (pop. 40,000). On the plateau of El Jebel, the most fertile part of Arabia, grain and coffee are grown. Hides and coffee are exported. Mocha, once a flourishing coffee port, no longer counts.

THE SULTANATE OF KUWEIT.

Sultan, Hamed ibn Jobar; succeeded March, 1921.

Kuweit (pop. est., 50,000), extends along the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd. Its capital, Kuweit (pop. 25,000), is an important port on the Persian Gulf, and had been selected as the seaport terminal of the German Berlin to Bagdad railroad. Horses, wool, dates and pearls are exported.

THE SULTANATE OF OMAN.

Sultan, Seyyid Feisal ibn Turki; succeeded his father, 1924.

Oman occupies the southeast portion of the Arabian peninsula with a coast line about 1,000 miles long, extending from El Katar on the Persian Gulf to Ras Sajir on the Arabian Sea. It has an estimated area of 82,000 square miles and a population estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs. The nomadic tribes of the interior after seven years of rebellion have completely thrown off the control of the Sultan and by an agreement, October, 1920, have entire home rule and freedom of trade. The Sultan has for years been subsidized by the Govern-

ment of India, which maintains there a political agent, Major R. G. Hinde (1924). The capital is Muscat (pop. estimated, 20,000). The best camels in Arabia are bred in the interior. The chief exports are dates.

Food supplies and textiles are imported. Trade is mostly with India.

The trade of the Hejaz, Arabia and Mesopotamia with the United States is returned by the United States Department of Commerce collectively:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports
1921-22	$291,229	$734,523
1922-23	322,596	1,388,385
1923-24	326,853	3,202,958
1924-25	565,523	3,331,287

ARGENTINA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 1,153,418 square miles.

POPULATION, official estimate, Dec. 31, 1923, 9,548,092.

CAPITAL, Buenos Ayres, pop., Census Dec. 31, 1923, 1,811,475 (Police Census July 1, 1925, 2,310,-441); chief cities, Rosario, pop., 265,000; Cordoba, 156,000; La Plata, 151,000; Tucuman, 91,216; Santa Fe, 59,574; Mendoza, 58,790; Avellande, 46,277; Bahia Blanca, 44,143.

President, Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear (1922-1928). Inaugurated, Oct. 12, 1922.

Premier, Jose Nicolas Matieñzo (Interior).

Ambassador to the United States, Honorio Pueyrredon.

Consuls General, at New York, Alejandro T. Bollini; at San Francisco, Santos Goni; at New Orleans, Antenor Gerez.

United States Ambassador, Peter Augustus Jay.

United States Consul General, at Buenos Ayres, Henry H. Morgan; *Consul*, at Rosario, Robert Harnden.

Argentina extends from Bolivia 2,300 miles to Cape Horn and from the ridge of the Andes to the South Atlantic, occupying the greater part of southern South America. Its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. In area it is about equal to the eleven Mountain and Pacific States of the United States. It is bounded by Bolivia on the north, Paraguay on the northeast, Brazil, Uruguay and the South Atlantic Ocean on the east and Chili on the west.

East of the Andes are great plains, heavily wooded and called the Gran Chaco in the north, and vast treeless pampas, given over to wheat and cattle raising, stretching south down to the plains of Patagonia. Vast tracts of land amounting to 237,-768,000 acres are public domain land, opened by the Federal Government to colonization. In the years 1857-1920 the number of immigrants by sea was 5,121,958. Immigration comes principally from Spain and Italy. A law passed in 1919 requires each intending immigrant to produce a certificate of good character and ability to work. Immigrants in 1922 numbered 139,953, of which 58,970 were Italians and 44,738 Spaniards; in 1923, 232,501; in 1924, 160,127.

Wheat, maize, flax and oats are the principal crops. The sugar and wine industries are making great progress. Sheep, cattle, horses, goats and pigs form the chief wealth on the ranches. Packing houses have been established and the export of frozen beef and mutton and other livestock products has become a great industry.

The livestock census of Dec. 31, 1922, returned 37,064,850 head of cattle, 30,671,841 sheep and 1,436,638 hogs.

According to the official figures received by the U. S. Department of Commerce the slaughter at the Argentine packing houses during 1924, compared with previous years, was as follows:

	1924.	1922.	1921.	1920.
Cattle	3,808,000	2,199,000	1,625,000	1,482,000
Sheep	4,371,000	4,770,000	3,768,000	2,870,000
Hogs		287,000	280,000	321,000

The exports of beef in 1923 totaled 6,755,419 quarters, and of mutton and lamb 3,411,415 carcasses; and in 1923, 6,543,000 quarters of beef and 3,229,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb.

On an acreage of 17,237,500 in 1922-23 there was produced 5,145,031 metric tons of wheat; of which 3,726,000 tons were exported; the 1923-24 crop was 7,057,949 tons. The acreage in 1924-25 was 18,329,000, the largest on record.

Cotton production was over 55,000 bales from 90,900 acres. Sugar output was 256,900 metric tons.

There is little mining, but 3,399,651 barrels of petroleum were produced in 1923, an increase of 18.6 per cent. over 1922. Textiles, oils and chemicals, iron, agricultural implements and machinery, glassware and crockery, and foodstuffs are the principal imports. Manufacturing is on the increase. Factories in 1916 numbered 48,779, employing 410,201 persons.

In 1923 there were entered to all Argentine ports 2,231 vessels, with a tonnage of 7,672,521. Argentina had, on July 1, 1924, 22,214 miles of railroads, of which 3,925 are owned by the state; the privately owned railroads are almost entirely in the hands of English companies.

The total receipts of the state-owned railroads in 1923 were $18,650,200 as compared with $13,396,400 in 1922. The proportion of operating expenditures to revenues was very high, reaching 128.82 on the Central Norte Argentino. The private lines all showed a profit, total receipts being $119,148,900 in 1923 compared with $111,854,800 in 1922. The budget of the state railroads for 1925 estimated gross receipts at 49,962,732 paper pesos and expenditures at 50,383,362 paper pesos.

Argentina proclaimed its independence of Spain July 8, 1816, and the years until 1852 were years of disturbance and civil war. The Constitution then adopted and under which, somewhat amended, the republic is governed to-day, is modeled closely after that of the United States. There are 14 provinces, with a very high measure of home rule, electing their own Governors and Legislatures, and 10 territories administered by Governors appointed by the President, also a Federal District (Buenos Ayres, area 72 square miles), whose Mayor is appointed by the President and who is assisted by a deliberative council elected by the tax-paying inhabitants.

The President of the republic, who must be a Roman Catholic and Argentine by birth, is elected by an Electoral College for a six-year term and is ineligible for re-election. Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen by a special body of electors for six years, one-third retiring each two years; and a House of Deputies, numbering 158, elected by direct vote for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The Roman Catholic religion is supported by the state, but all creeds are tolerated. Primary education is free, secular and compulsory, but the percentage of illiteracy is still high. There are national universities at Cordoba, founded in 1613, with 1,603 students in 1920; Buenos Ayres, with 10,404 students; La Plata, 2,979, and Rosario. There are also three provincial universities.

Service in the national militia is compulsory, the peace strength of the army being 1,750 officers and 25,600 men, with a reserve of 759,000. The navy consists of two dreadnoughts of 27,940 tons each, mounting twelve 12-inch guns; two pre-dreadnoughts, four armored cruisers and one light cruiser.

Argentina is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of Exchange pesos, paper 42.44 cents.
pesos, gold 96.48 cents.

Rate of Exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, gold, 41.375.

The budget for 1925 provides for expenditures of 686,971,850 paper pesos, of which 76,865,181 are for public works, etc., to be covered by bonds and estimated revenues of 572,087,592 paper pesos. The budget for 1926 provides for expenditures of cash 626,000,000 paper pesos, and internal bonds, 96,000,000 paper pesos.

A 6 per cent. loan of $30,000,000 was floated in New York in December, 1924, and another of $45,000,000 in June, 1925, largely for refunding operations.

The funded debt on Jan. 1, 1924, was: Internal, 776,567,300 paper pesos; external, 544,867,100 paper pesos. The floating debt July 1, 1924, was: Internal, 664,755,182 paper pesos; external, 148,579,088 paper pesos. The total debt Jan. 1, 1925, expressed in U. S. currency, was about $935,000,000.

Bank notes in circulation, Sept. 1, 1925, amounted to 1,319,797,739 paper pesos, guaranteed by gold deposited in the Conversion office in the sum of 451,782,984 gold pesos.

President de Alvear, on July 23, 1923, sent to the Senate for secret consideration a request for authorization to spend 155,000,000 gold pesos to modernize the army, with plans for a strong air force, modern machine guns and artillery, sanitary equipment and machinery to manufacture guns and ammunition and projectiles. Her two battleships Rivadaira and Moreno (built in the United States ten years ago) and four scout cruisers are being modernized on the lines of the battleships in the United States.

Imports and exports for four years in dollars were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$615,950,000	$651,840,000
1922	665,420,000	652,422,000
1923	682,225,426	603,858,543
1924	799,695,500	971,892,210

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$200,890,985	$124,299,424
1921-22	80,495,060	60,767,964
1922-23	109,427,610	132,497,855
1923-24	106,690,799	77,423,752
1924-25	134,864,211	78,061,321

ARMENIA.

(See under Russia.)

AUSTRIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 32,396 square miles.

POPULATION, census of March 7, 1923, 6,526,661.

CAPITAL, Vienna; population, census of Jan. 1, 1925, 1,868,328, of which 1,006,290 were women and 862,038 men (in 1910 it was 2,031,489). Other cities, Graz, population, 152,731; Linz, 101,347; Innsbruck, 56,365; and nine others of more than 10,000.

President, Dr. Michael Hainisch (1924-28), born 1858, elected Dec. 9, 1920; re-elected Dec. 9, 1924.

Chancellor, Dr. Rudolph Ramek (Nov. 20, 1924). Interior.

Minister to the United States, vacant; Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Friedrich Fischerauer; at Chicago, Michael F. Girten (Hon.).

United States Minister, Albert Henry Washburn.

United States Consul, at Vienna, John P. Hurley.

The Austria of to-day—mere remnant of the former Austrian Empire—is now a republic in Central Europe, with Germany its neighbor to the west and the north, Czechoslovakia on the north and east, Hungary on the east, and Serbia and Italy on the south. It is about the size of the four New England States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has only about 200,000 more inhabitants than the four together.

Austria is not only vastly reduced in area and population, but is in an economic plight equalled by few countries in world history. In the pre-war days of Emperor Francis Joseph of the Hapsburg dynasty the Austro-Hungarian Empire had 261,259 square miles and about 51,000,000 population. The Dual Monarchy included Austria proper, with Vienna, one of the brilliant political, commercial, industrial, financial and art centres of the world; Hungary, Transylvania, Czechoslovakia, Polish Galicia, the Trentino, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the Banat, territories which gave it access to the Adriatic, and control of practically all the Danube River. Next to Russia, it was the most populous in Europe. Hungary is an independent kingdom now. All the provinces mentioned have gone and Austrian territory reduced to 32,396 square miles, which however includes Burgenland (pop. 329,906), 1,660 square miles ceded by Hungary in 1922 under the peace treaty.

The provinces of Austria are:

PROVINCES.	Area Sq. M.	Pop. 1923 Census.	Pop. per Sq. M.
Vienna	107	1,863,783	17,419
Burgenland	1,552	286,299	184
Lower Austria	7,451	1,478,697	198
Upper Austria	4,626	873,702	189
Salzburg	2,762	222,731	81
Styria	6,323	977,350	155
Carinthia	3,688	370,432	100
Tyrol	4,882	313,699	64
Vorarlberg	1,005	139,968	139
Total	32,396	6,526,661	201

The World War was precipitated by the assassination of the heir presumptive to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, by a Serbian in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914.

Austria was proclaimed a republic on Nov. 12, 1918, the day after the armistice; a National Assembly assumed the Government and appointed a Cabinet. On Feb. 16, 1919, the National Constitutional Assembly, consisting of one Chamber, was elected by the direct vote of all men and women over 20 years of age.

A Constitution was adopted Oct. 1, 1920, which provides for a Parliament of two Houses, a Bundesrat of 46 members, chosen indirectly, and a Nationalrat, elected by direct vote for four years. These two Houses elect a President to serve for four years. All special privileges are abolished. There are eight provinces and the City of Vienna, each with a large measure of home rule on local affairs, by elected Provincial Assemblies. The army, limited to 30,000 men, numbered 17,000 in six mixed brigades in 1925.

REHABILITATION OF AUSTRIA.

Austria was forced to seek foreign assistance shortly after it was proclaimed a republic, and the European Allies, and to a large extent the United States, responded by advancing relief and food credits amounting approximately to $72,000,000 during 1919 and 1920. By the fall of 1920 the food credits had been exhausted, and in March, 1921, Austria again sought foreign assistance, this time through the League of Nations. Austria wanted an international loan, but this was refused, as its assets were burdened by relief liens and, in addition, a reparation sum to be fixed by the Reparation Commission as soon as Austria's resources and capacity permitted.

In February, 1922, Great Britain consented to lend Austria £2,350,000 (approximately $10,440,000, at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of 1922); France, 55,000,000 francs (approximately $3,850,000); Italy, 70,000,000 lire (approximately $3,500,000); and Czechoslovakia, 500,000,000 crowns (approximately $15,000,000). The British loan was paid over in March on security of the State Gobelins and as an advance on the larger credits to follow after the settlement of the lien question.

On July 21 the Reparation Commission agreed to release certain Austrian assets from the general lien, and in August 20,000,000 francs (approximately $1,400,000) of the French loan and the entire Czechoslovakian loan were paid over. The latter loan, however, was earmarked by the application of most of the proceeds to the repayment of previous debts by Austrian nationals to Czechoslovakian nationals. Austria appealed again to the Allied powers at the London conference in August and was referred to the League of Nations for consideration when it convened on August 31. Subsequently the Austrian Chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, held conferences in neighboring countries, indicating the extreme gravity and international political significance of the Austrian problem. A loan instalment of 36,000,000 lire (approximately $1,800,000) was made during September.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Austrian question was immediately taken in hand by the League's finance committee, which obtained consent to the release of Austria's liquid assets by the Governments to which reparations and relief payments were due and recommended an international loan. Three protocols were drawn up and signed, Oct. 4, 1923, by which Austria's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty were assured, an international loan of 650,000,000 gold crowns (approximately $126,000,000) guaranteed, and certain obligations imposed. Austria needed funds immediately and authorized at the end of October the flotation of interim loans amounting to 130,000,000 gold crowns ($26,000,000), to be repaid from the proceeds of the international loan. The first instalment of these loans, amounting to 30,000,000 gold crowns ($6,000,000) was subscribed to by Austrian banks during November.

The League of Nations rehabilitation plan was finally accepted by the Austrian Parliament on Dec. 3, 1922. The protocols were ratified; a stop put to printing of paper money; a new national bank independent of Government control authorized and also the creation of a super-parliamentary Government. Parliament also agreed to a reconstruction law providing for increased taxation, strict economies, administrative and tariff reform, reduction of the number of civil employees, and other measures by which the Government was to balance its budget within two years.

The guaranty of the international loan by the League of Nations was ratified during the latter part of December by Great Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia, each country guaranteeing 24.5 per cent. of the loan; and by Italy, which guaranteed 20.5 per cent. Belgium and Sweden each guaranteed 2 per cent. and Holland and Denmark each 1 per cent.

The new National Bank was established on Jan. 1, 1923, following the receipt of subscriptions to its entire capital of 30,000,000 gold crowns ($6,000,000) from Austrian banks. The bank took over the business and dividends of the Austrian section of the Austro-Hungarian bank. Dr. Richard Reisch was made President.

In accordance with the provision for a super-parliamentary Government, twenty-six members were elected to the super-parliamentary committee by the National Assembly on Dec. 7, 1922, with a majority of four votes in the Government parties (Christian Socialist and Pan-German). The committee functioned under the Federal Chancellor or Vice Chancellor, together with the Cabinet Ministers, and to it was given full power over the Government until Dec. 31, 1924, in directing the reform program. The committee was subject to the General Commissioner, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman of the Netherlands, representing the League of Nations.

In carrying out the reconstruction plan the Government made only urgent expenditures, consistent with the reconstruction measures and not exceeding revenues received, together with portions of loans placed at its disposal.

Dr. Zimmerman reported to the League of Nations on Aug. 21, 1924, that Austria's industrial difficulties are chiefly due to traffic barriers raised by neighboring states, inability to obtain and to grant long credits, difficult banking conditions, the cor-

poration tax and social laws greatly favoring employees.

The Government personnel in October, 1921, had numbered 253,211; with their families the total number of persons living on the Central Government was about 675,000, or over 10 per cent. of the population. If the extensive provincial bureaucracy and municipal employees be added, nearly one family in six was maintained out of the public funds. The overstaffing of the railways was heavy.

Ministries were reduced, overlapping eliminated and organization simplified. The President's salary was fixed at $7,500 a year; the Chancellor, $3,750; Cabinet Ministers, $3,250; and Assemblymen, $1,750.

SUCCESS OF THE PLAN.

The first stage of the reconstruction of Austria was virtually completed by July 1, 1923. The international loan of 650,000,000 gold crowns (approximately $126,000,000) in twenty-year 7 per cent. bonds, in the United States (to which was allotted $25,000,000) England, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Czechosiovakia and Switzerland, was oversubscribed in each country and the bonds advanced when put on public sale. The Austrian share of the loan was substantially all subscribed to by the public. The National Bank's sound money reserve had increased steadily and covered on that date, at the legal rate of conversion, 46 per cent. of the note circulation which had reached 5,000 billion paper crowns.

The League of Nations Council at Geneva, on Sept. 10, 1925, declared the entire success of the effort begun three years ago for the rehabilitation of Austria, and voted to remove League tutelage from Vienna on Jan. 1, 1926, when Mr. Zimmerman, the League Commissioner General, will give up his duties there. The League, however, retained control of the resources to guarantee service of the loan contracted by Austria under League auspices, and retained the right to re-establish tutelage by a three-fourths vote of the Council if advisable. This action followed a report by the League's experts, Charles Rist of the Sorbonne, Paris, and W. T. Layton, editor of the London Economist.

Austria had fulfilled seven of the nine conditions when on May 29, 1925, the compilation of corporation balance sheets on a gold basis was announced. The eighth, the balancing of the budget, had practically been achieved, as was shown when the Government laid the budget for 1926 before Parliament on Oct. 3; it showed a contemplated deficit of more than 85,000,000 schillings, but this includes 121,000,000 schillings in what are classed as "active investments." The proper revenue surplus for 1926, therefore would be 35,000,000 schillings. The ninth condition, a definite settlement of the fiscal arrangements between the Federal Government and the provinces, had on that date been practically completed but was still awaiting legal sanction of Parliament.

Commissioner General Zimmerman reported on Aug. 12 that 76,287 state employees had been dismissed since the League took over reconstruction and demanded a cut of 100,000 by July 1, 1925. The date for the further reduction was extended indefinitely. On that date about $41,000,000 was left from the international loan, only $2,000,000 of which had been used to balance the budget.

The deficit in the budget for 1924 ($8,500,000) was due to certain investments for the development of the railroads, but for that the budget would have had a surplus of $177,100. The receipts that year were $112,900,000 and expenditures $121,400,000.

The schilling became the official standard in public offices, banks, etc., on March 1, 1925. One schilling equals 10,000 paper crowns. On that date the crown was quoted at .000014⅛ cent, or 70,065 to the dollar. One dollar, therefore, equals approximately seven schillings.

The National Bank of Austria on Aug. 30, 1925, reported gold reserves of 476,000,000 schillings ($69,000,000), with bank notes in circulation amounting to 837,000,000 schillings, which covered up to 57 per cent.

New silver coins to the amount of 65,000,000 schillings were sanctioned, 12,000,000 of which were issued about July 1.

Unemployment, which was 38,000 on Sept. 15, 1922, 167,400 Feb. 15, 1923, 76,000 Oct. 15, 1923, 176,000 March 15, 1924, and 66,500 on Aug. 15, 1924, became very serious during the winter, reaching its peak, 189,000, on Feb. 28, 1925, but falling to 131,000 on May 31 and to 112,000 on Aug. 15. Doles for 1925 are estimated at $14,000,000.

The City and Province of Vienna, with complete fiscal autonomy, is under control of the Social Democratic Party and is heavily taxed, its provincial budget for 1925 being approximately $60,000,000, and its municipal budget $20,000,000. Viennese must also pay their share of the approximately $110,000,000.

Movement for the union of Austria and Germany grew steadily during the year in Austria, although union is forbidden under the Versailles Treaty and the protocols of the League of Nations. A judicial system is being worked out parallel with that of Germany and new laws are being made to harmonize with those in Germany. Education is also being made to conform with common standards. An inland postal arrangement is also in operation.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture showed improvement in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, and in 1922, 2,447,000 acres were seeded to cereals, while the pasturage increased about 400,000 acres to 2,737,000 acres. The yield in 1922 was, wheat and rye, 22,200,000 bushels; barley, 5,680,000; oats, 18,780,000; and maize, 3,265,000. The import of flour in 1921 was 427,829 short tons, equivalent to about 20,000,000 bushels of grain. About 30 per cent. of the people depend on the cultivation of the soil.

The census of livestock in 1923 showed a return nearly to pre-war figures, viz: Horses, 282,480; cattle, 2,163,022; goats, 382,204; sheep, 597,414; swine, 1,472,821.

The cotton spinning industry had 1,100,000 spindles with 80 per cent. in operation during 1923, producing 42,000,000 pounds of yarn valued at $24,000,000; 18,300,000 were exported. Cotton looms numbered 14,000.

The pig iron product in 1923 was 323,172 tons (266,000 in 1924), and steel 499,442 tons.

Lignite production in 1924 was 2,770,000 metric tons; imports of lignite were 714,000 tons, and of coal, 4,500,000 tons.

It is proposed to harness more of the 1,700,000 water horse power in the Austrian Alps and the Danube, 170,000 being already in use.

The main industries are the making of machinery, agricultural and industrial, with considerable making of automobiles; textiles, cotton and wool, which are exporting yarns to Germany; leather and fancy goods, which have always had world-wide repute; woodwork, furniture and paper.

In 1923 Austria had 4,274 miles of railroads, of which 2,964 were operated by the state. Electrification is proceeding rapidly, $18,000,000 of the foreign loan being released for that purpose by the League of Nations in June, 1925.

From 1910 to 1920 the population decreased 3.8 per cent., the men decreasing 6.53 per cent. in the war losses.

In 1910 the present Austrian territory had 5,979,667 Roman Catholics, the Austrian Empire being the most powerful Catholic unit in Europe. The Catholics were 94.11 per cent. of all; Jews, 2.99 per cent.; and Protestants, 2.60 per cent.

The heaviest increase in imports was in food and drinks, while the decrease in exports was in finished goods.

Imports and exports in gold crowns for three years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	1,757,284,000	1,111,417,000
1923	1,850,144,000	1,035,921,000
1924	2,232,000,000	1,280,000,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$8,168,485	$2,085,040
1921-22	1,317,628	2,603,807
1922-23	1,764,037	3,548,249
1923-24	2,679,759	4,756,177
1924-25	2,845,693	5,417,476

AZERBAIJAN.

(See under Russia.)

BELGIUM, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 11,752 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 7,465,782 (including Eupen and Malmedy); estd. Dec. 31, 1923, 7,666,055 (648 to the square mile).

CAPITAL, Brussels, pop., 1923, with suburbs, 787,060. Chief port, Antwerp; pop., with suburbs, 333,882. Important cities, Ghent, pop., 165,910; Liege, 165,117; Malines, 60,118; Bruges, 54,308; Ostend, 48,073; Verviers, 42,289; Louvain, 39,255.

King of the Belgians, Albert, born April 8, 1875, succeeded his uncle Leopold II. Dec. 17, 1909; married Oct. 2, 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901; other children, Prince Charles Theodore, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903; Princess Marie-Jose, born Aug. 4, 1906.

Premier, Viscount Poullet (Economic Affairs), June 17, 1925.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Emile Vandervelde.

Ambassador to the United States, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne.

Consuls, at New York, J. Mail; at Portland, Ore., S. Hill; at San Francisco, G. J. Simon (C. G.).

United States Ambassador, William Phillips.
United States Consuls General, at Antwerp, George S. Messersmith; *Consuls*, at Brussels, William C. Burdett; at Ghent, Clinton E. MacEachran.

Belgium is bounded on the north by the Netherlands, on the east by Germany and Luxemburg, on the south by France, and on the west by the North Sea. It has a frontier of 831 miles and a seaboard of 62 miles. It is not quite as large as the State of Maryland. The Scheldt and the Meuse are the principal rivers. Below Antwerp the Scheldt flows to the North Sea through the Netherlands and the Belgian Government is spending 350,000,000 francs dredging the channel as far as Flushing and improving the port of Antwerp, which has become the greatest port of Continental Europe. The western part is low, level and fertile; the eastern, the tableland of the Ardennes, has a poor soil.

Belgium formed part of the Low Countries from the readjustment of Europe in 1815 following Napoleon's downfall, until Oct. 14, 1830, when following a revolution which broke out Aug. 25, a National Congress proclaimed its independence. The Constitution of 1831 proclaimed it a "Constitutional, representative and hereditary monarchy," and the National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4 of that year. He died in 1865 and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II., who died in 1909. By the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, the famous "scrap of paper," separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by Austria, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Prussia and Russia. The Germans invaded the kingdom on Aug. 2, 1914, and held nearly all of Belgium throughout the war, evacuating it immediately after the Armistice. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Eupen and Malmedy and Moresnet were ceded by Germany, adding 382 square miles and 64,520 inhabitants to the kingdom.

Reconstruction in the devasted area has been nearly completed. By June 30, 1924, according to a report of M. Tschoffen, Minister of Industry and Public Works, of 100,000 houses destroyed, 95,300 had been rebuilt, about one-third by the Government; of 1,300 public buildings, 1,231 were rebuilt, and of 392 schools, 385. Fully 1,967 kilometres of roads had been completely rebuilt. In all, from the Armistice to June 30, 1924, Belgium had paid out under the head of reparations 20,719 million francs, which at the average exchange for that time exceeds $1,900,000,000. The items in millions of francs were:

Financial damages, i. e., contributions levied during the war, and interest on loans contracted for reparation purposes	5,784.4
Damage to State property	3,993.6
Damage to private property	8,172.9
Damage to persons (total annuities paid)	1,053.9
Expenditure incurred before the Armistice and recognized by the Treaty of Versailles	988
Costs of the Army of Occupation	726.2

Reparations still to be effected for private property will not exceed 1,500 million francs. From German reparations 7,000 million francs have been received and in the budget for 1925 the entire service of the loans raised for reconstruction involving an annual charge of 1,000 million francs, has been transferred to the ordinary budget and will be met out of ordinary revenue. Direct taxation alone is now 16½ greater than in 1913. This increase of revenue, coupled with the disappearance of capital expenditure for reconstruction, an event which appears probable by the end of 1926, should enable Belgium to cover the deficit in her budget —which for 1925 has been reduced to 775 million francs—and places her finances on a sound and prosperous footing.

Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, having 648 inhabitants to the square mile. In the province of Brabant the ratio is 1,216. In 1922 the excess of births was 46,996, the divorces were 3,718, and the marriages 82,806. Emigration in 1922 was 32,604, and immigration, 30,610.

The population is divided into two well defined groups, the Flemish and the Walloons. The former, who speak Dutch, are somewhat in the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg and Brabant, including Antwerp. French and Flemish are joint official languages. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the great majority, but complete religious toleration prevails. The state does not interfere with the intimate affairs of the churches and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

Belgium has four universities; those of Ghent (1,277 students in 1921) and Liege (2,303) are state institutions, and those of Brussels (2,501) and Louvain (3,248) are free. Attached to them are various technical schools with 3,034 students. There are 134 state high schools, 44 of which are for girls, and many private schools under ecclesiastical control. Schools are supported by local taxation and each commune must have at least one primary school. The percentage of illiteracy has been decreasing rapidly.

Belgium has 6,856 miles of railways, of which 2,996 are state-owned.

Plans for the electrification of the system are under consideration. The country has 6,177 miles of roads, the majority paved with stone (Belgian blocks), and 1,231 of navigable waterways—rivers and canals. The number of vessels entering Belgian ports in 1922 was 11,961; tonnage, 17,166,304; of this tonnage 15,047,634 entered at Antwerp. In 1924 at the port of Antwerp alone there entered 9,709 vessels of 16,407,155 English tons, a record year.

Belgium and Holland signed a convention April 3, 1925, providing the Scheldt shall be closed to war ships in war time but open to all other vessels both in war and peace, thus guaranteeing its free navigation. A new and more efficient joint board will exercise supervision over the waterway.

The Belgian merchant marine on Jan. 1, 1924, consisted of 183 sea vessels of 542,657 gross tons.

The chief imports in 1920 were wool, cotton, flax, hides, building wood, iron and steel, machinery, coal, chemical products, bitumen, zinc ore, wheat and wine. The chief exports were manufactures of wool, cotton, flax, leather and glassware, iron, steel and zinc products and sugar. Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and sugar beets, yet it is eminently a manufacturing country and is dependent on foreign supplies for its food. The coal, iron and quarry industries are very valuable, as are the glass, textile and sugar, and the lace of Brussels, Malines and Bruges is famous.

Exports of iron and steel from the economic union of Belgium and Luxemburg in 1923 aggregated 2,578,700 metric tons, an increase of 60 per cent. over 1922. The output of coal in 1923 exceeded that of 1913, 22,847,070 tons being produced; also a record amount of coke, 4,056,700 metric tons. Zinc output was 143,680 tons.

There were in 1923 4,403,000 acres under cultivation.

Unemployment, under 3 per cent. in 1923-24, rose to 5 per cent., on Jan. 1, 1925.

Compulsory old age insurance for workers of both sexes earning less than 12,000 francs a year was voted on Dec. 10, 1924. The minimum pension is 720 francs.

Parliament consists of a Senate of 120 and a House of Representatives numbering 186, all of whom are directly elected by the people (except 27 Senators who are elected by provincial councils). Senators for 8 years and Representatives for 4. Universal male suffrage with plural voting up to three by property and educational qualification was introduced in 1894. Proportional representation was introduced in 1900. By an emergency measure the present Parliament was elected in 1919 on a one-man-one-vote basis and the law was revised to establish that franchise in 1921. Parliament must meet annually, in November, and must sit for at least 40 days.

The party strength of the present parliament elected, April 5, 1925, as compared with the last elected in 1921, is:

	Senate.		Deputies.	
Party.	1925	1921	1925	1921
Catholics	71	73	78	80
Socialists	59	52	79	67
Liberals	23	28	22	33
Miscellaneous	..	..	8	6

Premier George Theunis, who had been in office since Dec. 14, 1921, with his Liberal-Catholic Ministry (reorganized March, 1924,) resigned when the Socialists forced a general election after the deadlock on Woman Suffrage. Several efforts to form a government failed and the cabinet crisis lasted until July 2. On that day Viscount Poullet (Catholic) who had formed a cabinet of five Socialists, five Catholics and two Liberals on June 17, was given a vote of confidence, 123 to 37, in the Chamber of Deputies. Emile Vandervelde, the Socialist leader, is Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Senate in August rejected, 71 to 56, the proposal to give women the franchise.

Ex-Premier Theunis headed the Belgian Financial Commission that came to the United States Aug. 1, 1925, and at Washington arranged the Belgian War Debt with the United States Commission, the agreement being approved by President Coolidge on Aug. 20. (See article on Foreign Debts for terms.)

The Belgian Army on Jan. 1, 1923, numbered 190,000. The bill fixing the effective strength of the army for 1925 at 82,500 men was passed by the Chamber, 81 to 56, on Dec. 18, 1924.

Belgium is a member of the League of Nations.
Par of exchange, franc.....19.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, franc....4.55 cents

A $30,000,000 loan (25-year, 6½ per cent.) was floated in New York on Sept. 3, 1924, at 94, the proceeds being used to retire $27,000,000 Government notes.

A $50,000,000 loan (30-year, 6 per cent.) was placed in New York on Dec. 18, 1925, at 87½, to finance the payment of war damages.

A further $50,000,000 loan (30-year, 7 per cent.) was placed in New York on June 12, 1925, at 98, one-half for public works in the Belgian Congo, and one-half to protect exchange. The total external debt on July 1, 1925, was $260,420,000. The internal debt on Dec. 31, 1924, was 31,836,662,699 francs. The war debt owed to the United States was provisionally funded at $171,000,000 without interest for the pre-Armistice debt; and $246,000,000 with interest at 3½ for the post-Armistice debt.

Recent budgets (000 omitted) are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1922	francs 6,723,000	8,255,000
1923	francs 5,942,000	8,883,000
1924	francs 6,697,000	8,021,000
1925	francs 7,450,000	8,220,000

Imports and exports for five years in paper francs (000 omitted) are:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	12,941,765	8,862,011
1921	10,198,288	7,273,350
1922	9,098,007	6,083,118
1923	13,204,780	9,725,054
1924	17,581,108	13,932,504

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$184,472,230	$42,464,701
1921-22	103,449,034	42,792,800
1922-23	103,629,195	62,355,692
1923-24	102,295,656	69,591,468
1924-25	126,161,306	66,472,159

BELGIAN CONGO.

AREA, 909,654 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 8,500,000. The white population on Jan. 1, 1923, was 10,037.

CAPITAL, Kinshasa (replaced Boma as capital December, 1921). Provincial capitals, Elizabethville (Katanga), Leopoldville (Congo-Kasai) Coquilhatville (Equator), and Stanleyville (Eastern).

Governor General, M. Rutten, appointed Jan. 24, 1923.

The Congo Free State had its origin in the vision of King Leopold II. of Belgium, who, roused by Stanley's discoveries, realized the great economic possibilities in the development of the vast territory reached by the Congo. The International Association of the Congo, which he founded and largely financed, sent Stanley back in 1879. He founded the first station, Vivi, in February, 1880, and in all twenty-four before he returned in 1884. Leopold pushed the work with the aid of a handful of men, mostly officers, and in 1885 the powers, in convention at Berlin recognized the Association as an independent state under his sovereignty—"the trade of all nations to enjoy complete freedom." The indeterminate boundaries were held to include the basin of the Congo and Lake Tanganyika, with its eastern tributaries. From 1895 the Belgian Government associated itself with this work, opening credits, although Parliament was hostile. The administration of affairs later provoked violent agitation to secure the amelioration of the condition of the natives. The Congo Free State was ceded to Belgium by the treaty of 1907, becoming by the law of Oct. 18, 1909, Belgian Congo under control of the newly created Ministry of the Colonies.

In territory it is about the size of the fifteen Southern States of the United States.

Belgian Congo has a short coast line on the South Atlantic at the mouth of the Congo, where is situated the village of Banana on a fine natural harbor. Equatorial French Africa lies to the north and west, and Angola (Portuguese) to the south, beyond which and to the east is North Rhodesia; to the east Tanganyika, now British, but formerly German East Africa, and Uganda (British); to the north it also touches the Soudan. Vast, sunless and well-nigh impenetrable tropical forests fill the upper reaches of the river, covering about 25,000 square miles. The lianas yield 3,000 to 4,000 tons of rubber yearly. The oil-palm is cultivated, and palm kernels and palm oil to the value of 55,000,000 francs were exported in 1922. The export of copal in 1922 was valued at 15,370,118 francs. Ivory exports amounted to about 652,945 pounds, valued at 16,745,586 francs. Coffee, cocoa, rice, cotton and tobacco grow freely. Cattle thrive where there is no tsetse fly.

The chief industry is copper mining in Katanga, where the copper bearing belt is 250 miles long by 25 to 50 miles wide. The output in 1923 was 56,577 tons. Placer mining in Welle produced gold in 1923 to the amount of 13,195 kilograms. Small diamonds are found in the Vasai Basin, the output in 1923 being 310,367 carats. Coal, iron and tin are present, but are undeveloped. A large deposit of pitchblende, a radium-bearing ore, has been discovered.

The Congo is navigable for large vessels for 95 miles to Matadi. A railroad 249 miles long transships freight around the series of falls and rapids to Leopoldville on Stanley Pool. From here the river and its branches are navigable for about 3,750 miles. Railroads have been built around the falls on the upper river, and to connect important points. The total mileage in 1924 was 1,268. There are 7,125 miles of roads, partly suitable for automobiles. At Boma, the former capital, 60 miles up the Congo from its mouth, 171 seagoing vessels of 592,043 tonnage entered in 1923, and at all three ports the number of deep sea vessels entered was 474 of 1,594,428 tons.

Belgian Congo's territory was increased as a consequence of the war by the transfer of 19,000 square miles, the Ruanda and Urundi territories, from the former German East Africa. Both are in the high plateau region, are rich in cattle and of great economic value.

Recent ordinary budgets are:

YEAR.	Revenues.	Expend.
1922	francs 70,699,183	88,900,719
1923	francs 85,907,210	100,964,428
1924	francs 141,603,040	167,949,290

Extraordinary expenditures for public works for three years have amounted to 309,310,000 francs. The debt in 1923 was 543,410,235 francs.

Imports and exports for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1919	francs 85,681,001	204,146,254
1920	francs 237,534,767	315,245,514
1921	francs 276,027,218	217,980,062
1922	francs 268,719,988	294,579,315

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$521,647	$427,736
1921-22	343,378	174,893
1922-23	366,770	672,473
1923-24	471,072	1,182,864
1924-25	558,985	1,300,917

BHUTAN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, about 20,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated 250,000.

CAPITAL, Punakha (a strong natural fortress).

Ruler, Maharajah Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, chosen hereditary Maharajah 1907.

Bhutan is a semi-independent native state having control of its internal affairs (treaty of 1910), lying on the southern slope of the Himalayas between Thibet on the north and British India on the south, with Sikkam on the west. It is 190 miles long from east to west and 90 miles extreme breadth. The people are Mongolians, the original inhabitants having been subjugated about two centuries ago by Thibetans. Their religion is Buddhism of the Thibetan form. Agriculture and stock raising (sturdy ponies especially) are the chief industries. Trade with India in 1920-21 amounted to £152,200, and in 1923-24 to £92,360.

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 514,595 square miles, exclusive of contested claims.

POPULATION, estimated, 1920, 2,820,074.

CAPITAL, La Paz, pop., 1923, 115,252.

President (*Temporary*), Dr. Felipe Guzman.

Premier, Sr. Medina (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Dr. Don Ricardo Jaimes Freyre.

Consul General, at New York, Ramon Pando.

United States Minister, Jesse S. Cottrell.

United States Consul, at La Paz, Stewart E. McMillan.

Bolivia, the only country in South America without a seaport, lies between Peru and Chile on the west, Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay on the east and Argentina on the south. It lies across the Andes, and its chief topographical feature is the great central plateau at an altitude of 12,000 feet, over 500 miles long, lying between two great cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in America. Its area equals that of Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico together. Over 50 per cent. of the population are Indians speaking their own dialects only and 25 per cent. are of mixed blood. The percentage of illiteracy is very high. Farming, grazing and mining are the

chief occupations. The chief exports are tin, copper, antimony, bismuth, silver, lead, tungsten, rubber, cocoa, hides and alpaca wool. Under the Spaniards from 1540 to 1750 the mines produced gold to the value of $2,000,000,000. The annual production now is less than $500,000.

An American corporation, the Patino Mine and Enterprises, Consolidated, in which the National Lead Co. is dominant, bought for $30,000,000 in August, 1924, the Llalagua and Uncia mines, thereby securing control of 80 per cent. of the tin production of Bolivia, which is half the world's supply.

The export of tin in 1923 was 53,432 metric tons, valued at 84,215,995 bolivianos; of lead, 33,582 tons, 9,057,762 bolivianos; of silver ore, 10,929 tons, 8,673,047 bolivianos; and of copper, 21,115 tons, 4,367,085 bolivianos.

La Paz is connected by a railroad (264 miles) with Arica on the Pacific. The principal railroad line runs from Antofagasta to La Paz (735 miles).

The Atocha-Villazon railroad, connecting Bolivia with the Argentine railroad system, was completed in July, 1925. It is 124 miles, entirely between altitudes of 9,500 and 14,000 feet and cost $10,000,000.

The total railroad mileage in 1923 was 1,396, with 231 miles under construction.

The celebration of the independence of Bolivia was notably observed in August, 1925, in part by an industrial exposition.

The retiring President, Dr. Bautista Saavedra, caused a motion to be introduced in the House of Deputies and passed on Sept. 1, 1925, annulling the election of May 2 which Dr. Jose Gabino Villanueva won. A state of siege was declared and Villanueva fled to Chile. The government was turned over to the newly elected President of the Senate, Dr. Felipe Guzman, until a new election could be held in December.

Bolivia is vitally interested in the disputes submitted in 1922 to arbitration by Secretary Hughes in Washington, between Peru and Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica on the Pacific, seized by Chile during the war of the Pacific, 1879-83, for she claims a commercial outlet at the port of Arica. She has also a serious boundary dispute with Paraguay over Gran Chaco, a potential valuable grassland. The peace strength of the army is 7,100 with reserves of 230,000. Bolivia is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, boliviano.....38.9 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925.....32.0 cents

The external funded debt payable wholly in dollars is all bonded and on June 1, 1925, amounted to $30,990,000. The internal funded debt then totaled 19,501,833 bolivianos, and the internal floating debt 14,224,739 bolivianos.

Recent budgets in bolivianos are:

YEAR.	Revenues.	Expend.
1923	25,060,034	37,559,655
1924	23,854,705	40,015,022
1925	39,003,257	43,873,720

Imports and exports for four years in bolivianos were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	65,399,505	156,018,745
1921	70,853,152	66,919,445
1922	53,092,129	94,789,561
1923	55,589,506	107,693,862

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$4,592,307	$6,324,192
1921-22	2,249,686	734,731
1922-23	3,014,723	2,010,289
1923-24	3,624,218	786,206
1924-25	4,665,351	110,174

BRAZIL, UNITED STATES OF

AREA, 3,276,358 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of Sept. 1, 1920, 30,635,605. Native born, 29,045,227; Italian born, 558,405; Portuguese, 433,577; Spanish, 219,142; German, 52,870; Japanese, 27,976; U. S., 3,439.

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro, pop., 1920, 1,157,873; est. 1925, 1,442,000. Chief cities, Sao Paulo, pop., 1920, 579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Pernambuco, 238,843; Para, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Nictheroy, 86,238; Curytiba, 78,986; Manaos, 75,704; Bello Horizente, 55,653.

President, Dr. Arturo da Silva Bernardes (1922-26), born 1875; inaugurated Nov. 15, 1922.

Premier, Dr. Joao Louis Alves (Justice).

Ambassador to the United States, Senhor Sylvino Gurgel do Amaral.

Consuls General, at New York, Helio Lobo; at New Orleans, Carlos Ferreira de Araujo.

United States Ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan.

United States Consul General, at Rio de Janeiro, Alphonse Gaulin. *Consuls*, at Bahia, Homer Brett; at Pernambuco, Nathaniel P. Davis; at Sao Paulo, Walter C. Thurston.

Brazil is the largest state in South America, exceeding the size of continental United States (exclusive of Alaska) by 250,000 square miles. It has a coast line on the Atlantic Ocean of 4,106 miles, and extends 2,691 miles from north to south and 2,500 miles east to west. It is bounded on the north by Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia, and on the west by Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru. The northern half is the great heavily wooded basin of the Amazon (about 4,000 miles long, the longest river in the world), which rises in the Peruvian Andes, and with its tributaries drains 2,000,000 square miles and empties into the Atlantic at the Equator. It is navigable in Brazil for vessels of deep draft for 2,300 miles; and in all its rivers Brazil possesses 40,000 miles of navigable waterways. Mountain ranges, interspersed with fertile valleys, traverse the eastern and southern states. The majestic falls of the Iguassu, one of the natural wonders of the world, are in the southernmost state, Rio Grande do Sul.

The mineral wealth of Brazil is vast and but little developed. Manganese is exported (159,229 tons in 1924 compared with 235,831 tons in 1923), also the greater part of the world supply of monozite. The gold production is $3,000,000 a year. Coal deposits are extensive but of inferior quality. Production in 1924 was 268,157 metric tons.

But a small part of the rich agricultural land has been brought under cultivation. Four-fifths of the world's coffee supply is grown in the states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirite Santo and Minas Geraes. The average annual crop is about 12,000,000 sacks of 132 pounds each; production in 1921-22 was 8,030,000 sacks; in 1923 there were exported 14,466,000 bags, valued at $216,712,056 or 64.3 per cent. of the total exports; over one-half went to the United States. Other chief exports are sugar, 153,175 tons valued at $14,474,106 in 1923; cotton, 19,170 tons valued at $12,152,000 in 1923; cocoa, tobacco, rubber, yerba, leather, hides and meat.

Cotton growing is encouraged by the Government, 11 of the 20 states each produced over 15,000 bales of 478 pounds in 1924 and the total produced was 605,000 bales.

Brazil ranks fourth among cane sugar producing countries with an output in 1922-23 of 605,280 metric tons and in 1923-24 of 644,410 tons.

Manufacturing of all kinds is being fostered. In 1921 there were 242 cotton factories with 1,521,500 spindles in operation. The census returns of 1920 showed there were in all 11,338 factories with 365,615 employees, capital of 2,232,814,000 milreis ($502,383,150), and an annual output of 2,989,176,000 milreis ($672,564,600). The vast forests are practically untouched. Stock raising is important. The chief imports are textiles, hardware, machinery, crockery, glassware, etc.

In 1923 there entered the ports of Brazil 27,083 steam and sailing vessels, of 31,681,000 tonnage. Brazil on Jan. 1, 1925, had 18,822 miles of railroads in operation. Of this, 10,995 miles were owned by the Federal Government (5,317 of which were Government operated); 4,540 owned by the states and 3,162 miles privately owned. The principal system, the Central Brazil Railway (1,563 miles), is Government owned. The system is joined up with the railroads of Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay. Most of the railways showed a deficit in 1924.

The Government floated a loan of $25,000,000 in the United States in 1922 for the purpose of equipping the Central of Brazil Railway with electricity. The project was not carried out. Brazil has developed but 1 per cent. of its potential 30,000,000 hydro-electric horsepower.

Brazil, discovered in 1500 by Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, was developed as a colony of Portugal until the royal house of Braganza, fleeing from Lisbon before Napoleon's army in November, 1807, transferred the seat of Government to Rio de Janeiro in March, 1808. In 1815 Brazil was proclaimed a kingdom, and in 1822 Dom Pedro, son of King John VI., who had been left as Regent on his father's return to Portugal, was crowned Constitutional Emperor and Brazil freed from Portugal. He abdicated in 1831 in favor of his son Dom Pedro II., who was then five years old. Crowned in 1841, he ruled with varying fortune until Nov. 15, 1889, when he was driven from the throne into exile by a revolution which established a republic, the United States of Brazil. The Constitution was adopted July 24, 1891, and is modelled largely on that of the United States. There are 20 states, largely autonomous, one territory (Acre), bought from Bolivia in 1902, and a Federal District. All males over 21 who can read and write have the franchise. The President is elected by direct vote

for four years. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members chosen by direct vote for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies, of 212 members, elected by direct vote for three years, representation of the minority being provided for. The Cabinet is responsible to the President only.

Immigrants numbered 34,821 in 1922, 86,767 in 1923, and 98,125 in 1924; of the latter 23,267 were Portuguese, 22,168 Germans and 13,844 Italians.

All but 100,000 of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, but religious toleration is guaranteed. Education is free in the primary grades but not compulsory save in some progressive cities. In recent years, however, great progress has been made. The University of Rio de Janeiro was founded Sept. 7, 1920. Military service is compulsory. The standing army numbers 35,000, with a reserve of 560,000. The navy has two dreadnoughts and in 1918 a personnel of 693 officers and 9,650 men. Brazil declared war against Germany on Oct. 26, 1917, following the torpedoing of three merchant ships.

Owing to a revolutionary uprising in the Sao Paulo and neighboring states, seven states were declared in state of siege on July 5, 1924, which was lifted Dec. 14, 1925. Other sporadic revolts were quelled.

Brazil is a member of the League of Nations.

President Bernardes has declared for a strict policy of economy in Government expenses, with a proper balance of revenues and expenditures. He has pledged the Government's continuance of the public works already initiated, because he believes that their discontinuance would bring about serious difficulties. On April 23, 1923, he issued a decree authorizing the Minister of Finance to make regulations covering the establishment of the Banco de Brazil as a bank of issue. On March 31, 1925, the Bank of Brazil had in circulation 698,000,000 milreis and in addition there were in circulation 2,222,508,000 milreis of incontrovertible notes.

The foreign debt on Dec. 31, 1924, sterling loans, was: £102,623,294; franc loans, francs 336,206,500; dollar loans, $67,050,500. The funded internal debt was 2,031,495,000 milreis.

Recent budgets, which are on a double basis of gold milreis and paper milreis, are here given in contos (1 conto = 1,000 milreis):

YEAR.	REVENUES.		EXPENDITURES.	
	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
1923	99,037	743,275	92,068	997,632
1924	102,891	921,898	87,340	915,132
1925	101,296	890,341	87,290	1,012,749

1926 (budget of 1925 continued.)

Imports and exports for four years in dollars at average of exchange were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$217,443,287	$219,871,650
1922	213,518,088	301,302,842
1923	231,134,786	334,450,880
1924	324,570,394	440,442,956

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$128,746,345	$147,520,940
1921-22	38,315,483	100,435,733
1922-23	46,597,655	137,677,253
1923-24	53,985,282	146,255,852
1924-25	80,590,029	198,546,477

BULGARIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 40,667 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1922, 4,958,400, of which 4,500,000 were Bulgarians, Turks about 400,000; estimate Dec. 31, 1924, 5,034,000.

CAPITAL, Sofia, pop., 154,431; other cities, Philippopolis, pop., 63,418; Warna, 50,819; Ruschuk, 41,574; Slivno, 28,695; Plevne, 27,779; Stava Zagore, 25,491, and ten of more than 15,000 population.

King (sometimes known as Czar), Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded on abdication of his father, Ferdinand, Oct. 3, 1918.

Premier, Alexander Tsankoff (Education).

Minister to the United States, vacant.

Consul General, at New York, Neal Dow Becker (Hon.).

United States Minister, Charles S. Wilson.

United States Consul, at Sofia, Stuart K. Lupton.

Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Serbia, on the south by Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the southeast by Turkey. It is about the size of the State of Kentucky.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin on July 13, 1878, as an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. Bulgaria declared its independence on Oct. 5, 1908. Eastern Rumelia joined Bulgaria on Sept. 18, 1885, after revolution against the Sultan.

In the first Balkan War, Bulgaria, with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro, fought Turkey, the war ending in the Treaty of London on March 30, 1913, when Turkey ceded to the allied Balkan nations all territory west of the line from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean Sea, and also Crete. The Balkan League broke up soon after the treaty was signed, war breaking out between the allies—the second Balkan War. Roumania intervened and procured an extension (part of the Dobrudja) of her frontier at Bulgaria's expense. Peace came again with the Treaty of Bucharest on July 26, 1913, all signing.

Bulgaria was an ally of the Central Powers in the World War. By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly (Paris) of Nov. 27, 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to Greece and the "Strumnitza Line" and a strip of territory on the northwest to Serbia. The treaty deprived Bulgaria of the Aegean Sea front. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923), giving Thrace to Turkey fixes the boundary between Bulgaria and Turkey just west of Adrianople.

By an agreement concluded in June, 1924, Greece allows Bulgaria a commercial outlet to the Aegean in the part of Kavala joined to the frontier by a narrow corridor under the supervision of the League of Nations.

The Government of Alexander Stambuliski, the peasant leader who became Premier when King Ferdinand fled in 1918, was overthrown and his Agrarian Party crushed by a revolution supported by the army on June 9, 1923, and Stambuliski was shot after his capture on June 14 near his home village of Slavovitza. A new Ministry, headed by Prof. Tsankoff, assumed control and put down sporadic rioting. In September a serious Communist-Agrarian uprising was crushed by the Government with casualties of 20,000. The Allies gave permission to increase the military forces to cope with disorder.

Amnesty was voted on July 17, 1924, by the Sobranje for the Cabinet of former Premier Rodosteroff, who was convicted in October, 1921, and sentenced to life imprisonment for bringing Bulgaria into the World War.

The Bulgarian Government submitted to the Conference of Ambassadors a document, dated March 8, 1925, which purported to be the instructions of the Third International to its agent in Sofia for the conduct of a general Communist rising in Bulgaria to take place on April 15, and asked for permission to raise 3,000 more troops. This was granted on April 14. On that date an attempt to assassinate King Boris while automobiling failed, though his companion and his servant were killed. That same day, in Sofia, General Georghiev, a leader in the movement which overthrew the Stambuliski Government, was murdered. Two days later, at the latter's funeral in the Cathedral of Sveti Kral, in Sofia, a bomb was exploded in the roof killing over 160 and wounded over 1,000 others. Had the explosion been a little more accurately timed the entire Cabinet, which was leading the procession, might have been killed. Several Ministers, including the Premier, were wounded.

Martial law was at once proclaimed throughout the country, and disorders broke out. Fully 16,000 were arrested and the dead in course of raids and street battles, is estimated at 4,000. At the court martial, May 3, of those arrested for the bomb outrage, Peter Zadgorski, the sacristan of the Cathedral, made a full confession of his complicity with the terrorists. He and seven others were sentenced to death, and with two others he was hanged May 27 before a crowd of 30,000.

On June 13, 3,194 persons were in prison waiting trial and by Aug. 25, 90 court martial death sentences had been laid before King Boris for approval, but he, being opposed to capital punishment, commuted most of them to life imprisonment.

Between August, 1924, when Todor Alexandrov was shot in the mountains, and March, 1925, there were thirty-eight political assassinations in Bulgaria, mainly in connection with the guerrilla warfare between the two factions of Macedonian revolutionists. On Feb. 13, 1925, Prof. Nicola Milev, who had just been named Minister to the United States, was murdered in the streets of Sofia, and on June 15, Pancho Mikailov, the chief Macedonian revolutionary leader, was also assassinated in Sofia.

In the elections of April, 1923, Stambuliski had won 200 Agrarian seats to his opponent's 32, in the November election, after the coup d'etat, the bourgeois Government received 185 seats to the Agrarians' 68.

Bulgaria's language is Slavonic of Indo-European influence, allied to the Russian. The state church, Orthodox Greek, is governed by a Synod of Bishops, the clergy being paid by the state.

Two-thirds of the people are engaged in agriculture. Although lands are held in fee, pastures and woodlands are held in perpetuity by the communes. Small holdings run from one to six acres. Methods are very primitive, although gradually machinery is being brought in.

The cultivated area is 9,290,175 acres of the total of 18,019,840 of the country. Production is low because of crude methods. The annual production of cereals, 2,345,207 tons from 5,282,707 acres (census of 1928) indicates slightly more than one-half ton to the acre.

Coal production in 1924 was 1,215,000 tons; and in 1923, 1,063,662 tons, of which all but 99,586 tons were from state mines. Iron, lead, copper, gold, silver and manganese are found. The production in 1923 was: Copper, 23,983 tons; lead, 3,935 tons.

Industry is not much developed. In 1922 there were 1,540 manufacturing establishments employing 63,000. Unemployment has practically disappeared.

Forests cover 7,203,000 acres, or 30 per cent. of the total area—fir, beech, oak and pine.

Exports are tobacco, maize, hides, wheat, barley, petroleum and attar of roses; and textiles, metals, machinery and oils are the chief imports.

Bulgaria had in 1923 1,669 miles of railroads owned and operated by the state. River navigation giving access to the Danube—a great traffic route—is important. In 1923 3,813 vessels of 1,654,120 tons entered the Black Sea ports, and 6,407 of 1,157,982 tons, the Danube ports.

By the Constitution adopted in 1870 and amended in 1893 and 1911, legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, the Sobranje, or National Assembly, of 227 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage. The King must give assent to all laws enacted before they become effective. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ten Ministers nominated by the King.

Elementary education is obligatory for children from 7 to 14 years of age. The state maintains 5,840 primary and secondary schools, which, together with 1,660 private schools, have 745,000 pupils. There are 48 institutions for special instruction, 118 professional schools, 10 for training teachers and a State University at Sofia with 2,700 students, and a free university with 1,500.

Illiteracy is indicated by the 17.3 per cent. of it in the Bulgarian Army.

Pre-war Bulgaria's army was composed of 3,900 officers and 56,000 men, with a war mobilization strength of 500,000. The Treaty of Neuilly limits it to 20,000 men, who must be volunteers, obligatory military service having been abolished. Bulgaria is a member of the League of Nations.

In January, 1924, there went into effect a new tariff prohibiting the import of some 150 articles not of the first necessity.

Turkey, Italy, Greece and Germany were the chief buyers, and the heaviest imports were from Italy, Germany, England, France and Austria.

The leva is the unit of currency; its gold par being $0.195; rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, $0.007331.

The amount of reparations to be paid by Bulgaria was fixed in 1923 at 550,000,000 gold francs, probably payable in sixty years. The first instalment, 2,500,000 gold francs, was paid Oct. 1, 1923. The bill for the Army of Occupation was fixed on March 23, 1924, at $4,825,000, to be paid in ten annual instalments.

The national debt on Jan. 1, 1925, was: External, 765,844,000 francs, 621,706,000 gold francs, 97,500,000 marks, and 24,967,000 gold leva; internal, 4,382,864,000 leva.

The bank note circulation on Jan. 1, 1925, was 4,530,000,000 leva, with a gold reserve of 40,000,000 leva.

Recent budgets in levas (000 omitted) are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1922-23	leva 4,033,120	4,115,171
1923-24 (budget of 1922-23 continued.)		
1924-25	leva 6,604,250	6,604,931
1925-26	leva 6,875,000	6,875,000

Imports and exports for three years in both levas and dollars, at yearly average of exchange, were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	leva 4,037,622,000	4,329,718,000
	$27,791,000	$29,801,000
1923	leva 5,153,784,240	2,896,420,548
	$45,251,000	$31,258,000
1924	leva 5,557,311,000	4,902,538,000
	$40,463,000	$35,693,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports
1920-21	$1,312,526	$3,014,386
1921-22	1,242,992	1,144,868
1922-23	915,109	730,383
1923-24	344,015	1,945,550
1924-25	226,793	575,334

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 289,796 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Aug. 1, 1921, 3,774,485 (est., Dec. 1, 1924, 3,905,358).

CAPITAL, Santiago, pop. 1920, 507,296; chief port, Valparaiso, pop. 182,242; other cities, Concepcion, pop. 66,074; Antofagasta, 51,531; Iquique, 37,421; Talca, 36,079; Vina del Mar, 33,441; Orillan, 30,881.

President, Emiliano Figueroa Larrain, 1925-30, elected Oct. 24, 1925; inaugurated Dec. 23.

Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Beltran Mathieu.

Consul General, at New York, Gustavo Munizaga Varela.

United States Ambassador, William M. Collier.

United States Consul General, at Valparaiso, Carl F. Deichman. *Consuls*, at Antofagasta, George D. Hopper; at Arica, E. C. von Tresckow; at Concepcion, vacant; at Iquique, Harry Campbell; at Punta Arenas, Ronald D. Stevenson (V. C.).

Chile, one of the most energetic and prosperous of the republics of Latin America, with inexhaustible mineral resources, lies on the west coast of South America, occupying the strip of land between the Andes and the South Pacific, from Peru to Cape Horn, having an extreme length of about 2,620 miles, with a coast line of 2,900 miles. The average breadth north of 40° is 100 miles. Its area is slightly greater than that of the eight South Atlantic States of the United States.

The Andes have many lofty peaks, notably Aconagua (altitude 23,080 feet), on the Chilean-Argentine boundary, the highest peak in the Americas; Corcoputi (22,162 feet), El Muerto (21,227 feet), the Baya (19,993 feet), the Guallatiri (19,882 feet). From 1907 to 1924 there have been 12,694 earthquakes, an average of two daily.

The land in the north part is arid, but two provinces there, Tarapaca and Antofagasta, produced 95 per cent. of the world's nitrate supply until the process of obtaining nitrate from the air was made commercially profitable. The production of nitrate in 1920 was 2,606,571 metric tons, valued at $172,800,000, but was stagnant in 1921. The output in 1922 was 1,071,797 metric tons, and in 1923 was 1,903,527 metric tons. Nearly all is exported. The export tax in 1923 brought a revenue of $27,677,775.

Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper, the amount in 1923 being 162,809 metric tons valued at $46,642,820; 152,419 tons were exported. There are also enormous iron ore deposits in the Provinces of Atacama and Coquimbo, estimated at a billion tons. Much gold and silver is produced. There are large deposits of coal south of Valparaiso, 1,275,117 tons being mined in 1921, and 1,053,001 in 1922.

Chile has 95,000,000 acres of arable land but only a small percentage is under cultivation in about 100,000 farms. The wheat acreage is about 1,250,000, which produced in 1924, 699,053 metric tons. The harvest of barley was 114,123 metric tons; of oats, 46,628; of corn, 36,389; of beans, 43,207; and of potatoes, 270,478. Cattle numbered 2,500,000 and sheep, 4,500,000.

The population is almost entirely of European origin; there are about 100,000 Araucans (natives) in the Andes and an indeterminate number of nomadic Fuegans in Terra del Fuego.

Chile has 5,642 miles of railroads, of which 2,542 are privately owned. The state railways showed a profit in 1924 of 5,357,000 pesos. The state owns the longitudinal railroad traversing the republic from north to south for a distance of 2,862 miles; with spurs, its mileage is 3,133. Electrification of the railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago, 117 miles, was begun in 1920. At the ports in 1923 there entered 3,253 vessels of 9,676,000 tons, engaged in the foreign trade.

Chile threw off the Spanish yoke in 1810-18, and adopted in 1833 the highly centralized constitution which was replaced by a new greatly liberalized constitution drafted by President Arturo Alessandri and adopted by a tremendous majority in a referendum, Aug. 30, 1925.

The years 1924-25 saw many laws enacted in amelioration of labor and social conditions. An income tax law was put into effect, estimated to yield $60,000,000 yearly, and other laws aimed to break the hold of the aristocratic element on the state.

Under advice of a commission of American financial experts headed by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, a Central Bank was created by decree of August 23, with a capital of 150,000,000 pesos, to be known henceforth as chilenos, which will have the exclusive right to issue paper money convertible to gold, also silver pieces, and which will be the fiscal agent for the Govern-

ment municipalities, railways and other financial concerns.

Chile had a bloodless revolution on Sept. 5, 1924, when a military junta of forty-three officers demanded of President Alessandri the resignation of the Cabinet, the veto of the salary grab bill in Congress, the prompt passage of the budget law, and of the labor reforms. Senatorial obstruction in holding up the budget had also held up the salaries of the civil servants and the pay of the soldiers, and as well the putting into effect of a tax on profits. The President readily accepted the petition and at a special meeting of Congress the united houses accepted it. A military government council took charge with Gen. Luis Altamirano at the head, assuming the title of Vice President. President Alessandri found his position untenable, resigned and went to Europe.

The military directorate was turned out on Jan. 23, 1925, by another group of army officers who recalled President Alessandri. He accepted on conditions, calling for the immediate formation of a civil government on national lines, guarantee of freedom to exercise full constitutional powers and of the immediate return of all military units to their proper functions, the convocation of a constituent assembly to discuss the reform constitution, and new laws regulating elections. President Alessandri reached Santiago and assumed office on March 20. Having accomplished most of his reforms he resigned on October 1, turning over the Presidential powers to Luis Barros Borgono, Minister of the Interior and Vice President, to guarantee a free election for President on October 24. At this election Emiliano Figueroa Larrain was elected President by a majority of about 175,000 to about 71,000 for Dr. Jose Salas.

Education is free, supported by the state, and since 1920 compulsory. In July, 1924, 392,355 pupils were enrolled in the public primary schools. The percentage of illiteracy is high. The University of Chile (state) at Santiago had 4,502 students in 1920 and the Catholic University, 614. The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the state, but by the constitution all religions are protected.

All able-bodied citizens are liable for service in the state militia. The peace strength of the army is 23,782, with 609,734 in the reserve. In the navy is one dreadnought, the Almirante Latorre (formerly H. B. M. S. Canada), 28,000 tons, mounting ten 14-inch guns; one pre-dreadnought, the Captain Prat, 6,966 tons; two armored cruisers and four protected cruisers. The strength of the navy is 6,000 men. An air force was formed in 1918 under British instruction, with a nucleus of fourteen seaplanes and eighty airplanes bought in Great Britain.

Chile was neutral during the World War, on specific invitation she joined the League of Nations Nov. 4, 1919 (see Index for Tacna-Arica award and plebiscite).

Budgets for the last three years are:

	Gold pesos.	Paper pesos.
1923—Revenue	147,311,989	390,714,039
Expenditures	168,848,241	383,255,711
1924—Revenue	151,500,000	204,500,000
Expenditures	82,500,000	404,400,000
1925—Revenue	151,163,648	265,390,194
Expenditures	82,042,057	472,690,110

The official valuation of the state property in 1924 was: 1,814 pieces, 506,525,136 pesos.

The external debt on Jan. 1, 1925, was $219,319,611.

Par of exchange (peso, paper) ..... 20.0 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925 ..... 12.04 cents

Foreign trade for the last four years was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$139,175,414	$158,321,899
1922	86,571,275	121,037,500
1923	120,198,389	196,081,823
1924	132,589,170	242,637,765

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$49,715,357	$77,854,552
1921-22	16,716,462	38,912,591
1922-23	27,781,635	92,097,132
1923-24	30,869,865	92,504,750
1924-25	34,783,981	99,028,041

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 4,277,170 square miles; divided, China proper, 1,532,420; Sinkiang (Eastern Turkestan), 550,340; Manchuria, 363,610; Mongolia, 1,367,600; Thibet, 463,200.

POPULATION, estimated 1920, for China Proper, 375,000,000; Sinkiang, 2,000,000; Manchuria, 20,000,000; Mongolia, 1,800,000; Thibet, 2,000,000; total for all China, 400,800,000.

Foreigners resident in China, according to the customs authorities in 1922, numbered 282,491, of whom 9,153 were Americans; 11,855, British; 152,848, Japanese; and 96,727, Russians.

CAPITAL, Peking, pop. (estd.) 1,200,000; Peking metropolitan area, 4,200,000; other cities, Canton, pop. (estd.), 950,000; Changsha, 550,000; Chungking, 440,000; Foochow, 650,000; Hanchow, 730,000; Hankow, 1,500,000; Hongkong (British Crown colony), 561,000; Nanking, 390,000; Ningpo, 700,000; Shanghai, 1,539,000; Soochow, 550,000.

Chief Executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wang Chen-ting.
Minister to the United States, Sao-Ke Alfred Sze.
Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Ziangling Chang; at San Francisco, Koliang Yih.
United States Minister, John V. A. MacMurray.
United States Consuls General, at Shanghai, Edwin S. Cunningham; at Hankow, Frank P. Lockhart; at Mukden, Frederick L. Thomas (C.); at Canton, Douglas Jenkins; at Tsientsin, Clarence E. Gauss. *Consuls*, at Amoy, Leroy Webber; at Antung, Verne G. Staten (V. C.); at Changsha, Carl D. Meinhardt; at Chungking, Walter A. Adams; at Harbin, George C. Hanson; at Chefoo, John R. Putnam; at Nanking, John K. Davis; at Foochow, Ernest B. Price; at Tsinan, William R. Langdon; at Yunanfu, Myrl S. Myers; at Swatow, Clarence J. Spiker; at Kalgan, vacant; at Tsingtao, W. Roderick Dorsey.

China, the home of a highly civilized nation when Europeans were still in the bronze age, and with a history reaching back to 2205 B. C., occupies a territory in the eastern part of Asia about one-third larger than continental United States. To the north and northeast lies Siberia; to the west Russian Turkestan; to the southwest and south the well-nigh impassable barrier of the Himalayas forms the Thibetan-Indian frontier. French Indo-China borders it on the south; and the China Sea and Yellow Sea on the east separate it from the Philippines, Formosa (now Japanese), the Japanese Empire and Korea. The country is of rolling topography, rising to high elevations in the north in the Kinghan and Tarbagatal Mountains in Mongolia; the Himalayan and Kwenlun Mountains in the southwest, in Thibet, and the Hinghan Mountains of Manchuria. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth from east to west is about 1,500 miles.

China Proper—China of the 18 Provinces—occupies the rich fertile southeastern part of the country, an area nearly twice the size of the United States east of the Mississippi. There the population on the generally accepted estimates has a density of 174 to the square mile. China Proper is one of the best watered countries of the world. From the mountains on the west four great rivers run in general course eastward to the sea, through great alluvial plain stretching for hundreds of miles along the ocean and inland to a depth of 300 miles. These rivers drain four-fifths of the country. The Yangtsekiang, 3,158 miles long, rises in the centre of the high plateau of Thibet, 16,000 feet in altitude. At Pingshenhsien, 1,215 miles from its source, it becomes in part navigable, but with dangerous rapids, to the vicinity of Ichang, 2,193 miles from its source. From Ichang to Hankow it is navigable by small river steamers and from Hankow to its mouth, 595 miles, by sea-going vessels. The Hanho, a tributary from the north at Hankow, is navigable for 600 miles. The Yellow River (Hwang-ho), 2,700 miles long, and also rising in Thibet, is navigable only in part. It is called "China's Sorrow" because of the devastation it causes in flood time, when it overflows its banks, bursts its dikes and sweeps over the farm lands. In 1898, when a disastrous flood occurred, salt and sand were deposited over an area of 200 square miles, below Lokow, to a depth of 2 to 10 feet, amounting to over sixteen billion cubic feet. The Sikiang, over 1,250 miles long, waters South China, its branches reaching the sea in the Canton delta from Hongkong to the west of Macao. It is navigable for steamers for 200 miles, and for smaller craft for another 100 miles. The Paiho waters the plain of North China, and empties into the Gulf of Chihli at Taku. The Amur River, 2,920 miles long, and navigable for 1,500 miles, which forms the boundary between Manchuria and Siberia; the Yalu, navigable for 600 miles, the boundary between Manchuria and Korea, and the Liao in Manchuria, are also highly important. A network of canals helps to care for the inland navigation.

POPULATION.

The population of China is not a matter of exact census tabulation. The Board of Revenue Census of 1885 returned a population of 377,636,000 exclusive of Manchuria. That of the Board of Interior (Minchenpu) in 1910, a year before the fall of the Manchus, was 331,188,000, inclusive of Manchuria; but this was of families, the multiple for individuals

being 5.5. In 1918 the survey of the China Continuation Committee gave an estimate of 440,925,000, and the Chinese Post Office survey of 1920 returned 427,679,000, both exclusive of Mongolia, Sinkiang and Thibet. The compilers regard these figures as probably too high. Former American Minister to China W. W. Rockhill held in his time that the population of China had been greatly overestimated, and quoted the figure for 1885 for the 18 provinces as 306,551,000. It would seem that the population of China Proper,i ncluding the 3 Manchurian provinces, is about 400,000,000. Manchuria has increased greatly in population since the building of the railroad and the development of the economic possibilities of the soy bean from 15,000,000 in 1914 to 22,000,000 in 1924.

The Province of Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is situated, having about 33,700,000 people in 38,600 square miles and 874 to the square mile, is the most densely populated political unit in the world.

Mr. Ta Chen in a monograph "Chinese Migrations, etc.," published July, 1923, by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, holds that the population is too great for the arable land of the country, his figures showing 59,223,984 farmers enumerated as cultivators of 269,553,076 acres of land, an average of 4.5 acres to a farm; the average size of the family being 5.5 in China Proper, and 8.3 in Manchuria; 75 per cent. of the native population living on farms. Uncultivated land is estimated at about 160,500,000. Chinese emigration, he holds, arises from pressure of population and gives these figures of the Chinese resident abroad in 1922:

Country.	*Chinese.*	*Country.*	*Chinese.*
Anam	197,300	Java	1,825,700
Australia	35,000	Korea	11,300
Brazil	20,000	Macao	74,560
Burma	134,600	Mexico	3,000
Canada	12,000	Peru	45,000
Cuba	90,000	Philippines	55,212
East Indies	1,023,500	Siam	1,500,000
Europe	1,760	Siberia	37,000
Formosa	2,258,650	Straits Set'lem'ts	432,764
Hawaii	23,507	South Africa	5,000
Hongkong	314,390	Continental U.S.	61,639
Japan	17,700		
		Total	8,179,582

China's coast line is 2,150 miles long, or with indentations about 5,000. China has 56 so-called treaty ports, 8 voluntarily opened ports, and 25 ports of call. The climate compares favorably with that of countries in similar latitudes.

China is essentially agricultural, and intensively so. The average holdings are small, and the implements are crude, but there is much irrigation, crops are rotated, and fruit, cereal and vegetable production is regarded by scientists as relatively efficient, food values having for many years been replaced in the soils regularly. Deforestation of the mountain slopes and hills has resulted in great erosions. Large forests are rare. Bamboo is widely used. The amount of cultivated land is estimated at 341,163,500 acres. Cotton is produced chiefly in the Yangtsekiang Valley, the 1922 yield having been estimated by the China Cotton Association as 8,301,355 piculs (picul = 133 1-3 pounds). Tea is produced exclusively in the west and south, the tea area being about 520,000 acres. Production is not officially indicated, but exportation is said to have declined from 248,757,333 pounds in 1895 to 76,809,733 in 1922, competition of Ceylon and Indian teas and the cessation of Russian purchases in late years being responsible.

The silk industry has flourished for 4,000 years. China is now producing 27 per cent. of the world's supply, having in this century yielded first place to Japan. In 1919 production was valued at $139,624,755. In 1923 China exported to the United States 12,261,561 pounds of silk valued at $83,395,432. Wheat, barley, corn, millet, peas and beans are chiefly cultivated in the north, and sugar, indigo and several cereals in the south. Rice, the staple food of the Chinese, is grown in all but three provinces, the average annual production being 3,750,000 tons. Besides the thousands of looms in private dwellings, in 1921 there were 17 silk filatures, 57 cotton mills, with 1,747,312 spindles, 4 woolen mills, 125 modern flour mills, 445 glass factories, and some iron and steel works.

China's 350,000,000 hens, it is estimated, lay 26,250,000,000 eggs annually, of which 1,182,000,000 are exported in the shell; 36,812,000 pounds of frozen eggs also are exported and 57,642,000 pounds of egg yolk and albumin; export value, $25,000,000.

Practically all of the 18 provinces of China Proper and 3 in Manchuria contain immense stores of coal, China being one of the world's chief coal countries. The known fields cover 133,500 acres, annual production running now at about 25,000,000 tons, of which 10,000,000 is from modern mines.

Iron ores are abundant near the anthracite coal fields of Shansi, where, it is asserted, is the oldest iron industry in the world; and in Chihli, Shantung and Manchuria. There is estimated to be in China 677,000,000 tons of the ore, annual production being about 1,500,000, of which nearly two-thirds are smelted in China.

Petroleum also is abundant, but the industry has not been developed. American oil interests have done much exploration there, and driven many wells, most of which are not active. Copper ore abounds, the Yunnan deposits being of the world's richest. Tin, antimony, gold, silver, lead, mercury, tungsten, bismuth and molybdenum are also present.

In 1923, 30,156 vessels of 20,138,349 tons cleared from Chinese ports in the foreign trade.

The first railway was opened in 1876. At present there are more than 7,500 miles, excluding 1,857 miles in Manchuria, with 2,000 under construction.

Transportation has been much interrupted and interfered with by the demands of the military, and the roadbeds and rolling stock have greatly deteriorated. Some progress has been made in improving the wagon roads.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Up to Feb. 12, 1912, when China became a republic, it was one of the most ancient monarchies. According to the Provisional Constitution the Government comprises a President, Vice President and a two House legislative body—the Senate of 264 members and the House of 596. The Central Government has not yet obtained full control, there being Military Governors in several provinces who refuse to obey. The executive authority is in a Premier named by the President, and nine Ministers nominated by the Premier, all to be confirmed by the Parliament. The Parliament, however, failed to function up to late 1922, owing to the disturbed state of the country. In October, 1923, it convened in Peking and on Oct. 15 elected Gen. Tsao Kun President to succeed Li Yuan-hung, twice President, who, yielding to the pressure of the northern military leaders, fled to Tientsin and resigned his post on June 14, 1923.

A new Constitution was promulgated October 10, on the inauguration of Gen. Tsao Kun. It provides for the replacement of provincial armies with a national army, whose strength shall be determined by Parliament. While the Constitution gives wide latitude to the provinces in the matter of self-government, it stipulates that no province shall keep any standing army or establish any military officers, academy or arsenal. It directs that the "military expenses of the nation shall not exceed one-quarter of the national annual expenditure, except in the event of a foreign war."

China and Russia reached an agreement in May, 1924, by which the former recognized Soviet Russia and acknowledged that title to the Chinese Eastern Railway, built with Russian money but running for 1,100 miles through Chinese territory, accrues to Moscow. The countries agreed to exchange Ambassadors, the negotiator of the treaty, L. K. Karakhan, being named Russia's representative at Peking, thereby outranking the Ministers sent by the other powers and becoming dean of the Diplomatic Corps, April 22, 1925.

DISORDERS OF 1925.

Civil war broke out anew in September, 1924, at Shanghai (see THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1925). On Oct. 23 the President, Gen. Tsao Kun was deposed and on Nov. 24 Marshal Tuan Chi-jui assumed the office of Chief Executive. The provisional government was recognized by the Powers on Dec. 24. The Cantonese leader, Dr Sun Yat-sen, hurried to Peking but he was very ill and died there on March 12. Gen. Feng in November ousted the deposed Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung, 19 years old, from the Forbidden City though under the solemn protection of a formal treaty, and in February he finally fled for safety to Japan.

The spring and summer was marked by severe fighting at Shanghai and in Canton and much skirmishing and banditry elsewhere.

Unrest took a serious form in May, when anti-foreign outbreaks occurred, beginning with strikes at Japanese spinning mills in Shantung and at Shanghai. Strikers in Shanghai together with students, paraded there on May 30, protesting against the killing of Chinese laborers, the consular courts and so forth; the foreign settlement police arrested the leaders and in the clash that followed shot into the mob, killing nine and wounding twenty. In the riots, which kept up for three days, some twenty Chinese were killed and many Chinese and a few foreigners were wounded. Strikes and disorders continued in Shanghai with fatalities and in many of the foreign settlements, notably Hongkong and Canton. In Manchuria, however, Gen. Chan Tso-Lin maintained order. English and Japanese goods

were boycotted. Bolshevik propaganda and aid was broadcast. The international settlements were organized for defense and some naval forces sent in aid. The disturbances burned out in about three months but left crystallized a strong insistent demand in the Chinese for a revision of the unequal treaties, reform of the customs and abolition of extraterritoriality.

Following the ratification by France on July 10 of the two nine-power treaties negotiated at the Washington Arms Conference of 1921-22 (see THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923) and the subsequent exchange of ratifications, the Peking Provisional Government on Aug. 18 issued invitations to Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United States, signatories, and to Denmark, Norway, Peru and Spain, adherents, for a customs conference in Peking, beginning on Oct. 26, 1925. The Washington treaties did not go beyond a general increase of 2½ per cent. (with a 5 per cent. on luxuries) over the present duty of 5 per cent.; but an additional 5 per cent. was contemplated on condition that the likin (interior transit tax) should be abolished. John V. A. MacMurray, the Minister in China, and Silas H. Shawn of China were made the American delegates. (See Chronology for developments.)

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism are the religions of China, although there are also between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 Moslems in the country, about 1,994,000 Catholics and 618,600 Protestant Christians.

In 1905 there began the new movement toward education of the masses, and since then progress has been marked. While the number of schools, 135,000, and pupils, 4,500,000, is small relative to the total population, the number is growing rapidly. There are seven universities and many technical institutions of learning.

The army numbers between 1,400,000 and 1,800,000 men, but is broken up and the several parts are each under the control of the several military Tuchins or Governors of the Provinces. That of Gen. Chang and that of Gen. Feng are reported well disciplined and well equipped. The navy is negligible—a protected cruiser of 4,300 tons, two cruisers of 2,600 tons and three 3,000-ton cruisers, with auxiliary vessel complement. The whole tonnage is about 40,000, with 8,000 men. China is a member of the League of Nations.

There is "unparalleled currency confusion," says an authority. The unit is the tael, which varies in gold par value from 67.08 cents in Shanghai to 74.86 in Taku. Mexican dollars are used in all the treaty ports.

The revised import tariff was made effective Jan. 17, 1923. It was drawn up in accordance with the agreement of the powers at the Washington Conference of 1921-22 and is designed to assure the Chinese Government an effective 5 per cent. revenue on the value of goods imported.

China's foreign trade is but one-fiftieth of that of the United States per capita. The United States furnished in 1924, 18.4 per cent. of her imports and took 13.1 per cent. of her exports; the percentage in 1923 was 16.3 and 16.8.

Receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1922 reached the highest figure ever recorded, 58,634,200 Haikwan taels ($48,666,400 gold at the average exchange rate of the year), and receipts of the Salt Gabelle, $85,739,000 Mex., were $7,800,000 greater than in 1921.

Both these sources of revenue are under foreign administration, the customs originally for protection of the revenues during the Taiping rebellion and later as security for foreign loans and the Boxer indemnity, the Salt Gabelle for security and service of the Reorganization Loan of 1913.

Interest and amortization of foreign loans are a first charge on the Maritime Customs and Salt revenues, and the surplus is turned over by the foreign administrator (the chief of each service is English and subordinate officials are of various nationalities, including Chinese) to the Chinese Government for service of domestic loans and administrative expenses. In the disturbed conditions of recent years the surplus Maritime Customs and Salt revenues have been the principal item of China's official income.

The Central Government did not profit as largely as usual from the heavy Salt receipts, as provinces retained some $40,000,000 of the $85,000,000 for their own expenses. The Central Government received in 1923 $7,000,000 revenues available for administrative purposes while the amount required was $128,000,000. The Peking Government is bankrupt and has made no effort in two years to meet its outstanding unsecured foreign obligations or such of its internal debts as have not been secured in the surplus of customs revenues.

The Chinese postal service, which was developed by the Maritime Customs administration, but is now an independent Chinese department under foreign direction, also produced a surplus in 1922.

The Boxer indemnity payments resulting from the uprising in 1900 amounted to 450,000,000 Haikwan taels. Payments on these were suspended upon China's entrance into the World War in 1917, and resumed on Dec. 1, 1922. By act of Congress on May 11, 1924, the balance due to the United States, amounting to $6,137,553, was remitted and was turned over by President Coolidge on July 20, 1925, to the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, a board composed of nine Chinese and five Americans. The United States had previously returned (act of May 25, 1908) $10,785,281 to be used for educational purposes, and later, a further sum of $1,175,836.

France, on April 12, 1925, agreed to turn over to China the unpaid balance of the Boxer indemnity due her, to be used in instalments for the purpose of rehabilitating the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which had failed in 1921.

China's national debt as compiled by the Government Bureau of Economic Information in 1922 is as follows, amounts being stated in Mexican dollars ($1 Mexican is worth about $0.57 United States currency at present rate of exchange):

	Dollars Mexican.
General foreign loans	268,979,252
Foreign railway loans	334,802,631
Foreign indemnities	482,841,744
Internal long-term loans	275,226,738
Internal short-term loans	69,101,978
Treasury notes, etc	18,640,000
Total	1,449,592,343

The last items do not contain all the short-term loans and treasury notes issues, as the amounts of some of these cannot be ascertained. The floating foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was 486,741,512 dollars Mexican.

China, it is estimated, is in default of interest or principal on foreign loans totaling some $200,000,000 gold.

The chief exports of China are silk, beans and products, tea ,skins and furs, cotton, sesame seed, tin, cereals, medicines, peanuts and peanut oil, animals, wool, antimony and copper.

Imports and exports for four years valued in gold dollars are:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$709,433,000	$477,582,000
1922	799,236,000	561,393,000
1923	780,821,000	640,494,000
1924	838,082,000	635,256,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$138,455,178	$113,185,707
1921-22	100,901,052	109,410,796
1922-23	96,851,718	169,619,408
1923-24	124,432,872	157,881,756
1924-25	89,008,726	147,288,503

MANCHURIA.

AREA, 363,610 square miles.

POPULATION, 1916, estimate of the Southern Manchurian railway, 20,112,100.

CAPITALS. Mukden, pop. 158,132, of Shengking Province; Kirin of Kirin; Tsitsihar, of Amur.

Manchuria is the extreme northeast territory of China, with Siberia on the northwest, north and east, Korea on the southeast, and Mongolia on the west. The Amur River flows along the northern border, the Ussuri on the east, and the Yalu forms the boundary with Korea.

Its topography is extremely varied. Much of the eastern portion is intensively agricultural. The soya bean, cultivated on about 5,000,000 acres, is a source of enormous wealth. The Chamber of Commerce at Dairen estimates that 22,744,000 acres are cultivated for all crops, 19,460,000 persons being employed. Wheat, beans, millet, rice and products of the soya bean are the chief crops. There are 50 flouring mills. Forests are extensive. There are rich deposits of coal, iron, lead, gold, silver and asbestos.

The Trans-Siberian railroad runs through Manchuria from Lake Kulun to Suirenko, the border for about 100 miles northwest of Vladivostok. From Harbin the railroad runs to Mukden and branches to Peking on the west, Port Arthur and Dairen on the south, and through Korea to Moppo, and Fusan on the southeast. Railway mileage is about 1,000.

Imports in 1923 were valued at $99,383,487, and exports at $161,336,965; of the latter the United States took $12,015,583 worth, mostly furs and soy bean products.

MONGOLIA.

AREA, 1,367,600 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 1,800,000.
CAPITAL, Urga.

Mongolia, although nominally of China, was somewhat shaken loose from Chinese adherence during the late war, the status of Outer Mongolia being now that its autonomy is recognized by China, and it is recognized by Russia as under Chinese suzerainty. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the south by Sinkiang, on the southwest by Turkestan, on the east by China Proper and Manchuria.

There is little agriculture, the great plains between the Tarbagatai and Kinghan Mountains being desert, with camels, horses and sheep as principal interests. The religion of the people is Buddhist Lamaism.

Motor transportation from Kalgan on the Great Wall of China, northwest of Peking, and at the terminus of the Kalgan-Peking railroad, with Urga, the capital of Mongolia, a distance of 650 miles across the plains, was established in 1921. In the last three months of the year goods to the value of $2,000,000 silver were taken to Urga. The trip takes three to four days.

Mongolia has its own legal currency, adopted in 1915, equal to the gold par of the Russian ruble—50 cents.

SINKIANG (Chinese Turkestan).

AREA, 550,340 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 2,000,000.
CAPITAL, Ili.

Sinkiang, known as the New Dominion, comprises Chinese Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria and includes all Chinese dependencies between Mongolia on the north and Thibet on the south. There are Turki, Mohammedan and Chinese people resident there. Along the Kashgar and Yarkand Rivers there is much irrigation, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown, with wool, cotton and silk production.

It is from Sinkiang that much of the jade comes.

THIBET.

AREA, 463,200 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 2,000,000.
CAPITAL, Lhasa; pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

Thibet, in Western China, is a country little known, situated between the Himalaya and Kwenlun Mountains, and hitherto practically shut to strangers. The trade is with India mostly, being carried on through lofty passes, some of which are 14,000 to 18,000 feet high, which are impassable in winter. China's hold on Thibet was visibly loosened when the 1911 revolution broke in China. The Thibetans expelled the Chinese garrisons, and the status of that country is more or less indeterminate, although nominally part of the Chinese Republic.

The head of the Government is the Dalai Lama, regarded as the reincarnation of Buddha.

The religion is Lamaism, a modified form of Buddhism, and also a faith known as Shamanistic. All economic phases are affected by the non-progressive character of the people, who are immersed in their religious traditions. Some agriculture is carried on, and livestock husbandry.

The highest grade musk is obtained from the musk-deer, now becoming very scarce, in Tsarung mountains in Southeastern Thibet.

Exports to India, mostly raw wool, in 1921-22 were valued at £231,100; and imports from India, mainly cotton piece goods, were valued at £551,300.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 476,916 square miles.
POPULATION, 1923, estimated, 6,617,833.
CAPITAL, Bogota, population, census, Oct. 14, 1923, 166,148; chief cities, Medellin, pop. 79,146; Barranquilla, 64,543; Cartagena, 51,382; Cali, 45,825; Cucuta, 29,490; Bucaramanga, 24,919.
President, Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina (born 1858), Conservative (1922-26). Inaugurated Aug. 7, 1922.
Minister to the United States, Dr. Enrique Olaya.
Consuls General, at New York, Gabriel Valencia; at San Francisco, Alvaro Rebolledo; at New Orleans, Diego Jose Fallon.
United States Minister, Samuel H. Piles.
United States Consuls, at Barranquilla, Alfred T. Burri; at Cartagena, Lester L. Schnare; at Santa Marta, Lawrence F. Cotle (V. C.).

The Republic of Colombia, situated in the extreme northwest of South America, extends up the Isthmus of Panama to the Republic of Panama—boundary line to be determined by treaty by a joint commission. It has a coast line of 465 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 640 miles on the Caribbean Sea. It has as neighbors Venezuela and Brazil on the east, and Ecuador and Peru on the south. Its area is equal to that of California, Oregon, Washington and Montana combined.

The boundary controversies of Colombia, Brazil and Peru were settled by the diplomatic representatives of the three countries at Washington through the good offices of Secretary Hughes, on March 4, 1925. The boundary between Colombia and Brazil will be the Apaporis-Tabatinga line, and Colombia is to have freedom of navigation on the Amazon and other rivers common to both countries. Colombia recognized Peru's title to certain disputed territory of the Putumayo River.

Three great ranges of the Andes, the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras, run through the country from north to south. The eastern range consists mostly of high table lands, cool and healthy, the most densely populated part of the country. The Magdalena River, in the east, rises in the high Andes and flows north into the Caribbean Sea, 18 miles from Barranquilla. It is navigable for river steamers for 930 miles, as far as Jiradot. Steamers ascend to La Dorado, 590 miles. Railroads serve to transport freight and passengers around the rapids and from Jiradot to Bogota. The total mileage of railroads was 1,222 in 1925, and the bulk of the transportation in the interior is on mule back.

The bar at the mouth of the Magdalena River is being cut to enable ocean steamers to reach Barranquilla.

The population is mainly whites and half-castes, only 158,428 Indians being returned. Bogota, the capital, situated 8,600 feet above the sea, has a university, founded in 1572, a large library, a museum and observatory. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but all are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, with a reserve of 362,700. Military service is compulsory. There is no navy.

The country is divided into 14 departments, 2 intendencias and 7 comisarias, with Governors appointed by the President. The Federal Congress consists of a Senate of 34 members, elected for a term of 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 92, elected directly by the people every two years.

There were in 1923, 7,089 primary schools with 361,094 pupils. The appropriation for education that year was 4,782,950 pesos. A German pedagogic mission arrived in Bogota Sept. 26, 1924, which will introduce the latest methods of teaching.

The forests are extensive, much mahogany, cedar and dyewood being exported. Colombia contains the great emerald mines of the world, the chief mines being owned by the state. The country is rich in minerals—gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead and coal are mined. The Government-owned salt mines at Zipaquira are a great source of revenue. Coffee, cotton, bananas, cocoa, vegetables, ivory, tobacco, and wheat are the chief agricultural products. Cattle raising is extensive. Some woolen and cotton stuff is manufactured for home consumption, also iron. The chief exports are coffee, hides, bananas, Panama hats, rubber, and precious metals.

Coffee production in 1924 was 2,127,000 bags of 138 pounds each. Export in 1923 was 272,899,364 pounds, valued at 43,380,449 pesos. The census of trees returned 248,016,254. Export of bananas in 1923 amounted to 7,472,783 bunches, valued at 3,603,400 pesos. Sugar production in 1924 was 125,509 sacks.

The production of crude petroleum in 1923 was 424,883 barrels of 42 gallons; in 1922, 322,786 barrels; and in 1921, 102,097 barrels. Export of gold in 1921-22 was valued at $3,551,100. Export of platinum was valued at 4,000,000 pesos.

The country, originally conquered by Spain and ruled by her for 300 years, won its freedom in the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies in 1811-24, the liberator, Simon Bolivar, establishing the Republic of Colombia in 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew in 1829-30, and there were frequent uprisings during the century, culminating in the secession of Panama in 1903, since which the republic has been tranquil. Under the treaty with the United States adjusting the loss of Panama (ratified by the United States Senate April 20, 1921, and by the Colombian Congress Dec. 24, 1921), Colombia is to receive in compensation $25,000,000 from the United States, to be paid in yearly instalments of $5,000,000.

Colombia is a member of the League of Nations.

An advisory commission of North American financial experts visited Colombia on invitation of President Ospina, and Congress put into effect in 1923 the reforms they suggested. The gold standard was adopted, the Bank of the Republic, a central issue bank, created with an authorized capital of

10,000,000 pesos, which has the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes, new laws on banking and negotiable instruments; and a new model for the budget. This was followed by a law on Dec. 12, 1923, for the conversion and unification of the national debt. The bank had on Sept. 1, 1925, a gold reserve of $27,000,000. A land bank was also set up.

The foreign debt July 1, 1924, was 20,545,681 pesos, and the internal debt 16,747,887 pesos.

Par of exchange, peso.....97.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925.....96.0 cents

Recent budgets in pesos are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923	43,535,105	35,804,577
1924	38,285,396	42,965,953
1925	34,441,655	38,150,655

Imports and exports for three years in pesos:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	44,148,000	53,816,000
1923	57,783,798	60,115,435
1924	52,347,914	70,615,816

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$32,639,388	$45,808,589
1921-22	15,988,805	41,049,460
1922-23	23,794,572	39,804,310
1923-24	22,739,349	54,806,301
1924-25	33,816,810	59,333,787

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 23,005 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1923, 498,435.

CAPITAL, San Jose, pop., 41,306. Other cities, Cartago, 19,049; Limon, 11,786.

President, Sr. Don Ricardo Jiminez Oreamuno (1924-28). Inaugurated May 8, 1924.

Premier, Sr. Don Tomas Soley Guell (Finance).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don J. Rafael Oreamuno.

Consuls General, at New York, Manuel Antonio Bonilla; at San Francisco, Ruben Gonzalez Flores; at New Orleans, Ramon Bedoya Monge (Hon.).

United States Minister, Roy T. Davis.

United States Consuls, at San Jose, Henry S. Waterman; at Port Limon, John J. Meily.

Costa Rica, the southern state of Central America, has Nicaragua for its neighbor on the north and Panama on the south. The latter boundary has been a subject of arbitration and was fixed in 1900 by decision of President Loubet of France—a decision that by mutual consent was interpreted by the late Chief Justice White of the United States in 1914. Panama objected strenuously to this decision and in 1921 started troops to occupy the territory she claimed and which Costa Rica had occupied; but yielded to diplomatic pressure from the United States.

The lowlands by the Caribbean have a tropical climate. Bananas are cultivated, 7,671,619 bunches being exported in 1922. The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 feet, has a temperate climate. Coffee is the chief crop. The forests are extensive, but little lumbering is done. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. Gold and silver mining is an important industry on the Pacific slope. Port Limon is the centre of the banana trade. In 1923 567 vessels, tonnage 951,722, entered the ports. There are 430 miles of railroads; the line from Port Limon to San Jose, 103 miles, has unusual scenic charm.

The Constitution, adopted Dec. 7, 1871, has been many times modified. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies, 43 in number, with four-year terms, one-half elected directly every two years by manhood suffrage. The President, elected for four years, appoints a Ministry of six. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the state. Primary education is compulsory and free. In the primary schools on March 1, 1924, 41,277 pupils were enrolled, and in the normal and secondary schools 518 women and 678 men. The Government spent 2,593,318 colones on education in 1923.

The National Police have taken over the duties of the army.

Costa Rica was a member of the League of Nations but resigned Jan. 1, 1925 (effective Jan. 1, 1927).

Par of exchange, colon.....46.5 cents
Rate of exchange, colon.....25 cents
Budget—Receipts.....$8,314,419
Expenditures.....8,619,974
Debt—Internal, colones.....40,314,292
External, colones.....29,851,843

Imports and exports for four years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$9,177,802	$11,883,971
1922	8,344,670	14,224,332
1923	9,785,841	12,833,190
1924	12,003,017	16,565,232

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$6,746,507	$7,257,138
1921-22	3,736,951	5,641,596
1922-23	4,199,154	5,191,657
1923-24	5,456,809	4,656,761
1924-25	6,709,201	4,173,091

CUBA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 41,634 square miles; including the Isle of Pines (1,180 square miles) and surrounding keys, about 44,164 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1924, 3,368,923. White, 2,294,115 (68.1 per cent.); Colored, 830,791 (24.66 per cent.); Immigrants unclassified, 240,017 (7.24 per cent.). By Provinces, Census of 1922, Pinar del Rio, 272,209; Havana, 783,014; Matanzas, 326,588; Santa Clara, 692,134; Camaguey, 235,895; Oriente, 813,197. White, 2,193,936; Colored, 809,886; Immigrants unclassified, 118,034; Total, 1922, 3,123,040.

CAPITAL and chief port, Havana, population, census Dec. 31, 1923, 432,353; other cities, Camaguey, population, 98,193; Cienfuegos, 95,865; Santiago, 70,232; Guantanamo, 68,883; Santa Clara, 63,151; Matanzas, 62,638; Sancti Spiritus, 58,843; Manzanillo, 56,570; Pinar del Rio, 47,858; Trinidad, 40,602.

President, Dr. Gerardo Machado (Liberal), born 1873 (1925-29), inaugurated May 20, 1925.

Premier, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes (State).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente; Dr. Arturo Padro, Charge d'Affaires.

Consul General, at New York, Felipe Taboada y Ponce de Leon.

United States Ambassador, Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.

United States Consul General, at Havana, Carlton Bailey Hurst. *Consuls*, at Antilla, Horace J. Dickinson; at Cienfuegos, vacant; at Nuevitas, Lawrence P. Briggs; at Santiago, Francis R. Stewart; at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Sheridan Talbott (V. C.).

Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," largest island of the West Indies, lies between the Gulf of Mexico, the Strait of Florida and the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south. Key West, Fla., is about 100 miles a little to the east of north of Havana. The Windward Passage, 50 miles wide, separates it from Haiti to the east, and Jamaica (British) lies 85 miles to the south. Yucatan is 130 miles to the west. From San Antonio, the western extremity, to Cape Maysi, the eastern, the length is 730 miles, and the breadth averages 50 miles, with a maximum of 160 miles. Its area nearly equals that of Pennsylvania. The coast line, including the larger keys, is about 2,500 miles in length. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, notably that of Havana, one of the finest and safest in the world. Other first-class harbors are Bahia Honda, Matanzas, Cardenas, Nuevitas and Nipe on the north shore, and Santiago and Cienfuegos on the south; also Guantanamo, now a United States naval station.

Mountains rise in Pinar del Rio Province in the west, and in Camaguey and Oriente in the east, where they reach a general elevation of about 3,000 feet, with Monte Turquino (8,320 feet) as the highest point. Santa Clara is rough and broken, but Matanzas and Havana are flat and rolling. The uplands and mountains are covered with magnificent forests, the scenery is wild and very beautiful, and many points are inaccessible. Broad intervals of low upland are frequent. Near the coast runs a continuous belt of plantations. Grazing, tobacco and general farm lands cover the lower slopes of the hills. There are 13,000,000 acres of uncleared forest land.

The soil is alluvial, and under the tropical heat and humidity the vegetation is of rare richness. It is estimated officially that 8,628,434 acres are covered with dense forest, mostly primeval. The royal palm is the most characteristic tree, rising to 75 feet, sometimes 100 feet, in height, dominating every landscape. All tropical fruits and vegetables flourish. At Havana the mean temperature is 76° and the mean rainfall 40.6 inches. Hardly a decade passes without a destructive hurricane. The population is about 60 per cent. native white, 30 per cent. colored, and 10 per cent. foreign white.

Each winter 200,000 tourists visit the islands.

Sugar has been the dominant crop for 150 years and its price is the barometer of prosperity for the island. Cuba exported raw sugar to the value of $724,150,000 in 1920; $231,740,256 in 1921; and $276,062,549 in 1922. The United States takes about 90 per cent. of the crop. The sugar acreage in 1921 was 3,794,133; and the 1924-25 crop was

5,100,000 tons, for which the planters received $123,-379,000. Rum, molasses and alcohol are important by-products.

Tobacco raising and the manufacture of cigars and cigarets is the second industry of the island. The total value of the crop is between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 annually; the tobacco manufactured in Cuba in 1919-20 was valued at $2,373,966. Cuba's exports of tobacco to the United States in the year 1920-21 were 18,292,521 pounds, valued at $22,278,840; and in the year 1921-22 were 21,401,-159 pounds, valued at $20,578,009; the value of cigars exported to the United States for the same periods was $4,000,000 and $3,214,000 respectively. Banana raising is increasing in importance.

According to the Department of Commerce figures there are about $110,000,000 of Cuban Government bonds held in this country, with other investments of United States capital in Cuba as follows:

Sugar properties	$750,000,000
Railroads	110,000,000
Public utilities, telephone and telegraph companies	100,000,000
Hotels, office buildings and other urban real estate	80,000,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	50,000,000
Miscellaneous agricultural lands other than sugar and tobacco	35,000,000
Independent docks, warehouses and terminal facilities	10,000,000
Merchandising	30,000,000
Banking	20,000,000
Total	$1,250,000,000

Total of British investments in Cuba is officially estimated at £14,000,000.

From the Isle of Pines 225,300 cases of grapefruit valued at $554,800 were shipped to the United States in 1924, and over 19,000 to Europe.

Stock raising is an important industry, though proportionately less so than in previous years. Mahogany and other valuable cabinet woods are produced and much cedar for the manufacture of cigar boxes. From the iron mines 50,000 tons of ore are exported monthly to the United States. Copper is a valuable product, also asphalt.

Cuba had in 1923 3,496 miles of railroads, excluding the private lines connecting the sugar plantations with the trunk lines.

The Cuba Northern Railroad, the Cuba and the Camaguey & Nuevitas were amalgamated (under the Tarafa bill) as the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, with Horatio Rubens as President and Thomas S. Clear as Treasurer.

The island has over 1,500 miles of automobile roads, and President Machado has recommended to Congress, which has approved, the building of an elaborate central highway system, the length of the island, to be completed in ten years at a cost, including aqueducts and sewage systems for numerous towns, of $385,000,000.

In 1923, 7,053 vessels of 12,588,797 net tons entered the ports in the foreign trade; and 11,402 of 2,257,786 tons in the coastwise trade.

Cuba, discovered by Columbus in 1492 and first settled by the Spanish in 1511, attained independence of Spain by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 1, 1898, which ended the Spanish-American War. A Constitution, modeled after that of the United States, was adopted Feb. 21, 1901. It provides for a President and Vice President, elected for four years by direct vote; a Senate of 24 members (four from each of the six provinces) and a House of Representatives of 115 members. The provinces and municipalities have a large measure of home rule. The Congress of the United States authorized the President to hand over the Government to the Cuban people on the condition that the so-called Platt amendment, adopted by Congress March 2, 1901, be accepted. This provided that the Cuban Republic should never enter into any compact with a foreign power that would impair her independence; that she would contract no excessive debt; that the acts of the United States in Cuba during and after the war be validated; that the Cuban Government should carry out certain plans for the sanitation of the island; that certain lands necessary for coaling or naval stations be leased to the United States, and "that the Cuban Government consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and to maintain a Government capable of protecting life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of peace on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba." This was made, on June 12, 1901, a part of the Constitution. On Feb. 24, 1902, the election of President (Thomas Estrada Palma) took place and the United States formally transferred control of the island to the National Government. The coaling stations, Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda, were leased to the United States on July 2, 1903, at an annual rental of $2,000,000.

Notable work was accomplished by the United States Military Government under Gens. Brooks and Wood, especially the stamping out of yellow fever.

Political disturbances occasioned intervention by the United States in August, 1906, which continued until Jan. 28, 1909, when the National Government was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms, and the last American soldiers left the island April 1, 1909. A new electoral law, drawn with the assistance of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., was passed in August, 1919. The election of Nov. 1, 1920, was very stormy, and interpretations put on the new laws brought about a deadlock. Gen. Crowder was sent to Cuba in January, 1921, again as personal representative of President Wilson to straighten matters out, the result being the inauguration of Dr. Alfredo Zayas on May 20, 1921.

Under the influence of Gen. Crowder the Congress passed, during the summer session of 1922, five reform measures—the reorganization of the Federal system of accounting, the suspension of certain provisions of the civil service law to permit the President to shift the personnel of various Government departments in the interest of economy and efficiency, certain judiciary reforms, the clearing up of current indebtedness, and the flotation of a foreign loan of $50,000,000, the latter authorized Oct. 7. The issue in 30-year 5½ per cent. bonds was floated in New York in January, 1923, at 96.77. The war debt of 1917, amounting to $18,352,400, was called and paid on June 30, 1924.

The funded debt on March 1, 1925, amounted to $99,580,400. The floating debt was then about $14,000,000. Congress voted to pay off 25 per cent. out of surplus revenue and to pay the balance in equal instalments from the four succeeding budgets. Note circulation was $339,113,032, and gold $37,104,765.

Par of exchange, peso	$1.00
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925	$0.999

Bank clearings in Havana amounted to $1,062,-566,289 in 1924.

Cuba is the sixth best customer of the United States, which sold her 66.2 per cent. of her imports in 1924 (67.7 in 1923). The United States took 83.2 per cent. of Cuba's exports in 1924 (87.2 in 1923).

Gen. Machado (Liberal) was elected President over Gen. Menocal (Conservative) Nov. 1, 1924, to succeed Dr. Layas, the vote being: Liberal, 167,330; Conservative, 118,387; and Populars (thrown to Machado), 23,768.

The Isle of Pines treaty (Hay-Quesada), which had been before the United States Senate since 1904, was ratified by that body by a vote of 63 to 14 on March 13, 1925, and ratifications were exchanged on March 23. The treaty relinquishes in favor of Cuba all claim of the title by the United States to the Isle of Pines which might arise from the Spanish-American treaty of 1898, confirmed by grants of coaling and naval stations and protects the rights of American residents. American investments in the Isle of Pines amount to $21,000,000 and about 700 native Americans live there.

Cuba is a member of the League of Nations. The army numbers 12,500 men, with a reserve of 30C,000.

The Education Act of 1899 established a system of primary and secondary schools, with compulsory attendance, under which education has progressed greatly. A wide system of kindergartens and night schools has been added. In 1924 there were 3,364 schools with 377,475 pupils and 6,986 teachers. There were 551 private schools with 34,536 pupils and 1,775 teachers. The University of Havana (founded 1721) in 1919 had 2,272 students. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant.

Recent budgets are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Expend.
1921-22	$72,000,000	$64,422,665
1922-23	55,638,800	54,852,102
1923-24	68,500,000	61,672,169
1924-25	71,048,200	65,138,643
1925-26	84,791,649	83,787,590

Imports and exports for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$356,435,099	$278,130,740
1922	180,757,840	331,379,091
1923	268,951,106	421,097,643
1924	250,525,585	434,069,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$403,720,541	$420,39C,940
1921-22	114,758,493	210,585,780
1922-23	163,498,014	374,885,908
1923-24	192,297,954	359,819,351
1924-25	206,662,049	291,915,139

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 54,877 square miles; viz.: Bohemia, 20,333; Moravia and Silesia, 10,438; Slovakia, 19,148; Carpathian Russinia, 4,958.

POPULATION, census of Feb. 15, 1921, 13,613,172; viz.: Czechoslovaks, 8,760,937; Germans, 3,123,-568; Magyars, 745,431; Ruthenians, 461,849; Jews, 180,855; Poles, 75,853; others, 25,871; and 238,808 non-citizens.

CAPITAL, Praha (Prague); pop., 676,657; other cities, Brno (Brunn), pop. 221,758; Plzen (Pilsen), 88,416; Bratislava (Pressburg), 93,189; Olomouc, 57,206; Kosice, 52,898; 78 others from 10,000 up.

President, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, born 1850; took office Nov. 14, 1918; re-elected May 28, 1920.

Premier, Antonin Svehla, Agrarian (Oct. 8, 1922).

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes, National Socialist.

Minister to the United States, Zdenek Fierlinger.

Consul General, at New York, Dr. Jaroslav Novak.

United States Minister, Lewis Einstein.

United States Consul, at Prague, Charles S. Winans.

Czechoslovakia is a Central European republic, about the size of the State of Illinois, bounded on the north by Germany and Poland and on the south by Roumania, Hungary and Austria. Its extreme length from east to west is 600 miles and its width varies from 50 to 100 miles.

It comprises the territories of the ancient Bohemian kingdom (Bohemia, Moravia and a part of Silesia), and the upper parts of former Hungary known as Slovakia and Carpathian Russinia, the latter forming an autonomous part.

Czechoslovakia is one of Europe's richest countries agriculturally. It is becoming a land of peasant holdings, the number of farms being 3,791,621. Farming is unusually highly developed and is intensive, as indicated by the production in 1924 of 19,077,324 metric tons of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and sugar beets from about 3,904,051 hectares. Beet sugar produced in 1923-24 was 10,111,260 tons, of which, in 1924, 7,331,928 tons were exported; in 1923, 584 breweries' output 7,272,772 hectolitres of beer, and in 1923-24, 860 distilleries, 396,028 hectolitres of spirits. Livestock numbered 9,226,417.

Forests cover 32 per cent. of the 34,703,197 acres of Czechoslovakia or 11,521,754 acres; the yield from which in 1920 was 6,660,000 M feet.

Immense quantities of foodstuffs are exported, the net food surplus being larger than for any other country in Europe. Agriculture has been restored to almost normal.

Sequestration of the land to be partitioned off began in earnest in 1923, when 465,000 acres, entirely agricultural, were partitioned: in 1924 350 estates were to be broken up and more than 500,000 acres distributed.

Mineral wealth is great—coal, iron, graphite, copper, lead, gold, silver and garnets being abundant.

Coal production in 1924 was: Anthracite, 15,-178,942 metric tons (1923, 12,347,251); bituminous, 1924, 20,459,690 (1923, 16,265,530), from 360 mines employing 118,288 hands.

The production of iron ore was: In 1924, 1,173,935 metric tons (1923, 675,185), and of petroleum, 1924, 11,157 metric tons (1923, 10,849).

Radium deposits of great promise were reported in 1924 as discovered in Durrmane, west of Marienbad.

Unemployment reached its peak in January, 1923, with a total of 441,075. The situation steadily improved, the number on Nov. 1, 1923, being 176,-000; on Nov. 1, 1924, 72,000; and on Aug. 1, 1925, 51,000. From 1918 to Jan. 1, 1925, the state has paid out 1,171 million crowns in benefits to unemployed workers; payments in 1924 being 140 million crowns. State insurance against sickness and old age is provided in a bill passed Sept. 19, 1924. Emigration was 39,429 in 1922; 32,341 in 1923, and exceeded 55,000 in 1924.

Factories number 11,054; textile, 2,005; glass and imitation precious stones, 2,042; foodstuffs, 1,831; furniture and wood, 1,160; machinery, 765; metal, 849; paper, 355; chemicals, 620.

The railroad mileage was in 1924, 8,305; 5,605 state owned, 2,700 privately owned, most of the latter have passed under state control, and all will be under state ownership in 1926. The peace treaty gave Czechoslovakia, which has no outlet to the sea, 200 miles distant, the right to certain wharves in Hamburg and Stettin. The Dunaj (Danube) is the principal waterway, its chief port being Bratislava (Pressburg). On the Labe (Elbe), which flows from Czechoslovakia through Germany, the main ports are Usti (Aussig) and Decin (Tetschen).

The Czechoslovaks is a term for two branches of the same Slav nation. The beginning of the independent kingdom of Bohemia in Central Europe reaches in the fifth century. In 1526 the Hapsburgs were elected to the throne of Bohemia, which thus became united through a common dynasty to Austria and Hungary. Religious persecution in the seventeenth century led to unsuccessful rebellions and to the loss of independence. The persecution of the Czechs by the Hapsburgs left great bitterness. In its present form Czechoslovakia is a creation of the war coming into existence Oct. 28, 1918, on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of which it was the northwest portion bordering on Germany and Poland. The Constitution of the republic was adopted by the National Assembly on Feb. 29, 1920, providing for a National Assembly with legislative authority over the whole country, Carpathian Russinia to have autonomy. The Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, and with proportional representation, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies, six-year tenure, 300 members; of which Social Democrats 74, Agrarian 40, Catholics 33, National Socialists 24, Liberals 19, others 9 German Social Democrats 31, other German 41; Magyars 10; women members are 16; and a Senate eight-year tenure, 150 members, of which Social Democrats 41; Agrarian 20, Catholics 18, National Socialist 10, Liberals 10, others 3, German Social Democrats 16, other German 21, Magyars 3; women members 3. Both in joint session to elect the President of the republic for a seven-year term; the President to be the head of the army, authorized to declare war with consent of the Assembly, and appoint Ministers and officials. Freedom of speech and religion are guaranteed.

Both Houses were dissolved on Oct. 16, 1925, and a new general election set for Nov. 15.

The religious distribution of the population by the census of 1921 was: Roman Catholics, 10,384,-833; Protestants, 990,319; without confession, 724,-507; Czechoslovak Church, 525,333; Jews, 354,342; Greek Catholics, 535,450; Russian Orthodox, 73,097; others, 25,291.

In 1920 the Reformed Clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and found a national church, called "Czechoslovak church."

Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. Literacy is almost universal, excepting in Slovakia and Carpathian Russinia. There are 13,904 elementary schools with 1,642,142 pupils, and 1,666 advanced schools with 313,739 pupils. High schools were, in 1923-24, 382 with 109,479 students. There are four polytechnics with university rank, colleges of mining engineering, veterinary science, agriculture and fine arts. The Czech University of Prague is celebrated. Founded in 1348, students number 8,814; the German University at Prague having 3,539 and two other universities 1,789.

Universal military service for men between 20 and 50 was enacted in 1920, service to be for 14 months. When mobilization is decreed, all from 17 to 60 are liable for service. Peacetime army strength is according to the new law, 150,000 men in the period from Oct. 1 to March 31, and only 90,000 men from April 1 to Sept. 30. Reserve number 1,524,000. The budget of the Ministry of National Defense for 1922, was fixed at 3,119,000,000 crowns; for 1923, 2,775,000,000; for 1924, 2,299,-973,630; for 1925, 1,815,435,710, and for 1926, 1,935,402,500.

With Jugo-Slavia and Roumania, Czechoslovakia formed the "Little Entente," designed for protection against Magyar aggression, as a defense against Bolshevism should the Soviet armies pass the Russian frontier, and to promote trade on the Danube. In February, 1924, France and Czechoslovakia signed a treaty to "safeguard their common interests in case they are threatened." Czechoslovakia is a member of the League of Nations.

Par exchange, crown.....20.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925.....2.97 cents

The public debt taken over from the former Austro-Hungarian bank under the treaty of peace amounted to 10,099 million Czechoslovakian crowns. This is being amortized by capital levies, which have so far brought in 4,048 million crowns. The total debt is estimated at 40,000 million Czech crowns.

An agreement to fund Czechoslovakia's debt to the United States at $115,000,000 to be paid in instalments of about $3,000,000 annually representing interest of 3 per cent. for ten years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, was reached in Washington on Oct. 9, 1925.

The chief exports are sugar, lumber, wool, glass, and metal goods; the chief imports are foodstuffs, iron, rubber and dyes.

Recent budgets in thousands of Czech crowns are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1921-22	18,884,210	19,671,970
1922-23	18,812,391	19,377,881
1923-24	16,391,294	16,993,977
1924-25	9,301,334	9,573,386
1925-26	10,085,000	10,070,000

Imports and exports for four years in thousands of Czech crowns:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	22,432,293	29,311,386
1922	12,695,516	18,086,349
1923	10,222,288	12,573,315
1924	15,854,703	17,035,375

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,988,340	$11,213,512
1921-22	824,789	12,501,554
1922-23	1,292,652	15,279,910
1923-24	1,567,816	20,029,811
1924-25	2,107,082	23,262,098

DANZIG, FREE CITY OF

AREA, 729 square miles.

POPULATION, census Aug. 24, 1924, 386,000; 93 per cent. German, 6 per cent. Poles.

Senate President, Heinrich Sahm.

High Commissioner, Lieut. Col. M. S. MacDonnell, appointed by the League of Nations; assumed office Feb. 2, 1923.

United States Consul, Edwin Carl Kemp. Diplomatic and consular representatives of Poland have charge of the interests of the Free City of Danzig in the United States.

The Free City of Danzig, the history of which goes back nine centuries, covers a territory of 729 square miles on the Baltic Sea, with the Polish corridor to the west, Poland to the south, and East Prussia, of which it was formerly a part, to the east. The River Vistula, coming from the extensive Polish hinterland, runs through the district to the Baltic. The bay is sheltered by a peninsula, and the port is of great importance because of its connection through waterways and railroads with the neighboring states. To the west the land is hilly and well wooded; to the east, flat and very fertile. The municipal part of Danzig, with its incorporated suburbs, had on Aug. 1, 1924, a population of 207,-100. The shipyards are important. There are 16,312 farms, with 47,375 farmers and agricultural workers.

The Free City of Danzig was established under the Treaty of Versailles (Article 102) to create a port for Poland, on Nov. 15, 1920. It is a sovereign and independent city and state, and in peace and in war is under the protection of the League of Nations, which guarantees her constitution that was proclaimed in its final form on July 12, 1922. This provides for a Volkstag of 120 members elected by proportional representation for four years. The vote is direct and secret, suffrage being exercised by all men and women over twenty. The Senate consists of twenty-two members elected from the Volkstag; the President and seven of these are Chief Senators, form the Ministry, and are elected for a four-year term. The Vice President and remaining Senators are elected for the life of the Volkstag. The Senate takes part in the passage of laws, but is at the same time the supreme authority and government of the Free City. It directs the policy of the state; is responsible to the Volkstag, and if a member should lose its confidence by an expressed resolution of the House, he must resign his office. Each administrative department is under a Senator.

The Polish Republic has no sovereign rights in the Free City. The relations between the two states are determined by three treaties. Under the Treaty of Versailles Poland is charged with the conduct of the foreign affairs of the Free City; the two states have also formed, by treaty, a common customs and economic union under the Polish law; but the administration of the customs within the territory of the Free State is performed by Danzig authority. The management of the railways, save in purely local requirements, has also been undertaken by Poland, and is conducted by a special administration in which a Danzig delegate represents the city's requirements. The administration of the harbor and waterways is given over to a special board of Harbor Administration, consisting of an equal number of Danzig and Polish members, whose President is a Swiss subject.

The Polish Government has a diplomatic representative in Danzig to mediate between his country and the Free City. The League of Nations maintains a High Commissioner in Danzig, who, on appeal, decides all disputes which may arise between Danzig and the Polish Republic owing to their neighborly relationships or economic connections. Both parties have the right of appeal against his decisions to the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva.

A controversy over Poland's act in putting up Polish mail boxes throughout the city in January, 1925, was taken to the League of Nations by Danzig and was decided in August in favor of Poland.

Danzig suffered severely because of the collapse of the German mark and the disorganization in that country in 1923, as the German mark was legal tender in the Free City. In September, in agreement with Poland, the Free City adopted a new currency backed by a reserve fund consisting of pounds sterling with a unit known as the gulden, to equal in value one-twenty-fifth of the English pound. The money was introduced provisionally in October and the permanent gulden currency put into circulation in January. By the same law a new bank of issue was established. The year passed without incurring a deficit and the budget for 1924 was balanced at 86,054,570 gulden ($15,489,822, converted at one gulden equals 18 cents). The Free State has neither funded nor floating debt.

In 1924, 3,312 vessels of 1,635,012 tons entered the port. The foreign trade in 1923 was: Imports, 7,151,339 double cwts., valued at 299,614,544 gulden; exports, 11,621,202 double cwts., valued at 383,851,281 gulden. Exports to the United States, chiefly furs, were valued at $2,538,440; imports, $1,512, of which relief goods made up $300; the rest were cigarettes.

The chief exports are now lumber and furs. Before the war much grain was shipped. Now grain is imported. Sugar exports amounted to 100,712 metric tons in 1913. None was exported in 1919, but 50,742 metric tons were shipped in 1921 and 59,260 tons in 1923. The export of petroleum has assumed importance, 52,086 metric tons in 1921.

DENMARK, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 16,604 square miles; including the Faroe Islands (540), 17,144 square miles.

POPULATION, official estimate, July 1, 1924, 3,381,000. Denmark gained 164,500 of population by the people of Schleswig voting in 1920 in the plebiscite to return from German rule to adherence to Denmark. Faroe Islands, population, 1921, 21,364.

CAPITAL, Copenhagen, 1922, pop. without suburbs, 565,000; with suburbs, 700,000.

King, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; succeeded his father, Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912; married, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandria of Mecklenburg; *Heir*, Crown Prince Christian Frederick, born, March 11, 1899. The King of Denmark is also King of Iceland (which see).

Premier, Thorvald A. M. Slauning (Labor party).

Minister to the United States, Constantin Brun.

Consul General, at New York, George Bech.

United States Minister, John Dyneley Prince.

United States Consul General, at Copenhagen, Marion Letcher.

Denmark occupies the peninsula of Jutland, thrusting out to the north from Germany, which is its only land neighbor, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, with the adjacent islands. The Skagerrak separates it from Norway, and Cattegat from Sweden. It is a little smaller than the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire together. The country consists of low, undulating plains.

The Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic, about 300 miles northwest of the Shetlands, with an area of 540 square miles and a population (1921) of 21,364, belong to Denmark.

Denmark has attained enormous agricultural productivity, annually (census of 1923) taking 2,800,000 tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats and mixed grains from 3,015,000 acres, and 1,240,000 tons of potatoes from 210,000 acres. 80 per cent. of the whole land is productive; 4.8 per cent. forest covered; and 35 per cent. arable, with large supplies of peat. Domestic animals in 1924 numbered 6,385,000, with over 20,000,000 hens. Denmark sends agricultural products all over the world, notably from her dairies.

Normally there are about 82,000 industrial and shop plants, about 15,000 using power, employing 350,000, of whom 240,000 are skilled. In 1921 beet sugar production was 141,300 tons, and the Danish fishing fleet of 15,350 boats took fish to the value of 35,956,800 kroner in the same year.

There are 3,085 miles of railroads, of which 48 per cent. are state-owned. All showed a profit in 1923-24. In 1924 Denmark had 1,527 steam and motor vessels of 1,045,464 gross tons and 516 sailing vessels of 68,208 tons. There entered Copenhagen in 1924 17,200 vessels of 493,500 net tonnage.

Danish activity of all kinds has been largely

dependent on the purchasing power of the German people, whose normal purchases of 60 per cent. of their foodstuffs afforded Denmark a valuable market. Prostration of German buying power has reduced Denmark to a current governmental budget deficit of the equivalent of about $7,500,000.

Industry is normally stable in Denmark, attributed by many in part to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Public Mediation Institution. The first is representative of employers and employees and interprets agreements and legal points involved therein. The second anticipates industrial troubles, and when stoppage of work such as will affect the whole community is threatened takes steps to intervene and seeks to prevent it. The Court of Arbitration is national and no appeal lies against its findings to any superior court, being in themselves final and valid in law.

Unemployment, which amounted to 56,000 in January, 1924, dropped to 14,000 in July, 1924, rose to 27,000 in December, and was 44,000 on March 19, 1925, when there was an outbreak of serious strikes and lockouts which were not settled by Government arbitrators until June 8. By July 1, 1925, unemployment was 28.000.

A Labor ministry came into power April 23, 1924, following the general elections, which returned 55 Laborites, 44 Liberais, 27 Conservatives, 20 Independents (liberais) and 3 unattached. The ministry includes one woman, Mrs. Nina Bang (Education), and all are Laborites except Count Moltke (Foreign).

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, the succession being hereditary. The King and the Rigsdag (Diet) jointly hold legislative power. Executive authority vests in the King through his ten Ministers. The Rigsdag is of two bodies—the Folketing (House of Commons), with 149 members, and the Landsting (Senate), with 75 members. Men and women of 25 years of age and a fixed abode have the franchise.

The Evangelical Lutheran is the established religion. By the census of 1921 there were 3,221,843 Protestants, 22,137 Catholics and 5,947 Jews. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian.

Education is compulsory between seven and fourteen years of age. Intelligence is widely diffused. By the census of 1922 there were 4,509 lower schools, instruction mostly gratuitous, with 505,448 pupils, and 70,000 students in the higher institutions. The University of Copenhagen, founded 1479, has 3,300 men and women students.

Old age pensions are granted under the law of 1891, amended 1922, in effect April 1, 1923, to any person over 65 fulfilling certain conditions. It must be sufficient for maintenance and for medical attendance. It is paid by the commune of domicile and seven-twelfths is refunded by the State, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, 125,000 persons were relieved. The total expenditure was 69,000.000 kroner. A Ministry of Social Affairs was set up in 1925.

The army is in the form of a national militia, every able-bodied male Dane being liable for service, excepting only those living in the Faroe Islands. Even clergymen must serve. About 11,500 recruits train annually. The effective strength is 60,000, with 55,000 available on mobilization. The navy, for coast defense only, is mostly monitors.

The Socialist Cabinet in October, 1924, placed before the Rigsdag bills to abolish conscription, the army and navy and War Office and Admiralty. A corps of 7,000 trained Frontier guards or constabulary enlisted for twelve years and a force of six armed vessels, three motor boats and twelve seaplanes, for policing Danish waters, will be set up. The annual cost is estimated at 11,000,000 kroner, as against 60,000,000 now spent.

Denmark is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange for the kroner is 26.8 cents; exchange on Oct. 15, 1925, was 22.33 cents.

The foreign debt on Dec. 31, 1924, was 537,500,000 kroner (at parity of exchange $123,200,000) and the internal debt, 666,300,000 kroner ($180,400,000). A $30,000,000 30-year 5½ per cent. loan was floated at 99½ in New York July 29, 1925, to retire the $25,000,000 8 per cent. loan of 1920. The wealth of Denmark in 1924 was estimated at $5,360,000,000. Exchange appreciated greatly in 1925 under stabilization plan based on a revolving credit of $40,000,000 enacted by Parliament in December, 1924. The note circulation of the Bank of Denmark on July 15, 1925, was 430,000,000 kroner.

The chief exports are dairy products, eggs, provisions and fodder, animals and animal products, fuels, metal and wood manufactures and textiles.

Recent budgets in kroner are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923-24	389,709,000	402,285,000
1924-25	411,223,000	358,000,000
1925-26	455,500,000	455,000,000

Imports and exports for four years in kroner and in dollars are:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	1,544,000,000	1,383,000,000
1922	1,448,000,000	1,173,000,000
1923	2,030,975,000	1,693,974,000
	($371,668,000)	($309,997,000)
1924	2,360,675,000	2,151,701,000
	($394,233,000)	($359,334,000)

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$63,065,607	$17,129,151
1921-22	36,906,942	3,988,645
1922-23	37,400,992	6,567,095
1923-24	39,742,347	7,123,718
1924-25	48,759,440	4,777,234

GREENLAND—COLONY.

AREA, 46,740 square miles. Interior a lofty plateau of 9,000 to 10,000 feet altitude, covered with a glacier.

POPULATION, census of Oct. 1, 1921, 14,355, of which 274 were Danes, and 14,081 Eskimos.

CAPITAL and largest settlement, Sydproven; population, 901.

Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea, separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, etc. It extends from 60°-86° N. lat.

Greenland trade is a state monopoly for Denmark. Imports from Denmark in 1922 were valued at 1,798,000 kroner and exports at 2,283,000; chiefly fish, furs, whale oil and graphite. The deposits of cryolite are the largest in the world.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$20,301	$210,000
1921-22	12,802	294,500
1922-23	1,985	194,500
1923-24	17,129	174,800
1924-25	5,061	316,301

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(SANTO DOMINGO.)

AREA, 19,325 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 897,405.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo (founded 1496), pop. census 1920, 45,007; Santiago de los Caballeros, 17,152; Puerto Plata, 7,709.

President, Sr. Don Horacio Vasquez, 1924-28, inaugurated July 12, 1924.

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Jose del Carmen Ariza.

Consul General, at New York, Rafael Diaz.

United States Minister, Evan E. Young.

United States Consuls, at Santo Domingo, James J. Murphy Jr.; at Puerto Plata, William A. Bickers.

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern portion, about two-thirds of the Island of Santo Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, situated between Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. The boundary between it and the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the western part of the island, is 193 miles long. It has a coastline of 1,017 miles. The land is very fertile, about 15,500 square miles being cultivable; agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. Sugar, cacao, and tobacco are the chief products and exports. The amount of sugar produced in 1924 was 237,809 short tons. The country has gold, copper, iron, salt, coal and petroleum, but the mining industry is little developed. There are 153 miles of railroads, besides 225 of private lines on large estates. In 1924, 1,005 steamships, of 1,262,045 tonnage, entered the ports. The population is a race of mixed European, African and Indian blood. Spanish is spoken. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic, but religious toleration prevails. Education is free and compulsory, and great advance in methods of instruction has been made by the Military Government. The Dominican Republic is not a member of the League of Nations.

Continental internal disturbances from the "war of the restoration" (1863-65) to 1904, left the Dominican Republic under a crushing debt of $32,000,000. Her annual revenues were about $1,850,000 and her annual expenditures $3,900,000. Rumors were rife that European nations would intervene to collect debts due their citizens. To forestall armed and indefinite intervention Secretary of State John Hay, in February, 1905, negotiated a protocol with the republic, which provided that the United States should adjust her debts and administer her custom house receipts. Because a clause in the convention was interpreted as establishing a protectorate, the United States Senate refused to ratify the treaty. President

Roosevelt, however, made an executive arrangement with the President of the bankrupt republic essentially on these lines, and on April 1, 1905, put that modus vivendi into force, and placed an agent of the United States in charge of her fiscal administration. Marked improvement followed; her debt was adjusted and credit restored.

A treaty was signed on Feb. 8, 1907, which provided that the United States Government should administer the customs of the Dominican Republic for the service of her debt, practically a receivership. Eight years of honest administration reduced the total debt to $21,500,000.

It was inevitable that the administration of the finances of the Dominican Republic by the United States could not proceed without friction and interference with the government of that country. Political troubles and serious disturbances followed, to suppress which the Dominican officials incurred fresh debts without the approval of the United States, which demanded a supplementary convention be arranged. The Dominicans refused to consent. A coup d'etat by Arias, deposing President Jimenez in April, 1916, was followed by disorders. The United States landed a detachment of marines and suppressed the insurrectionists; and on Nov. 29, 1916, Capt. Knapp, U. S. N., issued a proclamation announcing that the Dominican Republic was under the military administration of the United States, and declaring that his Government did not intend to destroy the sovereignty of the republic, but wished to enable her to restore internal order so that she might observe her international obligations.

A Dominican commission, headed by Provisional President Henriques Carvaljal, in 1919 visited Paris and later Washington, seeking the restoration of individual liberty in the republic. Acting under orders from Washington, the Governor, Admiral Snowden, issued a proclamation outlining the plan of the United States Government for the conditional withdrawal of its military forces, the transfer of administrative responsibility to a native government duly elected, and the continuance of the fiscal arrangements of 1907 enlarged so as to include arrangements for a new loan.

Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, U. S. N., Military Governor of the Dominican Republic, installed on Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional government, headed by Provisional President J. B. Vicini Burgos, for the purpose of promulgating legislation, to regulate the holding of elections and to provide for the reorganizing of the provisional and municipal governments.

A Congress was elected which had a strong Nationalist majority; a convention recognizing the acts of the Military Government was ratified; and on March 19, 1924, Gen. Horacio Vasquez was elected President for four years. On July 12 he was inaugurated; and simultaneously the evacuation of the military forces of the United States followed.

The customs receivership (William E. Pulliam, general receiver) from its commencement, April 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1924, collected in all $74,642,526. The customs revenues for 1924 were $4,283,750, collected at an expense of 2.4 per cent.

The net funded debt on Jan. 1, 1925, was $13,534,276.

A new convention superseding that of 1907 was signed at Washington, Dec. 27, 1924, and was promptly ratified by both countries. It provides for a loan up to $25,000,000 to refund and consolidate existing loans and provides $10,000,000 for public improvements. The customs receivership is extended until the amortization of the new loan.

The military administration has built 500 miles of macadamized national highways, modernized the port of Santo Domingo, improved other ports, built schools, increased the enrolment of school children from 18,000 to more than 100,000.

"The period of American intervention," says the British Charge d'Affaires in an official report (October, 1924), "undoubtedly left behind it many material benefits. During this time complete security of life and property was imposed upon a countryside formerly at the mercy of revolutionaries. The nucleus of a well disciplined gendarmerie was organized under American instructors. Epoch-making strides were made in the construction of highways to many parts of the republic formerly difficult of access, and the nation's finances were disentangled and placed on a stable basis."

The Dominican monetary standard is the United States gold dollar. Except for about $200,000 in Dominican coins (there is no Dominican gold or paper money) all currency in circulation is United States currency.

Recent budgets are:

Year.	Rev.	Exp.
1922	$12,164,142	$11,353,686
1923	6,171,292	7,241,988
1924	5,804,941	5,617,485
1925	10,702,091	10,689,313

Imports and exports for four years were:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$24,585,327	$20,614,048
1922	14,317,497	15,231,355
1923	18,245,082	26,042,821
1924	21,580,571	30,262,896

Trade with the United States was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$32,248,123	$19,514,039
1921-22	10,652,700	7,479,529
1922-23	11,808,262	5,166,754
1923-24	14,454,804	8,755,320
1924-25	16,673,398	6,695,175

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 118,627 square miles; boundaries in dispute and extreme claim is 275,000 square miles.

POPULATION, about 1,500,000.

CAPITAL, Quito, pop., 80,700; chief port, Guayaquil; population, estimated, 105,000.

Governed by Triumvirate—Gen. Francisco Gomez de la Torre (War and Navy), Sr. Luis Napoleon Dillon (Treasury), and Sr. Jose Rafael Bastamente (Foreign Affairs), after overthrow of President Gonzalo Cordova, July 9, 1925.

Premier, Sr. Modesto Larrea Jijon.

Minister to the United States, vacant.

Consuls General, at New York, Gustavo R. de Ycaza; at San Francisco, Jose I. Seminario; at New Orleans, Ismael Aviles.

United States Minister, Gerhard A. Bading.

United States Consul General, at Guayaquil, Richard P. Butrick (C.).

Ecuador, on the Pacific Coast of South America, extends from about 100 miles north of the Equator to 400 miles south of it. It is larger than Texas by 10,000 square miles. It is bounded by Colombia on the north and Peru on the south. The boundary in the east is in dispute, much territory being claimed by each of these three countries. Two cordillera of the Andes cross the country, with a dozen peaks above 16,000 feet in height, of which Chimborazo (alt. 20,702 feet) and Cotopaxi (19,498 feet) are the highest.

Mining has been but little developed, though the country is known to be rich in minerals. Most of the land is covered with virgin forest. Rubber abounds in the upper reaches of the Amazon in the disputed eastern territory. Panama hats are manufactured; cacao, ivory, nuts, coffee, hats, hides and rubber are the chief exports. Textiles, foodstuffs, machinery and clothing are the chief imports.

Ecuador produces about one-fifth of the world's supply of cacao; of this she exported to the United States in 1923, 36,293,516 pounds, valued at $3,614,794; and in 1922, 44,436,269 pounds, valued at $6,495,596. In 1923 she exported to the United States 170,484 Panama hats, valued at $170,270.

Guayaquil, the seaport, was long a hotbed of yellow fever. After a survey made by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1916, a scientific fight was made under the direction of Gen. Gorgas, and May 27, 1920, the Director General of Public Health announced that the disease had been stamped out. Guayaquil is connected with Quito by a railroad (280 miles), a two-day journey. In all, Ecuador has 413 miles of railroads, which was bought by the Government on May 28, 1925. In 1923 it had a deficit of $12,864,078.

In 1922-23 there entered the port of Guayaquil 324 steam vessels of 973,844 tons.

Ecuador's independence dates from the Battle of Pichincha, May 29, 1822, but its history has been stormy even for a Latin-American republic. It is estimated that three-fourths of its population are Indians, one-fifth mixed and only a small fraction white. Education is very backward. Only adults who can read and write can vote. The Constitution now in force was promulgated Dec. 28, 1906, and provides for a President, elected by popular vote for four years, a Senate of 32 members, elected for four years, and a House of 48 members, elected for two years.

Sr. Dr. Don Gonzalo Cordova, elected President and inaugurated Sept. 1, 1924, was ousted July 9, 1925, by a bloodless military coup d'etat headed by Gen. Francisco Gomez de la Torre, who with two others formed a Government with Modesto Larrea Jijon as Premier.

Ecuador has not joined the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, sucre.....48.6 cents

Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925.....22.225 cents

Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)—Internal, sucres...32,572,927

External, sucres...37,528,485

The budget for 1925 balanced at 35,833,080 sucres. Trade for 1923 was: Imports, $17,887,112; exports, $18,655,770. Exports during 1924 amounted to $29,776,209.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$7,902,876	$8,601,577
1921-22	3,565,326	5,837,682
1922-23	4,773,175	7,418,208
1923-24	4,836,640	5,784,511
1924-25	5,609,668	7,385,783

EGYPT, KINGDOM OF

AREA, estimated, about 347,840, exclusive of the Soudan (which see). Cultivable land area, 12,226 square miles; Sinai desert, 11,614; Libyan and Arabian deserts, 324,000.

POPULATION, estimated, March, 1924, 13,885,000

CAPITAL, Cairo, pop. census of 1917, 790,939; other cities, Alexandria, pop. 444,617; Port Said and Ismailia, 91,090; Suez, 30,996; Damietta, 30,984; Tanta, 74,195; Assiut, 51,431; and thirteen others between 20,000 and 50,000.

King, Fuad I., born March 26, 1868, son of the late Khedive Ismail Pasha, succeeded his brother Hussein Kamil on his death as Sultan Oct. 9, 1917, proclaimed King March 16, 1922, on termination of British protectorate and recognition of the independence of Egypt. He married Princess Nazli, May 24, 1919.

Hetr, his son Prince Farik, born Feb. 11, 1920.

Premier, Ahmed Ziwar Pasha (Foreign Affairs), March 15, 1925.

British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan, Lord Lloyd (Sir George A. Lloyd), G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., appointed, May 15, 1925.

Minister to the United States, Mahmoud Samy Pasha.

Consul, at New York, Abdel Fattah Assae.

United States Minister, J. Morton Howell.

United States Consuls, at Cairo, North Winship; at Alexandria, Raymond H. Geist; at Port Said, John L. Bouchal.

Egypt occupies the northeast corner of Africa with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and the Red Sea on the east. Beyond that, between the Gulf of Suez and the Canal and the Gulf of Akabah, lies the Sinai peninsula, 150 miles long, flat and sandy, on the north, like the Egyptian coast line, but with granitic mountains rising to an altitude of 8,680 feet in the southern third. Along the west coast of the Red Sea is the Eastern or Arabian desert, with a great backbone of rugged mountains (highest altitude 7,150 feet) reaching to Abyssinia. On the south is the Soudan, the parallel of the 22° north latitude forming the boundary. To the west is the vast Libyan desert, which begins a few miles west of Cairo, where stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the great pyramid is 451 feet high, and the Sphinx. This desert stretches to Tripoli, a vast monotonous limestone plateau with a few depressions where wells and springs furnish water to irrigate small areas. These oases support a population of several thousands. Egypt is about the size of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, but its fertile territory is about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Valley of the Nile and the delta are the real Egypt of sixty centuries. Here are 12,226 square miles of cultivated area; 1,900 square miles are taken up by canals, roads, date plantations, etc., and 2,850 by the surface of the Nile, its marshes and lakes. The great river runs between sandstone cliffs from Haifa to Esna, with a stretch of granite near Aswan, where the valley narrows to half a mile, and limestone from there through Luxor to Cairo, the valley widening to over 10 miles. The fertile lands occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the cliffs, and north of Cairo they spread out in a silt-created delta, forming the richest soil of the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to the Mediterranean. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives no tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum the end of May. The average rise at Cairo is 13 feet. The great dam at Aswan (or Assouan), completed Dec. 10, 1902, and since then raised in height, stores up the surplus water and regulates its flow, a task shared by smaller barrages at Esna, Assiut, Zifta and at the head of the delta. Irrigating canals distribute the silt-laden water to the fields. Sixty miles south of Cairo to the west of the river is the fertile province of Fayum, with an area of 500 square miles, watered by the canal Bahr Yusef (built by Joseph, the son of Jacob), over 100 miles long, which takes its water from the river at Deirut.

The Nile irrigates 5,400,000 acres and this number may be increased to 7,600,000 by engineering improvements. King Mena (circa 4000 B. C.) is credited with being the founder of the first scientific system of using the water of the Nile for irrigation purposes, and that plan, the basin system, is still used for all the land south of Deirut in Upper Egypt.

By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas from 5,000 to 50,000 acres in size and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins during the flood period (August) to an average depth of 3 feet and is left on the land for about forty days; it is then run off and the seed sown broadcast on the uncovered land. A system of perennial irrigation by digging deep canals was introduced in 1820 by Mohammed Ali Pasha; this was restored and greatly improved during the British occupation. Two million acres of cultivable land were added, and under the basin system, cereals, beans and lentils are grown; under the new perennial system cotton, cereals, beans, sugar cane, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. Two and three crops a year are grown. The yield of cotton in 1920-24, acreage and value of exports were:

YEAR.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value of Exports.
1920-21	1,760,951	603,505,400	£E28,375,249
1921-22	1,244,598	435,295,800	39,714,845
1922-23	1,734,161	671,300,000	49,516,369
1923-24	1,780,461	646,921,000	56,554,499

The agricultural population (Fellaheen) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole, a large proportion of them (1,776,446 in 1923) being small land owners holding up to 5 acres each. The total number of land owners in 1923 was 1,931,417, of which only 8,021 were foreigners. In 1923 the amount of sugar exported was 37,550 metric tons.

Petroleum has been found in both the Arabian desert, west of the Red Sea, and on the Mt. Sinai peninsula. To what extent, however, no announcement has been made. Drilling is going on. The report for 1924 showed a production of 163,341 metric tons; 150,194 metric tons of manganese iron ore was produced in 1924, also 87,869 tons of phosphate rock.

The chief imports are textiles and yarns, machinery and hardware, tobacco (none is allowed to be raised in Egypt), chemicals and perfumes, coal, oil, cereals and animal food products and leather.

Egypt, on March 31, 1923, had 2,335 miles of railroads owned and operated by the state, and 723 miles of light agricultural railroads owned by private companies, mostly in the delta. Cairo was connected by railroad with the Palestine system by the opening of the swing bridge over the Suez Canal. The first train left Jerusalem for Cairo on June 15, 1918. This bridge was removed in 1921 and is to be replaced by a tunnel. Passengers on the through train from Cairo to Jerusalem, "The Milk and Honey Express," now break their journey at Kantara to walk across a floating bridge.

Commercial steamers entering Egyptian ports in 1924 numbered 3,016, with a tonnage of 5,929,132. Commercial steamers passing through the Suez Canal (103 miles long) in 1924 numbered 5,121 of 25,109,921 net tonnage.

Four-fifths of the people are of the ancient Egyptian stock, whose forbears by their labor built the pyramids for alien Kings, and whose physical characteristics were pictured in the mural paintings of the temples and tombs and on the papyrus scrolls six thousand years ago. The Copts embraced Christianity in the first century of the Christian era, and hold the orthodox Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. They numbered 854,778 in 1917. There are 155,168 Christians of other sects, and 59,581 Jews. The far larger part of that ancient stock embraced Mohammedanism on the conquest in the seventh century, and speak Arabic to-day. With the 32,663 Bedouins and 107,360 Soudanese and Berberins (of whom one-seventh are nomads), and including also some Nubians, the Mohammedans numbered in 1917 11,658,148. They have a famous seat of Moslem learning in the University at El-Azhar, in Cairo, founded in 972. In 1914 it had 405 professors and 9,749 students, and affiliated with it were the Mosque of El-Ahmed; at Tanta with 2,860 students, the Mosque of Damietta with 411, and the Meshia Khat Olama at Alexandria with 1,854. However, the percentage of illiteracy shown by the census of 1917 was 92 per cent. The Ministry of Education has under its direct management 209 schools of all grades, with 40,471 pupils. The Maktab schools care for about 200,000.

By the census of 1917 the foreign residents numbered 209,998, of whom 30,796 were Turks, 56,735 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,356 British, and 21,270 French and Tunisians.

During the forty-two years of British rule the population has doubled (census of 1882, 6,831,131). The irrigation system has been enormously improved

and another great dam has been built far up in the Blue Nile to impound water. In the last seven years land has trebled in value. Motor trucks crowd camels from historic caravan trails. "Egypt," says one writer, "waxed fat off the World War. It is said that England paid out over a billion dollars in Egypt for foodstuffs, camels, mules and supplies for use of her armies in the Middle East." Tourist travel up the Nile to the great monuments of ancient Egyptian civilization, interrupted by the war, is heavier than ever.

The present King of Egypt is the ninth of the line founded by Mohammed Ali, who was appointed Governor (Vali) of Egypt by the Sultan of Turkey in 1805, made himself absolute master of the country, and became hereditary Governor by force of arms in 1811. Under the rule of Khedive Ismail revenues were wasted and debts were heaped up until bankruptcy resulted. Great Britain and France in 1879 assumed dual control, forced Ismail (1863-1879) to abdicate and appointed his son Tewfik (1879-92) to succeed him. Reforms were instituted. In 1882 Arabi Pasha headed a military revolt, which was quelled by a British expedition, the French Government declining to intervene. The dual control was abolished by decree Jan. 18, 1883, and Great Britain carried on alone, the expeditionary force remaining as an army of occupation, Egypt being technically a semi-independent tributary state of the Ottoman Empire.

In January, 1884, Major Sir Evelyn Baring (created, 1901, Earl of Cromer), who had served as Comptroller General, was made British Agent and Consul General, a position which he filled with extraordinary ability until he retired in 1907. He was succeeded by Sir John Gorst, and on the latter's death Lord Kitchener filled the post. This period of British occupation lasted until the World War broke out. The Khedive, Abbas II., was absent and declared himself for Turkey. He was deposed and his brother, Hussein Kamil Pasha, made Khedive. With a Turkish army headed for Gaza, on Nov. 18, 1914, Great Britain declared a protectorate over Egypt, which was thereupon taken from the suzerainty of Turkey, and Hussein assumed the title of Sultan. He died in 1917 and his brother Fuad succeeded him. In the unrest following the war, disturbances were many and serious. Great Britain, following a promise of an increased measure of self-government, sent a commission under Lord Milner there in December, 1919, to investigate the reforms needed and the demands of the Nationalists for complete independence. Much negotiation followed, in which the High Commissioner, Lord Allenby (appointed October, 1919), took a prominent part, and to him is due the credit for effecting the peaceful arrangements announced by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Feb. 28, 1922, whereby the British protectorate was abolished. The British Government reserved to its discretion four subjects: Safety of the British Empire's communications; defense of Egypt against foreign aggression, direct or indirect; protection of foreign interests in Egypt and of minorities; and guarantees for British interests in the Soudan. The House sustained this policy later by a vote of 202 to 70.

On March 27 Marquis Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, sent despatches to all British Ambassadors saying that the termination of the protectorate involved no change in Egypt's status toward other powers, and the British Government would regard as unfriendly any attempted interference in the affairs of Egypt by another power, and would repel any aggression upon Egyptian territory.

Sarwat Pasha formed a Cabinet on March 1, and Fuad was proclaimed King on March 16. The United States recognized the new Government on April 27, but declined to accept the abolition of the capitulations and made this refusal a condition of recognition.

A new constitution was signed by King Fuad on April 19, 1923. It declares Egypt a sovereign state, free and independent; succession hereditary in the family of Mohammed Ali; the official religion Islamic, and the official language Arabic. It specifies that nothing in it affects Egypt's rights in the Soudan, the definite status of which will be fixed later.

The constitution declares that all powers shall emanate from the nation. The legislative power is to be exercised by the King, concurrently with the Senate and Chamber, but the King and the Chamber alone will have the right to create and increase taxes. The King may return any bill to Parliament for renewed examination, but if then approved by two-thirds majority in each House it will become law.

The King is empowered to dissolve the Chamber and to nominate and dismiss Ministers. He can also nominate and dismiss diplomatic representatives on the proposals of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Lower House of Parliament is to consist of one member for each 60,000 voters, and the Senate of one Senator for each 180,000. All political articles or reports must be signed by the authors or editors.

A new electoral law (August, 1925) raised the voting age to twenty-five with full manhood suffrage only to men over forty; from twenty-five to forty the franchise is restricted to men who pay £E2 tax on property annually, or an annual rent of £E24, or members of a learned profession.

The new flag is green charged with a white crescent and three white stars.

Major Gen. Sir Lee Stack, Governor General of the Soudan, and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, was assassinated in his automobile in the streets of Cairo on Nov. 19, 1924 (see the WORLD ALMANAC for 1925, page 22). Nine men accused of his murder were put on trial in Cairo, May 26, 1925, and found guilty and sentenced to death June 2. Seven were hanged on Aug. 23, the sentence of one being commuted to penal servitude for life and that of the chauffeur of the murderers' car to two years' imprisonment.

The crime caused the downfall of the Ministry of Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, but his supporters carried the elections for a new Parliament, which, on meeting March 23, 1925, elected him President of the Chamber by a vote of 123 to 85. King Fuad dissolved Parliament after a nine-hour life and continued Ahmed Ziwar Pasha as Premier.

The resignation of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby as British High Commissioner, offered in October, 1924, was accepted in May, 1925, and he was succeeded by Sir George Lloyd, M. P., former Governor of Bombay, who built the great barrage over the Indus at Sukkur. Sir Geoffrey Archer had been made Governor General of the Soudan, and Col. H. J. Huddleston, Sirdar.

The British Cabinet on July 17 decided to retain the present British garrison at Cairo to protect the Suez Canal.

The debt, which has been handled by Caisse de la Dette, a body representing the creditors of the Treasury, was as follows on Dec. 31, 1923:

Guaranteed loan, 3 per cent	£5,368,900
Privileged debt, 3½ per cent	31,127,780
Unified debt, 4 per cent	55,971,960
Total	£92,468,640

Of this sum the Government and the Debt Commission held £E8,612,020 of the bonds, leaving the net debt of £E83,856,620.

Charges on debts of all kinds £E3,596,766.

The Egyptian pound is worth £1 0s. 6.15d., or $4.94¢ at par of exchange.

The surplus in the treasury, March 31, 1925, amounted to about £24,000,000 ($120,000,000).

Recent budgets are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1920-21	£E46,446,921	£E62,051,182
1921-22	41,863,166	37,742,112
1922-23	35,763,766	28,247,171
1923-24	34,905,000	34,355,000
1924-25	34,400,000	34,400,000
1925-26	36,870,000	36,288,266

Imports and exports for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	£E55,507,984	£E36,356,062
1922	43,333,938	48,716,418
1923	45,276,941	58,387,327
1924	50,736,918	65,733,935

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$29,530,047	$26,437,350
1921-22	9,454,116	32,161,501
1922-23	6,584,256	46,486,771
1923-24	6,049,152	28,164,918
1924-25	6,201,496	37,009,779

ESTHONIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 18,355 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec., 1922, 1,110,538, 95 per cent. native.

CAPITAL, Reval (Tallinn); population, 126,500.

State Head, Juri Jaakson, National Democrat.

President of the State Assembly, August Rei.

Foreign Minister, Karl Pusta.

Minister to the United States, Antonius Piip.

Consul, at New York, Victor Mutt (in charge).

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman, also accredited to Latvia and Lithuania.

United States Consul, at Reval, J. G. Groeninger.

Esthonia, formerly under the Russian Empire known as the Government of Estland, is situate on the Gulf of Finland, with Russia on the east, Latvia and the Gulf of Riga on the south, and the Baltic

Sea on the west. It is about the size of the States of Vermont and New Hampshire. The Esthonians are of Finnish origin.

Agriculture is the chief occupation. Over 1,700,000 acres were under cultivation in 1922, the chief output being: wheat, 20,400 metric tons; rye, 141,100 tons; barley, 143,200 tons; oats 143,700 tons; potatoes, 706,700 tons; flaxseed 8,200 tons; and flax fibre, 9,300 tons. The state owns 2,600,000 acres of forests.

There are large beds of oil shale, of which 205,454 acres were under lease in 1923, and the production of oils that year was 210,000 metric tons.

More than 50 per cent. of the total area of Esthonia prior to 1919 was held by wealthy nobles, about 1½ per cent. of the population. The Government by the Land Reform Law of Oct. 10, 1919, took over as State property all estates belonging to the Balt nobles and estates of wealthy farmers holding more than 400 acres. The principle of compensation was admitted but in fact was only nominal because of low appraisals. The amount of compensation is still to be determined by Parliament. In most cases the landlord was allowed to retain his dwelling and as much land as he could cultivate without hired labor. All forest lands were taken over by the State. The land thus acquired could be farmed by the State itself, or leased to groups of farmers for co-operative farming. But the main purpose was to give the land to the peasants, parceled out into farms small enough to work without hired help by an average family owning two horses, preference being given to returned soldiers and to peasants who had actually lived on and cultivated the parcel themselves under their former owners. Ownership rests with the State so the peasant merely changed to the status of a tenant of the State. This law was modified in 1925 to allow new settlers the land in freehold. The number of small holdings increased in two years by 22,000.

Esthonia is a member of the League of Nations.

There is no state religion, and 80 per cent. of the people are Lutherans. In 1919, illiterates above 10 years of age numbered 3 per cent. Education is free and compulsory. An eight-hour working day has been adopted; also public insurance of workmen.

The chief exports are flax, paper, potatoes, dairy products and timber; the chief imports are machinery and coal.

Esthonia declared her independence Feb. 24, 1918, after the Bolshevist coup d'etat. The republic, on June 15, 1920, adopted its Constitution, by which power is vested in the Legislative Assembly of 100 members, chosen for three years, with proportional representation by universal direct equal suffrage, The initiative and referendum to the people is an important feature. The state head and Ministers are chosen by the Assembly and are responsible to it. The state head has no power of veto. Military service is compulsory.

A Communist uprising at Reval on Dec. 1, 1924, was put down with 100 casualties. The Minister of Communications was killed. Martial law was declared; seven conspirators were executed and over 150 received prison sentences. The Esthonian Government formally charged Soviet Russia with having engineered and financed the uprising. Zinoviev was annoyed and called them "cut-throats."

The heavily fortified islands of Dagoe and Oesel of great strategic value in the Baltic just south of Finland (combined area 1,360 square miles, population 70,000), were leased to Great Britain in the spring of 1925.

Reval has a fine harbor. It freezes over for six or seven weeks in winter but is kept open by ice breakers.

During 1924, 971 steam vessels of 537,470 tons entered Reval. The state-owned railway mileage is 1,057.

The Esthonian mark is worth $0.193 at par of exchange.

The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1925, was: To the United States, $18,370,704 (which Esthonia is trying to fund); to France, 3,553,400 francs, and to Great Britain, £353,600 (funded July 24, 1925); to Denmark, 463,930 kronen; to Sweden, 425,875 kronen. The internal debt was 100,000,000 Esthonian marks. Note circulation was 1,815,268,100 marks.

Recent budgets in millions of Esthonian marks are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923	6,753.7	7,046.5
1924	7,088.5	7,061.6
1925	7,103.0	7,293.0

Imports and exports for three years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	$16,438,000	$14,117,000
1923	27,050,000	16,560,000
1924	22,688,600	22,804,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	$5,064,091	$494,355
1922-23	1,653,333	540,620
1923-24	1,567,077	397,867
1924-25	1,434,737	323,164

FINLAND, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 149,641 square miles, including the new Province of Petsamo.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1922, 3,435,249. Of the total, 3,366,507, census of 1920, 2,754,228 spoke Finnish; 340,963, Swedish; 4,806, Russian; 2,378, German; and 1,603, Lapponic.

CAPITAL, Helsingfors; population, 1922, 201,435. Other cities: Abo, 59,457; Tammerfors, 49,398; Viborg, 31,353; and five others with more than 10,000.

President, Dr. L. K. Relander, inaugurated, March 1, 1925.

Premier, Prof. Antti Tulenheimo, National Coalition, March 31, 1925.

Minister to the United States, Axel Leonard Astrom.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Kaarlo Fredrik Aaltio.

United States Minister, Alfred J. Pearson.

United States Consul, at Helsingfors, Joseph F. McGurk.

Finland, formerly an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire, is bounded on the north by Norway, a narrow strip of land separating it from the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Russia, on the south by the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea, and on the west by the Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden, and Norway. In territory it is as large as New England, New York and New Jersey.

Of its area, 11.4 per cent. or 17,099 square miles, consists of lakes; and 62 per cent. is covered by forests. Lumbering is the most important industry and scientifically carried on. The annual cut is 1,143 million cubic feet, and the annual growth is 1,568 million cubic feet, while it is estimated with further improvement in forestation the annual cut may be increased 50 per cent. Lumber export was valued at 2,839,184,973 Finnish marks.

Although extending far north into very cold latitudes, with rugged climate and topography, Finland is an agricultural country. Its total cultivated area in 1923 was 5,199,891 acres, and the capital invested in agriculture was estimated at $491,000,000. The value of the harvest in 1922 $102,150,000.

Under the Land Purchase Act of 1918-19 every farmer tenant was given the opportunity to own land through payment of a redemption price in Government guaranteed bonds to the land owners. In 1901 only 110,000 farms were cultivated by their owners; in 1920 the number was 182,500. The total number of farms was 280,000, of which 130,000 were of less than thirty acres. Production in 1923 was 651,460 tons of cereals from 1,951,000 acres and 430,000 tons of potatoes from 168,000 acres; also 1,010,800 tons of hay; of butter 8,063 tons were produced, of which 6,566 tons were exported, and 1,335 tons of cheese. There were 1,886,000 cattle and 404,000 horses.

Figures for 1923 show a total of 3,293 large factories with 143,341 workers and an output valued at 9,132,000,000 marks, of which wood industries furnished 2,378,010,000 marks; paper, 1,605,365,000; textiles, 1,012,093,000; and machinery, 669,374,000.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the state religion, although there is absolutely free worship. All but 2 per cent. of the people are Lutherans.

Three universities have 3,200 students, and about 42,500 are in secondary schools. There were on Jan. 1, 1925, 2,849 miles of railroads, all but 186 being owned by the state. Canal transportation is highly developed.

Finland had in 1925, 646 sailing vessels of 94,737 tons, 636 steam vessels of 88,319 tons, and 125 motor vessels of 16,990 tons. There entered Finnish ports in 1924, 7,647 vessels of 3,459,573 net tons.

Finland, after the downfall of the Czar, had representative government restored to her by the Provisional Government. Following the Bolshevist coup d'etat the Diet and Senate on Dec. 6, 1917, proclaimed the independence of the republic. Civil war between the "Reds" and "Whites" followed, with German intervention. The "Reds" were defeated and driven back into Russia in two battles at the end of April, 1918, and the German troops went home in December of that year. On July 17, 1919, the Finnish Diet resolved to establish a republic, and a peace treaty acknowledging the independence of Finland was signed with Russia at Dorpat, Oct. 14, 1920.

Finland made remarkable progress in 1922. Her

exports for the first time exceeded her imports, and by a surplus of 508,000,000 Finnish marks. The value of the mark has steadily risen. In September the Government floated a loan of 200,000,000 Finnish marks with a syndicate of Scandinavian and Finnish banks, the money to be used principally for the building of new railways by the state. Owing to increased taxation introduced after the war, the revenue exceeded expenditures. The national debt was gradually decreased and at the close of 1922 the floating debt of the Bank of Finland was entirely wiped off. Unemployment is small.

Finland is governed under the constitutional law of 1906 by a Legislative Chamber of 200 members elected directly on a proportional representative basis. Men and women of 24 years of age have the suffrage. The President is chosen for six years by an Electoral College of 300 chosen by proportional representation by direct vote and appoints the Cabinet.

The Electoral College chosen Jan. 15 and 16, 1925, was composed of: Swedish Peoples Party, 35; National Coalition, 68 (these two being the "right"); National Progressive, 33; Farmers' League, 69 (these two the "Centre"); Socialists, 79; and Communists, 16 ("the Left"). On Feb. 16 the college elected Dr. L. K. Relander President by 172 to 109 for Risto Ryti (Progressive).

The Supreme Appeal Court in June, 1925, declared illegal the activities of the Communist Party and forced its dissolution.

Finland, on March 10, 1923, through Minister Astrom, reached an agreement on funding its debt to the United States of $9,000,000 on a basis of payment spread over sixty-two years with interest at 3 per cent. for the first ten years and 3½ per cent. thereafter. The balance, $9,315.27, was paid in cash.

A further loan of $10,000,000 was floated in the United States in 1925, of which half was for agricultural credits.

The Finnish mark is $.193 at par of exchange. Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, was $.0251.

Finland began 1923 with a surplus, much of which was used on development of state railways, highways and waterways.

The total indebtedness, all funded, as of May 31, 1925, was 2,540,700,000 Finnish marks ($92,000,000).

Recent budgets in Finnish marks are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1922	2,168,768,000	2,176,659,000
1923	2,466,180,000	2,618,555,000
1924	2,910,785,000	2,936,184,000
1925	3,131,430,650	3,360,257,800

Imports and exports for four years in both Finnish marks and dollars were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921 F. marks	3,585,673,000	3,389,442,000
1922 F. marks	3,953,100,000	4,461,100,000
1923 F. marks	4,600,302,000	4,392,494,000
	($119,608,000)	($114,205,000)
1924 F. marks	4,713,350,000	4,965,622,000
	($117,834,000)	($124,140,000)

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$11,969,036	$7,553,681
1921-22	8,550,155	5,226,130
1922-23	10,904,100	9,359,722
1923-24	10,388,399	8,302,355
1924-25	11,055,670	8,028,993

FRANCE, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, pre-war, 207,054 square miles; present area, including Alsace-Lorraine (5,605), 212,659 square miles. This included the Island of Corsica, 3,367 square miles. *Colonies*—In Asia, 317,074 square miles; in Africa, 5,245,727; in America, 33,166; in Oceania, 9,190. Grand total, 5,817,797 square miles.

POPULATION, census March, 1921, 39,209,766; military and naval forces and seamen abroad, 192,973. Total, 39,402,739. *Colonies*—In Asia, 23,012,819; in Africa, 35,604,820; in America, 522,398; in Oceania, 82,263. Grand total, 99,525,039.

CAPITAL, Paris, population, census 1921, 2,906,471; cities above 100,000: Marseilles, 586,341; Lyon, 561,592; Bordeaux, 267,409; Lille, 200,952; Nantes, 183,704; Toulouse, 175,434; St. Etienne, 167,967; Strasbourg, 166,767; Nice, 155,839; Le Havre, 163,374; Rouen, 123,712; Roubaix, 133,265; Nancy, 113,226; Toulon, 106,331; there are 33 cities in addition having a population exceeding 50,000.

President, Gaston Doumergue, 1924-31, born Aug. 1, 1863; elected June 13, 1924.

Premier, Paul Painleve (Finance), April 17, 1925; Cabinet recast (dropping Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance) Oct. 29, 1925.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand.

Minister of Justice, Camille Chautemps.

Minister of the Interior, A. Schrameck.

Minister of Works, Anatole De Monzie.

Minister of War, Edouard Daladier.

Minister of Marine, Emile Borel.

Minister of Commerce, Daniel Vincent.

Minister of Agriculture, Jean Durand.

Minister of Instruction, Yvon Delbos.

Minister of the Colonies, Leon Perrier.

Minister of Labor, Antoine Durafour.

Minister of Pensions, Louis Anterion.

Ambassador to the United States, Emile Daeschner.

Director of the French Bureau of Information, 598 Madison Ave., New York. Roger Drouin (acting).

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Maxime Anatole Aristide Mongendre; at San Francisco, Maurice Hellmann; at New Orleans, Ernest Maurice Simonin; at Chicago, Charles Hippolyte Marie de Ferry de Fontnouvelle (C.).

United States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick.

United States Consul General, at Paris, Robert P. Skinner; *Consuls*, at Bordeaux, Lucian Memmiger; at Calais, Gaston Smith; at Cherbourg, John Corrigan jr.; at Havre, Lester Maynard; at La Rochelle, William J. Yerby; at Lille, Paul C. Squire; at Limoges, vacant; at Lyon, Hugh H. Watson; at Marseilles, Wesley Frost; at Nancy, George N. Ifft; at Nantes, Fred D. Fisher; at Nice, Otis A. Glazebrook; at St. Etienne, William H. Hunt; at Strasburg, Chester W. Davis; at Algiers, Lewis W. Haskell; at Guadeloupe, W. I., Shelby F. Strother; at Saigon, French Indo-China, Harris N. Cookingham; at Tahiti, Society Islands, Lewis V. Boyle; at Tananarive, Madagascar, James G. Carter; at Tunis, Tunis, Leland L. Smith; at Dakar, Senegal, Clarence E. Macy (V. C.).

France, a republic in Western Europe, is slightly smaller in area than a group of five Middle West States—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Belgium and Luxemburg are its neighbors on the north. On the east Germany lies beyond the Rhine, the boundary; the Jura Mountains and Lake Geneva separate it from Switzerland, and the Graian Alps and the Maritime Alps from Italy. On the south is the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, with the crest of the Pyrenees for the boundary line. On the west lies the Bay of Biscay and the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the north again the English Channel and the Straits of Dover separate it from England. From north to south its length is about 600 miles, and from the western extremity near Brest to Strasbourg on the Rhine it is about 560 miles wide. The coastline on the north is 700 miles long; along the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, 865; on the Mediterranean 384 miles.

In the French Alps it has the highest mountain in Europe, Mont Blanc (alt. 15,781 ft.). On the French side of the Pyrenees are several peaks of over 10,000 feet in height. Forming the western border of the Rhone valley rise the Cevennes, highest point being Mont Lozere (alt. 5,584 ft.). The Massif Central continues north as the mountains of Auvergne, where the Plomb du Cantal attains a height of 6,096 feet, to the Cote d'Or, containing Puy de Sancy (alt. 6,188 ft.). Further north are the Vosges, which run parallel with the Rhine; their crest formed the boundary line between France and Alsace. Thence the wooded highlands of the Argonne and the Ardennes bear off to the frontier. The western and northwestern part of France consists of fertile plains save for the hills of Normandy and the picturesque cliffs of Brittany.

On the North Sea and the Channel are the seaports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, with the great port of Havre at the mouth of the Seine, and Cherbourg, between Cape Hague and Cape Barfleur. In the extreme northwestern projection, sheltered by Cape St. Marthieu, is the roadstead of Brest, the great naval station. Further down the coast is Lorient, St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire, with Nantes further up the river, Rochefort and La Rochelle. Up the estuary of the Garonne is the important port of Bordeaux, fourth city of the republic; and at the mouth of the Adour, in the extreme southwest corner, is Bayonne with its neighboring seaside resort of Biarritz. On the Mediterranean coast, which on the west is low, with lagoons and sand dunes, there is no great port till the mouths of the Rhone are passed and Marseilles, the second city of the country, is reached. Beyond is the great naval base, Toulon, and from there by Nice and Monaco to the Italian frontier and beyond runs the beautiful Riviera—the Cote d'Azure.

France has four important rivers, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne and the Rhone, the left bank

of the Rhine from Basle, Switzerland, to Lauterbourg, and a dozen others, some with new fame from World War battles, but all of great value because of canalization, which binds them together. The waterways total 7,543 miles in length, of which canals cover 3,031. They are the property of the state and are free from tolls. Traffic in 1924 amounted to 36,257,910 metric tons; 33,883,848 in 1923; and 30,373,401 in 1922.

THE FRENCH RAILROADS.

France has six great railway systems constructed under various concessions which expire at various dates, from 1950 to 1960, when they revert to the state. They represent an instalment cost of 25,000,000,000 francs. These lines with their mileage in 1922 were: Nord, 2,380; Est, 3,124; Paris-Orleans (P. O.), 4,641; Paris-Lyon-Mediterrane (P. L. M.), 6,078; Midi, 2,560; Ouest-Etat, 5,599; total, 24,382. The Alsace-Lorraine system of railway has a mileage of 1,384, making the grand total of the mileage 25,766. The Ouest-Etat and the Alsace-Lorraine system are operated by the state, through the Ministry of Public Works.

Of the main lines, 1,030 miles were destroyed in the war. All had been rebuilt by May 1, 1921. Of the local lines, 1,400 miles were destroyed; 1,262 were rebuilt by May 1, 1921; and now all have been restored. In addition, there were in 1922 the Paris Belt Line, 20 miles; the Grand Belt Line, 78 miles; secondary lines, 839 miles, and non-concessionary road, 20 miles.

Electrification of the Paris-Orleans, the P. L. M. and the Midi is under way, the plans providing for completion in 5 to 10 years. Part of the Midi is now electrically operated, the Soulom plant now furnishing 22,000 H. P., with an additional instalment of 35,000 already available in the same region.

The deficit of the six great railway systems in 1920 was estimated as not less than 3,300,000,000 francs. Legislation consolidating the French railroads was passed on June 21, 1921, became operative Jan. 1, 1922. The financial reports for 1922 show that the operating deficits of 1912 and of 1920-21 have given place to a net surplus of 400,000,000 francs. The operating account is:

RAILROAD.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.
	Millions of francs.		
Nord	1,421	1,129	291
Est	1,273	1,003	270
Paris-Lyon-Medit. (P.L.M.)	2,396	1,916	481
Paris-Orleans (P.-O.)	1,196	1,060	136
Midi	560	487	73
Ouest-Etat	1,325	1,315	10
Alsace-Lorraine	738	583	155
Total	8,909	7,493	1,416

Deductions because of charges reserve and bonuses fixed by law resulted, however, in a net deficit of 490 million francs (1,124 million in 1923); only the Est (41 million) and the Alsace-Lorraine (88 million) showed a surplus. Receipts have risen 39 per cent. in four years for all lines, due to increase in rates. Traffic figures are:

	Passengers Carried.	Cars Loaded.
1921	591,632,423	15,378,259
1922	646,347,021	18,619,287
1923	691,913,000	20,779,240
1924	723,656,000	28,711,269

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING EXPENSE.

The French Government by the end of July, 1923, succeeded in disposing of its fleet of merchant ships which had been bought or built during the war and had been supplemented by German reparations until it reached a total of over 800,000 tons in 1920. The effects of this fleet on the restoration of the French merchant marine and its expense culminated in the passage of a bill in August, 1921, directing the sale of the fleet within two years. The only conditions were that the sale should be "for the interests of the Treasury," that the contracts should be approved by the Chamber of Deputies, that the purchaser could not resell a ship without the approval of the Government, and that he must pay the Government half the profit from such a sale.

The cost to the Government for the purchase and construction of ships stands at over 1,300,000,000 francs, and the proceeds from the sale of ships to be applied to the cost was about 136,000,000 francs, showing a loss of nearly 1,200,000,000 francs under this head. The operating losses up to Sept. 30, 1922, were 600,000,000 francs, showing a total loss of 1,800,000,000 francs.

The French merchant marine on June 30, 1924, was approximately 1,700 steamers and motor vessels (3,674,000 tons) and 365 sailing ships (287,000 tons).

Shipbuilding in 1924: Launched, 79,685 tons; in 1923, 96,644; in 1922, 184,509.

There entered French ports with cargoes in 1924, 28,078 vessels of 42,575,399 tons register, of which 9,112 vessels of 12,411,031 tons were French; and in 1923, 20,746 vessels of 41,764,014 tons of which 8,850 of 11,686,258 tons were French.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.

France has made great advances in industrial power since the war. The industrial reconstruction of the devastated areas is fast approaching completion. Twenty-two thousand factories have been reconstructed, new and larger scale factories are everywhere gradually replacing those destroyed, with technical equipment of the latest type.

The industrial population is fully employed and output in most fields of production is limited only by the dearth of man power. Agricultural reconstruction has been great, although France suffers from an acute lack of agricultural labor, which has been partially met by the introduction of a considerable number of foreign workers and the extensive application of machinery.

Output of coal, iron ore, pig iron and steel and potash in thousands of metric tons for four years was:

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Coal	28,960	32,581	38,543	44,954
Iron Ore	14,117	20,832	23,423	29,000
Pig Iron	3,417	5,228	5,431	7,693
Steel	3,102	4,471	5,109	6,900
Potash	.....	845	1,026	1,173

On July 1, 1924, France had 135 blast furnaces active.

Since the war the machine tool industry has been greatly expanded and is producing a better grade of equipment over pre-war days. The importation of heavy machinery, which was very large during the war years, amounted, in 1922, to 412,790,406 pounds, valued at 890,897,000 francs (equivalent to $73,053,554), while her exports of heavy machinery, in 1922, reached 185,444,558 pounds, valued at 573,945,000 francs (equivalent to $47,063,490).

France has extensive bauxite deposits estimated at 60 million metric tons. In 1924, 340,000 tons were mined, of which 202,534 were exported.

New plants with modern installations of the newest and most improved types have brought to the textile industries in the northern district a considerably enhanced production, in some instances exceeding pre-war figures.

The number of spindles in 1923 was 10,593,000; mechanical looms, 176,000; hand looms, 25,000. The production was 220,000 metric tons of cotton yarn and 11,200,000 pieces of cloth averaging 100 metres in length.

Unemployment, which reached 90,000 in March, 1921, was non-existent throughout 1923 and 1924.

In 1922 through state agencies 180,000 alien industrial and agricultural workers were brought in; 262,877 in 1923, and 239,365 in 1924. The permanent settlement of these immigrants appears to be on the increase. Italians formed the largest contingent in 1924, 97,577; Poles numbered 38,048; Spaniards, 14,982; Belgians, 34,714; and Portuguese, 14,206. Of these, 104,112 were placed in the devastated regions. Efforts to attract the unemployed from England failed.

The potential hydro-electric power, estimated to amount to fully nine million horsepower, has been utilized to the extent of 2,700,000 horsepower by Jan. 1, 1924, which will be increased by 300,000 horsepower by the end of 1926. Four great projects for which governmental assistance is considered assured are those of the Rhone, the Dordogne, the Truyere, and the Rhine. The cost of the Rhone project is put at 3,250,000,000 francs. Sixteen stations are planned with a total average power of 1,156,000 horsepower. The Dordogne plan includes four power stations, total capacity 250,000 horsepower, at cost of 2,900,000 francs. The Truyere provides for two power stations with 40,000 and 70,000 horsepower respectively, to cost 210,000 francs. The plan for the utilization of the Rhine between Huningue and Strasbourg includes power stations at each of the eight sluices of the Rhine Lateral Canal with a total average power of 450,000 kilowatts. Under the Finance Act of 1921 the Ministry of Public Works is authorized to grant every year subsidies or advances to promote hydro-electric undertakings, etc.

The extension of electrical service to rural communities it is believed will partly offset shortage of farm labor caused by the depletion of man power during the war years. The law places at the disposition of the National Office of Agricultural Credit a maximum sum of 600,000,000 francs to be employed in rural electrical development through advances of cash made to the smaller political units or associations of individuals. Subventions amounting to 42,091,760 francs had been granted up to June 30, 1924, to 429 communes with 3,794

others under consideration. The average expense is 190 francs per inhabitant served.

AGRICULTURE.

The returns of 1920 show that of the total area of France, including Alsace-Lorraine, 136,101,760 acres, 99,095,049 (of which 55,821,029 are arable), were under crops, fallow or grass; 25,521,108 were under forests, and 11,485,603 moorland or uncultivated.

The wheat crop for 1924 was 7,684,000 metric tons; in 1923, 7,499,800; and in 1922, 6,622,032, which is below the amount necessary to supply food requirements estimated at 9.4 million tons. The acreage was 15,412,588. Other crops for three years in metric tons were:

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Rye	975,700	927,600	1,012,900
Barley	890,700	980,300	1,000,100
Oats	4,184,200	4,890,800	4,293,100
Maize	322,000	321,900	460,000
Buckwheat	391,500	325,100	423,400
Potatoes	12,626,100	9,918,700	15,512,500
Sugar beets	3,289,400	3,787,000	5,137,800

The year 1922 produced an abundant vintage of excellent quality from an acreage of 3,412,127, the production being 70,200,000 hectolitres; the 1923 production was 57,100,000; and in 1924, 67,300,000. The output of cider in 1921 was 576,356,000 gallons; apples, 144,188 metric tons; pears, 52,067 tons; olives, 72,613 tons; cherries, 27,476 tons; plums, 20,904 tons; peaches, 19,511 tons; apricots, 8,344 tons; oranges, 983 tons; tangerines, 516 tons; lemons, 580 tons; strawberries, 7,374 tons; currants, 1,199 tons; gooseberries, 1,581 tons; raspberries, 647 tons; figs, 2,241 tons; chestnuts, 165,557 tons; walnuts, 22,201 tons; almonds, 7,429 tons; truffles, 73 tons, and filberts, 94 tons.

Engaged in silk culture in 1924 were 60,755 producers, and the output of cocoons was 4,180,000 kilos; in 1923, 3,355,000; and in 1922, 2,585,000.

There were on Jan. 1, 1924, of farm animals: Horses, 2,848,000; mules, 192,000; asses, 284,000; cattle, 13,769,000; sheep, 9,925,000; goats, 1,353,000; and swine, 5,406,000.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A few figures will set forth the burden the war laid upon France. Her pre-war population, census of 1911, was 39,601,509. During the war the birth rate was less than one-half the normal, and in 1919 deaths (736,541) exceeded births (503,606) by 232,935.

The figures for the last four years in contrast with 1913 are (population 1913, 41,486,272; for other years, 39,209,518):

Year.	Mar-riages.	Living Births.	B'th R'te	D'th Deaths.	D'th R'te	Exc's of Births.
1913	312,036	790,355	19.1	731,441	17.6	58,914
1920	623,869	834,411	21.3	674,621	17.2	159,790
1921	456,221	813,396	20.7	696,373	17.7	117,023
1922	383,220	759,846	19.3	689,267	17.6	70,579
1923	356,501	761,861	19.4	666,990	17.0	94,871
1924	.....	752,101	19.2	679,885	17.3	72,216

The number of men from 19 to 50 mobilized for the defense of France was 8,501,045; the number of men killed, 1,364,000; the number mutilated, 740,000; the number wounded, 3,000,000.

Alsace-Lorraine, redeemed, brought back to the tri-color, as shown by the census of 1921, 1,709,749. Yet this census of 1921 returned the total population of enlarged France as 39,209,766, a loss of 391,743. Moreover, France, always a most attractive country to foreigners, counted as residents in 1911, 1,152,096 foreigners, and in 1921, 1,550,449, an increase of 398,353 (in Paris and its suburbs, 620,865). This would indicate a net loss of French citizens amounting to 790,696. Moreover, the loss to France was almost wholly of her workers.

The invading German Army for nearly five years occupied the ten departments of the Aisne, Ardennes, Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, Somme and Vosges, a region bounded roughly by a line south from Dunkirk to Senlis, east to St. Die, thence north to the Belgian frontier. These departments were the most populous part of France, where industrial plants were most numerous, mines highly important and fields intensely cultivated. All were wrecked.

Immediately after the armistice France went steadfastly and courageously to work to clear the ruins and rebuild. The progress of the enormous undertaking is told in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923, 1924 and 1925.

By the middle of 1925 the reconstruction of the ten departments for all practical economic purposes, was completed. Although the number of industrial establishments definitely reconstructed is less than the number destroyed (8,166 out of 9,332 on Jan. 1, 1925), the margin comprises many small establishments which have been replaced by or amalgamated with larger units in reconstruction, or eliminated by removal, abandonment of business, or death of former masters. Of the 745,149 employees in 1914, 75.7 per cent (564,898) were at work, an increase of 20 per cent. in two years, the others having been withdrawn for reconstruction work or migrated to other centres which afforded better housing accommodations and comforts; or to actual war losses.

The population, 4,278,246 on Jan. 1, 1925, was only 330,000 less than in 1914. The 200 damaged or destroyed mines were producing a coal output (1,301,000 tons monthly average) which will soon exceed the pre-war figure of 1,515,750 tons, as their general plant and their power stations have been immensely improved; also new provisions added for greatly utilizing by-products.

The principal work unfinished from a social point of view will be the restoration of adequate housing accommodation of a permanent nature. Up to Jan. 1, 1924, the state had built for workmen permanent brick dwellings to the number of 34,381, was then building 3,218, and was to build 16,719 more.

Miners' dwellings newly built by the mining companies number between 25,000 and 30,000, and the Northern Railroad has built many houses also. The number of dwellings and farm buildings destroyed or damaged totaled 866,844, of which 340,799 were destroyed. On Jan. 1, 1924, 423,145 had been definitely rebuilt, 303,181 being dwellings; 182,844 dwellings had been provisionally prepared, 42,400 temporary brick houses and 109,000 temporary wooden houses had been built. As regards public buildings, 7,602 out of 17,617 damaged or destroyed had been repaired.

Ordered local administration had been re-established in 3,239 out of 3,255 communes wherein it had been suspended; of the public schools of all grades there were then 7,846 with 15,969 teachers, against 7,400 with 15,920 teachers in 1914; of the private schools, 849 with 3,792 teachers, as against 1,060 with 4,240 teachers in 1914 (but the combined number of pupils in both groups was 213,000 less—585,000 against 799,000); and the number of post offices being operated was 1,353 as against 1,259 in 1914 and 1,313 at the armistice. Public worship is being likewise restored, one-fifth of the ruined churches on Jan. 1, 1925, were well advanced toward restoration or replacement.

The year 1925 also saw railroads and highways completely restored in their essentials; out of 58,697 kilometres (36,450 miles) of damaged routes, 42,300 (26,268 miles) had been repaired; 3,242 out of 6,120 bridges have been definitely rebuilt and 1,550 provisionally repaired; the 1,030 miles of main railway lines had been restored long before in their entirety, together with the 1,490 miles of damaged light railways or branch lines, and 676 out of 696 miles of canals.

Agriculture, mining and the many important manufacturing industries have all reached very advanced stages toward recovery. By Jan. 1, 1925, of the 3,306,300 hectares (hectare = 2.47 acres) of devastated land, 3,150,000 had been cleared of projectiles, trenches and barbed wire, and of 1,923,500 hectares of devastated agricultural land, 1,810,300 had been brought under the plough. Live stock, of which this area possessed in November, 1918, only 173,800, or 7 per cent. of the 1914 number, amounted at the beginning of 1925 to 1,479,617, or an eight-fold increase; in this total were 540,200 head of cattle (in 1914, 892,500), 304,197 horses, asses and mules (407,988), 440,000 sheep and goats (949,800), and 195,200 pigs (356,600). Of the two principal crops—wheat and sugar beet—former has regained the pre-war scale of output. As regards the latter, six of the ten devastated departments produced three-quarters of the French output, and in 1924 the total number of hectares under sugar beet in France increased from 148,000 to 182,000 (pre-war area 230,000), of which the great bulk is, of course, due to increased plantation in the devastated region. Of barbed wire, 333 million of the 375 million square meters have been removed; and of the 333 million cubic metres of trenches, 297 million have been filled in.

COST OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Banque Nationale Francaise du Commerce Exterieur in its monthly review for August, 1925, declared that though progress had been less rapid in 1924 than during the preceding years economic activity had been almost completely re-established, and what remains to be done may be spread over several years to ease the financial situation. It estimates the material damages done at about 101,000 million francs, divided as follows:

	Million Francs.
Indemnities Due to War Sufferers	85,000
Interest on same	3,000
Direct Enterprises of the State	5,500
Rebuilding of Railways	2,650
Reorganization of Public Services	2,700
Different Forms of Aid	1,400
Administration Expenses	1,200

The commission making a valuation of the damages had, up to Jan. 1, 1925, examined 3,020,779 demands out of a total of 3,065,032, and allowed indemnities which reached 71,545 million francs. Indemnities allowed on the remaining 44,253 demands probably will not exceed 12,000 million francs. The money paid out on indemnities up to Jan. 1, 1925, was 58,104 million francs. To this should be added 13,000 millions laid out for the reconstruction of railways, reconstruction of public buildings, enterprises and purchases made by the state, and about 2,500 millions absorbed by the payments of interest. Of the total more than 73,000 million francs went to restoration of the ruins and about 36,000 millions to reparations to individuals.

It may be mentioned that the American Committee for Devastated France, Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, during its active life, April 1, 1918 to March 31, 1924, raised and disbursed for the war-torn area $4,813,749.

Shortly before the close of the war the Credit National was organized to facilitate the repair of damages caused by the war. It was formed by a group of the most important French banks, with a capital of 100 million francs, and its declared object was the payment in cash of compensation due to those who had suffered damage from the war and to arrange for the payment of interest on such advances. Capital required to pay for war damages was raised by the issue of bonds, on which interest, redemption and premium charges were guaranteed by the state, the money for such payments being included in the French budget. Credit national bonds on July 31, 1924, totaled 17,556 million francs.

After the execution of the budget for 1925 it is estimated that the reparation of war damages will still require a total expense not to exceed 15,000 million francs, which it is planned will be made up by an issuance of bonds, the amortization of which and their annuity will not reach 1,000 million francs and will be balanced by the normal increase in Government receipts and those under the Dawes plan.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Alsace has rich potash fields, discovered in 1904, which gave Germany a monopoly of this product. The output under French hands for 1923 was 1,578,-731 metric tons as against 845,098 in 1922. Petroleum output near Woerth in 1924 was 72,000 metric tons. The state acquired these deposits in 1921 and turned them over to a private company for exploitation.

Lorraine is rich in iron and coal. The output of each reached its maximum in 1913, with 21,133,676 tons of iron and 3,795,262 tons of coal. the 1924 production of iron ore was 27,372,398 tons, and of coal 5,269,132 tons. Iron ore reserves are estimated at over 2 billion tons.

The exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines of the Saar Valley were given to France by the Treaty of Versailles as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France. The Saar Valley lies north of Lorraine and contains about 503 square miles and 749,397 population (1923). For 15 years it is to be governed by a commission of five, appointed yearly by the League of Nations, to whom as trustee Germany in the treaty renounced government of the territory. Then a plebiscite will decide whether it will have a continuance of that rule in a semi-autonomous form, union with France, or union with Germany. Free trade with Germany was given the district until Jan. 10, 1925. France becomes the sole owner of the coal fields and mining concessions and the value of the mines thus ceded was credited to Germany in the reparation account. The average pre-war production of the basin was 12,000,000 tons a year. The basin, it is estimated, will yield 12,000,000,000 tons. The output in 1920 was 9,198,714 tons; for 1921, 9,336,493 tons; for 1922, 11,240,003 tons, and for 1923, 9,-192,275 tons. These figures are for the mines operated by the French state and are exclusive of the Frankenholz mine, which has an output of 1,000 tons daily. The number of miners employed in June, 1925, was 76,450.

The production of iron in 1923 was 929,000 metric tons, and of steel 996,000 metric tons; in 1924, pig iron, 1,340,000 tons, and steel, 1,470,000 tons.

The French took possession on Jan. 18, 1920, the Treasury advancing 39,325,000 francs as a working capital, which was paid back in March, 1922. The value of the property to be credited to Germany on the reparation account is likely to be put at about 350,000,000 gold marks, and on that estimate the experts figure that the mines have paid 7.25 per cent. in 1920; 6.68 per cent. in 1921, and 10.9 per cent. in 1922—the French Government having made about 250,000,000 francs in three years.

WELFARE AND EDUCATION.

France has an act passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged, poor, infirm, and incurable. The age limit, first placed at 70, was five years later reduced to 65. This act was supplemented by the Old Age Pensions act of April 5, 1910, which provides a system by which both employers and workers contribute. On July 1, 1920, 8,349,744 persons were registered under it and on Jan. 1, 1923, 7,701,948.

The school system of France is highly developed. Primary instruction is free since 1881 and compulsory since 1882 for all children from 6 to 13. The teachers are, by the law of 1886, lay. The public schools, primary, secondary and superior, form the University of France, and are administered by the Ministry of Public Instruction, with the aid of a Superior Council and a force of seven Inspectors-General and Inspectors. There are seventeen circumscriptions called academies, each with a council to deal with instruction. Each department has a council, presided over by the Prefect, for primary school matters, with large powers regarding inspection, management and maintenance, and each department must maintain two primary normal schools, one for men and one for women.

The 17 universities in France had, in 1921, 49,931 students; the largest, that of Paris (founded in 1150), had 21,232.

The expenditure on the public schools and for technical schools, not including those under the Ministry des Beaux-Arts, was:

	Francs.
For public schools, 1921	1,261,620,729
1922	1,337,000,000
1923	1,403,000,000
1924	1,587,979,000
1925	1,850,000,000

For the third time since the war the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill granting a measure of women's suffrage; the last on April 7, 1925, was for municipal elections only. The vote was 390 to 183. This bill went to the Senate, which killed the other two.

Diplomatic relations with the Vatican, broken off June 30, 1904, were restored in May, 1921, when M. Jonnart was sent there as Ambassador. Relations were near a breaking strain in M. Herriot's administration but eased up after his fall.

No religion is recognized by the state.

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

The constitutional law under which France is governed was adopted in 1875 and was partially modified in 1879, 1884, 1885, and 1889. Legislative power rests in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The 584 Deputies are elected by direct vote by manhood suffrage every four years; a form of proportional representation is in effect. The 314 Senators are elected for nine years, one-third retiring every three years; the election is indirect and made by an electoral body in each district made up of delegates chosen by the municipal councils of each commune, and of the Deputies, councillor-generals and district councillors of the department. The two Houses meet yearly on the second Tuesday in January and must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve.

The two Houses, united as a National Assembly, elect a President of the republic to serve seven years, meeting immediately whenever a vacancy occurs. The President selects a Ministry, generally from the two Chambers, but may go outside the membership. In practice the President summons a leader who can obtain a majority in the Chambers in support of his policies as President of the Council (Premier) and he makes up his list of Ministers and submits it for approval. The number of portfolios varies, numbering fourteen in the present Ministry. Each Minister is responsible to the Chambers for his acts and the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The complexion of the Senate after the election of Jan. 6, 1924, was: Radicals, 120; Republicans of the Left, 58; Progressives, 23; Conservatives, 20; Liberal Republicans, 14; Socialist Republicans, 2; Unified Socialists, 2.

The Chamber of Deputies, elected May 11, 1924: Republican Entente (three groups), 137; Left Republicans, 92; National Radicals, 34; Radical Socialists, 127; Independent Socialists, 39; Unified Socialists, 101; Communists, 29; Conservative Royalists, 29; from the Colonies, 14.

The new proportional representation electoral is very complicated and an analysis of the popular vote indicates that candidates on the National Bloc tickets received 30,419,847 votes, while those of the Left Bloc received 28,139,831, and the Communists, 8,584,007.

The unit of local government is the commune, of which the 90 departments (excluding the three in Algeria) had, in 1921, in all 37,963. Of these 22,024 have less than 500 inhabitants; 11,962 have between

500 and 1,500; 140 only have more than 20,000. Each commune elects by universal suffrage a municipal council which in turn elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune, the agent of the central government, and the head of the police. Each department has representatives of all the Ministries and is placed under a Prefect nominated by the Government and having wide functions. The elected Conseils d'arrondissement (385 in France) are charged with allotting the direct taxes.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION IN 1925.

Premier Edouard Herriot's ministry fell on April 10, 1925, following an adverse vote of confidence of 156 to 132 in the Senate on the matter of exceeding the legal limit of the bank note issue on the Bank of France which, under the law, was authorized to issue 41,000 million francs, but had been permitted by the Government to issue 45,000 million, and the Government also had exceeded its own legal limit of borrowing which was 22,000 million. Parliament legalized the situation on April 15, and on June 27 again raised the legal limit, this time from 26,000 million francs to 32,000 million. The bank advances to the Government on Aug. 6 stood at 28,250 million francs, contrasted with 23,000 million on the same date in 1924, and 23,400 million on the same date in 1923. On Sept. 10 the advances to the state were 28,850 million francs, and on Oct. 8, 30,800 million francs. The legal limit on note circulation on June 27 was also raised to 51,000 million, from the 45,000 million francs fixed on April 15. Circulation reached new high levels on Aug. 6—45,234 million francs; on Sept. 10, 45,680 million; and on Oct. 8, 47,170 million. The gold reserve, which had for three years remained steadily at 5,538 to 5,547 million francs, on Oct. 8 was 5,860 million francs. The fluctuations of the franc in 1925 were disquieting.

M. Painleve succeeded in forming a ministry on April 17, which included Joseph Caillaux, whose disabilities had been removed by vote of Parliament, Dec. 16, 1924, as Minister of Finance. This ministry opposed the capital tax, which was part of the Socialist program of the previous ministry, and in addition to increasing the note issue of, and Government borrowings from the Bank of France, brought in bills for a drastic increase in taxes; and, admitting a large deficit for the first six months of 1925, succeeded in bringing in a balanced budget for the remainder of the year. This was the first budget which did not contain a "recoverable" revenue and carried no "extraordinary" expenditures.

M. Caillaux's most serious problem was to fund the short-termed debt, 3,290 million francs falling due on July 1, and 8,237 million on Sept. 25, and 10,000 million falling due on Dec. 8. He planned a 4 per cent. conversion loan at par with a flexible agreement whereby the franc was pegged at 5.12 cents gold. This loan, however, went very slowly, only 6,000 million being taken up by Nov. 1.

M. Caillaux had made a tentative settlement with Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill, of France's debt to Great Britain, amounting to £623,000,000 on a basis of 62 annual payments of £12,500,000. He then headed a mission to the United States in September to negotiate for the funding of the war debt to the United States, which amounted to $4,210,556,948 including accrued interest on May 16, 1925. No agreement was reached and the mission returned a failure, bearing only a proposition for a 5-year moratorium which was requested by France. (See article on Foreign Debts.)

Opposition to Caillaux became bitter and the entire Cabinet, failing to force his resignation, themselves resigned. Painleve formed a new Cabinet, himself taking the portfolio of the Treasury on Oct. 29. The grave situation in Morocco and Syria added to his troubles. The Socialists had demanded that the capital tax be included in any new financial program of the Government and the situation was precarious, but the Chamber voted confidence on Nov. 3. (See Chronology for developments.)

On Nov. 28, 1924, a 25-year 7 per cent. 100 million dollar loan was heavily subscribed in New York at 94. This took the place of the Morgan credit of March, intended to help stabilize the franc, which fluctuated during 1924 from a low of 14.82 to the dollar to a high of 27.20, with an average of 19.33.

The situation of the public debt on June 30, 1924, was:

	Million Francs.
Long term debt	149,394
Short term debt	37,174
Floating debt	68,281
Advances of the Bank of France	23,000
Total	277,849

	Million Gold Francs.
Foreign debt—commercial	5,149
Foreign debt—political	30,775
Total	35,924

It should be noted that France, while sending to the United States Government $20,367,000 annually in payment on war supplies, has succeeded in trimming its external Government, French city and French railroad debt. On Nov. 1, 1924, this debt aggregated $697,500,000 as against $1,069,400,000 on June 30, 1919.

On July 31, 1924, the total due to France from foreign governments was approximately 15,133 millions of francs. Of this sum 6,023 million francs are Czarist bonds. Efforts to adjust these with Soviet Russia were made unsuccessfully in 1925. Belgium owes France 3,067 million francs; Jugo-Slavia, 1,739 million; Roumania, 1,132 million; Poland, 895 million; Greece, 538 million; Czechoslovakia, 542 million; Italy, 350 million and Austria, 332 million.

THE BUDGETS.

The normal budgets for four years were:

	Francs.
1921—Revenues	29,160,155,234
Expenditures	29,120,541,626
1922—Revenues	28,362,328,929
Expenditures	28,348,952,965
1923—Revenues	23,437,954,832
Expenditures	23,402,487,556
1924—Revenues	29,835,000,000
Expenditures	29,659,000,000

To these figures there must be added the extraordinary expenses due to war, military pensions, and reconstruction to be repaid from receipts from Germany on the reparation account, which are provisionally covered in part by loans. The amounts are:

	Francs.
1921—Extraordinary expenditures	15,317,184,792
1922— " "	10,558,534,377
1923— " "	13,581,000,000
1924— " "	7,493,000,000

The total state income in 1924 was 27,575,158,000 francs, of which taxation brought in 25,510,000,000 francs.

In 1923 there were 927,679 persons liable to payment of income tax; of these 652,643 declared an income under 20,000 (approximately $1,000 at existing rate of exchange); above this income 253,204 had incomes up to 100,000 francs; 20,772 up to 500,000; 884 up to 1,000,000; and 216 above 1,000,000.

Estimates of pre-war French national income put the total for 1913 at about 35,870 million francs; and for 1924 at about 125,500 million paper francs. The tax burden in 1913 represented 11.6 per cent. of the national revenue; and in 1924 about 20 per cent.; the per capita tax then was for 1913, 104 francs gold and for 1924, 650 paper francs or 177 francs gold.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The cost to France of her army and navy in the last five budgets was:

	Army. *Francs.*	Navy. *Francs.*
1920	4,236,599,884	868,224,082
1921	4,462,003,675	951,542,607
1922	3,426,284,959	797,804,914
1923	3,939,000,000	977,804,914
1924	3,566,765,327	1,028,237,008

The plan for the reorganization of France's Army, adopted in 1923, provides for 660,000 men and is based upon 18 months' service, each class of conscripts furnishing about 250,000 men, with 100,000 professional soldiers constantly in the army. French troops number 461,000, and Colonials, 189,000 with 10,000 in the Foreign Legion. The plan provides for 32 divisions of infantry, each with four regiments (492 battalions), 298 squadrons of cavalry; 798 batteries of light and heavy artillery, together with 15 regiments of tanks and technical units. The Aviation Corps is to consist of 132 combat squadrons, 76 observation squadrons and 34 auxiliary service squadrons, with a personnel of about 33,000. The French Army now has 1,962 first-line planes, all of them post-war models, with a reserve of about 4,000 machines. France expected to have 2,560 service machines by the end of 1925.

The French Navy, under the allotment as to capital ships agreed to at the Washington conference, is in proportion of 1.75 as against 5-5-3 for England, the United States and Japan. France had, in 1914, 770,000 tonnage in her navy and in 1922, 660,000. The number of submarines was 47, of an average age of 11 years. The 1924 budget calls for an expenditure of 1,028,000,000 francs for the navy, which is spending 51,000,000 francs for the modernization of French capital ships. The work on two of these, the Bretagne and the Lorraine,

has now been completed at a cost of 8,500,000 francs each. Work is progressing on two others and two are to be taken care of later. France launched on Oct. 14, 1923, the light cruiser Duguay-Trouin, 8,000 tons displacement, and on March 21, 1924, her sister ship the Lamotte Picquet. A third is being built. The program provides further for six destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 12 submarines, of which six are to be of the large type. The cruiser Bearn will be refitted as an airplane carrier.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of France for 1923, 1922, 1921 and 1920, compared with that of 1913, the last year before the war, expressed both in francs and in dollars at the average exchange rate for the year, was:

IMPORTS.	*Francs.*	*Equivalent in Dollars.*	*Exchange Rate.*
1924	40,132,574,000	2,076,180,000	19.33
1923	32,608,012,000	1,989,089,000	16.39
1922	23,930,328,000	1,962,287,000	12.20
1921	22,068,000,000	1,634,667,000	13.50
1920	49,904,897,000	3,441,717,000	14.50
1913	8,421,332,000	1,625,317,000	5.18
EXPORTS.			
1924	41,454,137,000	2,144,550,000	19.33
1923	30,431,510,000	1,856,322,000	16.39
1922	21,378,943,000	1,753,073,200	12.20
1921	19,772,000,000	1,461,639,600	13.50
1920	26,894,332,000	1,854,823,300	14.50
1913	6,880,217,000	1,327,881,900	5.18

The United States for four years has been France's principal source of supply, with Great Britain a close second, and Belgium and Germany alternating third and fourth. In 1924 Great Britain was France's best customer, followed by Belgium, Germany and the United States in that order. France's trade by countries for the last four years in millions of francs was:

IMPORTS.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
United States	4,065.5	3,853.6	5,655.5	5,749.6
Great Britain	3,038.9	3,403.1	5,275.3	4,961.6
Belgium	1,788.9	1,725.8	2,408.5	2,655.9
Germany	2,163.0	1,299.0	1,051.2	2,015.0
Argentina	595.9	792.7	1,271.6	1,814.2
Italy	568.7	803.9	1,225.9	151.0
Holland	.....	.....	1,002.6	1,165.5
Brazil	451.5	470.0	693.0	1,060.5
Spain	477.1	350.2	607.5	836.8
Switzerland	464.7	537.6	623.4	665.3
Other	8,453.7	10,665.1	9,789.0	14,992.7
Total	22,067.9	23,901.0	29,603.5	36,066.1

EXPORTS.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
United States	2,192.8	1,972.7	2,496.3	3,143.7
Great Britain	3,179.4	3,855.5	6,174.8	7,817.9
Belgium	3,249.9	3,795.1	5,795.9	7,114.4
Germany	1,876.9	1,761.8	1,080.6	3,773.1
Argentina	270.7	300.4	613.3	696.3
Italy	685.6	749.4	1,181.5	1,478.7
Holland	.....	.....	632.3	1,160.9
Brazil	165.4	153.4	252.4	368.0
Spain	562.7	520.6	908.5	1,157.8
Switzerland	1,092.5	1,009.1	2,113.0	2,612.7
Other	6,496.6	7,260.0	9,184.0	12,430.6
Total	19,772.5	21,378.0	30,432.6	41,754.1

Trade with the Colonies and with the Saar for 1923 and 1924 in millions of francs was:

IMPORTS.	1923.	1924.
Algeria	1,225.8	1,632.7
Senegal	277.1	388.7
Indo-China	332.6	322.4
Tunis	302.7	298.1
Madagascar	150.8	280.8
Morocco	122.2	225.8
Other	673.7	917.6
Total	3,085.2	4,066.4
Saar	712.0	1,046.7
Grand Total	3,797.2	5,113.1
EXPORTS.	1923.	1924.
Algeria	2,069.6	2,503.9
Senegal	195.6	313.3
Indo-China	416.1	571.2
Tunis	425.4	540.3
Madagascar	113.8	182.4
Morocco	486.3	680.3
Other	363.3	508.6
Total	4,070.1	5,300.0
Saar	872.9	1,870.5
Grand Total	4,943.0	7,170.5

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$432,599,757	$149,785,576
1921-22	230,939,597	139,588,185
1922-23	269,024,157	151,480,834
1923-24	280,376,306	144,202,936
1924-25	288,893,686	151,869,347

FRENCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

	Square Miles.	Population.
IN ASIA		
Syria	60,000	3,000,000
India	196	265,388
French Indo-China	256,878	19,747,431
Total in Asia	317,074	23,012,819
IN AFRICA		
Morocco	223,000	5,500,000
Algeria	222,180	5,802,464
Tunisia	50,000	2,095,090
Sahara	1,544,000	800,000
French West Africa	1,800,566	12,283,962
Togo	21,893	672,837
Cameroon	166,489	1,500,000
French Equatorial Africa	982,049	2,845,936
Réunion	970	173,190
Madagascar	228,000	3,613,341
Comoros	790	110,000
Somali Coast	5,790	208,000
Total in Africa	5,245,727	35,604,820
IN AMERICA		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	93	6,918
Guadeloupe, etc	688	229,839
Martinique	385	244,439
French Guiana	32,000	44,202
Total in America	33,166	522,398
IN OCEANIA		
New Caledonia, etc	7,650	50,608
Tahiti, etc	1,520	31,655
Total in Oceania	9,170	82,263
Grand total all colonies	5,605,137	59,222,300

ALGERIA.

AREA, 222,180 square miles.

POPULATION, census of March 6, 1921; northern territory, 5,256,420; southern territory, 546,044; total, 5,802,464; of which 831,040 were Europeans, mostly French and Spaniards.

CAPITAL, Algiers, population, 1921, 206,595. Other cities: Oran, population 141,156; Constantine, 78,220; Bona, 45,171; Tlemcen, 43,090; Sidi-bel-Abbes, 37,752, and six other cities above 25,000.

Governor General, Maurice Violette.

United States Consul at Algiers, Lewis W. Haskell.

Algeria is in the northern part of Africa, extending for 650 miles along the Mediterranean Sea, between Tunis on the east and Morocco on the west. Both neighbors are French protectorates (see following). The northern territory extends inland approximately 350 miles; beyond, the four southern territories extend southward indefinitely into the Sahara Desert, merging into French West Africa. The boundaries have not been fixed but the 20° of north latitude may be considered as an approximate divisional line. These four southern territories form a separate colony, are sparsely peopled by nomads, and each is under a military commander.

The country is governed by a Governor General with the aid of a consultive council and a supreme council and three financial delegations (French colonists, French taxpayers other than colonists, and Mohammedan natives), whose especial care is the budget and the taxes. The Governor prepares the budget, which for two years was:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1922-23	francs, 489,948,141	francs, 489,808,492
1923-24	francs, 595,523,431	francs, 595,262,638
1924-25	francs, 519,800,824	francs, 519,788,955

The debt is about 110,000,000 francs.

Algeria has prospered greatly under peace and French rule. The country has four marked divisions. On the coast is an area, the Tell, from 50 to 100 miles wide, of very fertile plains with valleys running out from the hills, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically. Behind the Tell is the tableland of the Shat with an elevation of 3,000 feet, arid, or covered with salt lakes and swamp. The two chains of the Atlas Mountains, reaching to altitudes of 7,000 feet, divide the country from the Sahara.

The French have driven artesian wells and brought scientific irrigation and fertilizer to the land of the Tell. Agriculture has made great strides; wheat, barley and oats grow in abundance. The production of wheat in 1923 was 975,000 tons from 3,203,112 acres; barley, 1,008,400 tons from 2,767,400 acres oats, 225,244 tons from 600,000 acres; and tobacco

934,300 tons from 27,445 acres. Fruits, olives and tobacco are grown in the interior valley and about 500,000 acres have been planted to vineyards. The output of wines has increased greatly, 224,099,700 gallons being produced from 440,000 acres in 1923, and 215,318,488 gallons from 471,340 acres in 1924; and nearly all the product is taken to France. Cattle and sheep are a source of great wealth and hides and wool are exported.

The French have improved the ports, built 3,330 miles of excellent roads, and there were, in 1922, 2,465 miles of railroads. The three ports have also been improved. In 1924, 3,848 vessels of 5,851,698 tons entered the ports.

The country is rich in minerals, as yet very little exploited. The production of minerals in Algeria during 1923 was as follows: Iron ore, 1,448,019 tons; lead ore, 13,176 tons; zinc ore, 45,245 tons; copper ore, 2,608 tons; iron pyrites, 19,097 tons; petroleum, 1,339 tons; coal, 5,092 tons; and phosphate of lime, 464,064 tons.

Imports and exports in francs for four years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	1,790,630,000	1,365,607,000
1922	2,007,089,000	1,379,491,000
1923	2,236,942,000	1,674,393,000
1924	2,793,725,000	1,990,475,000

The trade of Algeria and Tunis with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922-23	6,388,231	2,188,504
1923-24	5,040,258	2,158,297
1924-25	5,332,503	2,469,092

TUNIS.
(French Protectorate.)

AREA, about 50,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,095,090, of which 156,115 were Europeans (54,476 French, 84,799 Italians), and 1,937,824 natives (1,889,388 Arabs and Bedouins, 48,436 Jews).

CAPITAL, Tunis, population, 1921, 171,672, of which 22,206 were French and 42,592 Italians.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed el Habib, born 1858, succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey, who died July 10, 1922.

French Resident General, Lucien Saint, appointed Nov. 24, 1920.

United States Consul, at Tunis, Leland L. Smith.

Tunis, one of the former Barbary states under the suzerainty of Turkey, is situate on the northern coast of Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and east, on the southeast Italian Libya, on the south the Sahara Desert and on the west Algeria.

The French were obliged to send a military force into the country in 1881 to protect Algeria from the raids of the Khroumer tribes, which resulted in a treaty signed May 12, 1881, placing Tunis under the protectorate of France. Most of the tribes have settled down to agriculture and stock raising. Difficulties of administration which followed the old Turkish system have been great but the French have met them admirably and have made the country prosperous.

There are large fertile valleys in the mountainous north, excellent land for fruit culture in the northeast peninsula, high tablelands and pastures in the centre, and famous oases and gardens in the south, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture; over 3,000,000 acres are devoted to cereals and vegetables; 420,000 to 15 million olive trees; 47,000 to 2.5 million date palms; 58,835 to vineyards and 11,535,000 acres to pasturage. The vineyards produced 13,596,000 gallons of wine in 1922 and the date orchards over 26,000 metric tons of dates.

Iron, zinc, and lead mines are being developed, and produced in 1922 about 30,000 tons of lead ore as compared with 19,000 in 1921; 8,500 tons of zinc ore with 4,500 in 1921; and 500,000 of lead ore with 273,000 in 1921. The output from the very rich phosphate deposits in 1923 reached 2,357,000 tons. The railway mileage was 1,260 on Jan. 1, 1923. There are 2,886 miles of good roads. In 1922 there entered the ports 9,092 vessels of 3,223,861 tons.

Recent budgets in francs are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923	215,248,600	215,233,607
1924	254,530,300	254,489,886

The public debt, Jan. 1, 1924, was about 480,364,000 francs.

The foreign trade of Tunis in francs was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	635,562,552	337,057,488
1921	721,700,155	672,893,886
1922	856,377,102	444,679,644
1923	818,000,000	554,000,000
1924	928,000,000	582,000,000

The administration is under the French Foreign Office.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

AREA, about 1,800,566 square miles, exclusive of the Sahara Desert, about 1,500,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 12,283,962, of which 6,829 are French and 1,826 other Europeans.

CAPITAL, Dakar, in Senegal; population, 1918, 25,468, of which 2,791 are French.

Governor General, M. Carde, appointed Feb. 20, 1923.

French West Africa reaches from the Atlantic Ocean at about 17° west longitude across Africa to the Soudan at about 24° east longitude and from the southern desert boundaries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Italian Libya to the Gulf of Guinea and the indeterminate boundary of French Equatorial Africa. It has been formed by consolidation of existing colonies as follows:

COLONY.	Square miles.	Population.
Senegal	74,112	1,225,523
Guinea	95,218	1,875,996
Ivory Coast	121,976	1,545,680
Dahomey	42,460	842,243
French Soudan	617,000	2,474,589
Upper Volta	154,400	2,974,142
Mauritania	345,400	261,746
Territory of Niger	349,400	1,084,043
Total	1,800,566	12,283,962

Of Togoland, the only German colony that was self-supporting, France received 20,200 square miles, about two-thirds. It is attached to French Dahomey.

The colonies are each under a Lieutenant Governor. There is a general budget for all, that for 1924 balancing at 114,833,312 francs. The local budgets totaled 126,832,447 francs.

The colonies export fruits, palm nuts and oil, rubber, cotton, cacao, and timber. The chief imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and hardware, and spirits.

Trade for four years in francs was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	654,638,301	589,051,244
1921	372,497,545	335,473,935
1922	351,508,480	311,353,650
1923	533,357,802	419,004,128

The railroad mileage in 1924 was 1,795. There entered and cleared the ports 20,888 vessels of 14,386,603 tons in 1923.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
(French Congo.)

AREA, 982,049 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,845,936, of which 2,932 were Europeans.

CAPITAL, Brazzaville, on the Congo.

Governor-General, R. Antonetti, appointed 1924.

French Equatorial Africa extends from Spanish Guinea, just south of the Cameroon, to Belgian Congo. Its eastern boundary is the Ubangi and Congo Rivers and the Soudan. On the west is the Cameroon. French acquisition began in 1841 and its territory has since been extended by exploration and occupation, and the limits defined by international convention. That part (107,270 square miles) ceded to Germany as compensation for acknowledgment of the Morocco protectorate in 1911 was restored to France in the Treaty of Versailles and incorporated in this territory. France, on Jan. 15, 1910, renamed the French Congo French Equatorial Africa and subdivided it into three colonies under one administration, subsequently adding Chad as a colony. The four colonies are:

COLONY.	Square miles.	Population.
Gabun	121,862	388,778
Middle Congo	150,292	581,143
Ubangi-Shari	208,219	604,644
Chad	501,676	1,271,371
Total	982,049	2,845,936

There are 30,000 square miles of tropical forest, rich in timber, but the output as yet is only wild rubber, of which 1,434 tons were exported in 1921. Palm oil output for export was 5,345 tons. Copper, lead and zinc are found. The import figures for 1921 were 41,662,259 francs; exports, 21,984,831 francs. A railroad to connect Brazzaville with Pointe Noyle was begun February, 1921.

The general budget for 1924 was 14,720,000 francs; Colonial budgets in 1922 were: Gabun, 3,939,342 francs; Middle Congo, 4,216,000 francs; Ubangi-Shari, 3,920,317 francs; Chad, 3,597,400 francs.

CAMEROON.
(French Mandate.)

AREA, 166,489 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, $1,500,000.

CAPITAL, Yaounde.

That part of the former German colony Cameroon not returned to France (see French Equatorial Africa) was by the Treaty of Versailles placed under a French mandate and by decree of March 28, 1921, has been constituted an autonomous territory. It has 359 miles of railroad. The products are tobacco, palm oil, coffee, and ivory. The budget for 1924 balanced at 21,300,000 francs, with a special railroad budget of 3,750,000 francs.

Imports in 1923 amounted to 54,430,524 francs and exports to 42,305,003 francs. In 1923, 194 vessels entered the port of Douala. There are 363 miles of railroad.

FRENCH SOMALILAND.

AREA, 5,790 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, estimated, 208,000.

CAPITAL, Jibuti; population, 1921, 8,366 (190 French).

French Somaliland lies between Eritrea (Italian), Abyssinia and British Somaliland and is separated by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb from Aden (British). Its port, Jibuti, is on the Gulf of Aden. A port was acquired by France in 1862, but active occupation did not begin until 1884. It is administered by a Governor. The colony has few industries; hides, coffee and ivory are exported, and textiles, food products, sugar and coal imported. The figures in 1922 were: Imports, 160,447,793 francs; exports, 170,865,647 francs, of which 20,000,000 were Abyssinian goods brought down to Jibuti by the railroad (485 miles long) from Addis Abeba. In 1924, 1,522 steam vessels of 8,401,000 tons entered Jibuti. The budget for 1924 balanced at 5,015,700 francs.

MADAGASCAR.

AREA, estimated, 236,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of July 1, 1921, 3,387,968, of which 17,149 were French and 10,310 other Europeans and assimilated persons.

CAPITAL, Tananarive; population, 68,507 (1923 estimate). Ports: Tamatave, Diego-Suarez, Majunga and Tulear.

Governor-General, Marcel Achille Henri Raymond Olivier, appointed Jan. 31, 1924.

United States Consul, at Tananarive, James G. Carter.

Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel (240 miles wide at its narrowest part), is about 980 miles long and 360 miles wide at its greatest breadth. It is therefore nearly as large as the State of Texas. To it is attached for government the prosperous archipelago of the Comoro Islands, with an area in all of about 838 square miles, and with 109,860 inhabitants; also Nossi-Be (113 square miles).

Madagascar came under a French protectorate in 1885. Together with its dependencies, it was declared a French colony on Aug. 6, 1896. It is administered by a Governor-General with a Council of Administration. Over 4,000,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being rice, manioc, beans, vanilla, corn, coffee, cloves, tobacco, sugar cane and cocoa. The forests are rich in cabinet and tanning wood, raffia, resins, gums and beeswax.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. Graphite shipments in 1924 amounted to 11,556 metric tons as compared with 10,768 tons in 1923, 6,676 in 1922, and 28,000 in 1917, the banner year. The gold production amounted to 14,660 troy ounces in 1921; 18,583 ounces in 1922, and 16,166 ounces in 1923. Radium has also been found.

The total railroad mileage in 1923 was 430 miles. In 1923, 6,393 vessels of 2,114,017 tons entered the ports, against 5,310 of 1,855,104 tons in 1922 and 5,604 of 1,566,786 tons in 1921

The budget for 1922 balanced at 94,120,021 francs and the estimates for 1923 were 90,460,991 francs for the receipts, and 89,960,991 francs for the expenditures. The 1924 budget balances at 98,542,468 francs; and that of 1925 at 122,497,834. The public debt amounted to 145,224,591 francs on Jan. 1, 1923.

The imports in 1923 were valued at 209,818,297 francs; in 1922, at 173,831,641 francs; and in 1921, at 225,921,048 francs; the exports in 1923 were valued at 191,840,791 francs; in 1922, at 132,472,491 francs; and in 1921, at 108,308,097 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$225,316	$73,869
1921-22	350,542	25,838
1922-23	293,733	137,173
1923-24	139,436	231,450
1924-25	133,651	489,220

REUNION.

AREA, 970 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 173,190, of which 167,789 were of French European origin.

Reunion is in fact an integral part of France, as it is represented in Parliament at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. It is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 240 miles east of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1643. It is administered by a Governor and an Elective Council. The chief products are sugar, rum, coffee, manioc, tapioca, vanilla, and spices. The chief imports, rice and cereals. Imports for 1922 were 55,591,776 francs, exports, 51,861,376 francs; in 1923, 79,000,000 and 75,000,000. There are 80 miles of railroad, state owned. In 1923, 123 vessels entered the ports. The budget for 1922 balanced at 14,501,700 francs; and that of 1923 at 21,186,450 francs. The debt was 601,500 francs in 1924.

FRENCH INDIA.

AREA, 196 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 265,388.

CAPITAL, Pondicherry; population, 46,849.

The French possessions in India lie along the Coromandel coast, on the Bay of Bengal, in the southeastern part, to the north of the island of Ceylon. The most important is Pondicherry, established by the French East Indian Company in 1674, and after changing hands eight times finally rested in the control of France in 1814. The colonies are divided in five dependencies: Pondicherry, population, 1921, 170,846; Karikal, 53,027; Chandernager, 25,423; Mahe, 11,199; and Yanson, 4,705. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, and there is a General Elective Council. The colonies send one Senator and one Deputy to Parliament at Paris. Agriculture is the chief industry and oil seed the chief export. Pondicherry has five cotton mills; 71,213 spindles. There are 43 miles of railroad, and in 1923, 277 vessels entered the ports. The imports in 1923 were valued at 31,915,984 francs and the exports at 45,117,383 francs.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

AREA, Cochin-China, estimated, 22,000 square miles; Annam, 39,758; Cambodia, 57,900; Tonkin, 40,530; Laos, 96,500; Kwangchow, 190; total 256,878.

POPULATION, Cochin-China, 1921, 3,795,613; Annam, 1920, 5,731,189; Cambodia, 2,000,000; Tonkin, 1919, 6,470,250; Laos, 800,000; Kwangchow, 168,000; total, 19,747,431. Of these about 23,700 were Europeans.

CAPITAL, Hanoi (Tonkin), population, 1921, 90,303. Chief port, Saigon (Cochin-China), population, 72,373, of which 4,601 were Europeans.

Governor-General, Alexandre Varenne, appointed 1925.

United States Consul, at Saigon, Harris N. Cookingham.

French Indo-China, situate in the southwestern part of Asia with China on the north, Siam on the west and the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea on the east and south, comprises five states: The colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin and Laos, and also Kwangchow, leased from China (1898) and Battambang, ceded by Siam (1907).

The whole country is under a Governor-General with a Secretary-General and a superior council, and each state has a head, that of the colony being a Governor, and those of the protectorates being called Residents Superieur. There is a common budget for Indo-China, which in 1923, balanced at 71,700,000 piastres (par of exchange, 55 cents), in 1924 at 74,913,700 piastres, and for 1925 at 76,466,500 piastres. The government reserve on Jan. 1, 1925, amounted to 21,950,000 piastres. The debt on Jan. 1, 1924, was about 390,000,000 piastres.

Annam has a King, who governs the country with the assistance of his Ministers under the guidance of the French Resident Superieur.

Cambodia also has a King, Siswath, succeeded in 1904 his brother Norodom, who had recognized the French protectorate in 1864. The land is very fertile but only a part is cultivated. Some cotton is grown. Fishing is the principal native industry. The ruins of a former civilization which had developed a strikingly distinctive art, are very extensive; those of Angkor being especially famous.

Tonkin became a French protectorate in 1884. Its chief town, Hanoi, which was made the capital of Indo-China in 1902 instead of Saigon, is a fine, large, well-built modern city. Though its wealth

is in agriculture, like the other provinces, it has valuable hard coal deposits, exporting in 1922 618,000 tons. From the rich limestone quarries in 1922, 116,553 tons of cement were exported. There are also valuable zinc mines.

Exports of plantation rubber from Indo-China in 1923 amounted to 4,970 tons; there were 8,300,600 trees on 75,000 acres of plantations. Output in 1926 was likely to be from 7,000 to 8,000 tons.

Laos, a protectorate since 1893, has extensive teak forests, and gold, tin and lead are being worked. The Mekong River is its great highway.

Kwangchow, leased from China in 1899, has a free port.

The provinces have been a customs union since 1887, and in 1885, when France forced China to give entirely her sovereignty over Annam, agreements were made for a reduction in tariff rates for goods entering China from Tonkin. France in 1895 obtained special privileges for railroads in southern China.

The railroad mileage in 1922 was 1,292, two-thirds of which is Government-owned. In 1922 there entered to port of Saigon 2,775 steamers of 1,576,287 tons. In 1922 imports were 1,066,739,000 francs; exports, 1,273,901,000; in 1924 imports were 1,093,526,820 francs and exports, 1,154,813,606 francs.

Indo-China ranks second to Burma as the greatest rice exporting country in the world.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,337,253	$311,419
1921-22	542,871	96,411
1922-23	1,183,992	747,668
1923-24	1,753,851	158,168
1924-25	1,125,047	82,568

GUADELOUPE.

AREA, entire group of islands, 688 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 299,839.

CAPITAL, Basse-Terre; population, 1921, 8,318; Port Pointe-a-Pitre, 27,679.

Governor, M. Bethier.

United States Consul, Shelby F. Strother.

Guadeloupe, consisting of two large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by a narrow channel, and five smaller islands, is a group of the Windward Islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica. They have been in the possession of France since 1634 and are represented in Parliament at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. The Government consists of a Governor and an elected Council. The soil is very productive.

The chief exports in 1923 were sugar, 23,401 tons; coffee, 533 tons; rum, 2,504,480 gallons; cacao, 623 tons; bananas, 515 tons, and vanilla 11 tons. Imports were valued at 86,413,872 francs, and exports at 104,911,764 francs.

The budget for 1924 balanced at 18,275,000 francs. The debt, Jan. 1, 1924, was 756,804 francs.

The trade of Guadeloupe and Martinique with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$5,997,446	$126,274
1921-22	2,644,317	86,537
1922-23	2,397,766	59,610
1923-24	2,327,994	191,749
1924-25	2,764,159	259,270

MARTINIQUE.

AREA, 385 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 244,439.

CAPITAL, Fort-de-France, population, 26,399.

Governor, M. Richard.

United States Consul, L. Dale Pope (V. C.)

Martinique, one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession of France since 1635. It is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies. It is administered by a Governor, a general council, and elective municipal councils. It has the famous volcano, Mt. Pelee, which in eruption in May 8, 1902, destroyed the city of St. Pierre with all its 40,000 inhabitants. The island is the birthplace of the Empress Josephine.

Rum, sugar and cacao are the chief productions. The export of sugar in 1923 was 22,933 metric tons; of cacao, 281 tons; and of rum, 3,707,900 gallons. Imports in 1923 were valued at 94,809,530 francs and exports at 117,895,796 francs. In 1923 523 vessels of 510,739 tons entered the port. The budget for 1920 balanced at 16,198,602 francs.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

AREA, St. Pierre, 10 square miles; Miquelon, 83.

POPULATION, census of 1921, St. Pierre, 3,419; Miquelon, 499; total, 3,918.

CAPITAL, St. Pierre.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are two groups of rocky, barren islands close to the southwestern coast of Newfoundland, inhabited by fishermen. The Government is headed by an Administrator. The exports, cod, fresh and salt, and fish products in 1923, were valued at 141,167,222 francs, and the imports at 157,684,571 francs. The local budget for 1924 showed revenues of 12,109,640 francs, and expenditures, 11,609,640 francs.

FRENCH GUIANA.

AREA, estimated, 32,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 44,262, excluding Indians.

CAPITAL, Cayenne; population, 1921, 10,146.

Governor, M. Lejeune.

French Guiana is on the north coast of South America on the Atlantic Ocean, with Dutch Guiana on the west and Brazil on the east and south. The country has lost heavily in population in the last decade, the census of 1911 returning 49,009 inhabitants. It sends one Deputy to the Chamber at Paris. The colony has a Governor and a council general of sixteen elected members. France has had a penal colony there since 1885 and in 1920 it cared for 3,633 convicts. Only 8,800 acres are cultivated. Placer gold mining is the most important industry. The product in 1910 was 123,168 ounces, and in 1918, 80,477 ounces. The forests are large and rich in cabinet timber. Imports in 1921 were valued at 48,155,347 francs and exports at 23,154,604 francs. The budget for 1920 balanced at 7,102,587 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,312,021	$68,627
1921-22	489,836	329,771
1922-23	376,811	199,170
1923-24	250,739	105,664
1924-25	271,140	167,293

OCEANIA—TAHITI, ETC.

AREA, estimated, 1,520 square miles.

POPULATION, census 1921, 31,655, of which 25,569 were natives, 2,656 French, 2,686 other Europeans, and 743 Chinese.

CAPITAL, Papeete, Island of Tahiti, population, 4,601, of whom 2,126 are French.

United States Consul, at Papeete, Lewis V. Boyle.

The French possessions, widely scattered in the southern Pacific Ocean, were grouped together in 1903 as one homogeneous colony under one Governor, with headquarters at Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society Islands. The other groups are the Marquesas, the Tuamoti Group, the Leeward Islands, the Gambier, the Tubuai, and Rapa Islands.

The chief exports are copra, mother of pearl, vanilla, cocoanuts and oranges. The budget in 1925 called for expenditures of 8,983,410 francs, of which 1,290,000 were to be provided from the surplus of the colony.

Imports in 1923 were valued at 27,137,581 francs, and exports at 28,420,800 francs.

Trade in French Oceania with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,447,405	$1,971,936
1921-22	999,978	1,130,363
1922-23	996,557	1,404,369
1923-24	1,056,304	1,243,692
1924-25	1,385,069	2,192,466

OCEANIA—NEW CALEDONIA, ETC.

AREA, 7,650 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 50,608.

CAPITAL, Noumea; population, census of 1921, 10,053.

France acquired New Caledonia in 1854. Its dependencies are: The Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands, Fortuna and Alofi. A Governor administers the colony, assisted by an elective Council-General. France has maintained a penal colony on Nou Island, but no convicts have been sent there since 1896.

Mining is becoming the chief industry, the output of nickel from the blast furnaces in 1923 was 3,816 metric tons, and the export of chrome ore, 23,220 tons, and of manganese, 3,574 tons. Exports in 1923 were valued at 32,008,212 francs; imports at 49,198,918. In 1923, 102 vessels of 143,736 tons entered the ports. The local budget for 1924 balanced at 11,298,440 francs.

The New Hebrides since 1906 have been jointly administered by High Commissioners of Great Britain and France. Their area is about 5,500 square miles and population about 60,000.

GEORGIA.

(See under Russia.)

GERMANY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 185,889 square miles.

POPULATION, census of June 16, 1925, 62,500,000.

CAPITAL, Berlin; population, with suburbs, census of 1925, 4,114,000; other cities of over 100,000 population, Hamburg, 985,779; Cologne, 633,904; Munich, 630,711; Leipzig, 604,380; Dresden, 529,326; Breslau, 528,260; Essen, 439,257; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 433,002; Dusseldorf, 407,338; Nurnberg, 352,675; Hanover, 310,431; Stuttgart, 309,197; Chemnitz, 303,775; Dortmund, 295,026; Magdeburg, 285,856; Koenigsberg, 260,895; Bremen, 257,923; Duisburg, 244,302; Stettin, 232,726; Mannheim, 229,576; Kiel, 205,330; Halle-on-Saale, 182,326; Altona, 168,729; Gelsekirchen, 168,557; Cassel, 162,391; Elberfeld, 157,218; Barmen, 156,326; Augsburg, 154,555; Aachen, 145,748; Bochum, 142,760; Brunswick, 139,539; Karlsruhe, 135,952; Erfurt, 129,646; Mulheim-on-Ruhr, 127,027; Crefeld, 124,325; Lubeck, 113,071; Hamborn, 110,102; Mainz, 107,930; Plauen, 104,918; Munster, 100,452; and forty-two cities with population of between 50,000 and 100,000. Among the latter is Coblenz, population 56,676, which was occupied by American troops after the armistice.

President, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, born, 1847, elected April 26, 1925, for five years.

Chancellor, Dr. Hans Luther, Jan. 15, 1925.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Minister of Finance, Count Richard von Schlieben.

President of Reichstag, Paul Loebe.

Ambassador to the United States, Baron Ago von Maltzan.

Consuls General, at New York, Carl von Lewinski; at Chicago, Rudolph Steinbach; at San Francisco, Kurt Ziegler.

United States Ambassador, Jacob Gould Schurman.

United States Consuls General, at Berlin, William Coffin; at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Frederic T. F. Dumont; at Munich, C. B. Curtis. *Consuls*, at Bremen, Leslie E. Reed; at Breslau, John R. Minter; at Coblenz, Francis J. Dyer; at Cologne, Leland B. Morris; at Dresden, Arminius T. Haeberle; at Hamburg, Thomas H. Bevan; at Konigsberg, Harold D. Clum; at Leipzig, Hernando de Soto; at Stuttgart, John E. Kehl.

The German Empire, on July 1, 1914, consisted of the Kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg; the Grand Duchies of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxony and Oldenburg; the Duchies of Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Anhalt; the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss (Elder line), Reuss (Younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe, the Free Cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck and the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine. Its total area was 208,780 square miles and its population, estimated on that date, was 67,812,000. The war cost Germany 27,275 square miles and 6,471,581 population.

Following the census of June 16, 1925, a provisional estimate gave the Reich a population of 62,500,000; of Bavaria, 7,398,991; of Berlin, with suburbs, 4,114,000; of Munich, 671,000; and put Hamburg in the million class.

The Reich is now composed of these federated republics, the Provinces of Prussia and Bavaria being enumerated under those States:

States of the Reich.	Area, Sq. M.	Population, 1919.
Prussia (Free State)	*113,149*	*36,094,944*
East Prussia	14,873	2,229,290
Greater Berlin	387	3,803,770
Brandenburg	15,072	2,445,627
Pomerania	11,661	1,787,904
Border Province (Grenzmark, Posen-West Prussia)	2,982	326,881
Lower Silesia	10,269	2,987,904
Upper Silesia	3,759	1,303,696
Saxony	9,757	3,129,198
Schleswig-Holstein	5,802	1,462,187
Hanover	14,871	3,017,366
Westphalia	7,809	4,488,115
Hesse-Nassau	6,063	2,273,502
Rhineland (excl. Saar)	9,453	6,769,469
Hohenzollern	441	70,751
Bavaria (Free State)	*22,506*	*7,140,340*
Upper Bavaria	6,626	1,582,669
Lower Bavaria	4,298	739,967
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,372	957,321
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,862	611,723
Upper Franconia	2,798	656,489
Middle Franconia	3,036	948,175
Lower Franconia	3,360	733,971
Suabia	3,934	835,709
Coburg	216	74,314
Saxony (Free State)	5,789	4,663,298
Wurttemberg (People's State)	7,532	2,518,773
Baden (Republic)	5,819	2,208,503
Thuringia (Einheit Staat)	4,542	1,508,025
Hesse (People's State)	2,968	1,290,988
Hamburg (Free & Hanse State)	168	1,050,359
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Free State)	5,068	657,330
Oldenburg (Free State)	2,482	517,765
Brunswick (Free State)	1,418	480,599
Anhalt (Free State)	888	331,258
Bremen (Free Hanse State)	99	311,266
Lippe (Free State)	469	154,318
Lubeck (Free & Hanse State)	115	120,568
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Free State)	1,131	106,394
Waldeck (Free State)	401	55,999
Schaumburg-Lippe (Free State)	130	46,357
Total—German Reich	182,271	59,858,284
German territory occupied by the Allies:		
Saar Basin	742	652,818
Occupied territory (about)	12,338	7,000,000

It lost Alsace-Lorraine, returned to France, 5,604 square miles, and 1,874,014 population; Eupen and Malmedy, ceded to Belgium, 386 square miles, and 60,924 population; part of Eastern and Upper Silesia, ceded to Poland, 17 787 square miles, and 3,853,354 population; Memel, ceded to the Allies, 1,057 square miles, and 140,746 population; Danzig, made a free city, 794 square miles, and 330,252 population; Schleswig northern zone, ceded to Denmark by the plebiscite, 1,537 square miles, and 166,895 population; part of Upper Silesia, ceded to Czechoslovakia, 110 square miles, and 45,395 population.

In addition, the Saar Valley, area 751 square miles, population, 657,870, is to be under the League of Nations and exploited by France for 15 years, then submitted to plebiscite.

The plebiscite in Upper Silesia, March, 1921, resulted in a majority for retention in the Reich, but, notwithstanding, that territory of 1,255 square miles with a population of 891,669 was annexed to Poland.

The Ruhr, seized and held by France and Belgium under the "sanctions" of the Treaty of Versailles on Jan. 11, 1923, and extended subsequently, is a territory of approximately 965 square miles with 4,000,000 inhabitants. (See Index for articles on Reparations and the Ruhr Occupation.)

Germany (Deutsches Reich), now a federation of republics in Central Europe, is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea, on the east by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, on the south by Czechoslovakia, Austria and Switzerland, and on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland and the North Sea.

Excepting in the Black Forest, Germany is mostly flat, with slopes toward the north and west.

In climate it is characteristically mild in summer and rather cold in winter, as in all western Europe. Its soil is not naturally fertile, being largely a glacial plain over which the action of the ice moved much sand; it has always demanded unusual artificial fertilization. The land naturally was heavily wooded, there being in the country about 112,000,000 acres, of which 31,769,686 acres were forested in 1922. Forestry is far advanced, perhaps more perfected as a science than in any other country. The Black Forest of Germany is famed for its timber and as a resort.

The national wealth of Germany on July 1, 1924, is estimated by the Bankers' Trust Company as approximately $55,000,000,000; the accepted pre-war estimate of Dr. Karl Helfferich was $73,000,000,000.

A correspondent of the London Economist figures that Germany lost 2,000,000 men in the World War, of which 25% were between the ages of 19 and 22, and 60% between the ages of 19 and 29; that 800,000 civilians died for lack of food; and that there was a decrease in births amounting to 3,500,000. The birth rate per thousand was 28.3 in 1913; 14.4 in 1917; and 25.4 in 1922. Germany carries 1,537,000 disabled soldiers on her pension rolls.

Germany has freedom of religious worship, and there is no state church. Protestants in 1910 numbered 39,991,421, mostly Lutherans; Catholics, 23,821,453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, unclassed, 214,152.

The 1922 school census returned 52,779 public elementary schools, with 147,052 male and 49,118 female teachers, and 8,898,320 pupils. There were also 675 private schools with 35,584 pupils. There were 1,342 secondary schools for boys with 25,128 teachers and 453,229 pupils, and 823 high schools for girls with 14,831 teachers and 299,190 pupils. There were 10 technical high schools with 1,783 teachers and 26,652 pupils.

Before the war Germany had a virtual monopoly of potash for the world. The return to France of Alsace-Lorraine divided the potash territory. Production in 1921 was 9,196,142 metric tons and in 1922, 13,076,133 tons.

Industrial development in Germany is not only far advanced but also extremely diversified. The necessity of buying about half of the food consumed compelled large development of industry and mining, with effort to sell products in all foreign markets. Germany's pre-war foreign trade assumed large proportions and was growing rapidly.

FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC.

Two days before the armistice, that is, on Nov. 9, 1918, the abdication of the German Emperor, William II., was announced. He had fled to Holland, where he has since been living under Dutch surveillance at Doorn. The self-constituted Council of People's Commissioners took over the Government and declared the existing Imperial Parliament dissolved and proclaimed the republic. The reigning Princes of the Federal states were either deposed or abdicated. A call was issued for the election of a National Assembly. Elections, at which all Germans, men and women over 20 years of age, voted, were held in January, 1919. The composition of the National Assembly thus chosen was: Majority Socialists, 165; Centre (Catholic) Party, 90; Democrats, 75; Conservatives, 42; Independent Socialists, 22; German People's Party, 22; scattering, 7; total 423. It met at Weimar, Feb. 6, 1919, and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the republic on February 11. His term was extended to June 30, 1925.

The National Assembly adopted a Constitution July 31, 1919. Foreign relations, defense, customs, taxation, and railway service are declared Federal matters; each component state must have a republican Constitution; universal suffrage, secret ballot, and proportional representation are provided for. Freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly is guaranteed. The Cabinet, appointed by the President, must have the confidence of the Reichstag. The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26, Bavaria 10, Saxony 7, Wurttemberg 4, Baden 3, and other states 16).

In 1920 the German states surrendered to the Berlin Central Government the right to control direct taxes, hitherto held jealously by the several states. Increases of the direct tax rates followed, income taxes rising 50 per cent.

The financial, economic and industrial catastrophe that Germany faced with the occupation of the Ruhr, in January, 1923, reached its ultimate crisis in September, 1923, with the utter collapse of the mark, widespread unemployment and despair, producing a state bordering on social revolution.

In order to have a basis for calculation, the so-called gold mark was invented (4.20 gold marks = $1) and its relation to the paper mark was fixed daily according to the New York quotation. The paper mark reached an incredible depth and the output of paper currency reached its peak in December at this figure—496,507,424,771,973,774,000 paper marks.

In this extremity an intermediary solution was adopted by the establishment, on Oct. 20, 1923, of the Rentenbank, which began to function on Nov. 15, and simultaneously the printing of notes was stopped. The rentenmark, based on commercial paper and mortgage values, was treated as equal one gold mark, or 1,000,000,000,000 paper marks. This provided a feeling of stability and relief. The total issue of rentenmarks was strictly limited to 3,200,000,000, of which the bank placed 1,200,000,000 at the disposal of the Reich at 6% and as much more was used for providing industrial and commercial credits at 10%.

Chancellor Wilhelm Marx (of the Centrist Party) took office in succession to Dr. Gustave Stresemann, on Nov. 30, 1923, as the head of a three party coalition Government, and the latter took the Foreign Affairs portfolio. The Reichstag, by a vote of 313 to 18, on Dec. 8, 1923, granted his cabinet authorization to run the Government's affairs without Parliamentary sanction for an indefinite period.

The Marx Government ceased all reparation payments, effected economies by reducing the number of officials and cutting salaries, required taxes to be paid on a gold basis, and repudiated interest on and amortization of its loans until reparation obligations have been settled. Railways, ports and telegraphs were made independent of the Reich's finances. A gold bank with a capital of 500,000,000 gold marks was created to finance foreign trade. The Government then produced a gold mark budget that showed a small surplus.

The budget for 1923-24 of June 4, 1923, had shown receipts of 17,196,645 million paper marks, expenditures, 38,378,774 million paper marks; deficit, 18,182,128 million paper marks. To keep pace with the falling mark four supplements had been accepted, the last of which (Oct. 13) showed a deficit of 54,416,000,000 millions of paper marks.

The provisional gold mark budget which was submitted to the interallied experts who assembled in Berlin in February, 1924, showed revenues of 5,274 millions of gold marks; general expenditures of the Reich, 5,274 millions, special expenditures for execution of the Treaty of Versailles, 640 millions; deficit, 438 millions.

The total Government debt on May 31, 1924, including the floating debt, was 1,747 million gold marks, of which 354.9 millions was a gold mark debt, 1,357.4 millions a debt in rentenmarks, and 34.7 millions a paper mark obligation. The total debt had decreased 22 per cent. due to the repurchase during the fiscal year of 223.6 millions of Government securities.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

The Marx Government accepted the Dawes report on April 11, 1924, as a "practical basis for the rapid solution of the reparation problem," and declared "its willingness to collaborate in the execution of the experts' plans." The general election of the new Reichstag of May 4 was practically a referendum on the Dawes report.

The result (29,388,391 voting) was as follows: Social Democrats, 100; Nationalists, 95; Centrists (Catholic), 65; Communists, 62; Peoples, 45; National Freedom (Fascist), 32; Democrats, 28; Bavarian Peoples (Catholic), 16; Bavarian Peasants, 10; Agricultural League, 10; Guelphists, 5; German Socialist (Fascist), 4; total, 472.

The Nationalists forced the Cabinet out on May 26, but Chancellor Marx was able on June 3 to form a new Cabinet including even Foreign Minister Stresemann and Minister of the Interior Jarres. Inability to effect a compromise on the question of admitting Nationalists on the right and Democrats on the left to the Cabinet made it impossible to carry on, so the Reichstag was dissolved on Oct. 20 and a new election called for Dec. 7.

The result (30,195,369 voting) of the Dec. 7th election was: Socialist Democrats, 131; Centrists, 69; Democrats, 32; German People's Party, 51; German National Party, 103; National-Socialistic Freedom (Volkische) Party, 14; Bavarian People's Party, 19; Economic Party, 17; Farmers' Party, 8; Hanoverians, 4; Communists, 45; total, 493.

Chancellor Marx resigned on Dec. 15. Efforts to form a new cabinet failed until Dr. Hans Luther, former Mayor of Essen and recent Minister of Finance, was appointed on Jan. 15, and presented his Cabinet, with Gustav Stresemann as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Count von Schlieben as Minister of Finance, to the Reichstag, which approved the Government's program by a vote of 246 to 160. Extremists of the right and Democrats abstained, and against Luther were the Socialists, Communists and a few Centrists.

Friedrich Ebert, 54, the first President of the German Republic, who was elected on Feb. 11, 1919, died following an operation for appendicitis on Feb. 28, 1925. Dr. Walter Simons was elected President ad interim by the Reichstag and a general election called for March 29. This election was inconclusive, no candidate receiving a majority. The polling was as follows: Otto Braun, Socialist, 7,798,346; Dr. Held, Bavarian People's Party, 1,006,790; Dr. Willy Hellpach, Democratic Party, 1,567,197; Dr. Karl Jarres, Nationalist and Conservative, 10,408,365; Gen. Erich Ludendorff, Fascist, 284,975; Dr. Karl Marx, Centre (Catholic), 3,884,877; Ernst Thaelmann, Communist, 1,871,207; scattering, 34,245; total, 26,856,002.

About 69 per cent. of the qualified electorate voted. More than 21,000,000 German women have the right to vote, compared with a little less than 19,000,000 men.

The second election, held on April 26, resulted as follows: Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, 14,655,766; Dr. Karl Marx (Centre), 13,751,615; Ernst Thaelmann (Communist), 1,931,151; scattering, 13,146; total, 30,351,948. Hindenburg's plurality, 904,151.

Marshal von Hindenburg was born in Posen in 1847. He saw active service in the war against Austria in 1866 and went through the Franco-Prussian War. His victory over the Russians at Tannenberg in 1914 gave him a great reputation and he became the head of the army. When the tide turned in 1918 he remained at his post and did his full share in demobilizing the army and liquidating the defeat. He was sworn in as President on May 12, the Communists walking out.

The Reichstag passed a complicated Revaluation Bill on July 16, 1925. Roughly speaking, state loans are revalued at 2½ per cent. for new holders and at 5 per cent. for old subscribers. This includes war and pre-war bonds, national, state and municipal, having a total face value of 70 billion gold marks.

All mortgages and other debts on landed property, and debts of shipping and railway lines have been revalued at 25 per cent., but the owner of mortgaged property in certain cases can apply for another valuation of 15 per cent. Industrial bonds have been revalued at 15 per cent.

The Reichsbank for 1924 showed gross profits of 307 million reichsmarks, and net profits of 122,500,000 reichsmarks. The notes in circulation on Aug. 1, 1925, amounted to 2,530,000,000 marks. The old paper notes bearing date before Oct. 11, 1924, were called in and ceased to be legal tender on July 10, 1925. President Schacht announced that Germany's savings had increased during 1924 from 400 million gold marks to 2 billion gold marks.

The gold balance sheets of the German companies were practically completed by Sept. 1, 1925, and the shrinkage of real assets proved not as serious as anticipated. The new capitalization of all the companies listed on the Berlin Exchange is about 12 per cent. greater than the pre-war total; the number of companies is 911, the pre-war capital was 7,874,000,000 marks, and the present capital 8,835,300,000.

After a long debate the Government's tax bills passed the Reichstag on Aug. 7, 1925, providing for revenues totaling over 7 billion gold marks. A compromise was reached in the prolonged conflict with the Federated States which gives the state treasuries more than 25 per cent. of the Federal revenues as recompense for loss of railroads and other enterprises formerly under their control and now Federalized. The absolute minimum guaranteed to the state is 2,100 million marks, but their receipts are likely to be far higher.

The expected yield of taxation for the fiscal year 1925-26 is 6,344 million gold marks, as against 5,343 million estimated in the original budget. The first quarter of the year alone yielded 1,845 million marks.

The budget estimate for 1925-26 was: Revenues, 6,527 million gold marks; expenditures, 7,205 million. The net deficit of 678 million marks was to be covered by the sale of railway securities amounting to 403 million, and the remainder by the flotation of a Government loan.

The revenue for 1924-25 was 7,713 million marks, the estimate having been 5,243 million; expenditures reached 6,664 million marks as compared with the budget's estimate of 5,710 million. Federal expenditures amounted to 3,057 million out of the total; provincial expenditures to 2,629 million; indemnities to Ruhr industrialists on account of the occupation of the Ruhr, to 518 million, and for reparation account to 460 million marks. The gross surplus remaining over expenditures amounted to 1,049 million marks.

Bavaria floated a serial $15,000,000 bond issue, twenty years, 6½ per cent., in New York, Sept. 28, 1925, at prices from 88¼ to par. The City of Munich floated a serial bond issue of $8,700,000 twenty-year 7 per cent. at from 93½ to par on Aug. 26, 1925, and an issue of $25,000,000 for the newly organized Central Bank for Agriculture, 25 years, 7 per cent., was floated, largely in New York, at 93.

The gold mark, par of exchange 23.8 cents, was quoted at par on Oct. 15, 1925.

According to the Treaty of Versailles, the strength of the German Army after March 1, 1920, was reduced to seven divisions of infantry and six divisions of cavalry, total strength, 100,000. Germany received permission from the Allies in January, 1921, to organize a "security police" (called Schupo) of 150,000 men. Conscription was forbidden and the men enlist for a period of 12 years.

At the end of 1922 the navy consisted of one battleship, the Hanover, three light cruisers, the Medusa, Arcona and Thetis; three big and two small torpedo boats and a tender. In 1921 it was increased by a battleship, the Elsass, two cruisers, the Amazone and Berlin, and six torpedo boats, which had been remodeled. The personnel is 15,000 men.

IRON, STEEL AND COAL.

Previous to the disorganization of the German iron and steel industry by the occupation of the Ruhr the manufacturers had profited from the inflation boom, which gave them extremely low production costs. In 1923 they were cut off from unoccupied Germany as well as from their foreign markets. Trade returns on iron and steel products for three years were: Exports, 1922, 2,204,605 metric tons; 1923, 1,380,061; and 1924, 1,634,675. Imports, 1922, 2,488,061 metric tons; 1923, 1,926,494; and 1924, 1,316,052.

Before the war the output of iron ore from Lorraine and Luxemburg was 28,000,000 tons a year. This was consumed by the furnaces of those districts and the Saar, but 4,000,000 tons only going into the present Germany.

The loss caused by the war to the coal mining industry of Germany is shown by this table:

Sources of Coal Supply.	1913. *Metric tons.*	1922. *Metric tons.*
The Ruhr	114,536,000	97,350,000
Upper Silesia	43,801,000	21,701,000
Lower Silesia	5,527,000	5,490,000
Saxony & L'w'r Saxony	5,968,000	5,791,000
Aix-la-Chapelle	3,264,000	In occup'd terit.
Saar Basin	13,217,000	Forfeited for yrs.
Lorraine	3,796,000	Lost to France
Total	190,109,000	130,332,000

Germany lost 75.4 per cent. of the Upper Silesia output to Poland in May, 1922. The Saar Basin is forfeited to France for fifteen years more; the Lorraine fields are absolutely lost to France, Aix-la-Chapelle is in the territory occupied by Belgium, and Germany can get its coal only at the discretion of the Allied Powers.

Germany was forced to import 12,500,000 tons of coal in 1922 and 25,000,000 in 1923. Figures are unavailable for the output of coal in the Ruhr for 1923, and without the Ruhr her output was approximately 18,500,000 tons. The output in 1924 was: Coal, 118,828,644 metric tons (62,000,000 in 1923); lignite, 124,359,829 (118,000,000 in 1923); coke, 23,719,541 (13,000,000 in 1923).

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment was very low in 1922. No strikes of importance took place except a railway strike at the beginning of the year and a metal workers' strike in South Germany, both against an increase of hours. The number of unemployed receiving relief April 1, 1920, was 329,505 (male, 258,651; female, 70,854); on April 1, 1921, the high mark, 413,321 (male, 333,630; female, 79,691); on April 1, 1922, 115,845 (male, 94,711; female, 21,134); on Oct. 1, 1922, the low mark, 16,671 (male, 9,946; female, 5,725); and on Jan. 1, 1923, 85,427 (male, 70,920; female, 15,507). The report of the twelve largest trades unions, with a total membership of 6,407,454, was that in November, 1922, there were 129,271 unemployed; about 7.5 per cent. were working on short time.

When the Ruhr was cut off unemployment increased greatly. The number of unemployed in unoccupied Germany in receipt of doles, April 1, was: 222,410. By Oct. 1, with the collapse of the mark, the number had risen to 534,360, with 1,158,061 short time workers receiving doles. On Nov. 1, the numbers were 954,664 and 1,719,738 respectively, and the highest figures were reached December 1, with a total of unemployed and short time workers of 3,264,285, and the number of dependents of unemployed in receipt of doles was 1,449,738. At the same time there were estimated to be not less than 2,500,000 unemployed and short time workers in the occupied territories, making a total for Germany of 5,700,000, with about 2,400,000 dependents for the whole of Germany, so that the number receiving doles was 8,100,000. A return made by the trade unions on Dec. 29 covering 4,624,928 organized workers showed that 28.2 per cent. were unemployed. The number of unemployed and their dependents remained constant through the winter, but by Feb. 15 the number of short time workers receiving doles had dropped to 257,840.

With improved conditions the number unemployed receiving doles was 475,000 on April 15, 1924, 588,000 on Aug. 1, 426,000 on Nov. 15, 591,667 on Feb. 1, 1925; 321,000 on May 1.

Emigration figures are: In 1913, 25,800; 1921, 24,000; 1922, 37,000; 1923, 115,000; and 1924, 60,000.

The eight-hour day established by the so-called demobilizadecres of Nov. 22 and Dec. 1, 1918, and March 18, 1919, lapsed on Nov. 17, 1923, and were replaced by a decree of Dec. 21, in force Jan. 1, 1924, which re-established the eight-hour, but with many exceptions. Many industrial battles had been fought, but all were short and ended in the defeat of labor. Government employees were put on a nine-hour day.

The trades unions have made great strides since the war. The twelve largest, with their average membership in 1922, were: Metal workers, 1,606,166; factory workers, 724,869; textile workers, 715,645; farm workers, 626,160; transport workers, 566,447; builders, 542,035; railway men, 434,482; wood workers, 419,944; miners, 417,218; workmen employed by public authorities, 280,495; clothing trade, 141,091; tobacco workers, 130,863.

AGRICULTURE.

The areas under cultivation are still considerably less than in 1913. Production per acre decreased,

due, it is believed, to a lessened use of fertilizers owing to the high prices. The census for farm stock in 1924 showed an increase over 1920: Horses, 3,849,600; cattle, 17,296,300; sheep, 5,717,200; swine, 16,843,500; goats, 4,350,000.

Acreage under cultivation for three years was:

CROP.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Wheat	3,435,000	3,653,000	3,622,000
Rye	10,356,000	10,790,000	10,526,000
Barley	2,880,000	3,216,000	3,576,000
Oats	8,010,000	8,265,000	8,713,000
Potatoes	6,804,000	6,738,000	6,825,000
Sugar Beets	1,040,000	948,000	974,000
Hay	13,654,000	13,612,000	13,629,000

The official returns for 1922 give the arable land as 55,169,073 acres; grass, meadow and pasture, 19,119,297; orchards, 122,212; vineyards, 225,468; woods and forests, 31,769,686; all other, 11,335,639. The total number of farms or agricultural inclosures of all kinds was 5,068,597, with a total area of 67,513,917 acres, being an average of about 13.3 acres each; 3,000,000 of these were plots of not exceeding 5 acres. These farms gave employment to 13,191,480 persons.

The harvest results in metric tons for three years were:

CROP.	1924. *Metric Tons.*	1923. *Metric Tons.*	1922. *Metric Tons.*
Wheat	3,327,000	2,896,814	1,957,700
Rye	5,729,000	6,681,622	5,234,000
Barley	2,329,910	2,361,147	1,607,600
Oats	5,654,000	6,106,776	4,015,500
Potatoes	36,402,000	32,580,553	40,665,400
Sugar Beets	10,266,600	8,696,119	10,791,600
Hay	23,240,700	23,354,613	19,240,700

The urgent need for raising Germany's total agricultural yield, thereby decreasing its import requirements, has given prominence to a movement for reclaiming waste lands, estimated to amount to 7,500,000 acres of cultivable land.

Germany's agricultural co-operative societies had, on July 1, 1923, a total strength of 37,430, with a membership of 4,652,125 farmers. Although agricultural co-operation in Germany has had no phenomenal growth, it has increased since 1895 at a healthy and fairly constant rate. German agricultural co-operatives are united in thirteen major associations, the most important of which is the Federal Association of German Agricultural Co-operatives, with a membership of thirty-three state and provincial associations composed of 19,863 co-operatives with a turnover in 1921 of 181,000,000,000 marks.

The German mercantile marine, which in 1914 had a gross tonnage of 5,238,937, has been making a steady recovery since the war. On Jan. 1, 1924, it consisted of 1,306 ships of over 100 tons with a total of 2,614,271 gross tons; of these 1,129 were steamers. In size there were 4 over 20,000 tons each, 1 of 16,375, 9 between 10,000 and 16,000, 33 between 7,500 and 10,000, and 86 between 5,000 and 7,500. The Hamburg-American line, which had in 1914 a fleet of 194 ships of 1,307,400 gross tons, on Jan. 1, 1924 had 60 of 335,779 tons; and the North German Lloyd which then had a fleet of 135 of 907,996 gross tons then had 37 of 274,139 tons.

Vessels entering German ports in 1923 numbered 46,056 of 28,352,527 tonnage with freight; and 8,429 of 2,507,634 tonnage in ballast.

The railway mileage of Germany totalled in 1923, 34,317, of which 32,089 miles are government owned.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The balance of trade, which had been in favor of Germany by 1,044,700 metric tons (but in value an export excess of 1,000,000,000 gold marks), in the last pre-war year, was 24,318,900 metric tons (estimated at 2,230,400,000 gold marks) against her in 1922. The shrinkage in exports was 70.7 per cent. and in imports 37 per cent.

During 1924 shipments of finished products accounted for 79 per cent. of total German exports. In 1913 it was 63 per cent. Trade for the last two years in gold marks was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1923	6,081,391,000	6,079,154,000
1924	9,316,841,000	6,566,854,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$381,869,349	$90,773,014
1921-22	350,495,269	95,592,004
1922-23	293,152,434	142,885,767
1923-24	378,320,778	146,737,070
1924-25	464,058,347	144,764,970

GREECE, REPUBLIC OF

THE HELLENIC STATE.

AREA, 49,022 square miles—Old Greece (1912), 25,223 square miles; territory added by the Balkan wars—Macedonia, Epirus, and the Aegean Islands—20,617 square miles; territory added by Lausanne treaty, 3,182 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 5,447,077; divided, Old Greece, 2,800,164; new territories—Macedonia, 1,144,310; Epirus, 213,276; Crete and six other Aegean Islands, 619,630—total, 2,646,913.

CAPITAL, Athens; population, 1920, 300,701; other cities, Salonica, 170,195; Piraeus, 133,482; Patras, 52,133; and twenty-six of more than 10,000 population.

Governor of the State (temporary), Admiral Koundouriotis (formerly regent).

Premier, Gen. Pangalos (War) June 16, 1925.

Minister to the United States, Charalambos Simopoulos.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Constantine Xanthopoulos; at San Francisco, Constantine Panagopoulos; at Chicago, George. Depasta.

United States Minister, Irwin Boyle Laughlin.

United States Consul General, at Athens, Arthur Garrels. *Consuls*, at Patras Thomas D. Davis; at Salonica, Robert F. Fernald.

Greece occupies the southern peninsula of the Balkans, stretching down into the Mediterranean Sea, with the Ionian Sea on the west and the Aegean Sea on the east. On the northwest lies Albania, on the north Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, and on the northeast Turkey. It is about the size of the State of Ohio. The Indus Mountains, with many spurs, a continuation of the Balkans, runs through the country from north to south. Gulfs and bays are many, the Gulf of Corinth, connected by an eighteen-mile canal with the Gulf of Aegina, practically cuts off the Peloponnesus from Attica and the northern part of the country.

In 1922 Greece consisted of continental Greece and Peloponnesus, the island of Euboea, the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea (about 220 in number), the Sporades in the Aegean, and the islands in the Ionian Sea (Corfu, Zante, and others). The area was 25,223 square miles and the population of this territory in 1920 was 2,800,164. The Balkan wars (with Turkey, Oct. 17, 1912 to May 30, 1913, and with Bulgaria, June 30, to Aug. 10, 1913), added 20,617 square miles to her territory and 2,646,913 people, making the total area of Greece 41,933 square miles and the total population 5,447,077. This new territory consisted of Macedonia (pop., 1920, 1,144,310); Epirus (213,276); the Aegean Islands—Crete (345,149); Mytilene (146,852); Samos (65,756); and Chios (61,873).

According to the Lausanne (1923) 3,182 square miles were added. The exchange of population makes an estimate of net gain or loss impossible.

As a result of the great war under the ill-fated and never ratified Treaty of Sevres, 1920, Greece obtained Western and Eastern Thrace, which stretched along the northwestern shore of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora as far as the Bosporus, Turkey being expelled from all except Constantinople and a triangular district, thirty by forty miles, about it. The Straits were placed under Allied control, the European shore to be under Greek sovereignty, but a neutral zone being established nine miles inland.

Part of the west coast of Asia Minor, of which Smyrna was the chief city and port, was also given by the treaty to Greece for administration, though under Turkish sovereignty. Greece also received the whole coastline of the Aegean Sea and the land back to the crest of the Rhodopian Mountains on the Bulgarian frontier.

As a result of the defeat of the Greek Army by Mustapha Kemal in September, 1922, Greece was driven out of Asia Minor and Thrace. This was confirmed by the Treaty of Lausanne, which gave back to Turkey Eastern Thrace and Adrianople as far as the Maritza River from Adrianople to Enos on the Aegean. The Greek inhabitants were driven out of Turkey and for five months in 1922-23 the American Red Cross alone cared for 868,000 refugees, and the Near East Relief for thousands of others. Refugees from Constantinople alone in 1924 numbered 36,625. It is estimated that 1,500,000 Greeks were expelled from Turkey, the care of most of these refugees—largely penniless—was taken up by the League of Nations Settlement Committee, headed by ex-United States Ambassador Henry Morgenthau.

The Dodecanese Islands, off the Asia Minor coast (population, 100,187 in 1917), had been seized by Italy during her war with Turkey over Tripoli in

1912, though then claimed by Greece, whose claim was recognized by the powers. Italy has spent much money in developing the port of Rhodes.

Imbros and Tenedos, which commanded the entrance to the Dardanelles, had been occupied by Great Britain during the Gallipoli campaign and had been ceded to Greece, but these were turned over to Turkey on Sept. 21, 1923, under the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Greece, by treaty, 1923, formally ceded for fifty years to Jugo-Serbia a free zone in the magnificent harbor of Salonica, thus giving the Serbs an outlet to the Aegean, and free transit for her commerce.

Bulgaria was by agreement in June, 1924, allowed a commercial outlet to the Aegean in the port of Kavala, joined to her frontier by a narrow corridor under the supervision of the League of Nations.

Following the Smyrna debacle a military revolution headed by Col. Plastiras forced out the Triantafyllakos Ministry and compelled the abdication of King Constantine on Sept. 27, 1922. The new Ministry, headed by M. Krokidas, arrested the former Premiers, Gounaris, Stratos and Protopapakakis, and the Ministers Baltazzis and Theotokis and Gen. Hadjenestis tried them for high treason and executed them.

King Constantine died in exile of heart disease in Palermo, Sicily, on Jan. 11, 1923. (See THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1925, page 629, for the Corfu incident.)

The National Assembly, elected Dec. 16, 1923, was strongly anti-royalist and on Dec. 17 the provisional government which had compelled King Constantine to abdicate compelled his son and successor King George II., with his wife, Queen Elizabeth, daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania, to quit the country, while the National Assembly considered the abolition of the monarchy. Admiral Koundouriotis assumed the regency, M. Venizelos, recalled, was made Premier, but a severe heart attack forced him to give up the reins. Shortlived ministries followed. The National Assembly, on March 25, 1924, voted the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic, which was indorsed on April 13, by a big majority in a plebiscite—758,742 for to 325,322 against. The republic was proclaimed May 1, the Regent becoming Temporary Governor of State until a Senate could be formed and a President chosen.

Gen. Pangalos, a fomer commander-in-chief of the Army, backed by army and navy officers, on June 25, 1925, served an ultimatum on Premier Michalakopoulis, who had held office since Oct. 6, 1924, demanding the resignation of the Government on threat of bombardment and attack. The government quit and Gen. Pangalos assumed the premiership, received a vote of confidence and prorogue Parliament until October 15, promising new elections then.

The authentic history of Greece begins in 776 B. C. and it obtained its greatest glory and power in the fifth century B. C. It became a province of the Roman Empire in 46 B. C., of the Byzantine Empire 395 A. D., and was conquered by the Turks in 1456. Greece won its war of independence in 1821-29 and became a kingdom under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia.

Greece proper is chiefly agricultural, with little manufacturing. Only one-fifth of the total area is arable; 12,350,000 of the total of 16,074,000 acres are covered by mountains and lakes and rivers. The forests have been seriously destroyed, but efforts are making to reforest. About 1,300,000 short tons of crops were taken in 1920 from 3,000,000 acres, of which wheat was the chief crop, at 504,478 tons from 1,089,087 acres. Currants are largely cultivated, 130,092 tons were produced in 1919 and 125,194 tons in 1920. Also barley, oats, corn, tobacco, cotton and wine are produced.

The tobacco crop in 1925 was 143,000,000 pounds, or 40 per cent. above that of 1924. The production of silk cocoons in 1924 was 5,660,000 pounds.

Olives abound on 717,000 acres; nuts, figs, rice and fruits are produced. Dairy products are of value. Mineral wealth, naturally great, is being steadily developed, the 1921 output being 217,000 tons. The minerals are lead, magnesia, nickel, zinc, salt, iron pyrites, manganese, iron, emery and chromite, and lignite coal.

The 1917 industrial census showed 2,313 factories, employing 36,124 persons, the output being valued at 260,363,000 drachmas. Cotton mills employed 10,875 persons working 168,000 spindles.

Railway mileage in 1924 was 1,983, mostly state owned.

The merchant marine in 1924 had 437 steamers of 828,634 tonnage. In 1923, 18,197 steamers of 9,813,521 tons entered Grecian ports, and in 1920 2,968 steamers and 2,502 sailing ships passed through the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (four miles long).

The Greek Orthodox Church claims the great majority of the people, that being the state religion.

Instruction between ages of 6 and 12 is compulsory, but the law is not well enforced in rural regions.

The unit of the currency is the drachma, its gold par being 19.3 cents. Exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, was 1.31 cents.

The external debt on July 31, 1924, was $22,341,723 (£49,032,390; 293,574,270 French francs and 6,568,438,682 drachmas). A $60,000,000 40-year 7 per cent. loan was floated in December, 1924, of which $11,000,000 was taken in the United States and $37,500,000 in Great Britain. Part of the proceeds was used to care for the refugees.

Recent budgets in drachmas are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923-24	3,941,197,501	6,924,572,063
1924-25	4,780,475,698	5,771,066,306

Imports and exports for three years in drachmas (000 omitted) were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	1,725,605	947,729
1922	3,085,475	2,485,080
1923	6,035,346	2,545,110

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$37,804,642	$24,331,162
1921-22	11,066,880	18,566,134
1922-23	12,704,619	19,838,969
1923-24	9,661,722	17,826,216
1924-25	21,991,460	33,672,947

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 48,290 square miles.

POPULATION, census of October, 1921, 2,119,165.

CAPITAL, Guatemala, pop., census 1921, 115,938. It was completely destroyed by earthquakes Jan. 3, and 4, 1917, and rebuilding has been slow.

President, Gen. Jose Maria Orellana, 1922-28.

Premier, Sr. Roberto Lowenthal (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Francisco Sanchez Latour.

United States Minister, Arthur H. Geissler.

United States Consul, at Guatemala, Philip Holland.

Guatemala, the northern state of Central America, has Mexico for its neighbor on the north and west, British Honduras on the east, Honduras and Salvador on the east and south and the Pacific on the southwest. A range of mountains containing many volcanic peaks runs from northwest to southeast near the Pacific. The narrow west slope is well watered, fertile and the most densely settled part of the republic. It is about the size of Louisiana. The broad eastern slope is sparsely settled and its chief commercial importance is the production of bananas and timber and chicle (gum) in the Peten district. Coffee and sugar are the chief crops. Stock raising is an important industry. Though rich in mineral resources little is mined owing to lack of transport. Textiles, machinery, etc., and foodstuffs are the chief imports.

The United States took 75 per cent. of the exports in 1923. Chief being 659,341 quintals of coffee, valued at $11,199,191; 194,143 quintals of sugar valued at $1,030,535; and 4,384,077 bunches of bananas, valued at $1,468,125.

Guatemala has about 485 miles of railroads, privately owned but subsidized by the Government. Good roads are few. In 1923 there entered her ports 699 ships of 1,502,077 tonnage.

Guatemala has a Constitution proclaimed in December, 1879, modified on four occasions, that now provides for universal suffrage, a President elected for six years, a National Assembly, elected for four years and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the Assembly and partly appointed by the President. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. There is complete freedom of worship. Education is free and nominally compulsory. In 1925 there were 1,477 state and 219 private schools with 4,284 teachers and 94,177 pupils.

About 60 per cent. of the population is pure Indian and most of the remainder are half castes. Many are held on plantations under a system of peonage. The army numbers 6,200, with a reserve of 126,000.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera ruled the country as a dictator for 22 years. He was turned out in April, 1920, by a revolution which put Carlos Herrera in the President's chair. The latter was overthrown by a coup d'etat Dec. 6, 1921, and Gen. Orellana made Provisional President, being inaugurated for a six-year term, March, 1922.

Guatemala is a member of the League of Nations.

On Nov. 26, 1924, President Orellana issued a decree providing a new monetary system based on a gold standard with the quetzal as the unit representing 1,504,665 grams of pure gold, to be equal to

60 pesos ($1). A circulation reserve fund was provided for. The country had been on a silver basis the peso being 25 grams in weight, 900 fine, nominally equal to 50.7 cents but varying with the price of silver.

Debt—Jan. 1, 1924, Internal.....gold $ 2,512,709
pesos 213,683,335
External.....gold £1,875,603

Recent budgets are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923	$6,360,215	$6,529,106
1924	8,101,682	8,095,563
1925	7,513,500	7,508,827

Imports and exports for five years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	$18,344,463	$18,102,906
1921	13,616,438	12,130,890
1922	10,751,660	11,640,415
1923	13,763,499	14,725,531
1924	18,271,258	24,457,280

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$7,550,297	$14,257,218
1921-22	5,646,907	8,934,231
1922-23	5,755,382	11,264,230
1923-24	7,179,404	9,260,816
1924-25	9,276,543	10,420,612

HAITI, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 11,072 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, Jan. 1, 1923, 2,045,000.

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince, pop. (estd.), 125,000.

President, Louis Borno, 1922-26, assumed office, May 15, 1922.

Premier, Camille Leon (Foreign).

Financial Adviser, John S. Hord.

American High Commissioner, Gen. John H. Russell.

Minister to the United States, Hannibal Price.

Consuls General, at New York, Leonce Bornat; at Chicago, Emile Marcelin.

United States Minister, vacant.

United States Consul, at Port-au-Prince, Maurice P. Dunlap; at Cape Haitien, Winthrop R. Scott.

Haiti occupies the western portion of the Island of San Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, lying between Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. The boundary which separates it from the Dominican Republic to the east is 193 miles long. The island is the most fertile of the West Indies. The mountains are covered with rich forest and can be cultivated to the top. Prospecting indicates great mineral wealth, wholly undeveloped. Stock raising is neglected. Coffee is the most important crop and the production of logwood, sugar, cocoa and cotton is increasing. It is nearly the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut together.

In 1923-24 Haiti exported 64,832,000 pounds of coffee valued at $10,361,730; 7,328,073 pounds of cotton valued at $2,068,628; 13,765,332 pounds of raw sugar valued at $620,412, and 2,425 tons of logwood valued at $335,066. France is Haiti's best customer, taking 66 per cent. of her exports in 1923-24. The United States furnishes 80 per cent. of the imports.

The majority of the population are Negroes, the rest mostly mulattos descended from the former French settlers. There are about 3,000 white foreigners. The Roman Catholic religion prevails. Education is nominally compulsory, but the system is poor and very lax. French is the language of the country.

Haiti, discovered by Columbus in 1492, and a French colony from 1677, attained its independence in 1803 following the revolution headed by Toussaint l'Ouverture in 1791. Its history has been a series of political disturbances and bloodshed. From 1910 to 1915 there were seven Presidents; the last, Gen. Sam, assumed office March 4, 1915, took refuge in the French Legation, July 26, 1915, while 200 political prisoners were massacred in jail, and at the funeral of the victims he himself was dragged out and killed. Two hours later a United States cruiser arrived at Port-au-Prince and landed marines. United States forces occupied the country and restored order.

Sudre Dartiguenave was elected President on Aug. 12, 1915, by the National Assembly, which in November ratified a treaty with the United States (which ratified it Feb. 28, 1916), establishing a political and fiscal protectorate by the United States over Haiti for a period of 20 years. The treaty provides that the President of Haiti appoints on nomination by the President of the United States, a general receiver of customs to take charge of the custom houses; a financial adviser; American officers (drawn from the U. S. M. C.) to organize a Haitian constabulary to replace the armed forces, and engineers to supervise public works and sanitation. Haiti agreed not to increase the public debt without consent of the United States. The United States undertook to intervene when necessary for the preservation of Haitian independence and the maintenance of a stable and effective government. The armed constabulary now numbers 2,688 men and order has been maintained. The reserve numbers 20,000. Several hundred miles of roads have been built and a railroad from Port-au-Prince to San Marco. A new automobile road runs from Port-au-Prince to Cape Haytien, 169 miles distant, connecting across the border with the great Santo Domingo road from Santiago to San Domingo City; also a new and shorter road to San Domingo City.

In 1923 there entered the ports 1,527 steamships.

The force of United States Marines on duty there (October, 1925) numbered 800, under command of Brig. Gen. B. H. Fuller.

The Constitution of 1918 provides for a Senate of 15 members for 6 years, and a Chamber of Deputies of about 40 members for 2 years, all elected by popular vote, and a President elected for 4 years by the National Assembly in joint session. The division of authority between the Constitutional Government, the treaty officials and the military occupation has been the cause of much friction, and a delegation visited the United States in 1921 to urge a rearrangement. In September, 1922, Haiti floated a $16,000,000 6 per cent. 30-year loan in New York, being part of the $40,000,000 loan provided for in the protocol between Haiti and the United States, concluded Oct. 3, 1919. It is secured by the customs and internal revenues.

The public debt, which in 1915 was $36,000,000, on Dec. 31, 1924, was $22,405,000.

Haiti is a member of the League of Nations.

Recent budgets are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1921-22	$5,024,614	$7,955,198
1922-23	6,552,038	6,392,211
1923-24	8,487,299	7,465,519
1924-25	6,125,000	6,105,000
1925-26	6,000,000	6,000,000

Imports and exports for three fiscal years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	$12,350,271	$10,712,210
1922-23	14,157,963	14,591,012
1923-24	14,696,128	14,176,322

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$10,380,819	$4,076,857
1921-22	8,562,823	1,147,090
1922-23	9,925,828	1,445,966
1923-24	11,822,318	1,453,453
1924-25	13,150,461	1,928,525

HEJAZ, KINGDOM OF THE

(See under Arabia.)

HOLLAND

(See Netherlands, the.)

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 46,332 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Jan. 1, 1923, 673,408.

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa, pop., 1921, 38,950.

President, Dr. Miguel Paz Barahona, 1925-29 (born 1863, inaugurated Feb. 1, 1925).

Premier, Dr. Juan Manuel Galvez (Government).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Luis Bogran.

United States Minister, George T. Summerlin.

United States Consuls, at Tegucigalpa, George P. Shaw; at Ceiba, George P. Waller; at Puerto Cortez, Ray Fox.

Honduras is an agricultural and cattle raising state of Central America, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east and south by Nicaragua, on the south and west by Salvador and on the west by Guatemala. The latter boundary is now being determined by a scientific party administered by the American Geographical Society. The coast line on the Caribbean is 400 miles long, the chief ports being Truxillo, Tela, Puerto Cortez, Omon, Roatal and La Ceiba. On the Pacific side it has a coast line of 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, with a port, Amapala, on Tiger Island, three hours by motor boat from San Lorenzo on the mainland, connected with the capital, 82 miles by a good automobile road. The country is mountainous, very fertile, though mostly uncultivated, and covered with rich forests. It is nearly as large as Pennsylvania.

Mineral resources are abundant but undeveloped. The chief export is bananas, grown on the Caribbean coast, 12,520,000 bunches being exported in 1923; exports of cocoanuts in 1922 being 8,360,720. Cattle and hides are also exported. Transport is very backward but is being improved. The country has 556 miles of railroads, laid mostly to provide for

the fruit trade. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood.

The country is governed under a Constitution, proclaimed Oct. 3, 1924, which privides for the direct election by the people of a President for a four year term, and a Chamber of Deputies of 43 members, chosen for four years. The President appoints a Cabinet of five Ministers. It provides for an eight-hour day and one day of rest a week; for state regulation of savings funds; and for an institute of social reforms to promote co-operative associations, housing, insurance, public health, and protect women and children at work. Education is free and compulsory. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. There is a university at the capital. Military service is compulsory, with 2,900 in the regular army and 43,577 in the first line of the reserve. Of the export and import trade 95 per cent. is with the United States.

The five Central American republics proclaimed their independence as a confederation, July 1, 1823. This confederation soon broke down but renewed efforts were made again and again to re-establish it. The last attempt was made on Sept. 15, 1921, when Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador signed the Constitution of the Federation of Central America. This was to come into effect on Feb. 1, 1922, but collapsed after the Herrera administration in Guatemala was overthrown.

Constitutional government ceased in Honduras at midnight, Jan. 31, 1924, neither of the three candidates for the Presidency having received a majority at the polls or by Congressional action. President Guiterrez, whose term then expired, announced that he would hold on as Dictator until a new election was held. A triangular civil war broke out at once with much bloodshed and destruction of property. Gen. Carias captured Tegucigalpa and U. S. Marines were sent there to protect American lives and property.

At the instance of the United States, a conference of the Central American countries was held, resulting in a treaty signed on board the U. S. S. Milwaukee, Amapala, May 3, in the presence of Sumner Welles, personal representative of President Coolidge, by the three warring factions and delegates from Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whereby Gen. Vincente Tosta was made Provisional President to call at once free new Presidential and Congressional elections by which all parties agreed to be bound.

In the election held Dec. 28-30, Dr. Miguel Paz Barahona received 72,021 out of 78,491 votes for President over Gen. Carias and was inaugurated Feb. 1, 1925. There was some revolutionary activity in April during which 165 sailors were landed from the U. S. S. Denver for two days at La Ceiba to protect lives and property. Order was soon restored.

Honduras is a member of the League of Nations.

Honduras is on a silver basis. The peso nominally is equal to 50.7 cents, but fluctuates with the value of silver.

The budget for 1924 was: Revenue, 13,617,859 pesos; expenditure, 13,558,725 pesos. The foreign debt is held in England and the amount claimed by the British bondholders on July 1, 1924, was £29,578,139.

Imports and exports for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$16,722,700	$5,428,587
1922	12,804,000	5,386,000
1923	14,342,000	10,016,000
1924	11,530,843	7,897,047

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$14,637,695	$9,017,554
1921-22	10,526,633	5,181,943
1922-23	10,843,706	5,582,426
1923-24	9,304,340	4,716,436
1924-25	9,831,123	7,157,642

HUNGARY, KINGDOM OF

AREA, estimated, 35,170 square miles. (Some boundaries to be determined.)

POPULATION, census of December, 1924, 8,160,000.

CAPITAL, Budapest, census of 1921, population, 1,184,616; other cities, Szeged, 109,896; Debreczen, 103,228; Kecskemet, 72,768; and eight others from 40,000 to 60,000.

Regent, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, born 1867; elected March 1, 1920.

Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen (April 14, 1921).

Minister to the United States, Count Laszlo Szechenyi.

Consul General, at New York, Charles Winter.

Commissioner General of the League of Nations, Jeremiah Smith jr. of Boston, Mass.

United States Minister, vacant.

United States Consul General, at Budapest, Thomas D. Bowman.

Hungary for a thousand years has been the abode of the Magyars. Formerly a kingdom forming an integral part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, becoming an independent republic after the war, it was much reduced in size by the Treaty of the Trianon, June 4, 1920, losing Transylvania to Roumania, Croatia and Slavonia to Jugo-Slavia. Pre-war it had 25,000,000 population on 125,608 square miles of territory, or about the size of the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee; now it is slightly smaller than Indiana. Hungary lost 68 per cent. of its territory and 59 per cent. of its population. The Jugo-Slavia and Roumania boundaries are to be determined by a mixed commission.

Hungary had the best harvest in a decade in 1923, production being: Wheat, 1,842,000 metric tons (1,489,000 in 1922); rye, 816,000; barley, 537,000; oats, 371,000; potatoes, 1,716,000 (1,345,000 in 1922); maize, 1,401,000, and sugar beet, 882,000 (711,000 in 1922). The total increase for these crops over 1922 figures was 1,330,000. Of the wheat, 75,042 metric tons were exported to neighboring countries, and 46,361 metric tons of sugar and sugar products.

In Hungary 60 per cent. is ploughed land and 23 per cent. forest and pasture.

Over 4,000,000 are directly or indirectly engaged in cultivating the soil. Under the land distribution law (No. 36), between June, 1921, and July, 1923, 33,000 building sites of about 2,809 square yards each, with a total area of 9,145 acres, were distributed in 886 villages. An area totaling 189,406 acres was also divided into agricultural "dwarf holdings" of 3.5 acres each, and "small estates" of 17.5 acres each. Similar proceedings are being carried out in 2,456 villages. The number of individual holdings under 11.5 acres is now estimated to be 331,882; of those between 11.5 and 115 acres to be 176,930; of those between 115 and 1,150 acres to be 9,264; and over 1,150 acres to be 1,458; and that a total of over 18,600,000 acres has been divided up. By Dec. 31, 1924, when the law lapsed, 800,000 acres had been distributed, 222,071 petitioners receiving land and 127,471 building sites.

The textile industry made great progress in 1923; 30 factories were established, bringing the total to 147. Practically all the new looms and spindles were brought from Czechoslovakia. Of coal, over 7,500,000 tons were produced, ample for domestic supply. Unemployment (15,000 on Jan. 1, 1924) was acute only in the iron and steel works, which employ 44,200 hands.

There were 5,416 miles of railroads in 1924, of which 4,546 were state owned. The building program for 1925-26 called for 25,500,000 gold crowns. Hungary now has no seaport. She has 687 miles of navigable rivers.

Hungary's financial position was most desperate in 1923. The budget deficit for 1921-22 was 6.5 billion paper crowns, and for 1922-23, 40.6 billion paper crowns. The exchange value of the paper crown fell from 13,000 to the pound sterling on Jan. 1, 1923, to 140,000 on July 1,1923, where it remained steady until December, when it was further unsettled by fear of no relief from the League of Nations, and reached 260,000 in February. The deficit for 1923-24 threatened to reach 600 billions of paper crowns by July, 1924. Taxation of every possible sort had been tried in hope of securing adequate revenue but failed as the currency depreciated. The emission of paper currency reached 1,084.5 billions of crowns by Jan. 1, 1924. The national debt in July, 1923, converted into dollars, was about $163,800,000. Efforts to make a loan were coldly received.

Emboldened by the success of Austria in rehabilitation, Hungary appealed also to the League of Nations. In September, 1923, her case was again presented to the Reparation Commission in Paris, which, after careful investigation, recommended, Oct. 17, that the reparation liens should be raised and that the financial committee of the League of Nations should examine and report on the question of financial and other control in case a loan were granted. Late in December the League of Nations offered Hungary a loan of 250,000,000 gold crowns (about $50,000,000), but holding Hungary to the payment of, in addition to the interest, an average annual amount not exceeding 10,000,000 gold crowns (about $2,000,000) for reparations for 20 years, but with no definite prospects that these instalments would represent the final sum demanded by those states entitled to receive reparations. The Hungarian Government, on Jan. 28, 1924, accepted the protocol, agreeing also to the appointment of a disinterested supervisor of her finances. This post was accepted by Jeremiah Smith jr. of Boston, Mass. He took up his duties at Budapest about May 1, and met with instant and complete co-operation. He found, he said, "the country is fundamentally sound and the stabilization of the currency and balancing of the budget should place it on a permanently sound basis." Rigid economy was instituted and the tariff revised. A new bank of issue, the Hungarian National Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 gold crowns, began business June 2,

five-sixths of its shares being taken abroad, of which the National City Bank of New York took 6,669,791 gold crowns. The President is Councilor Popovic. Note circulation Dec. 23, 1924, was 274,900,000 gold crowns. The cover was 40 per cent.

The $50,000,000 20-year 7½ per cent. loan was floated successfully in July without being guaranteed by the external Governments as the Austrian was. Great Britain's share was £7,900,000, and the American, $7,500,000. The revenues assigned to its service are the customs, the tobacco and salt monopolies and the sugar tax. Not more than $15,000,000 of this loan was used to balance the budget.

A $10,000,000 20-year 7½ per cent. loan was floated in New York at 89 in July, 1925.

Commissioner Smith reported to the League of Nations in July that Hungary showed a budget surplus for the fiscal year 1924-25 of 63,000,000 gold crowns instead of the deficit of 100,000,000 gold crowns anticipated in the reconstruction plan; that the gold crown had been maintained at par; and the bank discount rate reduced from 11 per cent. to 9. The harvest had been good, wheat yield exceeding that of 1924 by 120,000 tons and rye 48,000. The budget for 1924-25 was estimated at: Revenues, 656,651,500 gold crowns and expenditures 756,582,030; that for 1925-26 showed a surplus of 27,586,000 gold crowns, estimating revenues at 487,486,000 gold crowns and expenditures at 459,900,000. The personnel of the state railway, posts, telegraph, telephone and iron works had been reduced to 50 per cent. of the pre-war status, and the civil service to 55 per cent.

New commercial treaties have been negotiated with the United States and fourteen other countries.

Hungary completed the funding of her debt to the United States for relief supplies furnished just after the armistice by delivering to the Treasury on May 29, bonds for $1,939,000, which are to run 62 years.

Hungary's national wealth is estimated at 15,676,000,000 gold crowns ($3,135,200,000) and her national income at 2,752,000,000 gold crowns ($550,400,000), two-thirds of which is from agriculture.

On the breakup of the Dual Empire, Oct. 31, 1918, a revolution began the movement for a republic, King Charles abdicating Nov. 13. Three days later the republic was proclaimed with Count Michael Karolyi as Provisional President. Disorder followed; a Bolshevik government with Bela Kun dominant was set up March 22, 1919, but was swept away with assistance of the Roumanian army. A national government was re-established on Aug. 7, 1919. Elections, with manhood suffrage, were held in January and February, 1920, a bloc of parties of the Right succeeding to control of a Provisional National Assembly which elected Admiral Horthy Governor of Hungary. On March 23, 1920, a Government order declared Hungary a monarchy. However, two attempts of the late King-Emperor Charles to regain the throne in 1921 failed dismally.

Freedom of religion is a fundamental tenet of the new state, with equality between the many divergent sects. Four state universities had 10,335 students in 1924. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 12 and illiteracy is decreasing. The national army under the treaty is limited to 35,000 men and officers, and volunteers; other forces numbering 31,500 being police, gendarmerie and custom guards. Hungary has no air force and no navy.

Hungary became a member of the League of Nations in September, 1922.

The crown is the unit of currency, gold par of exchange being 20.26 cents (exchange Oct. 15, 1925, being .00145 cents).

Imports and exports in gold crowns for two years were:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1923	423,000,000	338,100,000
1924	702,800,000	575,000,000

Trade with the United States was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,521,581	$262,410
1921-22	180,329	193,464
1922-23	107,465	1,141,957
1923-24	262,154	598,329
1924-25	513,241	691,918

ICELAND, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 39,709 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 94,690.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik; population, 17,679.

King, Christian X. (See Denmark).

President of the Council, Jon Magnusson (Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs), March 22, 1924.

Iceland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean with an area nearly equal to that of Kentucky. It is of volcanic origin and has many geysers and hot springs. It is treeless. Agriculture engages 43,411 of the people, who produce hay, potatoes and turnips mostly. Domestic animals number 629,000, including 550,000 sheep (census of 1923) and furnish five-sixths of the exports. The fisheries output in 1920 was valued at 32,670,000 kroner. Imports include all necessaries. There are no railways, but 320 miles of roads. In 1917, 178 vessels with tonnage of 61,432 entered the ports. Its mercantile marine numbers 66 vessels of 8,774 tons.

Iceland was an independent republic from 930 to 1263, when it joined with Norway. The two came under Danish rule in 1381. When Norway separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under Denmark. In 1918 Denmark acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state, united with Denmark only in that the Danish King, Christian X., was also to be King of Iceland. Its permanent neutrality was guaranteed. Provisionally until 1940 Denmark has charge of its foreign affairs, and a joint committee of six reviews bills of importance to both states.

Iceland has evolved strange social customs and traditions; is admitted to have attained approximately to absolute justice of the sterner sort, and in its constitutional monarchy to have developed an excellent democracy.

The Althing (Parliament) is composed of an Upper House of 14 and a Lower House of 28. Men and women over 25 enjoy the suffrage.

Leif Ericson, the Norseman, sailed from Iceland in the year 1000 and discovered the American mainland, starting a colony called Vinland, probably at New Bedford, Mass.

The unit of currency is the krona—$0.268 at par of exchange.

Budget, 1925—Revenue	kr.	8,289,100
Expenditures	kr.	8,274,395
Debt, 1924—Foreign	kr.	11,233,745
Internal	kr.	6,828,866
Imports, 1922	kr.	52,032,438
Exports	kr.	50,598,968

Trade of Iceland and the Faroe Islands (Danish), which lie between Iceland and the Shetland Islands (British), with the United States was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$619,149	$107,376
1921-22	371,882	165,335
1922-23	216,586	186,543
1923-24	104,539	27,616
1924-25	189,929	97,613

IRAQ, KINGDOM OF THE

MESOPOTAMIA.
(British Mandate.)

AREA, 143,250 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 2,849,282; divided, Sunni Mohammedans, 1,146,685; Shi'ah Mohammedans, 1,494,015; Jews, 87,488; Christians, 78,792; of other religions, 43,302.

CAPITAL, Bagdad, population, 1920, 170,000; port, Basra, population, 85,600; Mosul (on the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

King, Feisal, third son of El Husein ibn Ali, King of the Hejaz, crowned Aug. 23, 1921.

Premier, Abdul Muhsin Beges Sadun, June 26, 1925.

High Commissioner of Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, Sir Henry R. C. Dobbs, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., April 1, 1923.

U. S. Consul, at Bagdad, John Randolph.

Mesopotamia (in classical days "the country from Mosul and Tikrit on the Tigris to the borders of Syria") is the name now applied to the whole Euphrates country in southwest Asia—the former Turkish Vilayets of Basra, Bagdad and Mosul. The Arab name for this territory is Iraq. It is bounded on the north by Kurdistan; on the east by Persia; on the south by the Persian Gulf and Kuwait and on the west by the Arabian and Syrian deserts. The boundary lines are indeterminate. It is as large as the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The country is a great alluvial plain stretching from the Persian Gulf 400 miles north, rising in rolling hills in Mosul and beyond to the limestone mountains of Kurdistan. The climate is subtropical and the rainfall (all in the winter months) is scanty, Bagdad averaging 6.64 inches in 29 years. The temperature varies widely; 120 in the shade is not uncommon, and severe frosts in the winter. The country is unhealthy, demanding extreme care. Mosquitoes and sand flies are pests, and malaria and "Bagdad boils" are common. Dysentery and fever are prevalent; cholera, the bubonic plague and typhus fever have frequently scourged the country.

The soil is of extraordinary fertility and engineers estimate that the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers could irrigate 7,000,000 acres in winter and 3,000,000 of varied crops in summer. Half of this area, the report of Sir William Willcocks, engineer, says

could be immediately reclaimed if the ancient system of canals and drains were restored. Only regulatory work is attempted at present and about 1,500,000 are under water and improvements in methods of cultivation are urged. Wheat, barley, rice and millet are the chief crops, with tobacco in the Kurdish hills. Cotton is being grown and large yields are possible. Dates are grown in the tidal stretches of the Shatt el Arab and the hundred miles from Fao to Qurna on both sides of the river is a continuous date grove. Dates are a staple food of the Arabs and in 1919 £1,470,000 worth were exported.

Large flocks of sheep (over 5,000,000 in 1924) are raised in the north, and wool and skins form a considerable export. Wool production in 1924 was 9,180,000 pounds; cotton production was 2,500 bales in 1924. Industries, weaving, silk spinning, leather working, etc., are for the local market only.

The chief port is Basra, 70 miles up the Shatt el Arab from the Persian Gulf. A railroad runs from Kalat just south of Mosul to Bagdad (designed to be part of the Berlin to Bagdad railroad) and the English have connected Bagdad and Basra by rail (opened Jan. 13, 1920). The control of the Bagdad railroad passed into British hands in 1923. The railroad mileage on March 31, 1923, was 725.

The great value of the country to Great Britain is its petroleum. In southeastern Mesopotamia, Great Britain has built great refineries to handle the product of the country and of Persia, which is now comparatively small, but the reserve is great. The mandate under the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, 1920, for Mesopotamia as an independent state was intrusted to Great Britain by the Allies, British and Indian forces having conquered the country during the World War, occupying Basra on Nov. 22, 1914, and Bagdad March 11, 1917. A British High Commissioner set up a provisional Arab Government with the Naqib of Bagdad at the head, in November, 1920. Emir Feisal, third son of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, then King of the Hejaz, who made a notable reputation as a soldier during the war and as a diplomat at the Paris Peace Conference, presented himself as a candidate for the throne. He was chosen ruler by acclamation as a constitutional democratic sovereign, a choice subsequently ratified by a referendum, and was crowned at Bagdad Aug. 23, 1921. Since then the British garrison has been gradually reduced.

A battalion each of British and Indian troops and an air force of eight squadrons, each of twelve to fourteen planes, is maintained at a cost of $17,000,000 a year. The Iraq army numbers 8,000 men.

A treaty of alliance between Iraq and Great Britain was signed on Oct. 10, 1922. Under it King Feisal agrees to be guided by the advice of King George on international and financial obligations and interests for the whole period—twenty years—of the treaty. Great Britain agrees to give such support and assistance to the armed forces of the King of Iraq as may be necessary.

By a protocol announced May 3, 1923, it was provided that the treaty would terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations, and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. This treaty after serious opposition was ratified by the new Constituent Assembly (the first to be elected) following a British demand for action on June 10, 1924. A proviso was added that "the treaty is invalid if Great Britain does not protect Iraq's entire rights in the Mosul Vilayet."

The Mosul question was placed before the League of Nations by Great Britain in agreement with Turkey and in October, 1924, a *status quo* as to the frontier was agreed to by both nations. (See League of Nations for results.)

The budget for 1923-24 showed a surplus of rupees 90,00,000 and that for 1924-25 (revenue rupees 5,20,000, expenditures, rupees 4,60,000) promises one of rupees 60,00,000. The amount of the old Ottoman debt to be assumed by the Iraq is undetermined.

Imports were: For 1923-24, rupees 18,14,84,113 ($58,075,000); and for 1922-23, rupees 16,78,22,168 ($53,703,000).

Exports were for 1923-24, rupees 13,57,91,335 ($43,453,000), and for 1922-23, rupees 10,78,99,481 ($34,528,000).

The trade of the Hejaz, Arabia and the Iraq with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	$291,229	$734,523
1922-23	322,596	1,388,385
1923-24	326,853	3,202,958
1924-25	565,523	3,331,287

ITALY, KINGDOM OF

AREA, Pre-war Italy, 110,632 square miles; territory added by the war, Venezia Irredentia, 4,027; Gorizia and Gradisca, 1,138; Trieste, 37; Istria, 2,035; Zara and Salmatian Islands, 113; total, 7,350. Grand total, 117,982. Colonial possessions, Eritrea, 45,435 square miles; Somaliland, 139,430; Libya, estimated (southern boundaries undetermined), 406,000; total, 590,865.

POPULATION, Pre-war Italy, census December 1921, 37,276,738; population added by the war, Alto Adige, 24,345; Carinzia, 7,667; Carniola, 88,605; Gorizia and Gradisca, 260,749; Trieste, 229,510; Istria, 404,309; Trentino and Ampezzano, 393,111; Zara, 32,551; total, 1,564,691; grand total, 38,835,941. Colonial possessions, Eritrea, pop., census of 1920, 402,893; Somaliland, estimated, 650,000; Libya, estimated, 1,000,000; total, 2,052,893. *Population by Provinces:* Piedmont, 3,394,395; Liguria, 1,309,917; Lombardy, 5,109,868; Venetia, 3,952,703; Emilia, 2,952,774; Marches, 1,149,537; Tuscany, 2,829,712; Umbria, 736,671; Latium, 1,515,807; Abruzzi and Molice, 1,537,398; Campania, 3,577,065; Apulia, 2,333,595; Basilicata, 467,812; Calabria, 1,502,451; Sicily, 4,134,336; Sardinia, 866,352.
Official estimate, July, 1924, 41,000,000.

CAPITAL, Rome, pop. (census of Dec. 1, 1921), 664,571; other cities, Naples, 780,220; Milan, 718,304; Turin, 517,140; Palermo, 400,348; Genoa, 300,784; Florence, 253,565; Catania, 251,875; Bologna, 210,969; Venice, 171,339; Messina, 171,136; Bai, 132,015; Leghorn, 114,813; Padua, 112,021; Ferrara, 107,618; Brescia, 96,424; Verona, 92,413; Foggia, 88,970; Reggio Emilia, 82,908; Modena, 82,487, and 43 between 20,000 and 80,000.

King, Victor Emmanuel III., born Nov. 11, 1869, succeeded his father, King Humbert I., July 29, 1900; married Helena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, Oct. 24, 1896; children, Crown Prince Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess Yolande, born June 1, 1901, married April 9, 1923, Capt. Count Carlo O. di Bergolo; Princess Mafalda, born Nov. 19, 1902, married Prince Philip of Hesse, Sept. 23, 1925; Princess Giovanna, born Nov. 13, 1907, and Princess Maria, born Dec. 26, 1914.

Premier, Benito Mussolini (Interior and Foreign Affairs).

Ambassador to the United States, Giacomo di Martino.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Emilio Axerio; at San Francisco, Vittore Siciliani; at Denver, Gualtiero Chilesotti; at Chicago, Leopoldo Zunini.

United States Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher.

United States Consuls General, at Rome, Leon Dominian (C.); at Genoa, John Ball Osborne; at Naples, Homer M. Byington.

The Kingdom of Italy occupies the entire Italian peninsula, stretching from the Alps southeast into the Mediterranean, with the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and about 70 smaller ones. On the east is the Adriatic Sea which it dominates, on the south, the Mediterranean, on the west between the mainland, Sicily and Sardinia is the Tyrrhenian Sea, and further north the Ligurian Sea. The Maritime Alps on the west separate it from France, the Swiss Alps in the north from Switzerland, and the Dolomites Alps from Austria, and the Carnac and Julian Alps on the east from Jugo-Slavia. The great plain shut in by these huge mountains, and the Ligurian Apennines, and watered by the Po (220 miles long) and the Adige, shared by the provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy, Emilia and Venetia, stretches across the top from the Maritime Alps to the head of the Adriatic. Its maximum length is 360 miles. The Ligurian Mountains, circling the Gulf of Genoa, run down the middle of the peninsula as the Apennines, with many summits like Monte Cimone (altitude 7,103 feet) in the northern part, and the Gran Sasso d'Italia (9,560 feet) in Central Italy, nearing the western coastline in Campagna and running down (with altitudes of about 6,000 feet), through the southern province, Calabria, to the "toe of the boot" at Cap Spartivento. Across the narrow Strait of Messina the mountain range continues through the island of Sicily with its famous volcano, Mt. Etna (altitude 10,755 feet). The active volcano Mt. Vesuvius rises to the altitude of about 4,000 feet on the Bay of Naples, and north of the Strait of Messina is the island volcano of Stromboli (3,040 feet).

The length of the peninsula is 760 miles, while its breadth nowhere exceeds 150 miles and does not generally measure more than 100 miles. Italy is about equal in area to New England and New York together, and has more than twice their population.

Two rivers, having the greatest historic importance, rise in the Apennines, and flow west to the sea—the Tiber, which flows through Rome, and the Arno, which waters the Florentine plain. The rivers in the south are unimportant. Between the spurs of the Alps lie seven beautiful Italian lakes, especially noteworthy being Como, Lugano, Maggiore and Garda, the last being the largest and the last two over 30 miles long. All are of great depth.

The Adriatic coastline from Rimini to Otranto is flat with but one indentation, and with no harbors worthy of the name save Brindisi. The silt brought down by the Po, the Adige and the eastern streams, also rising in the Alps, have built out the land from Ravenna to the Gulf of Trieste, with marshes and lagoons so marked a feature of the mouths of the Po and of Venice. Trieste on the western side of the Istrian peninsula, and Fiume on the eastern side, were Austro-Hungary's seaports on the Adriatic. Trieste has been joined to Italy as a prize of war, and Fiume, after a bitter quarrel, occupation by d'Annunzio's troops, and much negotiation, was annexed to Italy in the presence of the King on March 16, 1924, in accordance with the treaty with Jugo-Slavia signed Jan. 27, 1924.

The King gave d'Annunzio the title of Prince and Villa Falconieri, near Rome, a great estate formerly owned by Emperor William.

The new province, Carnaro, has about 80,000 population and Port Barros (the Slav part of Fiume) and the Delta remain in Jugo-Slavia which is the Baron Thaon de Revel for its shipping and lumber trade, though subject to Italian supervision.

The climate of Italy is sunny, although northern Italy has a cold winter; snow is rarely seen in Naples, and olives, oranges, lemons, figs, sugar cane, cotton and pomengranates flourish in Calabria. The soil is fertile and the people industrious and frugal. Italy, though drained before the war by emigration, is one of the most densely populated states in Europe, having 336.1 people to the square mile.

The population is unusually homogeneous. In prewar Italy there were about 85,000 of French origin, 10,000 Teutonic in the Val d'Aosta, 81,000 Albanian in Calabria and Sicily, 29,000 Greek, 43,000 Slav, mostly in Cividale, and 12,000 Spanish (Catalans) in Sardinia. In the "redeemed" provinces, formerly Austrian, annexed after the war, there are 215,345 Germans in Alto Adige and 13,920 in the Trentino; 326,715 Slovenes in the northeastern districts, and 141,663 Croats in Istria. The religion of the great majority is Roman Catholic, the census reporting 123,253 Protestants; 34,324 Jews; and 847,532 of no religion. Emigration has been very heavy. The United States census of 1920 reported 1,610,109 Italian-born in the United States alone. In the decade before the war about 650,000 emigrants left Italy annually, and about 500,000 returned each year, being a net loss to Italy of 1,500,000 in that period. In 1914 there were about 1,500,000 residing in Brazil, 1,000,000 in Argentina, 450,000 in France, 220,000 in Switzerland, 120,000 in Germany, and 150,000 in Northern Africa. The war checked emigration greatly, but it reached 230,000 in 1919, 412,000 in 1920, 279,000 in 1921, 277,000 in 1922, 395,000 in 1923 and 401,868 in 1924. The Association of Italian Corporations, etc. in Rome estimates that in 1921 Italian immigrants remitted from the United States alone, 3,689 million lire.

It is estimated that in 1923 the number of tourists visiting Italy was 661,000 compared with 567,000 in 1922; that the daily expenditure of each averaged 150 lire, making a total of 2,479 million lire—probably an underestimate.

Unemployment has decreased. On Jan. 1, 1922, the number of persons out of work was 541,775; on July 30, 1923, 213,590; on Dec. 31, 1923, 258,000, on Aug. 31, 1924, 118,000; on Nov. 30, 1924, 136,000; on May 31, 1925, 101,000; and on Aug. 31, 1925, 74,517.

Rome, the capital city, has a population of 664,571 by the census of 1921, not including the garrison of 24,889. It increased 27.18 per cent. in the last decade and has tripled in size since 1871. The total population of the 69 capitals of the provinces in 1911 was 6,440,729 and in 1921, 7,511,048, an increase of 11.66 per cent.

The percentage of illiteracy has been high in Italy, especially in Calabria, and the other southern provinces, but in the last décade much progress has been made in correcting it. Lower grade education is compulsory. Italy has ten universities dating from the thirteenth century or the first years of the fourteenth. Famous among these are Bologna (founded 1200), with 3,031 students; Genoa (1243), 2,459 students; Naples (1224), 9,266 students; Padua (1222), 2,082 students; Pavia (1300), 1,512 students; Pisa (1338), 1,729 students, and Rome (1303), 5,178 students. The total number of students at the 21 universities in 1921 was 41,032.

Primary schools in 1922 numbered 5,902, with 12,407 teachers and 396,232 pupils; and other first grade public schools 125,542, with 84,693 teachers and 3,930,367 pupils. Secondary schools were: Government, 1,279, with 296,878 pupils; private, 753, with 39,099 pupils.

Agriculture is the chief industry. Of a total of 71,659,592 acres 65,995,000 are under crops. The number of peasant proprietors is 4,000,000, mostly in northern Italy. The census of 1921 returned 3,796,561 as proprietors of lands, buildings, or both. The wheat acreage in 1921 was 11,927,000; sugar beet, 125,000. There are 5,735,500 acres given over to olives and 10,590,000 to vineyards. The sugar output in 1921 was 170,466 tons. Silk culture flourishes. Dairy farming and cheese making is important in northern Italy. Italy has suffered greatly from deforestation, but a determined effort has of late been made to reafforest the country. The chestnut crop is of great value. There are about 30,000 vessels and boats and about 110,000 men engaged in fishing.

Italy is not rich in mineral deposits and is especially lacking in coal. Much hydroelectric power is going to waste in the mountains, but in 1923 355 plants produced 1,504,216 h. p. In 1919 Italy imported 6,220,000 tons of coal, of which 1,160,000 were from the United States. The amount dropped in 1920, and about 1,200,000 tons of lignite were mined in her 200 mines. Italy is a large producer of sulphur, chiefly in the volcanic regions of Sicily, the amount in 1923 being 248,916 metric tons.

Italy is now equipped with 9 powerful coke blast furnaces, 113 electric steel furnaces of large and medium capacity and 60 small ones. Production was 247,000 metric tons of pig iron in 1923 against 158,000 in 1922; and 1,122,000 tons of raw steel in 1923 against 981,000 tons in 1922. The total number of employees and workmen engaged by iron and steel working plants is about 100,000, and the capital invested is estimated at $100,000,000.

Zinc ore production in 1923 was 136,881 metric tons and of lead ore 36,806 metric tons. The possession of the quicksilver mines of Idria in the territory taken from Austria, north of Fiume makes Italy the foremost producer in the world, the output being about 1,700 metric tons in 1919, and 1,400 in 1920. The quarry industry is important.

Italy has (1925) 123 cotton spinning mills with 4,600,000 spindles, and 381 mills with 120,000 looms. Employees number 65,000. The artificial silk (rayon) industry is increasing rapidly. By decree of April, 1923, the eight-hour day and the forty-eight-hour week were made obligatory.

The budget for 1922-23 closed with a deficit of 3,029 lire and during the same period the national debt (both national and foreign) was increased by 3,287 million lire. The budget for 1923-24 closed with a deficit of only 418 million lire and the internal debt was decreased by 2,381 million, although unpaid accrued interest automatically increased the foreign debt (war loans) by 534 millions gold lire. The budget estimate for 1924-25 was: Revenue, 19,940 million lire; expenditures, 19,887 million lire, showing a small surplus. Actual receipts, however, were 20,566 million lire and actual expenditures 18,490 million lire, showing a surplus of 2,076 million lire.

The government debt was decreased in the fiscal year 1923-24 by 2,380 million lire and in 1924-25 by 1,287 million lire. On Dec. 3, 1924, the national debt stood: Foreign loans (at par), 23,107 million lire (approximately due Great Britain, 14,500 million gold lire; due the United States, 8,500 million gold lire, on both of which interest is accumulating); internal funded debt (of which 12,511 million lire is pre-war); floating debt, 30,380 million lire (of which 7,243 million lire is bank note circulation guaranteed by the state, and 20,077 million short-dated Treasury notes which are steadily being refunded into 9-year 5 per cent. bonds). The total debt is 115,095 million lire, including the foreign war loans at par.

The bank note circulation of the Bank of Italy on Aug. 31, 1925, was 15,412 million lire, 10,034 million being for commercial account, both being the highest since December, 1920.

The appropriation for the navy for five years from 1920 amounted to 3,392 million lire, with 980 million in the budget for 1925-26. The avowed purpose is complete naval equality with France. The Trento, a swift 10,000-ton cruiser and sister to the Trieste, was begun at Leghorn on Feb. 9, 1925.

The air force on June 30, 1924, consisted of 60 squadrons with 1,500 airplanes of which 650 were fighting machines. The official program called for 2,000 airplanes, 900 to be fighters, by the summer of 1925, placing Italy in the second place in aerial power.

The army numbers 204,000 men under the budget of 1923-24 which provided 457 million lire ($24,000,000). A bill to decrease the army to 150,000 men was proposed but the opposition in Parliament

was so great that it was withdrawn and Gen. di Giorgio, the Minister of War, resigned. The reserve numbers 2,350,000. Service is compulsory and universal.

The deficit in operation of the state railroads (mileage 9,778) which was nearly 1,000 million lire in 1922-23 and nearly 500 million lire in 1923-24 was wiped out in 1924-25 by rigid economies and more than 175 million lire earned. Traffic has increased 30 per cent. since the war. The railroad staff, which on June 30, 1923, numbered 205,470, was reduced to 174,140 (15.5 per cent.) on June 30, 1924. The Government has electrified 858 miles and will electrify 4,000 miles in all. The deficits in the postal and telegraphic services which was 500 million lire in 1920-21, 448.2 million in 1921-22, 340 million in 1922-23, and 66.5 million in 1923-24, was also wiped out and 25 million lire earned in 1924-25. Plans to transfer the telephone system to private enterprise were announced on Sept. 25, 1924, and tenders asked for. The country was divided into six zones.

The number of steamships in the Italian merchant marine Sept. 30, 1924, was 1,289, with a gross tonnage of 2,751,094; and sailing ships 3,765, with a net tonnage of 195,107. Seven steamships (47,900) tons) and four motor ships (31,300 tons) were launched in 1924, and on Jan. 1, 1925, seventeen steamships (111,710 tons) and eight motor ships (57,500 tons) were under construction. In 1924 there entered her ports 211,760 ships of 54,054,764 net tons, of which 202.190 of 39,662,710 net tons were Italian. The chief ports in order of tonnage entered were Genoa (the first port of the Mediterranean in 1924), Naples, Palermo, Leghorn, Venice, Messina and Catania. In 1924 the amount of ship subsidies granted was estimated as 300 million lire, and subsidy policy having begun in 1877, when 9 million was given.

Italy, divided, dismembered even for centuries, began to take shape as a unity when, following the war of 1859, Lombardy, by the peace of Zurich, came under the crown of King Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia of the house of Savoy. By plebiscite in 1860 Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany joined, to be followed at once by Sicily and Naples, and by The Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February, 1861, and on March 17, 1861, declared Victor Emmanuel King of Italy. Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866, an outcome of the Austro-Prussian war. The Papal States were taken possession of by Italian troops on Sept. 20, 1870, after the withdrawal of the French garrison in the Franco-Prussian war (see Rome. See of), and by plebiscite on Oct. 2 were annexed to the kingdom, thereby rounding out United Italy. Italy suffered heavily in the World War, her northeast provinces having been overrun by the Austrians and Germans after a crushing defeat at Caporetto. Her loss in men was 650,000 killed and missing, and the total expenditure arising from the war, according to the report of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry, issued in March, 1925, was approximately 144,000,000,000 lire ($27,792,000,000 at par of exchange). The increase in territory that followed the war is given in detail above.

The total expenditures to July 1, 1923, for reconstruction of the devastated provinces was 12,148 million lire, out of a total requirement of 18,718 million lire.

The country is governed under an expansion of the Constitution granted to Sardinia in 1848. The executive authority is exercised by the King, acting through a Minister. The legislative power rests with the King and a Parliament of two Houses. The Senate is composed of nine Princes of the Blood and eminent men nominated for life by the King; the number in 1923 was 393. The Lower House consists of 535 Deputies (1 to every 75,000 of the population), elected by districts directly. The electoral law of 1920 provides for universal suffrage of all men and women 21 years old, and the electoral reform of 1919 provided for proportional representation. The complexion of the House elected in May, 1921, was: Constitutionalists, 275; Socialists, 122; Catholics, 107; Communists, 16; Republicans, 7; Germans, 4; and Slavs, 4.

The duration of Parliament is 5 years, but the King has power to dissolve the Lower House at any time; a new election must follow within four months. All money bills must originate in the Lower House. Premier Mussolini forced through a bill, Nov. 18, 1923, reforming the electoral law so as to assign two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies to the party obtaining the largest number of votes in the elections, the remaining third being distributed proportionately among the minority lists. In the election of April 6, 1924, the Fascista therefore won 356 seats in a bloc; the Catholic Party won 39 seats; other constitutionalists, 45; Socialists, 46; Communists, 19; Republicans, 7; Slavs and Germans, 4.

Partial municipal suffrage was granted to women in a law passed May 16, 1925. It was restricted to women over twenty-five who had been decorated, or were mothers or widows of war dead, guardians over children, literate and paying annual taxes of not less than forty lire.

A rigorous press censorship law passed in July, 1924, was put vigorously into effect on Jan. 1, 1925. Fascist and anti-Fascist disturbances continued throughout the year. A bill aimed at the suppression of Free Masonry was passed and was followed by many serious disorders.

The city of Rome celebrated its 2678th birthday with ceremony April 21, 1925, and received several gifts of land for parks.

Municipal self-government was taken away from Rome in October 1925, and the city administration placed in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Government by royal decree. He will have full powers hitherto possessed by the mayor, aldermen and council.

Italy is a member of the League of Nations.

The lira is the unit of currency. At par of exchange, lira = 19.3 cents; exchange rate on Oct. 15, 1925, was 4.00.

Foreign trade figures are (lira = $0.045):

Imports,	1922.... lire	15,764,764,872	($709,414,419)
" "	1923.... "	17,225,041,858	($775,026,883)
"	1924.... "	19,388,445,000	($844,948,000)
Exports,	1922.... "	9,302,367,061	($418,600,517)
" "	1923.... "	11,058,888,807	($497,649,999)
"	1924.... "	14,318,299,000	($623,991,000)

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$302,121,278	$59,096,514
1921-22	138,174,639	61,346,780
1922-23	173,456,950	83,625,900
1923-24	175,432,249	79,933,956
1924-25	219,630,233	94,952,208

Italian Colonial Possessions.

ERITREA.

AREA, 45,435 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 405,681, of which 2,435 are Italians.

CAPITAL, Asmara; population, 14,711.

Governor, Dr. Jacopo Gasparini (1923).

Italy's colonial venture in Africa began in 1870, when the port of Assab, in the extreme southern part of Eritrea, was purchased. Lagging interest was revived in 1885, when the colonial project was vigorously pushed. An effort to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia was made in 1889, but was upset by King Menelek, who with an army of 80,000 annihilated a force of 12,000 Italians at the Battle of Adowa in 1896. Eritrea was constituted a colony in 1890.

Eritrea stretches for 620 miles along the African coast of the Red Sea from Cape Kasar to Cape Dumeireh. To the west it is bordered by the Soudan and on the south by Abyssinia. The lowlands along the coast are very hot, but the uplands are cool, sometimes cold. Irrigation is necessary to supplement rainfall for the crops, and the soil is poor. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. There is a railroad 75 miles long connecting the seaport Massawa (population, 2,275) with the capital, Asmara (altitude 7,765 feet), which is being extended via Keren to Agordat (109 miles) to open up a cotton-growing district. Gold is mined in Hamassen and petroleum is found, but there has been as yet no development.

Efforts to settle large numbers of Italians in the uplands, the only part of the country where Europeans can live permanently, have been abandoned.

The budget for 1924-25 balances at 36,439,000 lire.

The imports in 1923 were 106,103,072 lire, and exports 36,729,437 lire.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

AREA, 154,000 square miles.

POPULATION, about 650,000.

CAPITAL and port, Mogadishu; population, estimated, 14,000.

Governor, Cesare de Vecchi (1923).

Italy's African colony, the Italian Somaliland, extends along the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden to the Juba River. The coast line runs in a northeast-southwest direction, is 1,100 miles long, with no indentation of importance. Jubaland, the valley of the Juba River, was taken from Kenya (German East Africa) and added to the colony to balance British and French acquisitions of former German possessions. Agriculture and cattle and camel raising are the chief industries. In 1923 519 vessels entered the ports.

The budget for 1923-24 balances at 24,306,000 lire; this includes a state contribution to the receipts of 8,949,000 lire, and extraordinary expenditure of 12,900,448 lire.

The imports for 1923 were 52,957,922 lire, and exports 2,235,806 lire.

TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA.
(Italian Libya.)

AREA, Tripolitania, est., 350,000 square miles; Cyrenaica, 230,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, Tripolitania, 570,700; Cyrenaica, 229,700 (30 per cent. Arabs, 40 per cent. Negroes, 23 per cent. Jews, 7 per cent. Europeans).

CAPITALS, Tripoli, population, estimated, 73,000, and Benghazi, population, 35,000.

Governor of Tripolitania, Gen. De Bono (1925).

Governor of Cyrenaica, Gen. Ernesto Mombello (1924).

Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, or Italian Libya, in North Africa, extend along the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt on the east to Tunis (French) on the west. On the south they extend into the desert, the boundary line being unmarked, though settled by treaty with France Sept. 12, 1919.

Tripoli, formerly one of the Barbary States and independent since 1714, was reconquered by Turkey in 1835. During the Turko-Italian war of 1911-12, Italy proclaimed the annexation of Tripoli, which was recognized in the Treaty of Ouchy, Oct. 18, 1912.

The territory was divided into two independent districts for administrative purposes May 17, 1919. In both provinces natives have equal rights with Italians and there is a certain amount of local autonomy by elected local Parliaments.

The prevailing religion is Mohammedan, and Arabic is generally spoken.

The country is rather barren, but has date palm orchards, olive groves, lemon, almond and fig trees, and vineyards. Some cereals, chiefly barley, are grown. Pasturage is abundant in Cyrenaica. Sponge fishing is important; the value of the product in 1920-21 was 16,424,250 lire. There is considerable caravan trade to the south. The total railroad mileage is 163.

The budgets for 1923-24 were: Tripolitania—balanced at 146,841,000 lire; Cyrenaica—balanced at 111,905,600 lire.

The trade of Tripolitania in 1921 was: Imports, 105,858,963 lire; exports, 10,641,487 lire; of Cyrenaica, imports, 5,180,700 lire; exports, 17,100,000 lire.

Trade of Italian Africa with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$212,758	$332,666
1921-22	101,203	11,501
1922-23	44,389	80,564
1923-24	26,715	7,983
1924-25	27,138	1,220

JAPAN, EMPIRE OF

AREA, Japan proper, 148,756 square miles. Korea (Chosen), 84,738 square miles; Formosa (Taiwan), 13,944 square miles; Pescadores (Hokoto), 47 square miles; Japanese Sakhalin (Karafuto), 13,253 square miles. Total, 260,738 square miles.

POPULATION, Japan proper, census estimate, Oct. 1, 1924, 59,138,900; Korea, 18,313,800; Formosa, 3,758,900; Sakhalin, 150,600; total, 80,704,800.

CAPITAL, Tokio (Greater), population, Aug. 31, 1925, 3,859,674 (city proper, 2,036,136); other cities: Greater Osaka (Oct. 1, 1924), 2,132,600; Kobe, 608,644; Kyoto, 591,323; Nagoya, 429,997; Yokohama (1924), 339,700 (before the earthquake of 1923, 422,938); Nagasaki, 176,534; Hiroshima, 160,510; Hakodate, 144,749; Kure, 130,362; Kanazawa, 129,265; Sendai, 118,984; Otaru, 108,113; Kagoshima, 103,180; Sapporo, 102,580; Yawata, 100,235; and 59 other cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants.

Emperor, Yoshihito; born Aug. 31, 1879; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912; married Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900; four sons.

Regent, Crown Prince Hirohito; born April 21, 1901; constituted Regent because of his father's ill health, Nov. 25, 1921; married to Princess Nagako, eldest daughter of Prince Kuni, Jan. 26, 1924.

Premier, Viscount Takaaki Kato; took office June 11, 1924.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron K. Shidehara.

Home Minister, Rejiro Wakatsuki.

Minister of Finance, Yugo Hamaguchi.

Ambassador to the United States, Tsuneo Matsudaira.

Consuls General, at New York, Hirosi Saito; at San Francisco, Ujiro Oyama.

United States Ambassador, Charles MacVeagh.

United States Consuls General, at Tokio, Edwin L. Neville; at Seoul, Korea, Ransford S. Miller.

Consuls, at Yokohama, Graham H. Kemper; at Kobe, Erle R. Dickover; at Nagasaki, Henry B. Hitchcock; at Nagoya, Harvey T. Goodier; at Talkoku, Formosa, Charles L. De Vault.

The island empire of Japan lies in the north Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia from 21° 45′ north latitude, the southern point of Formosa (Taiwan), due east of Hongkong, to 50° 56′ north latitude, the last of the Kurile Islands, a few miles south of Kamchatka. It includes also the southern half of the island of Sakhalin, and the ancient Kingdom of Korea, annexed May 25, 1915, on the mainland. Japan also holds the Kwangtung peninsula (Port Arthur and Dairen) on a 99-year lease, and has the mandate for the Marshall, Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew Islands, former German possessions in the Pacific.

The southernmost island is subtropical; the northernmost subarctic. Were the empire stretched out in the Atlantic off the coast of the United States at the same latitudes, Formosa would lie across Cuba and Southern Florida. Tokio would be due east of Norfolk, Hakodate due east of New York, and Sakhalin would lie athwart Newfoundland, with the northernmost island, Paramushir, off Labrador. In area Japan proper is about the size of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined.

Japan proper, the ancient empire, bears a strong likeness to the British Isles, similarly separated from the continent of Europe; its 148,756 square miles compares with Great Britain and Ireland's 121,633, and its 59,138,900 inhabitants with the United Kingdom's 47,307,601. The Japanese coast is even more deeply indented, its coast line measuring 17,150 miles. Few places in Japan are far removed from the mountains or really distant from the sea. The northern islands are a continuation of the Russian Karafuto chain running down through Yezo and the mainland. The continuation of the Kuentun mountain range of China appears in the southern islands, the ranges meeting in the grand Japanese Alps. In the vast transverse fissure crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific rises the group of volcanoes, mostly extinct or dormant, with the majestic sacred mountain Fujisan lifting its white cone 60 miles west of Tokio to an altitude of 12,425 feet. The earthquake zone—where the average is said to be four slight ones a day, with very serious ones only every six or seven years—has its greatest centre along the Pacific Coast near the Bay of Tokio.

Soundings in 1924 by the Japanese naval survey ship Manshu found the lowest "deep" in the ocean, 32,636 feet (over 6 miles), 145 miles southeast of Tokio. This lies at the bottom of a precipitous declivity 100 miles off Boshu. The ship also found a submarine volcano, double Mt. Fuji in height, off Cape Ushio in Kii Province. Many of the earthquakes with accompanying tidal waves seem to have their origin here.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

Japan suffered the worst disaster in its history on Sept. 1, 1923, when a great earthquake shock, followed by a tidal wave and fire, destroyed the capital city, Tokio, the third largest city in the world, Yokohama, the chief port, and many other towns and health resorts.

The total number of casualties was 246,540, of which 103,733 were wounded, 99,331 killed and 43,476 missing and probably all killed. Houses destroyed by fire numbered 447,128; completely destroyed by collapse, 128,266; washed away by tidal wave, 868; in addition, 126,233 houses half collapsed. The property loss is placed officially at 5,500,000,000 yen.

Under the supervision of the Municipal Reconstruction Bureau in rebuilding Tokio, residential districts are segregated from commercial and industrial districts. Six new avenues 100 to 150 feet wide will cut across the most crowded sections, supplementing the existing main thoroughfares, and 122 new streets with a minimum width of 36 feet are laid out, replacing narrow and crooked lanes and streets; three large and 52 small parks will be added and a 15,000,000 yen chain of public markets. A subway will be built. It is planned to connect Tokio and Yokohama with a barge canal 17,000 metres long and 200 metres wide to be completed in 1929. Fireproof zones are mapped out and fireproof buildings will be subsidized by the Government. The Government has made a preliminary appropriation of 573,438,849 yen for the work.

Reconstruction work in Yokohama has been slower, but Oct. 1, 1924, the city had 389,700 inhabitants, compared with 422,938 before the disaster. Port conditions were nearly normal.

An earthquake on May 23, 1925, killed 278 persons in villages eighty miles northwest of Kobe, with 100,000,000 yen damage. A typhoon in Southern Japan caused 15,000,000 yen damage on Aug. 16. The Tokio Diet building burned on Sept. 18 with a loss of 5,000,000 yen, and a fire on March 18 swept North Tokio, destroying 3,000 buildings and making 20,000 homeless.

Separating the islands of Shikoku and Kiushiu from the mainland is the wonderfully beautiful Inland Sea, opening both into the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is 255 miles long and 56 wide, with a coast line of 700 miles and a surface expanse of 1,325 square miles.

Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the Japan Sea slopes of the mountains of Yezo, while the Pacific side, by which flows the Japan Current, enjoys, delightful winter weather. There is an abundant rainfall. The streams are short, swift and often unruly, of little value for transportation, yet offering a vast but as yet little developed supply of hydro-electric power. Myriads of waterfalls add their charm to the magnificent scenery. The "Splendor of the Sun" at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 feet. There are a thousand mineral springs.

Three-fourths of the mountain land is uncultivable, and the soil of the rest is only moderately fertile, yet by intensive cultivation, hard work and great frugality more than half the people wrest their living from the soil. There is a rich supply of fish of many kinds in the sea, and fish is a staple diet. so a hardy, daring, self-reliant race of fishermen has been developed.

About three-fifths of the arable land is owned by small peasant proprietors, with holdings of an acre, more or less, each. The rest is mostly worked by tenant farmers. More than half the land is used for growing rice, the staple food of the country. The number of acres planted in 1923 was 7,703,279. The crop in 1923 was 8,864,000 metric tons. Large crops are raised of wheat, barley, rye, millet, buckwheat, maize, beans and potatoes, also tobacco and tea. Mulberry trees are widely grown and in 1923 the number of families engaged in silk culture was 1,861,955, with an output of 574,893,482 pounds of cocoons valued at 660,339,808 yen. There were 3,848 factories engaged in the silk industry, employing 64,188 men and 430,110 women.

Forests cover 46,000,000 acres, about 23,000,000 belonging to the state and to the imperial household. Much cabinet wood is produced; the lacquer tree is largely cultivated in the north and the camphor tree furnishes much of the wealth of Formosa.

INDUSTRIES.

In the decade 1908-18 the number of industrial establishments doubled, increasing from 11,390 to 22,391, with horsepower increased from 379,533 to 2,006,098; men operatives increased from 248,751 to 646,115, and women operatives from 400,925 to 763,081. By the end of 1920 the number of factories had again doubled—45,806—employing 700,124 men and 786,318 women, a total of 1,486,442 operatives. Government factories in the same decade decreased in number from 196 to 161 but doubled in power with 159,436 operatives (1918).

The cotton mills also prospered greatly during the war; the capital was increased 288 per cent. by June, 1920, over the pre-war figure, with 3,689,000 spindles as compared with 2,409,900 in 1914. At the end of 1918 there were 6,710 factories with 65,316 men and 218,041 women operatives. The loss in the earthquake was about 15 per cent. (680,000 spindles). Production had recovered in 1924, when the spindles numbered 4,870,232, and the looms 64,225; the mill consumption of cotton was 1,938,000 bales of 500 pounds, 30 per cent. of which was American. The output was 2,072,817 bales of cotton yarns, and 1,030,905,658 yards of cotton cloth. Yarn exported was 265,902 bales of 400 pounds each, and cotton piece goods about 84,200,000 yards, valued at 326,587,000 yen.

Japan has become a heavy producer of coal; 31,271,000 metric tons were mined in 1919; 29,245,384 in 1920; 26,220,617 in 1921; 27,701,711 in 1922; and 28,948,820 in 1923. Her total resources are estimated at 8,792 million tons, of which the workable resources are 1,238 million tons. With the exception of one field of 60 million tons of anthracite, all the coal is bituminous. Of petroleum 1,789,000 barrels were produced in 1923, and 1,959,000 in 1924. The value of Japan's chief mining products since 1906 will be found in a large table accompanying this article.

The difficulty of getting iron during the war compelled Japan to increase its foundries from 20 to 250, and in 1919 these produced 613,000 tons of pig iron and 553,000 tons of steel. Pig iron production dropped 168,870 tons in 1920, 96,648, in 1921, and 77,262 in 1922 Steel kept up better in tonnage, 308,214 in 1920 and 325,300 in 1921, but the value in the latter year was just one-half of the value in 1918. The imports of iron and steel in 1920 were 1,969,000 tons; in 1921, 1,368,300, and in 1922, 2,248,000 tons. About 2,700 factories were engaged in machine making, etc.

Shipbuilding enjoyed an enormous boom during the war. The number of shipyards increased from 6 to 57, with over six times the amount of capital and in 1914-18 the twelve leading yards built 233 steamers of a gross tonnage of 972,807. In 1919, Japan's boom year in shipbuilding, 136 vessels with a gross tonnage of 619,000 were launched. In 1922 only 16 vessels of over 1,000 with a total tonnage of 59,000 were launched. This slump was the cause of extensive unemployment, 100,000 being out of work. General distress was avoided by a grant of liberal bonuses to workmen on dismissal.

Japan in 1924 had 7,341 miles of state owned railroads and 2,005 privately owned, a total of 9,057. Announcement has been made of plans to make the standard gauge 4.85 feet and to complete the work of rebuilding in 20 years. Comprehensive plans have been made for the electrification of the Government railroads, the first section to be the Tokaido line, 408 miles, from Tokio to Kobe. A railway tunnel 7 miles long is under construction between the islands of Kiushu and Honshu under the Moji Shimonoseki Straits. It is expected that it will be completed in 1931 at a cost of 29,230,000 yen.

The Government subsidizes five shipping companies for the foreign trade. In the fiscal year 1922-23 the total subsidy was 6,668,605 yen, and for 1923-24, 6,825,787.

The merchant navy in 1921 consisted of 6,094 steamers of 3,206,125 gross tons, 36,095 sailing vessels of 1,259,936 tons.

There entered the Japanese ports in 1923, 13,158 steamers of 36,801,924 tonnage. Of these 756 of 4,062,787 tons were American; 1,410 of 6,655,828 tons, British; and 10,143 of 23,339,032 tons, Japanese.

There are 60 harbors open to foreign trade, the most important being Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka on the Pacific coast of the main island, and Niigata on the Japan Sea Coast, the port of transshipment for Vladivostok. Nagasaki, on Kyushu Island, Tamsui, in Formosa, and Fusan, in Korea, are the important ports.

The Japanese in continental United States, by the census of 1920, numbered 111,010 (in 1910 there were 72,157). Of these there were 71,952 in California (an increase of 30,000), 17,387 in Washington, 4,151 in Oregon, and 2,686 in New York. In Hawaii they number 109,274, of which about 17,000, in Honolulu, are tradesmen and the rest labor on the sugar and pineapple plantations or are farmers. In the Philippines there are 10,000. There are about 16,000 in Canada, 3,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, 30,000 in Brazil, 3,000 in Argentina, 18,000 in Malaysia, and 12,000 in Australasia. In Manchuria, according to the official reports, there were 181,206 in 1919, and in China proper, 31,987. The foreign visitors to Japan number about 30,000 yearly. Foreign residents in 1923 were 24,932.

The marriages in 1921 numbered 519,193 (9.1 to the 1,000); divorces, 53,399 (0.9 to the 1,000); births, 1,990,800 (35.1 to the 1,000); and deaths, 1,288,532 (22.7 to the 1,000).

In 1923 the births were 2,084,091 (34.94 to the 1,000), and the deaths 1,350,729 (22.78 to the 1,000).

FOREIGN TRADE.

The chief exports are raw silk, silk waste and silk tissues, cotton yarns and tissue, coal, earthenware and glassware, matches, refined sugar, machinery, copper, tea, toys and camphor. The chief imports are raw cotton and textiles, machinery and iron products, oilcake, wool and woolen tissues, sugar, rice, beans and peas, petroleum, crude rubber, coal, flax, hemp and dyes.

The United States is Japan's best customer, taking between 40 and 45 per cent. of her exports, chiefly raw silk, and supplying from 25 to 30 per cent. of her imports. China is second, taking 25 per cent. of the exports.

The "invisible" trade balance for 1924 is estimated at 110,000,000 yen by the Bank of Japan. The cumulative import balance for fifty-six years (including 1923) was 1,123,000,000 yen. In forty-two years Japan's exports to the United States aggregated 7,164,514,000 yen; with imports from the United States of 5,939,378,000 yen, the balance in favor of Japan being 1,225,136,000.

The yen is the unit of currency; par of exchange, 49.85 cents; rate of exchange Oct. 15, 1925, 40.81 cents.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$189,181,585	$253,217,835
1921-22	248,534,339	307,514,995
1922-23	212,973,582	372,463,889
1923-24	283,257,578	325,338,181
1924-25	216,427,527	342,355,610

An attempt on the life of the Prince Regent on Dec. 27, 1923, caused the downfall of the Cabinet of Admiral Count Yamamoto, and his successor, Viscount Kiyoura, was beaten at the general election on May 11, when it was said the total expenditures of candidates and parties exceeded $17,000,000. The new Diet, on July 15, abolished "dual nationality" by an act providing that Japanese born in foreign countries where birth gives nationality shall lose their Japanese nationality from birth unless formal action be taken to preserve their rights to Japanese citizenship. A tax of 100 per cent. was placed on about 250 articles of import classed as luxuries.

A bill removing property qualifications, enfranchising all males over thirty years and broadening the office holding qualifications was enacted on March 26, 1925, and proclaimed on May 5. It raised the former electoral body of about 3,500,000 to about 14,000,000. An alien land law was passed on March 23, liberalizing conditions under which foreigners may obtain land in Japan, and bars from land ownership citizens of countries in which Japanese are prohibited from owning land.

A treaty was signed with Soviet Russia in Peking on Jan. 20, 1925, restoring Northern Sakhalin to Russia and dividing the oil territory half and half on a checkerboard basis. Very little oil has yet been struck. Japan retains the oil fields as a naval reserve. The last Japanese troops evacuated Northern Sakhalin on May 20. It is believed that a large, rich coal and oil shale field of twenty-four square miles, with a coal seam 130 feet thick has been discovered about twenty-five miles from Mukden, on the Manchurian railway.

(For the development of the Japanese Empire see THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1925, page 638.)

GOVERNMENT.

Japan, previously an absolute monarchy, is now governed under a constitution promulgated Feb. 11, 1889. The Emperor, who is declared to be "sacred and inviolable," exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, whom he appoints and who are responsible to him. He declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties; he "exercises the legislative powers with the consent of the Imperial Diet;" he has supreme command of the army and navy; and he "determines the organization and peace standing of the army and navy." The Emperor has a privy council to consult with on important affairs of state and which interprets the Constitution.

Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet, which consists of two Chambers. The House of Peers numbers (1921) 394 members, 16 Princes of the Blood, 13 Princes, 43 Marquises, 20 Counts, 73 Viscounts, 20 Barons, 120 Imperial nominees, and 45 representatives of the largest taxpayers. The House of Representatives has 464 members, elected for four years by 2,800,000 voters, who must be males over 25 paying a direct national tax of not less than three yen. There has been much agitation for universal suffrage. The Cabinet has an entirely free hand to formulate policies of state quite independent of the political parties and of the House, and is often organized independent of it. When it can't control the House it dissolves the Diet. Every law requires consent of the Diet.

The power of the Diet is growing steadily and it has now become an absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority of the Diet, for without its approval no important matter of state can be carried out. The power and influence of the military men, it is said, are declining.

An extra-constitutional but hitherto most influential body was the Genro or Elder Statesmen, consulted on grave matters of policy by the Emperor. Death has reduced their number to one—Prince Saionji, now about eighty years old, who was consulted by the Prince Regent at the last Cabinet crisis.

Governors and sheriffs of prefectures are appointed by the Government. The Mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who obtains the Emperor's approval. The elected Chief Magistrates of towns and villages must obtain the Governor's approval.

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither has state support. Elementary education is compulsory. In 1919 there were 612 kindergartens with 51,834 pupils, and 25,625 elementary schools with 172,979 teachers and 8,137,347 pupils. Japan had in 1924 five imperial universities, and 11 other institutions of university rank; the total number of teachers was 1,868 and 32,434 students. The most influential is the Tokio Imperial University established in 1877, which has 417 teachers and 5,283 students.

The language of commerce is English and it is a required study in the secondary schools.

Japan has twelve sects of Buddhism, 71,750 Buddhist temples, 181,100 Buddhist priests and 51,511,100 believers. The thirteen sects of Shintoism, which originated in the combined spirit of Japanese ancestor worship and Imperial veneration, centre in the shrines, which number 171,725, but the Shinto priests number only 14,900. There are twelve forms of Christianity in the empire. The Greek communicants number 65,615, with 131 churches; the Roman Catholics, 14,200 with 189 churches; the Anglican and American Episcopalian Mission, 16,215 with 213 churches; the Methodist Mission, 13,356 with 181 churches, and the Congregational Mission, 15,847, with 151 churches.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Service in the army is universal and compulsory; actual service begins at twenty and is to be for sixteen months. The peace strength of the active army in 1924 was 16,879 officers and 235,046 men, with a reserve of 2,350,000.

The air personnel for both army and navy in 1924 numbered 6,200, with 550 airplanes.

The Japanese naval program under the Washington Naval Treaty provides for this fleet:

	Completed at the End of		
CLASS.	1921.	1922.	1924.
Dreadnoughts	11	10	10
Pre-dreadnoughts	8	..	..
Armored cruisers	12	5	8
Light cruisers	11	12	21
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	4	4	4
Destroyers (60 modern in 1923)	95	98	84
Torpedo boats	20	12	10
Submarines	37	35	84

Laid down between Feb. 6, 1922, and June 1, 1925, were: Light cruisers (first line), 10 (2 others appropriated for); destroyers, 23 (12 others appropriated for); submarines, all classes, 20 (10 others appropriated for); gunboats, 4; mine sweepers, 6; tankers, 3; submarine tenders, 2; supply ships, 1. The Navy Department's program calls for an expenditure of 158,000,000 yen for auxiliary vessels during 1926-31.

Japan has carried out the scrapping of warships called for under the Washington Naval Treaty and reduced the personnel of the navy, which was 74,200, by about 12,000. The shipyards discharged 6,000 workmen and the naval arsenals about the same number. The naval appropriation was cut about 106,000,000 yen.

VALUE OF JAPAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Pig Iron.	Coal.	Petroleum.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1906	3,572,940	3,351,453	29,236,853	496,909	2,042,913	63,144,000	3,145,502
1907	3,868,755	4,040,431	32,467,871	568,636	2,089,586	59,961,264	5,218,737
1908	4,457,430	4,362,740	22,409,424	405,123	1,736,734	63,623,773	6,520,871
1909	5,077,058	4,261,481	24,536,150	428,204	2,025,235	58,213,680	6,428,514
1910	5,671,806	4,896,188	25,819,259	488,828	2,197,169	51,076,398	6,880,471
1911	6,059,497	4,761,652	27,133,448	506,604	1,964,649	55,006,501	6,733,514
1912	6,799,072	5,896,084	40,252,061	531,282	2,304,614	61,412,837	8,377,073
1913	7,252,000	5,635,124	42,012,126	617,866	2,552,245	70,956,121	12,498,506
1914	9,398,449	5,370,278	39,067,387	827,282	2,742,223	80,350,387	9,430,505
1915	10,804,546	5,287,624	53,731,798	976,389	2,497,130	65,068,894	9,873,413
1916	10,417,459	7,135,060	109,812,610	3,755,933	4,084,633	80,625,582	14,996,695
1917	9,398,512	11,946,403	118,692,244	5,661,020	11,475,250	140,009,591	19,003,950
1918	10,252,085	12,622,005	90,390,232	4,152,991	37,778,788	286,032,498	30,417,097
1919	9,729,123	11,131,055	67,581,475	1,592,483	38,810,554	442,540,941	42,562,023
1920	10,352,701	9,865,435	47,577,402	1,384,172	20,384,123	418,073,754	35,356,655
1921	9,719,563	5,501,299	32,578,236	652,993	9,880,176	227,674,056	34,149,264
1922	10,012,660	5,636,903	37,427,163	702,970	26,556,324	250,915,845	25,151,176
1923	10,209,068	4,862,401	44,345,682	691,713	27,223,819	256,654,363	18,042,592
1924	10,559,262	5,700,205	48,541,691	969,862	.....	.....	.....

Total value of all mineral production, in yen, (1917), 442,516,068; (1918), 621,413,403; (1919) 710,520,488; (1920), 635,391,637; (1921), 389,379,072; (1922), 416,187,030; (1923), 438,993,500.

Japan adopted the metric system as the official standard by Imperial ordinance, effective July 1, 1924.

The financial years from 1877-78 to 1884-85 consist of 12 months each, from July 1 to June 30; the financial year 1885-86 comprises 9 months, from July 1 to March 31; and those subsequent to 1886-87 inclusive consist of 12 months each, from April 1 to March 31. The figures for the financial years from 1875-76 to 1921-22 represent the settled accounts; those for the financial years 1922-23 to 1924-25 are the budget estimates.

National debt Aug. 31, 1925: Internal, yen 3,492,000,000; Foreign, yen 1,502,000,000; Total, yen 4,994,000,000. The total note issue of the Bank of Japan on that date was yen 1,371,000,000. Postal savings totaled 1,152,000,000 yen.

The ban on gold exports was lifted Sept. 20, 1925. The yen (par of exchange—49.8 cents) was 40.87 cents on Oct. 15, 1925. Specie holdings on July 31 were 1,446,000,000 yen. The net budget surplus for 1924-25 was 502,367,699 yen.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

(From data furnished by M. Tadao Wikawa, Japanese Financial Commissioner.)

YEAR.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	YEAR.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1869.....	12,908,978	20,783,633	33,692,611	1897.....	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1870.....	14,543,013	33,741,637	48,184,650	1898.....	165,753,753	277,502,157	443,255,910
1871.....	17,968,609	21,916,728	39,885,336	1899.....	214,929,894	220,401,926	435,331,820
1872.....	17,026,647	26,174,815	43,201,462	1900.....	204,429,994	287,261,846	491,691,840
1873.....	21,635,441	28,107,390	49,742,831	1901.....	252,349,543	255,816,645	508,166,188
1874.....	19,317,306	23,461,814	42,779,120	1902.....	258,303,065	271,731,259	530,034,324
1875.....	18,611,111	29,975,628	48,586,739	1903.....	289,502,442	317,135,518	606,637,960
1876.....	27,711,528	23,064,679	51,676,207	1904.....	319,260,896	371,360,738	690,621,634
1877.....	23,348,521	27,420,903	50,769,424	1905.....	321,553,610	488,538,017	810,071,627
1878.....	25,988,140	32,874,834	85,862,974	1906.....	423,754,892	418,784,108	842,539,000
1879.....	28,175,770	32,953,002	61,128,772	1907.....	432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219
1880.....	28,395,387	36,626,601	65,021,488	1908.....	378,245,673	436,257,462	814,503,135
1881.....	31,058,888	31,191,246	62,250,134	1909.....	413,112,511	394,198,843	807,311,354
1882.....	37,721,751	29,446,594	67,168,345	1910.....	458,428,996	464,233,808	922,662,804
1883.....	36,268,020	28,444,842	64,712,862	1911.....	447,433,888	513,805,705	961,239,593
1884.....	33,871,466	29,672,647	63,544,113	1912.....	526,981,842	618,992,277	1,145,974,119
1885.....	37,146,691	29,356,968	66,503,659	1913.....	632,460,213	729,431,644	1,361,891,857
1886.....	48,876,313	32,168,432	81,044,745	1914.....	591,101,461	595,735,725	1,186,837,186
1887.....	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933	1915.....	708,306,997	532,449,938	1,240,756,935
1888.....	65,705,510	65,455,234	131,160,744	1916.....	1,127,468,118	756,427,910	1,883,896,028
1889.....	70,060,706	66,103,767	136,164,473	1917.....	1,603,005,033	1,035,792,443	2,638,797,476
1890.....	56,603,506	81,728,581	138,332,087	1918.....	1,962,100,668	1,668,143,833	3,630,244,501
1891.....	79,527,272	62,927,268	142,454,540	1919.....	2,098,872,617	2,173,459,880	4,272,332,497
1892.....	91,102,754	71,326,080	162,428,834	1920.....	1,948,394,611	2,336,174,781	4,284,569,392
1893.....	89,712,865	88,257,172	177,970,037	1921.....	1,252,837,715	1,614,154,832	2,866,992,547
1894.....	113,246,086	117,481,955	230,728,041	1922.....	1,637,451,818	1,890,308,232	3,527,760,050
1895.....	136,112,178	129,260,578	265,372,756	1923.....	1,447,750,720	1,982,230,570	3,429,981,290
1896.....	117,842,761	171,674,474	289,517,235	1924.....	1,807,233,000	2,453,390,000	4,260,623,000

Divide yen by 2 for dollars, at par of exchange. Trade of Chosen and Taiwan not included in table.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF JAPAN.

FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	FINANC'L YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1877-78.	52,338,133	48,428,324	1893-94.	113,769,381	84,581,8.2	1909-10.	677,546,278	532,893,635
1878-79.	62,443,749	60,941,336	1894-95.	98,170,028	78,128,643	1910-11.	672,873,778	569,154,028
1879-80.	62,151,752	60,317,578	1895-96.	118,432,721	85,317,179	1911-12.	567,192,221	585,374,613
1880-81.	63,367,254	63,140,897	1896-97.	187,019,423	168,856,509	1912-13.	687,392,480	593,596,445
1881-82.	71,489,880	71,460,321	1897-98.	226,390,123	223,678,844	1913-14.	721,975,484	573,633,925
1882-83.	73,508,427	73,480,667	1898-99.	224,054,127	219,757,569	1914-15.	734,648,055	548,420,409
1883-84.	83,106,859	83,106,859	1899-00.	254,254,524	254,165,538	1915-16.	708,615,882	583,269,853
1884-85.	76,669,654	76,663,108	1900-01.	295,854,868	292,750,059	1916-17.	813,308,614	590,795,353
1885-86.	62,156,835	61,115,313	1901-02.	274,359,049	266,856,824	1917-18.	1,084,958,388	735,024,252
1886-87.	85,326,144	83,223,960	1902-03.	297,341,424	289,226,731	1918-19.	1,479,115,804	1,017,035,558
1887-88.	88,161,074	79,453,036	1903-04.	260,220,758	249,596,131	1919-20.	1,808,633,184	1,172,328,305
1888-89.	92,956,933	81,504,024	1904-05.	327,466,936	277,055,682	1920-21.	2,000,652,322	1,359,978,255
1889-90.	96,687,979	79,713,672	1905-06.	535,256,392	420,741,205	1921-22.	2,065,711,186	1,489,855,613
1890-91.	106,469,354	82,125,403	1906-07.	530,447,807	464,275,583	1922-23.	2,087,345,435	1,429,689,622
1891-92.	103,231,489	83,555,891	1907-08.	857,083,817	602,400,959	1923-24.	1,389,353,690	1,389,353,690
1892-93.	101,461,911	76,734,740	1908-09.	794,937,260	636,361,093	1924-25.	1,615,406,251	1,615,406,251
						1925-26.	1,523,428,318	1,523,427,428

KOREA (CHOSEN).

AREA, 84,738 square miles (including islands).

POPULATION, census estimate of 1924, 18,313,800, including about 337,000 Japanese and about 23,000 foreigners.

CAPITAL, Seoul; population, 1919, 250,942 (Koreans, 182,207; Japanese, 66,943); other cities, Fusan, population, 1919, 63,567; Pingyang, 62,775; Taiku, 40,065; Kaisong, 39,855; Chemulpo, 29,989.

Governor General, Admiral Baron Saito.

United States Consul General, at Seoul, Ransford S. Miller.

Korea is an ancient kingdom with a history extending back to the twelfth century B. C. but during recent centuries the "Hermit Kingdom." It occupies a peninsula in northeastern Asia dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. The boundaries on the mainland are the Yalu River and the Tamean River. The mainland is as large as the State of Minnesota. Its coastline is over 6,000 miles long. Southern Manchuria lies along its northwest frontier for 500 miles and it touches Siberia for a few miles, a scant 100 miles from Vladivostok, in the extreme northeast. Situated between that Russian port and Port Arthur, then a Russian leasehold and subject to diplomatic control and penetration by Russia, Korea became to Japan "a dagger pointed at her heart"—the chief immediate cause of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. After this war the "complete independence" of Korea that had been recognized in the treaty following the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95 (which also was for the control of Korea) gave way to a recognition by Russia of Japan's paramount interest in Korea. Japan continued her military occupation of the country, and in 1910 annexed Korea outright.

The administration of the country has been in the hands of a Military Governor of high rank directly responsible only to the throne.

Recent reforms, following nationalist disturbances, make the Governor-General responsible to the Premier of Japan, open the office to civilians, and promise steadily increasing measures of local autonomy and reduction of military rule.

The former Emperor of Korea is now known as H. I. H. Prince Yi Wang; he receives the treatment of a Prince of the Blood in Japan and enjoys an annual grant of 1,500,000 yen, the same as before annexation.

Korea had no system of education when brought under Japanese control. Only about 10 per cent. of the children of school age, and these all of the upper classes, attended school, where they learned some-

thing of the Chinese classics. At the end of 1922, 903 public common schools had been established, attended by 198,297 boys and 31,378 girls. In addition there were 700 private schools, of which 279 were connected with foreign missions. Secondary and technical schools in that year numbered 93.

Confucianism and Buddhism are the chief religions and Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The mission force numbers about 2,500 with about 300,000 Korean converts.

The country is mountainous, especially in the north, where the forests are of great value, and there is much mineral wealth awaiting development. There are extensive fertile plains well watered by good rivers in the south and west, where are the five excellent harbors of Fusan, Mokpo, Chemulpo and Chinnampo. The larger rivers in the west can at full tide float boats far up the streams. At Ninsen is a tide of 33 feet.

The climate is dry and bracing. The mulberry tree thrives, 60,000 acres being planted with them. Silkworm culture has been much encouraged by the Japanese and the quality of the cocoons improved. Some 400,000 families are engaged in the industry. The cultivation of tobacco is also fostered. Stock raising is everywhere an important industry. Afforestation and irrigation are being systematically carried on by the Government.

Mining concessions covering 270,000 acres, mostly gold-bearing, which had been in the hands of about fifteen foreign corporations (four American) and individuals (four Americans) before annexation are respected, but a new law (April 1, 1916) prohibits foreigners from acquiring mining rights. Gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, tungsten, graphite, anthracite coal and kaolin are present. In 1923 the value of gold produced was 3,293,083 yen. The output of Pyongyang coal, anthracite (Government owned), in 1923 was 115,249 tons; of pig iron, 81,779 tons were produced.

The trade of Korea is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese, who also have provided 85 per cent. of the capital for the 1,500 factories already established.

The mileage of the Government owned railroads in 1924 was 1,189. The chief line is the transpeninsula line (585 miles), from Fusan, where the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service connects with the Imperial Japanese railroads, to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu River, across the Manchurian boundary, where it connects with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchurian Railway, thus forming part of the two international through traffic lines—Japan to China, and Japan to Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway. The total investments in the Government railroads amount to over 130,000,000 yen, and the profits in 1920 and 1921 were 3,874,000 and 6,627,000 yen, respectively. There are 230 miles of privately owned railroads.

Vessels entering Korean ports in 1923, in the foreign trade, numbered 9,800 of 882,165 tonnage, 85 per cent. being Japanese. In the trade with Japan there entered 12,061 vessels of 4,741,793 tonnage.

The unit of currency is the yen—49.8 at par of exchange; rate Oct. 15, 1925, 40.81.

Korea was a drain on the Japanese Imperial Government until 1919, when the administration became for the first time financially independent. The budget for 1923-24 is balanced at 146,007,225 yen; and that for 1924-25 at 140,823,701 yen.

Debt, March 31, 1924, yen 252,104,763.

Imports and exports in yen for four years, about 80 per cent. of which is with Japan, were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	232,381,584	218,277,223
1922	256,044,807	215,404,403
1923	265,790,727	261,665,732
1924	309,593,336	329,339,094

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$2,417,677	$84,112
1921-22	2,858,032	29,112
1922-23	2,924,763	60,297
1923-24	2,606,299	47,651
1924-25	2,175,900	70,039

KWANGTUNG.

(Leased for 99 years from China.)

AREA, 1,305 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1922, 686,893 (603,884 Chinese and 82,766 Japanese).

CAPITAL, Dairen (formerly called Dalny); population, 1922, 137,354; Port Arthur, population, 22,649; Kinchow, 92,128.

Governor General, Count H. Kodama.

United States Consul, at Dairen, Leo D. Sturgeon.

Kwangtung is the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, the southernmost portion of Manchuria, which has the Bay of Korea on the east, the Yellow Sea to the south and the Liaotung Gulf on the west. Japan had taken it as spoils of war from China by the Treaty of Shimonoseki but was forced to turn it back by diplomatic pressure from Russia, Germany and France. Russia then leased it for 25 years from China, and constructed the strongly fortified city of Port Arthur and the nearby commercial ice-free port of Dalny (now Dairen).

Japan took Port Arthur by siege ending with a brilliant assault in 1905, and at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War took over the lease in the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905. In May, 1915, the lease was extended to 99 years by China. Kwangtung by Imperial Ordinance of April 12, 1919, was given a civil government superseding the former military government.

Dairen is a free port, the chief seaport of Manchuria and the southern terminus of the South Manchurian Railroad, which connects with the Peking and Korean lines at Mukden and with the Trans-Siberian at Changchun. It is a well-built well-governed modern city with varied industries.

The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 1,589,485 yen and included a grant from the National Treasury of 4,000,000 yen.

The number of steamships that entered the port in 1923 was 3,199 with a tonnage of 7,493,961. Beans, bean cake and cereals furnished the bulk of the exports.

Imports and exports in yen for four years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	83,076,104	100,930,840
1922	76,231,419	112,235,143
1923 total	198,692,066	
1924 total	201,792,507	

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$6,403,561	$5,724,131
1921-22	5,557,835	1,835,664
1922-23	6,089,165	3,850,095
1923-24	11,289,991	2,337,337
1924-25	4,015,836	3,771,674

FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

AREA, 13,944 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1923, 3,757,838; Japanese, 166,621; natives, 3,481,833; aborigines, 84,548; foreigners, 24,836.

CAPITAL, Taihoku, pop., 1922, 180,362; Tainan, pop., 77,026.

Governor General, T. Izawa.

United States Consul, at Taiho Ku, Charles L. DeVault.

Formosa is an island the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut, lying between the Philippines on the south and Japan to the north, with the China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. A range of mountains from north to south forms the backbone of the island (highest peak, Mt. Niitaka, 14,500 feet); the eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, but the western slope is flat, fertile and well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The temperature rarely falls below 96° F. Rain is abundant. Production of rice in 1921 was 24,625,000 bushels; sugar, 252,734 metric tons; tea, 10,582,687 kilos; coal, 1,037,645 metric tons; petroleum, 11,949 hectolitres. Gold, silver and copper are also mined. Ramie and jute are exported.

Formosa has been the world's chief source of camphor, the high mark of product being in the war years. In 1915, 2,772,110 kilos of camphor and 4,128,745 kilos of camphor oil were produced; in 1922 production declined to 782,463 kilos of camphor and 4,068,632 kilos of oil. Camphor since 1899 has been a monopoly of the Government, which, keenly alive to reckless destruction of the trees, began an extensive planting in 1917, and in 1923 brought the total area up to 50,000 acres. The yield in 1923 was 1,194,000 kilos of camphor and 5,874,000 kilos of camphor oil. Opium is another Government monopoly handled with the policy of suppressing the smoking by gradual prohibition. The number of licensed smokers, which in 1900 was 169,064, in 1923 had been reduced to 38,673.

Formosa was ceded by China in 1895 after the China-Japanese War and Japan has made it a source of profit. Japanese colonists were encouraged, schools established, 396 miles of railroads built, telegraph and telephone lines laid, harbors improved, industries encouraged and much done in public works. The aborigines, who in the north are savage head-hunters, gave much trouble, and in 1910 the Government began a thorough subjugation program with an appropriation of 9,750,000 yen to extend over five years. Out of a total of 697 tribes of 160,000 persons, 551 tribes of 116,744 have vowed allegiance.

The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 99,883,648 yen; and that of 1924-25 was: Revenue, 90,376,779 yen; expenditures, 89,890,055.

The balance of trade for ten years has been largely in favor of Formosa. Imports for 1924 were valued at $66,513,048 ($55,064,924 in 1923); and exports at $126,837,088 ($99,297,402 in 1923). Camphor shipments in 1924 totaled 4,217,900 pounds valued at $2,836,639.

The Pescadores, twelve islands with an area of fifty square miles, stretching northward toward Japan, are under the Formosan Government.

Japanese Sakhalin (Kárafuto) is the southern half of the island of that name, below the 50th parallel, which was ceded by Russia in October, 1905, in the Treaty of Portsmouth. The area is 13,253 square miles, and the population, Dec. 31, 1923, was 150,600. The country is mountainous, and primeval forests cover 70 per cent. of the land. Coal output in 1922 was 114,549 tons. The fisheries are important, the product in 1922 being valued at 11,218,267 yen. In an effort to colonize the island 6,292 families, numbering 25,507 persons, have been placed on the land. The cultivated area amounts to 43,000 acres with 111,150 acres of pasture. The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 18,098,256 yen, and includes a grant of 1,786,000 yen from the National Treasury.

Japanese Mandates in the South Seas have a total population of 52,222, of which 3,403 are Japanese (6.5 per cent.), 268 Koreans, and 46 foreigners. The islands are: Saipan, population 5,159; Track, 15,394; Ponape, 7,069; Yalute, 9,800; Yap, 8,439; and Palao, 6,361. They stake out about 1,500,000 square miles of the Pacific Ocean. Each group has a language of its own.

JUGO-SLAVIA

(See Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of).

LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 25,000 square miles.

POPULATION, Jan. 1, 1924, 1,909,700.

CAPITAL, Riga; population, 1922, 280,000; other cities, Libau, population, 77,000; Dvinsk, 45,000; and five with more than 10,000.

President, Jan Chakste.

Premier, Hugo Celmin, Dec. 7, 1924.

Minister to the United States, Charles L. Seya.

Consul, at New York, Arthur B. Lule.

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Esthonia and Lithuania.

United States Consul, at Riga, John F. Simons.

Latvia, formerly a Russian province, became a republic Nov. 17, 1917, final elections being held on April 17, 1920, and the Legislative Assembly meeting first on May 1, 1920. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Riga and Esthonia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Lithuania and Poland, and on the west by the Baltic Sea. It is one of the three Baltic states of North Central Europe. It is about the size of the State of West Virginia and has a little larger population.

About half the people engage in agriculture, dairying, livestock and other food producing industries. Flax is the important product. Pre-war flax acreage was 275,000, and annual crops were 30,000 tons of fibre and 25,000 tons of seed, exported mostly to Germany, Holland, Belgium and England. War devastation reduced the flax acreage to 70,000, and another cause was the flight of 500,000 farmers as refugees. Production in 1923 was: flax fibre and flaxseed, 35,000 tons from 138,500 acres; rye, 7,397,296 bushels from 657,000 acres; barley, 6,857,294 bushels from 435,000 acres; oats, 18,870,189 bushels from 757,000 acres.

By the land reform law of 1919, amended 1922, the estates of both the noble and the wealthy nonnoble landlords were declared state property in Latvia, the principle of compensation was admitted but neither terms nor payment had been arranged by 1925. The large estate owners were allowed to retain their dwellings and about 125 acres of their property. They could lease from the state, but not own, their former sub-estates when the units were less than 250 acres. The peasants to whom the farms were given under the lease from the government, could quite easily acquire freehold rights. The number of privately owned farms increased from 148,000 in 1919 to 165,000 in 1924, and acreage under cultivation increased 5 per cent.

The 1923 census showed: horses, 338,300; cattle, 900,000; sheep, 1,461,000; swine, 484,000.

Forests cover 3,775,000 acres of the total in the country of 16,000,000. Lumber is one of the chief exports.

Industry is beginning to count in the national wealth, the paper, match, wood distilleries and woodwork output having already attained large proportions for so small a country.

Latvia's importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the natural route for through international trade between Russia and western nations. Prewar, 20.6 per cent. of all Russian imports and 28 per cent. of all exports passed through Latvian territory. Three Russian main railway lines converge at Riga, Windau and Libau, Latvia's ports, all with excellent harbors.

On Jan. 1, 1924, Latvia's merchant marine included 31 steamships of 38,310 tons; 56 sailing vessels of 9,129 tons; and 9 motor ships of 993 tons; total, 96 ships of 48,432 tons. In 1924, 3,937 vessels of 1,494,752 tons entered the ports. The coast line is 340 miles long.

The railway mileage is 1,828 miles.

Commercial treaties were negotiated with fourteen countries in 1924.

Latvia is Protestant by 76.54 per cent., Roman Catholic by 18.49 per cent., and there are Baptists, Moravians and other faiths.

In 1910 only 3.2 per cent. of the people were illiterate, and the native Letts form 80.41 per cent. of the total population.

Latvia is a member of the League of Nations.

The unit of currency is now the lat (=50 Latvian roubles=one gold franc=$0.193 at par of exchange).

The Latvian rouble was stabilized at that point, and up to Nov. 1, 1922, 2,418,974,481 rouble currency notes had been issued, guaranteed by all the property of the state. On that date the Bank of Latvia, the chief shareholder of which is the Latvian Government, began operations; now only this bank has the right to issue currency notes.

The internal debt amounted on Dec. 31, 1924, to 440,800 lats, in addition to currency notes (28,701,210 lats on Feb. 25, 1925); the war debt due the United States was funded by agreement signed Sept. 24, 1925, at $5,775,000. (See article on foreign debts.) Latvia owes Lloyd's Bank, London, £100,000 and Esthonia 24,000,000 Esthonian marks.

Recent budgets in lats are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923-24	208,900,000	173,200,000
1924-25	223,000,000	211,888,863
1925-26	160,949,256	160,949,256

Imports and exports for four years in lats were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	70,697,355	29,264,991
1922	170,449,459	101,952,000
1923	211,857,296	161,978,356
1924	256,364,731	170,523,762

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	$6,660,589	$275,432
1922-23	5,724,231	2,554,436
1923-24	826,434	5,187,721
1924-25	1,504,422	3,332,229

LIBERIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 36,834 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated 1,500,000.

CAPITAL, Monrovia, population, estimated, 1925, 6,000.

President, Charles D. B. King, 1924-28.

Consul General in the United States, at Baltimore, Ernest Lyon.

United States Minister and Consul General, Solomon Porter Hood.

Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (designated by the United States Government), H. F. Worley.

Liberia lies on the southwest (Guinea) coast of Africa between Sierra Leone (British) on the west and the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, with a coast line on the South Atlantic of about 350 miles. It extends inland about 200 miles. Beyond 25 miles there is no civilized settlement. Most of the country is covered with tropical forests rich in timber and oil nuts but lacking in transportation. There is one motor road, 20 miles long.

Harvey Firestone of Akron, Ohio, announced on Oct. 14, 1925, that the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, of which he is President, had leased from the Liberian Government 1,000,000 acres of land for an elaborate plantation for raising rubber, planning to produce ultimately 250,000 tons a year. Experimental cultivation of 1,500 acres had proved successful and 20,000 acres are now under cultivation. A breakwater at Monrovia and a railroad also are planned.

The population is entirely of the African race: about 100,000 of the dwellers along the coast may be considered civilized. The number of American Negroes is estimated at 12,000. Liberia was founded in 1822, when a settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro freedmen from the United States with the assistance of American colonization societies. It was declared a free and independent republic on July 26, 1847. Its Constitution is modelled on that of the United States. Electors must be of Negro

blood and owners of land. The Government rests with a President elected for four years, a Senate elected for six years, and a House of Representatives elected for four years.

The control of customs since 1912 has been in the hands of a General Receiver and Financial Adviser, designated by the United States.

Government schools are supplemented by mission schools, mostly of Protestant denomination. The Methodists maintain a college at Monrovia. There is an organized militia of 650 men, with reserves of 2,500.

Liberia was a signatory of the Versailles Treaty and is a member of the League of Nations.

Coffee, rubber, oil, nuts, raffia, ivory and ginger are the chief exports; and textiles, hardware, glass and earthenware, tobacco, spirits, rice and foodstuffs are the principal imports. In 1920 there entered at Monrovia 446 vessels of 525,314 tonnage.

The country has now a bonded indebtedness of $1,700,000 floated by New York bankers in 1912, with an internal floating debt of about $500,000.

Recent budgets are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1922-23	$372,097	$381,258
1923-24	380,078	371,652

Imports and exports for two years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	$1,501,515	$1,645,382
1923	1,361,700	1,166,735

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$189,002	$3,523
1921-22	178,048	1,444
1922-23	175,555	53,401
1923-24	178,318	8,501
1924-25	238,011	40,887

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Principality).

AREA, 65 square miles.

POPULATION, 1912, 10,716.

CAPITAL, Vaduz; population, 1,405.

Prince, John II., born Oct. 5, 1840; succeeded his father Nov. 12, 1858.

Administrator, appointed by the Prince, Gustav Schaedler (1922).

Liechtenstein is on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. It was a member of the German Confederation until 1866. Since that time it had practically been a dependency of Austria, but on Nov. 7, 1918, the Diet declared its complete independence. By treaty with Switzerland in 1921 that country administers its posts and telegraphs and it is included in the Swiss customs union.

On the death of the reigning Prince, the state will become part of the Swiss Confederation.

The population is agricultural; stock raising is highly developed. The monarchy is hereditary. By the Constitution, October, 1921, legislative powers rest in a Diet of 15 members, elected for four years by direct vote, on a basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The budget for 1924 balanced at 627,805 francs. There is no debt.

LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated 33,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Sept. 1923 (exclusive of Memel and Vilna) 2,011,173; of which 1,696,158 are Lithuanians; 153,332 Jews; 64,015 Poles; 48,392 Russians; 23,973 Germans; 14,318 Letts; and 4,656 other racial groups.

CAPITAL, Kovno, temporarily; population, 91,302.

President, Alexsandras Stulginskis, elected Dec. 21, 1922.

Premier, M. Petrulis, Feb. 6, 1925.

Minister to the United States, Kazys Bizauskas.

Consul, at New York, Dr. J. J. Bielskis.

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Esthonia and Latvia.

United States Consul, at Kovno, Harry E. Carlson.

Lithuania, a Baltic state, is bounded on the north by Latvia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Poland and East Prussia and on the west by East Prussia and the Baltic Sea. It is about the size of the State of Maine.

Lithuania was a Grand Duchy under the Russian Empire, having shared the fate of Poland. After the Bolshevists captured the Russian Government, the republic proclaimed its independence on Feb. 16, 1918. It was recognized by most of the powers and by Russia in the Treaty of Moscow, July 12, 1920. The dispute with Poland, relative to whether or not certain Lithuanian areas were to be left as a part of the country or become part of Poland, was under consideration by the League of Nations when on Oct. 9, 1920, General Zeligowski, with 15,000 Polish troops, occupied Vilna, historic Lithuanian capital, and declared it annexed to Poland. The Polish Government proclaimed Zeligowski a rebel, but he remained there many months. Vilna, by a decision of the League of Nations in 1923, with its strip of territory was awarded to Poland.

Memel and its territory (area 1,057 square miles, population 138,530), a seaport on the Baltic between Lithuania and East Prussia, was detached from Germany under the Treaty of Versailles and placed under the control of the Council of Ambassadors. Irregular bands of Lithuanians rushed the city in 1923. The city and territory was on Feb. 16, 1923, handed over to Lithuania subject to certain conditions to regulate the use of the port by both Lithuania and Poland. Under the sovereignty of Lithuania the Memel territory is a unit enjoying legislative, judicial, administrative and financial autonomy according to convention signed with the great powers. Ratification was secured May 17, 1924, by a commission headed by an American, Norman H. Davis appointed by the League of Nations.

At the Memel Parliamentary elections in October, 1925, the parties favoring autonomy and a plebiscite to decide the sovereignty of the territory polled 47,466 votes, winning twenty-nine seats, to the pro-Lithuanians' 3,677 votes, winning one seat.

Lithuania is a member of the League of Nations.

Legislative power is vested in a constituent Assembly of 112 members, elected directly on a basis of proportional representation by universal equal suffrage. The Assembly elects the President.

Eighty per cent. of the people engage in agriculture, cultivating in 1923, 3,527,654 acres of which 128,687 were in flax. Rye and potatoes are the chief crops.

About half of the total area of Lithuania consisted of estates exceeding 500 acres, but the landlords had unusual popularity and in 1919, when land reform was uppermost, there was practically no agitating in favor of expropriation without fair compensation. Before the passage of the Land Reform Act on April 3, 1922, a large number of the larger estates had been broken up by purely economic causes under mutually satisfactory arrangements. Under the act all private holdings exceeding 197 acres were declared subject to expropriation and all holdings exceeding 375 acres were declared the property of the state. The price fixed for the land and equipment was determined by the average prices during 1910-14 and compensation made by 3 per cent. 36-year Treasury certificates. The land was parcelled out to peasants in plots not exceeding fifty acres, and payment extending over thirty-six years was to be made in rye. In three years private holdings increased from 168,000 to 214,000. Of this number 31 per cent. comprised less than 28 acres; 56 per cent. from 20 to 25 acres, and 15 per cent. from 50 to 110 acres.

Forest wealth also gives export of timber. Forests cover a fourth of the total area, pine, fir and hardwood.

Lithuania is on the through railway route from Paris, Berlin, Warsaw to Riga, Dvinsk and Leningrad, and regards the international rail traffic as one of its principal points of importance, it being the intention to develop facilities for its proper care.

There were 1,057 miles of railroads in 1924, all state owned. Ocean going vessels clearing from Memel, the only port, in 1924 numbered 707 of 266,500 tons.

Pre-war there were 871 schools with 40,330 pupils. In 1922 there were 1,801 schools with 177,379 pupils.

A state university was opened in Kovno, Feb. 16, 1922 with 800 students.

The unit of currency is the lit, equalling on a gold basis ten cents. The Bank of Lithuania, established 1922, has the sole right to issue banknotes.

The external debt in March, 1924, was: To the U. S. Treasury, $5,041,627; to Lithuanians in America, $1,665,972; to Great Britain, £16,813; to France, 2,800,000 francs; internal debt, 2,650,000 lits.

Recent budgets in lits are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923	199,276,346	199,276,346
1924	201,297,163	201,337,154
1925	259,247,500	259,312,750

Imports and exports in lits for three years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	74,884,600	76,892,400
1923	156,627,000	146,794,700
1924	206,530,000	266,580,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	$63,968	$62,850
1922-23	78,763	90,721
1923-24	73,265	194,334
1924-25	98,051	615,753

LUXEMBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF

AREA, 999 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 1922, 260,767.

CAPITAL, Luxemburg, population, 1922, 47,559.

Grand Duchess, Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896; succeeded on the abdication of her sister, Marie Adelaide, Jan. 9, 1919; married Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on Nov. 6, 1919; *Heir*, their son, Prince Jean, born Jan. 6, 1921.

President of Government, Emile Reuter.

Minister to the United States, vacant; Baron Raymond de Waha, Charge d'Affaires.

United States Minister, William Phillips, (also Ambassador to Belgium, address Brussels).

Luxemburg is a European Grand Duchy four-fifths the size of Rhode Island, situated between Germany on the east, Belgium on the west, and France on the south. Its integrity and neutrality were guaranteed by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, having been previously, since 1815, a part of the Germanic Confederation. It, however, remained in the German Customs Union, formed in 1842. German capital built its railroads and its iron and steel furnished material before and during the war to the Germans, who occupied the country throughout the war.

A referendum (under universal suffrage) taken Sept. 28, 1919, to settle some of the problems brought to the front by the World War resulted in the following vote out of a total of 90,984: For the reigning Grand Duchess, 66,811; for a continuation of the dynasty under another Grand Duchess, 1,286; for another dynasty, 889; for a republic, 16,885; for an economic union with France, 60,133; for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. France declined the union in favor of Belgium. A treaty was then negotiated between Luxemburg and Belgium eliminating the customs barrier and providing for the use of Belgian money in the Grand Duchy. The agreement came in force April 1, 1922, and is for 50 years.

The Grand Duchy is governed under the Constitution of 1868 as amended in 1919. Legislative power rests with a Chamber of 48 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage (men and women over 21). Executive power rests with a Minister of State and President of Government and a Cabinet of four Directors-General. The population is almost entirely Catholic. Education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and thirteen.

Agriculture gives occupation to 90,000 of the population. The total value of the produce in 1921 being 124,300,000 francs; but mining is the chief industry. Iron ore mined in 1924 amounted to 5,333,580 metric tons; in 1923, 4,097,540 metric tons; in 1922, 4,488,974 tons; and in 1913, 7,333,372 tons. The production in 1924 was 2,173,216 metric tons of pig iron (1,406,666 in 1923); and 1,886,284 metric tons of steel (1,197,789 in 1923). There were in 1924, 330 miles of railroads.

Par of exchange, franc.....19.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct 15, 1925.....4.55 cents
Budget, 1924-25—Revenue.....francs 121,786,756
Expenditures...francs 121,620,477
Debt, Dec. 31, 1924.....francs 426,122,476

MESOPOTAMIA.

(See the Kingdom of the Iraq.)

MEXICO REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 760,093 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 14,234,799.

CAPITAL, Mexico City, population, census of 1923, 633,367 (of which 12,063 are Spanish, 2,382 Americans, 1,652 French, 1,223 Germans, 803 Cubans, 610 English, 6,322 other nationalities); chief cities, Guadalajara, pop. 119,468; Puebla, 96,121; Vera Cruz, 48,633; Tampico, 16,313; San Luis Potosi, 85,000; and Monterey, 85,000.

President, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, 1924-28, inaugurated Dec. 1, 1924.

Secretary of Foreign Relations, Aaron Saenz

Secretary of the Treasury, Alberto Pani.

Ambassador to the United States, Senor Don Manuel C. Telliez.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Arturo M. Elias; at San Francisco, Leandro Garza Leal; at New Orleans, vacant; at El Paso, Enrique D. Ruiz; at San Antonio, Alejandro Lubbert.

United States Ambassador, James R. Sheffield.

United States Consul General, at Mexico City, Alexander W. Waddell.

Full recognition of the government of Gen. Obregon, President of Mexico, was extended by the United States Government on Aug. 31, 1923, following conferences which were held in Mexico City from May 14 until Aug. 15 by personal representatives of Presidents Harding and Coolidge and President Obregon. The personnel of the American-Mexican Mixed Commission was: American delegates, Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne; Secretaries, L. Lanier Winslow and Robert H. Murray; Mexican delegates, Ramon Ross and Fernando Gonzalez Roa; Secretary, Juan F. Urquidi. Mr. Warren was later made Ambassador to Mexico, serving until Aug. 5, 1924.

Mutually acceptable understandings and agreements on all questions at issue between the two Governments were reached by the commission. Each Mexican law or decree affecting American property rights was discussed and definitely construed to the satisfaction of both the American and the Mexican Governments. By this process assurances satisfactory to the United States were given that the provisions of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, concerning American petroleum and other property rights, should not operate retroactively; legal titles of petroleum properties, purchased and developed as such prior to the promulgation of the Mexican Constitution in 1917, were confirmed absolutely; the United States reserved all of its rights under international law with respect to titles acquired by its nationals before May, 1917, to properties which are supposed to be petroleum-yielding, but which have not been developed and proved; and that American property expropriated by the Mexican Government in the carrying out of its agrarian policy shall be paid for at its just value.

Agreements also were signed providing for the creation of two Mixed Claims Conventions, according to proposals advanced by the Mexican Government in 1920. One commission will pass upon claims of American nations for damages sustained during the revolution. The second commission will adjudicate all other questions in dispute. These claims conventions were ratified by the United States Senate and by the Mexican Senate on Feb. 1, 1924.

The face value of the revolutionary damage claims of Americans against Mexico is problematical, but it is estimated that they aggregate, roughly, $500,000,000. Mexican claims aggregating over $45,000,000 have been filed. Great Britain, which resumed full diplomatic relations with Mexico on Sept. 23, 1925, with the appointment of Esmond Ovey as Minister, has agreed to a similar Mixed Claims Commission.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mexico is bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by the United States (Texas), the Rio Grande forming the boundary line, and the Gulf of Mexico; on the south by Guatemala and on the southwest and west by the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf of California, 739 miles long with a maximum width of 190 miles, makes a huge indentation in the western coast, completely separating the narrow, mountainous, sterile and sparsely inhabited peninsula of Lower California, 760 miles long, from the mainland. On the east the province of Yucatan juts out into the Gulf of Mexico, connected with the main territory of the country by a narrow strip northwest of the Guatemala frontier. The coast line on the Pacific is 4,574 miles long and 1,727 on the Caribbean.

The Sierra Madre range runs north and south near the western coast, turning near Colina and continuing nearly due east paralleling the coast into Central American countries. Near the Gulf Coast a range of mountains—a continuation of the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains—runs down nearly to Vera Cruz. Loftiest of the extinct volcanoes are Popocatepetl, altitude, 17,888 feet, Ixtaccihuatl, altitude, 17,343 feet, and Orizaba, altitude, 18,209 feet.

Between the two ranges lies the vast tableland of Mexico, altitude from 5,000 feet to 8,000 feet, with a delightful climate (like New York in September) and with the vegetation and products of the temperate zone varying with the altitude. The lowlands along the coast are tropical, rising to sub-tropical in the foothills; hot, and unhealthy with a heavy rainfall on the Gulf side. Along the Pacific slope and in the interior irrigation is needed and natural streams from the mountains are put to use with increasing zeal.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. The country is marvellously rich, but the land is barely scratched except on the larger ranches; primitive methods of cultivation prevail. The cultivated lands amount to about 30,000,000 acres (of which 20,000,000 require irrigation), the grazing lands 120,500,000 acres and forests 44,000,000 acres, of which 25,000,000 are estimated to be rich in pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, rosewood and logwood. The principal products are corn, cotton, henequen (sisal), wheat, coffee, beans, tobacco,

sugar and molasses. In 1924 there were 2,363,427 cattle, 512,336 horses, 300,960 mules, 1,196,098 sheep, 2,106,044 goats, and 1,609,046 pigs. Cattle, hides and tallow were among the chief exports.

In 1923-24 nearly 100,000 acres were grown to sugar cane, producing 175,000 metric tons of sugar. The acreage given over to cotton was 296,400, and the yield 172,000 bales.

President Obregon in August, 1923, issued a new land decree opening to all Mexicans over 18 years of age (including citizens by naturalization) Federal lands for agricultural uses. One plot only may be taken by one owner, who is forbidden to sell to a foreigner or to any Mexican owning as much or more acreage. Lands which may be irrigated are limited to 25 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres), dry lands up to 100 hectares and pasture lands up to 500 hectares. The Government's fee is $25 gold.

President Calles told Congress on Sept. 1 that through the National Agrarian Commission 2,074,072 acres of land had been provisionally distributed among 76,549 Mexican families, and that a total of 1,449,270 acres had been definitely distributed among 360,718 individuals. In addition, a total of 1,432,430 acres of national lands had been distributed among 2,537 farmers. Thus a total of 4,955,822 acres of land had been distributed up to Sept. 1, either provisionally or definitely, to 439,804 persons.

Next to agriculture, the chief wealth of Mexico is in its minerals, and mining has been the most highly developed of her industries since the days of the Spanish conquest. The total value of silver mined from the first year of the Spanish conquest (1521) to January, 1922, was $3,000,000,000, somewhat more than 155,000 tons in weight, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines of the Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry, being two-thirds of the world's silver production for the last 400 years. About $500,000,000 American capital is invested in mining. Mexico now yields over one-third of the world's production of silver and about 5 per cent. of its gold.

Mineral production for 1924 (production for 1923 in parentheses) was: Gold, 24,647 kilos (24,162); silver, 2,844,104 kilos (2,824,599); lead, 82,070 metric tons (77,860); copper, 49,113,194 kilos (53,371,582); zinc, 18,936,336 kilos (18,481,279); mercury, 36,665 kilos (44,751); antimony, 64,547 kilos (40,841); arsenic, 1,293,436 kilos (1,402,357); graphite, 8,023,417 kilos (5,489,198); tin, 8,849 kilos.

Mexico has an abundance of low grade coal, much like that of Texas, with 300,000,000 tons in sight. In Coahuila, 715,789 tons were mined in 1920.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.

The petroleum industry in Mexico, which, in 1920, produced 23.5 per cent. of the world's output, became a commercial factor in 1910. The total production from 1901 to 1924 has been 1,228,693,000 barrels. Oil had been discovered in 1901 in the Tampico district. In 1910 the famous Juan Casiano No. 7 well was drilled, and the equally famous Potrero del Llano No. 4 came in later with an initial flow of 10,000 barrels daily, increasing to 160,000 barrels, establishing itself as the largest producer up to that time. These were in the southern part of the Tampico district.

In January, 1914, in the Panuco pool, a well with a flow of 100,000 barrels daily was brought in. On Feb. 10, 1916, the Cerro Azul No. 4 well, in the southern district, was completed, and on the 19th flowed 260,858 barrels, being estimated the largest producer ever drilled. In 1921 it was still continuing its steady yield.

Plenty of wells with large initial capacity have been completed in the Casiano pools. The Alamo pool, the southernmost producing area in the Tampico-Tuxpam region, came into prominence in October, 1914, when the famous Alamo No. 2 well began to flow. It is estimated to have produced by May, 1921, 27,000,000 barrels of oil.

In 1919 and 1920 large gushers came in in the Naranjas pool in the southern field, which produced about 90,000,000 barrels in 1920, considered to be the largest output in history.

The Potrero del Llano No. 4 well suddenly went to salt water in December, 1918, after producing up to that time about 100,000,000 barrels of oil. The Juan Casiano No. 7 well went to salt water in November, 1919, after producing about 80,000,000 barrels of oil. Many of the large wells in the Tepetate pool and the Panuco field were affected by salt water in 1919 and 1920. There are important wells in the Toteco district, and in 1920 it was estimated this field produced 120,000,000 barrels, all in a strip of land 42 miles long and less than 1 mile wide.

In 1922, in the Tampico district, 280 wells were drilled, of which 145 were producers, 89 dry holes and 46 salt water wells. In the Panuco, 163 wells were drilled and 117 in the southern fields.

In 1923, 261 new wells with a total average daily production of 885,135 barrels were brought in and in 1924, 289 wells with 986,933 output.

The petroleum production of Mexico from 1908 to 1924 was as follows:

	Barrels.	Met. Tons
1908	3,932,900	624,968
1909	2,713,500	431,175
1910	3,634,080	577,455
1911	11,552,798	1,994,640
1912	16,558,215	2,631,100
1913	25,696,291	4,083,141
1914	26,235,403	4,168,805
1915	32,910,508	5,229,480
1916	40,545,712	6,445,957
1917	55,292,770	8,790,583
1918	63,828,327	10,147,587
1919	87,072,954	13,843,077
1920	163,620,551	24,061,846
1921	193,397,587	30,139,727
1922	182,712,000	29,094,266
1923	149,584,856	21,361,298
1924	139,497,476	21,297,300

Official statistics of the ministry of industry, commerce, and labor, in 1925, give these figures for the manufacturing industries:

MANUFACTURES OF	Plants. *No.*	Workers. *No.*	Capital. *Dollars.*
Food, drinks, incl. brew. and sug. mills.	1,064	34,313	42,192,879
Textiles	266	40,300	41,697,191
Chemicals, paints, etc.	391	9,430	16,178,939
Steel mills, metal works, etc	236	30,486	14,817,335
Cigarets and cigars	40	3,713	14,920,000
Clothing and shoes	920	7,232	2,639,275
Printing, etc	134	2,432	2,060,825
Construction mats	65	2,028	1,529,875
Wood products, furniture, etc		4,488	1,269,860
Carriages, wagons	19	346	444,100
Leather goods	38	157	91,650
Miscellaneous	3,485	134,347	165,946,384
Total	6,658	269,272	303,788,313

Official estimates of capital invested in 1925 are: Agriculture, $540,585,143; petroleum, $532,774,055; railways, 1,026,438,000; mines, $407,029,065; manufacturing, $303,788,313; light and power, $70,500,000; total, $2,881,114,576.

Mexico had, in 1924, 13,205 miles of railroads. In 1909 the main lines were united in one Government-controlled corporation—the National Railways of Mexico, the operation of which, with virtually all the private lines, was taken over in 1914 and operated by the Government under the name of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico. The National Railways of Mexico own 6,818 miles of track and control 1,708 more; the Mexican Railroad has 520 miles of track; the Tehuantepec, 184; the Mexico Northwestern, 512; the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico about 1,000; and the United Railroads of Yucatan about 500. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico, Salina Cruz, Manzanilla and Acapulco are the chief ports. In 1923, 13,921 vessels of 26,084,140 tons entered the ports.

The free ports, Salina Cruz, Puerto Mexico and Guaymas, were officially opened June 30, 1924.

There were, in 1922, 564 federated labor unions with 640,000 members, besides certain strong unions such as the railroad brotherhoods, with 47,000 members and the port workers with 15,000 on the outside. The new Constitution in Article 123 decrees: The eight-hour working day; the seven-hour working night; the six-hour day for working children, twelve to sixteen; no night work for women and children; one day of rest in seven; a vacation on pay for child-bearing; a living wage; no garnishment of the living wage; enforced profit-sharing; cash wages; double pay for overtime; housing for workingmen; accident compensation; safe and sanitary work places; right to organize; right to strike or shut down; three months' wages for unwarranted dismissal; worker's lien; immunity of wages from attachment; free employment bureaus; no contracting out of workmen's rights; social insurance, and co-operative building associations.

CIVIL WARS AND INSURRECTIONS.

Mexico has been much torn by civil war and insurrections since achieving its independence from Spain (proclaimed Sept. 15, 1810, and effected in 1821). Conditions resulting almost in a state of war with the United States followed the *coup d'etat* by which, in February, 1913, Gen. Victoriano Huerta replaced Francisco I. Madero (murdered Feb. 22, 1913) in the Presidency. The United States did not recognize his Government (he re-

signed July 15, 1914), but, on Oct. 19, 1915, did recognize that of Gen. Carranza, who had driven Huerta's successor Carbajal from the capital, and assumed executive power, Aug. 20, 1915. Carranza held power until May, 1920, when he fled from the capital before an uprising, and was killed trying to reach Vera Cruz. Adolfo de la Huerta, then Governor of Sonora and later Secretary of the Treasury, was made Provisional President in May, 1920, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon was chosen President at a general election in September, being inaugurated Dec. 1, 1920. The United States did not then recognize his Government, no common ground having been found following the suggestions of Secretary of State Hughes, presented May 27, 1921, suggesting the preliminary signing of a convention covering boundary disputes, claims, and the stipulation that Article 27 of the new Constitution of May 1, 1917, is not to be interpreted retroactively.

Article 27 affirmed that the title to mineral and other subsoil deposits was vested in the people of Mexico, and stipulated that only Mexicans and Mexican companies had the right to acquire concessions to develop mineral fuel in the republic. A foreigner might secure that right only if he renounced the privilege of recourse to his Government for redress through diplomatic channels. The intent to safeguard future concessions in the interest of the commonweal is clear, but whether or not the article is retroactive has been the subject of much debate.

However, following decisions of the Mexican Supreme Court to that effect, President Obregon in September, 1922, declared Article 27 to be non-retroactive. Foreign corporations holding concessions, however, hold that the intent under the article and the manner of its interpretation by the Mexican authorities was confiscation. President Carranza had on Feb. 10, 1918, issued a decree imposing heavy taxes on petroleum land and on contracts and royalties, and exacted license fees for new drilling and explorations. Other provisions in decrees at various times have aimed to bring the entire oil industry under the Federal Government. Citizens of the United States and the United Kingdom appealed to their Governments for protection against what they asserted to be threatened confiscation. Another source of trouble was the asserting of an independent right to tax oil production recently made by some of the individual states.

The Mexican Treasury department announced on Oct. 15, 1924, that the conference between Government officials and committee of the Association of Producers in Mexico had reached an amicable agreement on all points in controversy, particularly on modification of present taxation and on protection of rights to exploit petroleum deposits under lands acquired prior to 1917.

AGREEMENT ON THE DEBT.

The Secretary of Finance, Adolfo de la Huerta, signed an agreement in New York, June 16, 1922, with the International Committee of Bankers, designed to settle the eight-year-old question involving the Mexican external and internal debt. This agreement was approved by the Mexican Congress and signed by President Obregon.

The plan of adjustment relates to all external Mexican Government debts, direct or guaranteed, the National Railways debt and certain so-called internal Government debts largely held outside Mexico; the total face value of the securities covered being over $500,000,000 gold, on which the interest in arrears amounts to approximately $200,000,000.

This $700,000,000 includes Mexico's direct debt and guaranteed railroad bonds, totalling approximately $322,000,000 gold; the railroad debt, not guaranteed, amounting to about $230,000,000 back interest on bonds, and railroad debt amounting to about $115,000,000; sinking fund defaults amounting to about $28,000,000.

This agreement was declared operative on Dec. 8, 1923, and the $15,000,000 payment for 1923 was duly made. Further execution, however, was held up by the abortive revolution in 1924 of de la Huerta, which President Obregon told Congress cost $30,000,000 to put down.

The budget for 1925 carries an item for 84,000,000 pesos for payment of the foreign debt, $17 500,000 interest having been unpaid in 1924 and $10,000,000 for the first half of 1925.

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Laborite and Socialist, was elected President on July 6, 1924, by a majority of 1,309,947 votes over Gen. Angel Flores.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mexico is now governed under a new Constitution promulgated Feb. 5, 1917, replacing the Constitution of 1857. By it Mexico is declared to be a federated republic of 28 states, each with a large measure of home rule and with Governor, Legislature and judiciary elected by popular vote; two territories and a Federal District, whose Governors are appointed by the President. Interstate customs duties are not permitted. The legislative power rests in a Congress consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate of 58 members, two for each state, all elected for two years by universal suffrage. The President is elected for four years by direct popular vote and cannot be re-elected. He appoints a Cabinet of ten Secretaries. Article 33 confers on the President the right to expel from Mexico without "judicial process" any foreigner whose presence he might deem "inexpedient." The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but the new Constitution provides for the separation of church and state, and all religions are tolerated.

A new income tax law and a profits tax law were promulgated March, 1924.

Education is under Federal control and is free and compulsory from 6 to 16. The percentage of illiteracy among the peons is very high, and there are many Indian tribes, about 20 per cent. of the population, quite uncivilized. The present administration is making every effort to extend elementary education to all classes of the people; 2,000 volunteer teachers of illiterates were enrolled in 1921. The appropriation by the Government for schools in 1923 was $26,181,452, number of schools supported was 8,388. Vocational education, particularly in agriculture, is being promoted. There are normal schools for both sexes throughout the country and some hundred technical schools. The National University of Mexico, founded in 1553, is famous among Latin-American universities, and in the capital are many higher institutions of learning and culture and scientific institutions and societies.

There are 720 newspaper or other publications issued, of which 218 are published in Mexico City; 164 newspapers issued to purvey information, while 97 are classified as political, 86 as religious, and 43 as commercial. There also are 19 publications devoted to science, 12 to finance, 21 to literature and two to legal subjects; 41 are Socialistic, 2 anti-Bolshevist; and 1 is anti-clerical. One is classed as "pro-American" and four are devoted to bull-fighting.

The army was reduced on July 1, 1925, to 50,000 men, with a reserve of 833,000. Military education is compulsory in the schools.

Mexico is not a member of the League of Nations.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The budget for 1925 is: Revenues, 281,863,000 pesos; expenditures, 291,863,677 pesos. The budget for 1924 estimated revenues at 241,664,642 pesos.

The budget for 1923 showed estimated expenditures of 346,837,134 pesos. The highest expenditure in any pre-revolutionary year was in 1910-11, 100,913,924 pesos, or 246,609,210 pesos less than the estimated expenditures for 1923.

The Bank of Mexico, Inc., began operations Sept 1, 1925, with a capitalization of 100,000,000 pesos—51 per cent. of the stock owned by the Government—for the issuance of paper currency, none of which had been in general circulation since 1920. During the spring 11,500,000 pesos of back salaries were paid up and 8,500,000 pesos floating debt.

The debt of Mexico, which is covered in the agreement between the International Committee of Bankers in Mexico and the Mexican Government, signed June 16, 1922, is as follows:

INTERNAL DEBT.

Consolidated 3% internal debt, 1886	$21,191,925
5% internal redeemable bonds, 1894	46,455,850
State loans guaranteed by Mexican Gov't.	1,750,000
Total	$69,397,775

EXTERNAL DEBT.

Customs secured Government loans	$128,080,837
Other secured Government guaranteed loans	31,719,675
Unsecured Government loans	37,037,500
Railway loans	241,894,778
Total	$438,732,790
Grand total	$508,130,565

Par of exchange, peso	49.85 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925	48.85 cents

Imports and exports for five years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	$197,731,525	$427,652,497
1921	247,001,594	378,614,581
1922	151,404,180	472,273,009
1923	157,553,764	369,776,415
1924	152,232,778	355,746,501

The trade between the United States and Mexico exceeded a million dollars a day in the final half of

1925. The United States took about 90 per cent. of Mexico's exports for 1922, 1923 and 1924; and supplied 58 per cent. of her imports in 1922, 72 per cent. in 1923, and 85 per cent. in 1924.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$267,169,762	$154,993,154
1921-22	137,752,341	122,956,524
1922-23	113,726,506	134,637,153
1923-24	124,684,099	153,574,036
1924-25	146,833,521	185,109,260

MONACO, PRINCIPALITY OF

AREA, 8 square miles.

POPULATION, 1913, 22,956.

CAPITAL, Monaco, population, 1913, 2,247; other towns, La Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627.

Prince, Louis II., born July 12, 1870, succeeded his father, the late Prince Albert, June 26, 1922. *The Heiress Apparent* is the Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess of Valentinois), born Sept. 3, 1898, married, March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre of Monaco (Count de Polignac) and has issue a daughter Princess Antoinette, born Dec. 28, 1921.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Paul Fuller.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean surrounded by the French department of the Alpes Maritimes. An independent Principality for 800 years, the reigning Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution. The line was re-established in 1814 and placed under the protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia. In 1861 King Charles III. ceded his rights to France. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until Jan. 7, 1911, when a Constitution was promulgated which provides for a National Council of 21 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables of the Casino at Monte Carlo. The annual grant for the concession was £80,000 in 1917; in 1927 it will be £90,000, and in 1937, £100,000. The yearly average of visitors is over 1,500,000. The profits in 1924 exceeded 60,000,000 francs.

The late Prince established an important oceanographic museum and laboratory at Monaco.

MONTENEGRO

See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of).

MOROCCO, SULTANATE OF

(French and Spanish Protectorates)

AREA, about 231,500 square miles; viz., French Protectorate, 213,000; Spanish Protectorate, 18,360; Tangier (internationalized), 140.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, French zone, 5,400,000; Spanish zone, 550,000; Tangier zone, 52,000.

CAPITAL, Fez, population, census of 1921, 70,540. Seat of government French zone, Rabat, population, 30,953; residence of French Resident General. Seat of government Spanish zone, Tetuan, population, 30,000; administrative headquarters of the Califpa and the Spanish High Commissioner. Other cities, Marrakesh or Morocco, population, 1921, 139,874; Casablanca, 101,690 (39,283 Europeans); Tangier, 50,000, (12,000 Europeans); Mekines, 36,592; Mazagan, 21,630; Mogador, 20,309; Sale, 24,202; Safi, 26,396; and Melilla, 42,590.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, proclaimed on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai Abd-el-Hafid, Aug. 18, 1912.

French Resident General, Jules Steeg, Sept. 17, 1925.

Spanish High Commissioner, Gen. Primo de Rivera (Premier of Spain), named Oct. 16, 1924.

United States Agent and Consul General, at Tangier, Maxwell Blake. *Consul*, at Casablanca, H. Earle Russell.

Morocco of to-day is the remnant of the great Shereefian Empire founded by the Arab invader, who carried the crescent of Islam west at the close of the seventh century and ruled all northwestern Africa and most of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded on the east by Algeria, on the north by the Mediterranean, the extreme point opposite Gibraltar being Ceuta, a city which, with its four-mile-long peninsula (dominated by Jebel Musa, one of the Pillars of Hercules), has belonged to Spain since the close of the sixteenth century. This narrow northern strip, about 60 miles wide, from the Atlantic nearly to the Algerian border, is one of the Spanish zones. Ceuta is part of the Spanish province of Cadiz.

On the west is the Atlantic Ocean and on the south Rio de Oro (Spanish) and the Sahara Desert. The extreme southern end forms a second Spanish zone, and a strip 50 miles long by 15 deep on the Atlantic Coast, inclosing the town of Ifni, the third.

Along the 200 miles of the Mediterranean littoral run the Riff hills, still unexplored. Through the country from northeast to southwest run the Atlas Mountains in five great ranges rising to an altitude of 12,000 feet (Mt. Ayashiu, altitude 14,150 feet). Between these ranges lie fertile, well-watered plains, and the northern slopes of the mountains are well wooded. Irrigation is much used, though all agricultural methods and implements are primitive.

The climate is good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic Coast, which is shielded from the hot winds of the Sahara by the Atlas Mountains, and where there is a "tell" or fertile region. Tangier is a recognized health resort, also Mogador, where the temperature never rises above 80 or falls below 40.

The most numerous of the inhabitants are the aboriginal Berbers, mountain dwellers, whose forebears thrice conquered Spain, and who so long maintained the independence of their country. The plains are mostly occupied by Arabs and a mixture of the two races, known to foreigners as "Moors." The latter are also town dwellers. The third race is Jewish, in two sections, one settled there from time immemorial, and the other driven from Europe in comparatively modern times, who live near the ports, are progressive and have much of the foreign trade. The European population in 1921 numbered about 100,000, of which two-thirds are French.

The people are agricultural and pastoral. Eggs and poultry have become the chief articles of export, reaching even to England. In 1921 the value of eggs exported was 32,121,051 francs, and in 1922, 42,171,100 francs. Other important exports are skins, hides, wool, beans, barley, linseed and wheat, almonds, cummin and gums. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, tea, machinery and hardware, candles and spirits. Fruit and vineyards are abundant and dates a regular crop. Under proper cultivation Morocco should become a rich, cereal-producing country. Carpets, leather goods, fezzes, woolen and silk stuffs are among the manufactures, chiefly for domestic consumption. Mineral deposits are undeveloped, but much copper, lead and tin are known to exist. An oil field extends from Fez to Laraish. Phosphate exists in great abundance, estimated at 100,000,000 metric tons, with a yield of 65 per cent., and a decree of 1920 reserves to the Sultan's Government the right of exploitation. Export of phosphate from Casablanca in the French zone in 1923 amounted to 191,060 metric tons and in 1924 to 430,000 tons.

The country had no roads or bridges, transportation being by mule and camel back, but the French have built about 3,000 kilometres and have more surveyed; the most important being from Tangier to Fez. Little has been done in the Spanish zone. In the French zone, in 1924, there were 914 miles of railroads, those of narrow gauge being rebuilt at standard gauge. The Spaniards have a narrow gauge road from Ceuta to Tetuan, to Rio Martin. The French use aeroplanes for mail, passengers and freight. In 1923, 2,472 vessels of 2,084,493 tonnage entered the ports of French Morocco, and 1,834 vessels of 995,724 tonnage entered Tangier. Imports at Tangier in 1922 were valued at 60,710,644 francs, and exports at 4,409,478 francs.

French interests in Morocco had been steadily growing because of its proximity to Algeria for years and had been recognized in the agreements of 1906 and 1909. A general rising of the tribes in October, 1910, culminating in the siege of Fez called out a French expedition of pacification which occupied Fez in 1911. The need of this had been notified to the powers, but was resented by Spain, who in June suddenly occupied two towns, and by Germany, who on July 1, 1911, sent the gunboat Panther to Agadir, a seaport on the Atlantic, ostensibly to safeguard German subjects in the Sus, but really to challenge the extension of French influence. The crisis became acute and war seemed inevitable. Great Britain, however, stood by the Entente and made formal objection to Germany's acquiring territorial influence in Morocco. Diplomatic conversations followed, which resulted in the Franco-German treaty of Nov. 4, 1911, by which France ceded to Germany some territory in French Equatorial Africa on the southern and eastern borders, the Cameroons, in return for recognition of her political protectorate over Morocco. A treaty with Spain adjusted the limits of their respective spheres. On March 30, 1912, the Sultan Mulai Hafid signed a treaty with France accepting the protectorate, which was recognized by the powers, who withdrew their diplomatic representatives. Gen. Lyautey was appointed Resident General, and his advice the Sultan, an absolute despot, and his six viziers have

to follow. Risings occurred later in the year and Mulai Hafid abdicated in favor of his brother. The rebellious tribesmen made much trouble and were stirred up to more by the Germans during the World War. The last outbreak, in October, 1920, was crushed by the French capture of Wazzan, who thus consolidated their rule in most of the districts.

A severe outbreak near Melilla in July, 1921, seriously threatened the Spanish rule in its protectorate but was suppressed by a vigorous military expedition. A revolt led by Abd-el-Krim in the early summer of 1923 put the Spanish troops in a precarious position and brought to a head political trouble in Spain, resulting in September, 1923, in the overturning of the government there by a movement of army officers headed by Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, who assumed power. (See Spain.)

The Spanish Army in Morocco numbers about 130,000. Recrudescence of rebellion brought grave troubles in 1924 and Premier Gen. Primo de Rivera took charge in person as High Commissioner Oct. 16. (See chronology and article on the war in Morocco).

Gen. Lyautey's wise administration of the protectorate, to which he returned in 1917, after service in 1916 as Minister of War in Paris, has been one of peaceful penetration, extension of railroads and roads, public works and social welfare. Agricultural and industrial enterprises have been fostered, public health and education improved. The country has become safe and orderly. Able army officers and civilians have assisted him. Colonization is encouraged. Economic opportunity, the "open door," is guaranteed to all.

Tangier, a seaport of 52,000 inhabitants, including 11,700 Europeans and 12,000 Jews, which occupies the extreme northwest corner of Africa on the Atlantic, was temporarily internationalized in the negotiations of 1911-12, with a hinterland of about 100 square miles. A convention was signed on Dec. 18, 1923, and a protocol in July, 1925, by Great Britain, France and Spain, providing for its permanent neutrality, security and internationalization. A committee of control, consisting of the eight consular officers of the Algeciras signatory powers, and an international legislative assembly of twenty-six members, forms the government.

The revenue of the French protectorate is estimated for the year 1923 at about 299,910,700 francs, with expenditures of 299,812,665 francs. The Moroccan debt (five French loans) amounted on Jan. 1, 1924, to 705,624,000 francs.

Exports in 1924 amounted to 620,000,000 francs (272,000,000 in 1923), and imports to 930,000,000 francs (778,000,000 in 1923).

Trade with the United States was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$2,717,303	$522,516
1921-22	3,470,526	205,913
1922-23	2,380,232	232,731
1923-24	1,625,939	337,783
1924-25	1,736,165	663,554

NEPAL, KINGDOM OF

AREA, estimated, 54,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 5,639,092.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu, population, 80,000.

Soveretgn, Maharajah Tribhubana Bir Bikram, born June 3, 1906, succeeded his father Dec. 11, 1911.

Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, appointed June 26, 1901; he holds the rank of General in the British Army.

Nepal is an independent state on the southern slope of the Himalayas, bounded by Thibet on the north, by Sikkim and Bengal on the east and by Bengal and the United Provinces of British India on the south and west. Though friendly, a policy of seclusion is followed and travel discouraged. The Ghurkas, whose Aryan ancestors from Rajputana mixed with the Mongolic aborigines, overran the country in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and are the dominant race. From their ranks the British Indian Government recruits regiments of most valuable soldiers. The kingdom maintains a well-drilled and efficient army of 32,000 infantry and 2,500 artillery. There are many fertile valleys lying in the slopes of the bleak and lofty mountains (which include Mt. Everest, altitude 29,002 feet), and its territory runs into the Terai on the plains of India. It has rich forests. Nepal exports rice, grain, hides and cattle, and imports textiles, sugar, salt, hardware, etc. The capital is in a most fertile valley, cultivated from end to end, 15 miles long and 20 miles wide, which supports 300,000 inhabitants and is noted for its 2,700 Buddhist shrines, nearly all lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art. Paton is the largest city and Pashpoti a holy centre for pilgrims.

The Maharajah, whose rule is absolute, declared in a humanitarian speech on Dec. 3, 1924, a decree for the abolition of slavery. The General Council put it into effect immediately, the aristocrats and landowners being paid half the market value of their slaves, and the professional slave dealers being paid full value, "as they are inferior persons morally and otherwise to the other classes and cannot be expected to be affected by the same arguments." The Government allotted £85,000 to the manumission; there were 51,415 slaves owned by 15,719 persons.

Exports to India in 1923 amounted to £3,493,835; and imports to £1,867,149.

THE NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF

HOLLAND.

AREA, 12,582 square miles, land only; 13,205 square miles including inland waters. Colonial possessions: Dutch East Indies, 733,642; Dutch Guiana, 54,291 square miles; Curacao Islands, 403 square miles; New Guinea, 160,692 square miles; total, 949,028 square miles. Grand total, 961,569 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1923, 7,212,739 Colonial—Dutch East Indies, 49,534,618; Dutch Guiana, 128,822; Curacao, 56,038; New Guinea, estimated, 195,000. Grand total, 57,001,391.

CAPITALS, The Hague (seat of the Court), population (1922), 366,336; Amsterdam (legislative), population, 696,484; other cities: Rotterdam, 531,896; Utrecht, 146,441; Groningen, 94,092; Haarlem, 80,131; and 39 others from 20,000 to 75,000.

Queen, Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, succeeded on the death of her father, Willem III., Nov. 23, 1890; crowned Sept. 6, 1898. Married Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Prince Consort), Feb. 7, 1901. *Heir*, her only daughter, Princess Juliana, born April 30, 1909.

Premier, H. Colijn, July, 1925.

Minister to the United States, Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, W. P. Montyn; at San Francisco, H. A. van Coenen Torchiana; at Chicago, F. Posthurna.

United States Minister, Richard M. Tobin.

United States Consul General, at Amsterdam, William H. Gale. *Consuls*, at Rotterdam, Edward A. Dow; at Curacao, W. I., Thomas W. Voetter; at Batavia, Java, Charles L. Hoover; at Soerabaya, Java, Rollin R. Winslow; at Medan, Sumatra, S. B. Redecker (V. C.).

The Netherlands (Holland), a kingdom in northwestern Europe, 196 miles long by 109 miles wide, is bounded by Germany on the east, Belgium on the south and the North Sea on the west and north Its surface is flat, with an average height above sea level of 37 feet and with about one-fourth of its land below sea level, reclaimed and protected by dikes, of which there are 1,500 miles. Drainage of half of the shallow Zuyder Zee, which covers 1,350 square miles with an opening into the North Sea about nineteen miles wide, designed to add 900 square miles to the cultivable land (polders), adopted June 14, 1918, is now under way. One part of the great dam (1½ miles long) connecting the west coast with the island of Wieringen, was completed in 1925. The other (17½ miles long), to connect the island with the eastern shore, will have huge tidal sluices to discharge the waters of the River Yssel, a branch of the Rhine, and will be finished in eight years. The cost of the dam will be $35,000,000, and the entire expenditure for thirty years on dikes and drainage will be about $110,000,000. The added value of fertile soil will be $200,000,000.

Of the country's 8,052,480 acres given over to agriculture, 90 per cent. are in holdings of less than 50 acres and more than 50 per cent. of less than 12 acres, with 361,392 employed on the land in 1921. There are 615,165 acres of well cared for forests. Great crops of cereals, potatoes, etc., are raised. Dairy products are an important industry, her cheese products being famous, and her cattle high grade; tulips and other flowering bulbs and roots are grown and exported extensively.

Fisheries engage about 6,500 vessels and 18,000 men, and the product of the herring fisheries alone is about $3,750,000.

Shipbuilding and sugar refining are important industries, also brewing and distilling. Amsterdam is famous for diamond cutting. Coal is found in Limburg, where 5,882,254 metric tons were mined in 1924.

Unemployment, which reached 102,225 on Jan. 1, 1924, steadily declined to 50,850 on June 21, rose to 76,000 on Jan. 1, 1925, and fell to 51,000 on May 3. A new labor law providing for compulsory arbitration in labor disputes went into effect May 4. Government payments for unemployment doles in 1923

amounted to 6,998,000 guilders; for labor insurance, 41,219,000 guilders; and for labor protection, 1,157,000 guilders.

Canals, of which there are 2,000 miles, are most important in internal communication; elaborate systems are in the cities and feed the harbors. The Rhine and the Scheldt reach the sea through the Netherlands and carry enormous traffic. There are 3,000 miles of roads, 1,830 miles of tramways and 2,392 miles of railroads.

Holland's merchant marine on Jan. 1, 1925, consisted of 646 steamers and motor boats and 26 motor schooners of 2,360,455 tons. In 1924 there entered the port of Amsterdam 2,967 vessels of 4,658,990 tons; and the port of Rotterdam, 10,085 vessels of 15,089,293 tons.

Over 1,500,000 bicycles are in use and 47,000 motorcycles.

The first Constitution after the reconstruction of the Netherlands as a sovereign state was promulgated in 1814, and revised in 1815, after the addition of the Belgian provinces, and in 1840, 1848, 1887, 1917 and 1922. It assures a hereditary constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests exclusively in the sovereign and the States-General of two Chambers—First Chamber, 50 members, elected for 9 years (one-third each third year) by the provincial states, and the Second Chamber, 100 Deputies, elected for four years directly. Universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes over 25 years of age and proportional representation is in force. The sovereign exercises the executive authority through a Council of Ministers, the President thereof corresponding to a Prime Minister. There is a State Council of 14 members, named by the sovereign, of which she is President, to be consulted on all legislative and some executive matters.

Under the revision of 1922 the Dutch East Indies have been abolished as a colony and made an integral part of the Kingdom. All laws adopted by the government of the islands are to be approved by the States-General.

The election of July 1, 1925, for the second chamber resulted: Roman Catholics, 30; Colonist Anti-Revolutionary Party, 13; Christian Historical, 11 (these forming the Right—combining to form a Government); Social Democrats, 24; Liberals, 9; Radicals, 7; Orthodox Calvinists, 3; Communists, Peasants' and People's, 1 each.

The kingdom has a unique system of frontier defense besides the fortresses, inasmuch as two-thirds of the total area is surrounded by the sea, with dikes to hold back the waters. An advance by an enemy may be stopped by inundating the lands. Army service is partly compulsory and partly voluntary. Every Dutchman is liable for service from ages nineteen to forty. Actual service may be by lot, substitution being prohibited. Annually 25,500 are recruited, with 600 for sea service. The reserve numbers 450,000.

Entire liberty of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The royal family belong to the Dutch Reformed Church. The state budget contains allowances for different churches: Protestant, 1,388,000 guilders; Roman Catholic, 2,053,000; Jewish, 140,000.

Education is obligatory from ages six to thirteen. Instruction is free in both public and denominational schools and teachers are paid by the State. The total expenditure in 1926 is 140,000,000 guilders. Intelligence is most widely diffused. Conscripts called in 1913 showed only six-tenths of 1 per cent. unable to read. There are universities at Amsterdam (2), Utrecht, Leyden, Delft, Groningen, Wageningen (Agriculture), Rotterdam (Commerce), and Nijmegen (Roman Catholic) with 466 professors and 9,160 students in 1923.

The Netherlands is a member of the League of Nations.

The guilder (or florin), is the unit of currency, gold par being 40.2 cents. Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, 40.17 cents.

The budget for the colonial possessions in the East Indies for 1925 was: Revenue, 652,400,143 guilders (637,398,717 in 1924); expenditures, 690,308,415 (718,714,372 in 1924).

The national debt on Dec. 31, 1924, was 2,930 million guilders of which about 1.018 million was pre-war; the floating debt about 344 million; and the amount of capital invested in state industries was about 209 million. The limit of direct taxation is believed to have been reached, excise duties have been increased and some adjustment in customs duties. Note circulation of the Netherlands Bank on June 8, 1925, was 887 million guilders with a metallic coinage of 65 per cent.

Recent budgets in guilders are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1924	589,421,652	765,264,044
1925	611,078,000	691,448,000
1926	595,400,000	644,400,000

Imports and exports, exclusive of gold and silver, in guilders (000 omitted) for four years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	2,240,219	1,369,599
1922	2,027,599	1,221,231
1923	2,009,226	1,303,221
1924	2,363,532	1,660,656

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$250,818,059	$61,315,284
1921-22	129,789,934	53,120,972
1922-23	113,510,865	77,933,096
1923-24	116,559,852	70,735,125
1924-25	166,583,308	78,861,366

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AREA, 733,642 square miles; viz., Borneo, 206,810; Molucca Islands, 30,168; Celebes Islands, 72,679; Java and Madura, 50,557; Sumatra, 163,128; Timor Archipelago, 26,410; Rian-Lingga Archipelago, 12,506; New Guinea, estimated, 152,000; and others.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 49,534,618. Java, 35,017,204; Borneo, 1,625,453; Sumatra, 5,848,868; New Guinea, estimated, 195,000.

CAPITALS, Batavia, Java, population, 234,697; Banjermasin, Borneo, 52,000.

Governor General, Dr. D. Fock, 1920.

United States Consuls, at Batavia, Charles L. Hoover; at Soerabaya, Rollin R. Winslow; at Medan, Sumatra, Sydney B. Redecker.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies consist of great islands and archipelagoes lying along the Equator from about 6° north latitude to 10° south latitude, between the Asiatic mainland and the Philippines, and Australia. They form the bulk of Malaysia. The census of 1920 gave the native Malay population as 48,304,620; Europeans, 169,355, and Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs, 878,986. Java is the most densely populated land mass in the world (689.4 to the square mile). The great majority of the natives are Mohammedans. Much attention is given to education.

The islands are luxuriant, even for the Tropics, of enormous natural and annually productive wealth. Dense forests abound in valuable timber. Besides raising sufficient food for the dense population, there is produced for export in Java and Madura alone, sugar (1,787,482 tons in 1923 and 1,435,808 tons in 1922), coffee, tea, cocoa, indigo, spices, cinchona, tobacco, rubber, copra, tin and petroleum. Of coal the mines of Java, Sumatra and Borneo produced, in 1922, 1,031,936 tons. The export of rubber in 1923 amounted to 139,746 metric tons (103,456 in 1922, and 73,402 in 1921). Tin production was 32,073 metric tons in 1924, and 29,613 in 1923. Petroleum production in 1924 was 20,473,000 barrels (19,868,000 in 1923).

Of the world's supply of quinine (cinchona) 99 per cent. comes from Java, the first trees having been brought from Peru. Over 515 tons are exported annually.

There are 4,290 miles of railroads, 3,309 in Java and 952 in Sumatra. In 1923, 17,560 vessels of 6,844,879 tonnage entered the ports. The Colonial army numbers 40,000, about one-quarter European, with 20,000 in the reserve.

The guilder with native coin is legal currency, guilder gold par being 40.2 cents; rate of exchange Oct. 15, 1925, 40.50 cents.

The budget for 1924 was: Revenues, 635,290,000 guilders; expenditures, 711,105,000 guilders; of the deficit of 75,815,000 guilders, 58,500,000 was on account of permanent public improvements. The budget for 1925 is: Revenue, 661,449,087 guilders; expenditures, 713,657,021. The funded debt on Dec. 31, 1924, was 1,051,382,000 guilders; and the floating debt about 307,000,000 guilders.

Imports and exports for five years in guilders:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	1,310,823,899	2,267,871,729
1921	1,245,480,271	1,196,658,528
1922	782,783,456	1,148,895,818
1923	653,639,000	1,378,140,000
1924	714,018,000	1,557,329,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$61,180,547	$104,613,907
1921-22	7,767,816	27,794,652
1922-23	9,976,620	48,575,781
1923-24	13,656,413	54,645,075
1924-25	15,415,468	69,402,860

DUTCH GUIANA (Surinam).

AREA, 54,291 square miles.

POPULATION, Dec. 31, 1923, 133,561, exclusive of Negroes and forest Indians.

CAPITAL, Paramaribo; population, 1923, 44,772.

Governor, Baron van Heemstra.

Dutch Guiana (about the size of New Jersey and

Pennsylvania) is situated on the north coast of South America, between French Guiana on the east and British Guiana on the west; inaccessible forests and savannas on the south stretch to the Tumuc Humac Mountains. The chief products are sugar (10,853 metric tons in 1923), cacao, coffee, bananas and rum. Placer mines produced in 1920 gold to the amount 13,110 ounces. In 1922, 200 vessels of 152,820 tonnage entered its ports.

The Dutch by the Treaty of Breda, 1667, gave New Netherlands (New York) to England in exchange for Surinam.

The guilder is the unit of currency, gold par being 40.2 cents.

Local revenues, 1923, were 6,617,000 guilders, subvention from the home government, 2,530,000 guilders; expenditures, 9,147,000 guilders.

Imports and exports for four years:

1921	$4,228,304	$2,109,972
1922	3,894,402	2,097,094
1923	3,154,064	3,355,355
1924	2,998,581	2,963,776

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$2,056,133	$470,296
1921-22	977,549	925,292
1922-23	809,115	687,308
1923-24	838,003	678,240
1924-25	897,060	868,760

CURACAO (Dutch West Indies).

AREA, Group, 403 square miles; Curacao, 210.

POPULATION, Dec. 31, 1923, 56,371.

CAPITAL, Willemstad; population, 1923, 15,703.

A group of six islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, constitute the colony.

Products are maize, pulse, cattle, salt and phosphates; chief industry is the refining of oil.

In 1923, 4,352 vessels of 4,687,850 tonnage entered the ports.

Imports, 1923, 29,547,718 guilders; exports, 18,647,451 guilders.

Budget of 1925—Revenue, 2,148,405 guilders; expenditures, 2,307,801 guilders. The deficit is supplied by the home government.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$3,173,607	$2,514,838
1921-22	2,092,146	1,735,227
1922-23	2,369,661	3,251,345
1923-24	3,358,358	3,671,708
1924-25	3,930,448	5,810,008

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 49,200 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 638,119.

CAPITAL, Managua; population, 1922, 40,000; Leon, population, 38,000.

President, Sr. Dr. Carlos Solorzano (1925-29).

Premier, Eduardo Lacayo (Interior), Aug. 28, 1925.

Minister to the United States, Sr. Dr. Pedro Gonzalez.

United States Minister, Charles C. Eberhardt.

United States Consul, at Corinto, Harold Playter; at Bluefields, Andrew J. McConnico.

Nicaragua lies between the Caribbean Sea, with a coastline of 280 miles. and the Pacific (200 miles), with Honduras on the north and Costa Rica on the south. In area it is a little larger than the State of New York. The Cordillera range of mountains, including many volcanic peaks, runs from northwest to southeast through the middle of the country Between this range and a range of volcanic peaks to the west lie Lake Managua, 30 miles long by 15 miles wide, and Lake Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 45 miles wide, of great importance in the transport system of the country; and with the San Juan River on the Costa Rican boundary, the latter forms the route for a trans-isthmian ship canal planned to connect the Atlantic and Pacific. The right to construct a canal over this route for 99 years, together with a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific and Corn Island in the Caribbean was acquired for $3,000,000 by the United States in a treaty ratified Feb. 18, 1916; the United States was to supervise the expenditure of that money. The Pacific Railroad, running from Corinto to Leon and from Managua to Granada (171 miles), the only one in the country, was Government-owned, but 51 per cent. of the stock was sold to New York bankers who also held the rest of the stock in escrow for a loan of $1,050,000 which the Government repaid out of surplus revenue in 1924, thereby regaining possession of the railroad.

At the November, 1924, election Carlos Solorzano, National Liberal, received 48,072 votes, defeating Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, Conservative, 28,760; and Luis F. Corea, Republican Liberal, 7,264.

On Aug. 3, 1925, the 100 United States marines who had served as guard at the United States Legation for thirteen years were withdrawn. The newly organized National Constabulary, 400 strong, commanded by Major Calvin Brooks Carter of Texas, formerly an officer of the Philippine Constabulary, became responsible for the maintenance of peace.

The country has valuable forests, some gold is mined, but it is essentially an agricultural and stock raising community. On the broad tropical plains of the east coast, bananas and sugar cane are cultivated, and coffee is grown on the mountain slopes. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, bananas, timber and hides. Textiles, machinery, etc., chemicals and flour are the chief imports.

In 1923, 1,244 ships with a tonnage of 670,959 entered her ports.

The Constitution of March 12, 1912, amended in 1913, provides for a Congress of two Houses, a Senate of 13 members elected for six years, and a House of 40 Deputies elected for four years by universal suffrage. The President is elected for four years and has a Council of five Ministers. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. The army numbers 2,000 men, selected by conscription. Nicaragua is a member of the League of Nations. (For part in Federation of Central America, see Honduras.)

Par of exchange.....cordoba = $1.00

The debt on March 31, 1924, was $8,139,060; and $7,390,590 on March 31, 1925.

Recent budgets in cordobas are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1922	2,257,000	1,882,000
1923	2,097,286	1,580,000
1924	2,211,706	1,580,000
1925	2,772,640	2,772,640

Imports and exports in cordobas for five years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	13,864,389	10,787,345
1921	5,309,902	8,070,949
1922	5,123,505	7,903,446
1923	7,268,432	11,028,309
1924	8,806,896	12,990,025

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$6,133,302	$6,477,186
1921-22	3,385,030	3,504,591
1922-23	4,678,854	4,526,603
1923-24	5,834,651	5,905,628
1924-25	6,415,347	5,481,423

NORWAY, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 124,964 square miles (exclusive of Spitzbergen, estimated, 25,000).

POPULATION, census of 1920, 2,649,775.

CAPITAL, Oslo (formerly until Jan. 1, 1925, Christiania), population, 258,520; Bergen, 91,081; Trondhjem, 54,520; Stavanger, 43,883; Drammen, 26,174, and twelve others above 10,000.

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, second son of Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storthing Nov. 18, 1905, and crowned June 22, 1906; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain. *Heir*, Crown Prince Olaf, born July 2, 1903.

Premier, Dr. Johan Ludwig Mowickel, July 23, 1924.

Minister to the United States, H. H. Bryn.

Consul General, at New York, Hans Heinrich Theodor Fay.

United States Minister, Laurits S. Swenson.

United States Consul General, at Christiania, Alban G. Snyder; *Consuls*, at Bergen, Maurice C. Pierce; at Stavanger, Henry C. von Struve.

Norway occupies the west part of the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northwest Europe from the Skagerrack, which separates it from Denmark, to the North Cape in the Arctic Ocean, where on the east it meets Lapland and Finland. The Kjolen Mountains, which separate Norway from Sweden to the east, give to Norway in the northern part but a narrow fringe of country washed by the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, and cut deep by fjords of scenic grandeur. The climate is mild and moist, like England's, on the west coast, but cold and dry in the interior and in the north and east sections.

Norway has but 4,300 square miles of land under cultivation; rivers and lakes occupy 5,000, and forests 27,500; three-fourths of the land is unproductive. Norway is essentially a maritime country. Her merchant fleet, though neutral, suffered heavily in the World War by sinking and torpedoing, the total loss being 831 vessels with a total of 1,238,300

registered tons, and 1,200 men killed. She dropped from fourth place to sixth in mercantile tonnage. Norway's merchant marine on Jan. 1, 1925, was 3,634 vessels of 2,603,082 gross tons. Her sailors are known the world over. Fisheries constitute a leading industry and provide a large part of the exports. In 1921 more than 112,000, 17 per cent. of the entire male wage earning population (660,000), earned their living directly or indirectly by the sea. In 1924, 377,553 barrels of whale oil were produced.

The forests have an estimated value of a billion kronen (approximately $250,000,000) and about three-fifths of the acreage is covered with pine and fir trees. The export of timber and wood pulp in 1919 was valued at 113,048,100 kronen; and in 1922 at 248,921,185. The Norwegian Afforestation Association has planted since 1906 between ten and fifteen million new trees annually. Agriculture is limited and the country imports much food supply.

The number of farms is about 250,000, of which 165,000 are of less than 5 acres and 65,000 between 5 and 25 acres. The importation of grain and flour has been monopolized by the Government Food Commssion since 1916; it is obliged to purchase all wheat, rye and barley of good quality offered by home producers at the same prices for which it can deliver foreign grain. All grinding is done in Norway for the account of the state.

The country lacks coal but has become a great power producing country by utilizing by electrical transmission its greatest natural asset—water power, which is estimated to amount to 15,000,000 horsepower day and night. Of this the Government owns 2,000,000 and has developed 75,000. Private enterprise has developed about 1,750,000 horsepower. Engineering plans are under way to transmit hydro-electric power to Central Europe. Already Norway is feeling the impulse on its industries, which on Jan. 1, 1922, numbered 8,778 establishments, giving employment to 144,706 workers, and which have been developing on an export basis.

The chief mineral products are pyrites, copper ore, iron ore, nickel ore, silver and feldspar.

Norway, in 1924, had 2,148 miles of railroads, of which 1,877 are state owned; the work of converting these to electrical power is going on rapidly. The number of ships entering Norwegian ports in 1923 was 7,920 with a net tonnage of 4,884,792.

The population of Norway is singularly homogeneous, there being numbered of non-Norwegians only about 1 per cent., 20,000 Lapps or Finns and 8,000 Quains, both of Mongolian ancestry. This excludes about 50,000 foreign-born residents of the country before the war, many of whom returned to their native countries. Norwegians have emigrated in great numbers, chiefly to the United States and Canada. The United States Census of 1920 returned 363,862 residents of the United States as born in Norway.

Norway under its Constitution, adopted May 17, 1814, is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Independent for centuries, Norway entered into a union with the Kingdom of Denmark in 1381. By treaty of Jan. 14, 1814, the King of Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected a Danish Prince as their King. The foreign powers refused to recognize this election; as a result a convention on Aug. 14 proclaimed the independence of Norway in union with Sweden, and on Nov. 4 elected Charles XIII. of Sweden King of Norway. This union lasted until 1905. Disagreements having arisen, culminating in Norway's claiming the right to maintain its own consular service, Norway declared the union dissolved on June 7, and after negotiations a repeal of the union by mutual agreement was signed Oct. 26, 1905. After a plebiscite Prince Charles of Denmark was elected King and ascended the throne, taking the name of Haakon VII. A treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed in October, 1907, by Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia.

The legislative power is vested in the Storthing, the members numbering 150, elected for three years by direct vote on universal suffrage of citizens, both male and female of 23 years of age. The Storthing divides itself into two sections, one-fourth of the membership forming the Lagthing, and three-fourths the Odelsthing, which consider the legislation separately, sitting in joint session on failure to agree separately, when decision is made by a two-thirds majority. The King may exercise the veto twice, but if the same bill is passed a third time it becomes law. The King appoints an executive Cabinet of at least eight Ministers, who may speak in the Storthing, but have no vote. There is a large measure of home rule throughout the country through local governing bodies elected by universal suffrage.

The elections of October, 1924, returned a Storthing composed of: Conservatives, 54; Lefts, 32; Laborites, 24; Agrarians, 23; Socialists, 9; Moscow Communists, 6; Democrats, 2. The combination of Conservatives and Agrarians (77) governs.

The Evangelical Lutheran religion is endowed by the state and its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions are tolerated.

Education is compulsory from seven to fourteen, and the school system is highly organized. There is, so to speak, no illiteracy. The University at Christiania, founded 1811, has 1,500 students and is subsidized by the state.

The army is a national militia with universal and compulsory service. The peace strength is 40,000 men, with a reserve of 315,000. The navy is designed for coast defense only and numbers about 1,200 officers and men, with all seafaring men between the ages of 20 and 44 enrolled on the active list and liable to conscription.

The kroner is the unit of currency (par of exchange, 26.8 cents), rate of exchange on Oct. 15, 1925, 20.25 cents.

Note circulation on Aug. 22, 1925, was 371,000,000 kronen.

Unemployment, which had been severe, was greatly reduced and reached 19,000 on May 1, 1925, and 13,000 on Sept. 1, its lowest point since 1920. Government unemployment aid reached a total of 150,000,000 kronen.

Budget—1921-22 balanced at....kronen, 717,077,800
1922-23 balanced at....kronen, 622,801,100
1923-24 balanced at....kronen, 550,088,100
1924-25 balanced at....kronen, 539,000,000
1925-26 balanced at...kronen, 438,500,000

A $25,000,000 6 per cent. loan was floated at 97½ per cent. in the United States in August, 1924, for foreign debt adjustments and to meet deficits. The national debt on Dec. 31, 1924, was $428,000,000; Government owned property is valued at $350,000,000 and the wealth of the country in 1920 was estimated at $3,350,000,000.

A $30,000,000 40-year 5½ per cent. loan was floated at 96¾ in New York on June 1, 1925, to refund the 8 per cent. loan.

Imports and exports in kronen and dollars at current rate of exchange for five years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	3,029,900,000	1,241,800,000
1921	1,460,000,000	576,000,000
1922	1,313,930,000	787,490,000
1923	1,342,000,000	831,000,000
	($224,114,000)	($138,777,000)
1924	1,548,000,000	1,063,700,000
	($216,720,000)	($148,918,000)

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$57,920,018	$18,849,358
1921-22	29,789,272	11,739,624
1922-23	32,049,328	18,437,870
1923-24	20,283,288	20,663,930
1924-25	27,998,725	23,145,404

SPITZBERGEN.

AREA, about 25,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, 1,503.

Spitzbergen, a mountainous group of islands in the Arctic Ocean between 76° 26′ and 80° 50′ north latitude and 10° 20′ and 32° 40′ east longitude, the largest being West Spitzbergen (12,000 square miles), lies about 370 miles due north of Norway, half-way to the Pole. Discovered by Norsemen in 1194 and rediscovered by Barents in 1596, the islands had been the resort of whalers of several nations. Ever since 1261 Norway has periodically asserted her claims to the islands, and from 1870 the demand became more insistent, increasing as Norwegian exploration discovered rich outcropping seams of coal—a necessity which Norway lacks. International conferences were held without result, the islands remaining a No Man's Land. The war put an end to negotiations, but, following action by the Peace Conference in 1919, a treaty was signed in Paris, Feb. 9, 1921, by the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, which put Spitzbergen under the flag of Norway, but not with unlimited sovereignty, as they set certain specified guarantees—no naval base to be established, the ships of all signatories to enjoy hunting and fishing privileges there, and equal treatment must be shown to all.

The Norwegian flag was formally hoisted on Aug. 14, 1925.

The development of the coal fields has proceeded rapidly. The resources are estimated at 9,000,000,000 tons. Norwegians own the two largest mining companies. The coal exported has been good steam coal; the output in 1924 was 440,000 tons and in 1923, 334,000 tons, practically all of which went to Norwegian ports. There are large deposits of low-grade iron ore and gypsum, and signs of oil have been reported.

The population in the summer of 1923 was 1,522, and during the winter 1923-24, 1,197.

PALESTINE

(British Mandate in force Sept. 29, 1923.)

AREA, estimated, 9,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Oct. 23, 1922, 755,858; divided 589,564 Mohammedans, 83,794 Jews, 73,026 Christians, 7,028 Druses, 163 Samaritans, 205 Bahais, 1,454 Hindus, 408 Sikhs, and 156 Metawilehs.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population, census 1922, 62,578; other towns: Jaffa, 47,709; Haifa, 24,634; Gaza, 17,486; Hebron, 16,577; Nazareth, 7,424; Bethlehem, 6,658; Acre, 6,420.

British High Commissioner, Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G. C. B.; G. C. M. G., took office Aug. 25, 1925.

United States Consul, at Jerusalem, Oscar S. Heizer.

Palestine, the Holy Land, lying between the Mediterranean Sea and the River Jordan, was formerly a vilayet of the Turkish province of Syria. It was conquered during the World War by British troops under General, now Field Marshal, Viscount Allenby, Jerusalem being surrendered Dec. 9, 1917. Jerusalem had been in Moslem hands since 1244, had been conquered and reconquered in the Crusades, and had been under the rule of the Turk since 1517. It remained under British Military Administration until July 1, 1920, when Sir Herbert L. Samuel was appointed High Commissioner and a civil government set up. The announced policy of Great Britain is to accord equal treatment to the people and to provide a national home for the Jews, permitting them to return to Palestine only as the development of that country guarantees the normal absorption of immigrants for rising industries and reclaimed agricultural lands.

Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner, at the conclusion of his term of office in 1925, reported a surplus of £E600,000 had been accumulated, taxes somewhat reduced, 600 miles of new roads built, 200 village schools opened, and that Palestine now has nearly 150 industries with an investment of £E1,200,000, of which all but £E100,000 is Jewish. The total number of schools was 711 (314 Government conducted), with 2,373 teachers and 53,467 pupils. Of the privately supported schools about 125 were Christian, 175 Jewish, and 30 Moslem. The educational budget for 1923-24 was £E102,754.

The total revenue from July 1, 1920, to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1925, has been £E8,900,000, and total expenditures £E8,397,000; included in which have been £E175,000 toward the cost of purchasing the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway from the French company, and £E2,436,000 for other capital expenditures on railway and other public works and services. It also includes the first installment of £E69,000 on account of the annuity under the Treaty of Lauzanne in respect to the Ottoman pre-war debt. The railway in 1924-25 earned £E168,000.

Palestine was a country infested by malaria. This has been largely stamped out, and an active campaign waged also against trachoma. The water supply has been brought to Jerusalem. An ordinance enacted in July, 1920, forbids absolutely all billboards that mar the landscape.

Both civil and religious courts have been established. A new code of commercial law has been enacted, and many laws modernized. A survey has been initiated and a definite registration of land titles begun.

Between Sept. 1, 1920, and March 1, 1925, the total number of immigrants into Palestine were 46,225 Jews and 2,027 non-Jews. On June 1, 1925, the Jewish population had increased according to Government figures to 115,151 (84,000 in 1914 and 57,900 in 1920). The average monthly immigration was 2,000.

The Arab population has increased by 80,000 since the end of the war.

The Palestine Foundation Fund in four years, April, 1921, to April, 1925, spent $8,646,750 in various constructive features for the upbuilding of Palestine; more than 60 per cent. was contributed by Jews in the United States. On education was spent $1,624,695, on the promotion of immigration, $1,008,190; and on agriculture colonization (forty-three being established, with an experimental station at Tel-Aviv), $2,570,785. In Tel-Aviv, newly built, near Jaffa, a modern town with a population of 15,000, 70 industries have been established.

The Syrian boundary line was adjusted in April, 1924, in accordance with the Anglo-French Convention of March, 1923, and the ancient district of Dan, 75 square miles with 20 villages, brought with the frontiers of Palestine and re-establishing the Biblical boundaries, "from Dan even unto Beersheba."

A new constitution was promulgated on Sept. 1, 1922. It provides for a high commissioner, commander-in-chief and executive council. A legislative council is created consisting, in addition to the high commissioner, of ten official and twelve unofficial members, the latter to be elected and to include not less than two Christians and two Jews. This council has authority to pass ordinances, which must be approved by the high commissioner, who may reserve any ordinance for the consideration of the mandatory power. Freedom of conscience and of worship is assured and discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or language forbidden. English, Hebrew and Arabic are the official languages. All male Palestinians over 25 years of age are entitled to vote.

The Jewish population have an internal organization through an elective assembly which has chosen a national committee to represent them in dealing with the administration. This split, June 16, 1925, the Orthodox Jews bitterly opposing the demands of the progressives for woman suffrage. The World Zionist Organization is recognized by the British Government and Palestine Administration as the agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. A Moslem council controls Moslem Awkaf affairs.

The Arabs boycotted the first election, February, 1923, as a protest against the constitution, and it was declared null and void.

Jerusalem, the Holy City, is visited annually by large pilgrimages of Orthodox Greek Christians. The Mosque of Omar occupies the site of Solomon's Temple. It contains the sacrificial stone of Abraham and a relic of Mahomet. Bethlehem is also visited, the Church of the Nativity being reputed the oldest Christian church in existence.

Palestine proper is about the size of the State of Vermont with twice as many inhabitants. On the west is the coastal plain a hundred miles long and fifteen wide, fertile and well watered. In the centre is the plateau of Judea. The eastern border drops sharply into the depressed valley of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, 46 miles long, with an average width of 8 miles, 1,292 feet below sea level. The country is capable of great agricultural development, dependent on irrigation. Olives, figs and grapes are grown in large quantities: also cereals. There are large flocks of sheep and goats.

Over five million trees have been planted in a Government effort to reforest the country and to protect the fisheries in the Sea of Galilee, not now so prolific as of old.

There were 474 miles of railroads in 1922, worked by the Palestine Government, and 125 miles (from Kantara to Rafa, known as the "Sinai Military Railway") worked by the Palestine Railways on behalf of the British War Office; and for the year 1923, 594 steamers of 1,213,247 tons, and 1,822 sailing vessels of 30,128 tons, entered the seaports—Jaffa, Haifa, Acre and Gaza.

Haifa has been selected as the seaport for improvement at a cost of about £E1,000,000.

The principal imports are cotton textiles, sugar, petroleum, cigarettes and rice; and the chief exports are oranges, soap, wines, melons, apricot port and almonds. Trade for 1923 was: Imports, £E5,124,945; exports, £E1,600,337 ($5,763,600; in 1924, imports, $27,900,000; exports, $10,600,000. The Egyptian pound is worth $4.94 at par of exchange.

The revenue for 1922-23 was £E1,764,585; expenditures, £E1,837,173. The revised budget estimates for 1924-25 showed for the first time a surplus—£E231,000. The cost of Palestine to the British Exchequer was announced by Prime Minister MacDonald to the House of Commons as: 1920-21, £8,000,000; 1921-22, £3,155,000; 1922-23, £1,874,000; 1923-24, £1,400,000; and for 1924-25, estimated, more than £1,000,000. The estimate for 1925-26 is £624,000, which is the cost of the air squadron, the British gendarmie (£200,000), and the maintenance of the Ninth Lancers (£40,600).

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 33,667 square miles.

POPULATION, 1923, 442,522, excluding the Canal Zone.

CAPITAL, Panama, population, 1921, 59,458; Colon, 31,230.

President, Sr. Rodolfo Chiari, 1924-28, inaugurated Oct. 1, 1924.

Premier, Carlos L. Lopez (Justice).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro.

Consuls General, at New York, Eduardo Stagg; at New Orleans, Ernesto Brin.

United States Minister, John Glover South.

United States Consuls, at Panama, Harry D. Myers (V. C.); at Colon, vacant.

United States Governor of the Canal Zone, Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U. S. A., appointed Oct. 15, 1924.

The Republic of Panama, formerly a department of Colombia, declared its independence Nov. 3, 1903, and was recognized Nov. 13 by the United States. It occupies the entire isthmus of that name connecting North and South America, lying between the Caribbean Sea on the north and the Pacific on the south. The Costa Rican boundary line on the west has been a matter of dispute (see Costa Rica). The Colombian boundary line to the east was determined in 1921 by the Thompson-Urrutia Treaty.

By treaty Nov. 18, 1903, ratified Feb. 23, 1904, and with a supplemental (Taft) agreement of 1904, the United States acquired the right to construct the Panama Canal across the Isthmus, a strip (the Canal Zone) extending for five miles on each side of the Canal, the terminal cities of Cristobal, adjacent to Colon, and Balboa, adjacent to Panama, and islands for defensive purposes in the bay, in perpetuity and exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. The United States also has complete jurisdiction over sanitary and quarantine matters in the two cities of Colon and Panama and owns and operates the Panama Railroad, 47 miles long, connecting these cities. In return the United States paid Panama $10,000,000, and $250,000 a year, beginning after nine years.

The Taft agreement was abrogated, June 1, 1924, by proclamation of President in agreement with the Government of Panama, the status quo continuing pending the negotiation of a new treaty.

(For Canal Zone and for the Panama Canal, see Index.)

The soil of Panama is very fertile, but of the whole area more than half is wholly uncultivated. Immigration is encouraged. The forest resources are great. Stock raising is extensively carried on. The chief exports are bananas (from Almirante), cocoanuts, balata, hides, gum and tortoise shell.

The Constitution, adopted Feb. 13, 1904, and amended Dec. 26, 1918, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 33 members (election to be held every four years beginning with 1924) and a President, also elected by direct vote for a four-year term, and not eligible for re-election. He appoints a Cabinet of five Ministers. There are eight provinces, each under a Governor elected by popular vote. The Roman Catholic religion prevails, but religious freedom is guaranteed. Primary education is free and compulsory. A university has been opened. There is no army; the national police numbers 69 officers and 750 men. Spanish is the official language and its use is compulsory.

Panama floated a loan of $4,500,000 in April, 1923, in New York, the proceeds to be used to construct a system of modern highways. Its mortgages on New York real estate were put up as collateral.

Panama is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange.....balboa = $1.00

The budget for 1925-27 is balanced at $12,258,700. The foreign debt July 1, 1925, is approximately $8,000,000.

Imports and exports for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$11,372,370	$2,495,407
1922	10,268,549	2,487,479
1923	12,675,249	2,389,728
1924 (estimated)	13,000,000	3,250,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$32,179,004	$5,581,781
1921-22	14,662,814	3,535,566
1922-23	18,211,471	3,981,118
1923-24	23,818,242	4,344,496
1924-25	27,510,169	6,342,645

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 196,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1,000,000.

CAPITAL, Asuncion, population, 1920, 99,836.

President, Dr. Eligio Ayala (1924-28). Elected May 11, 1924.

Premier, Sr. Manuel Penna (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Don Eusebio Ayala.

Consuls General, at New York, William Wallace White; at Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker.

United States Minister, George L. Kreeck.

United States Consul, at Asuncion, Digby A. Willson.

Paraguay is an inland agricultural and pastoral country of South America, communicating with the South Atlantic by the Paraguay River, a tributary of the River Plata, and navigable by vessels of light draft up to Asuncion. A railroad, British owned, 272 miles long, connects the capital with the Argentine railroad system. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and Argentina, on the south by Argentina, and on the west by Argentina and Bolivia. In area it is about the size of Nebraska. The high plateaus are suitable for cattle raising. The chief exports are hides, timber, cattle, yerba (mate) and tobacco.

The Constitution of 1870 is modelled on that of the United States, but more centralized. The history of Paraguay since its declaration of independence from Spain in 1811 has been one of constant dissensions, dictatorships, revolutions and wars. The Roman Catholic religion is established, but others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The University at Asuncion had 247 students in 1919; school enrollment in 1924 was 88,514.

The number of vessels entering Asuncion in 1923 was 2,700, of 294,672 tons.

Paraguay is a member of the League of Nations. She has a standing army of 1,900 and a reserve of 100,000.

Paraguay uses the Argentinian gold peso = 96.5 cents at par of exchange = 75 cents at current exchange, Oct. 15, 1925. The paper peso at that date was worth approximately 2 cents. The paper peso on May 1, 1925, was exchanged at the fixed rate of 42.61 to the gold peso.

Recent budgets are:

YEAR.		Rev.	Exp.
1923-24	gold pesos	1,158,138	1,232,224
	paper pesos	142,346,807	108,474,546
1924-25	gold pesos	1,275,840	1,526,740
	paper pesos	135,072,740	123,127,038

The accumulated deficit from 1912 to 1924 carried over to the fiscal year 1924-25 was 2,050,451 gold pesos and 8,636,600 paper pesos. The foreign debt is £1,282,235.

Imports and exports for two years in gold dollars were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1923	$4,354,405	$5,490,300
1924	9,226,412	7,806,121

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$980,357	$1,207,791
1921-22	262,531	1,161,732
1922-23	477,796	721,123
1923-24	681,731	311,689
1924-25	1,001,658	239,931

PERSIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 628,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 10,000,000.

CAPITAL, Teheran, population, estimated, 250,000; other cities, Tabriz, 200,000; Ispahan, 100,000; Meshad, 80,000, and 42 cities of above 10,000.

Shah, infant son of Shah Ahmed Mirza, deposed March 21, 1924.

Premier and Regent, Mirza Reza Khan (War and Interior).

Administrator General of Finance, Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh of the United States, appointed September, 1922.

Minister to the United States, Hussein Alai Khan.

United States Minister, Hoffman Philip.

United States Consul, at Teheran, Karl de G. Mac Vitty.

Persia (Iran) is an ancient kingdom occupying the western and larger half of the great Iranian plateau, between the rivers Indus and Tigris in Southwestern Asia. It is bounded on the north by Transcaucasia (Russia), the Caspian Sea and Turkestan; on the east by Afghanistan and Beluchistan (British India); on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; on the southwest by Mesopotamia (the Kingdom of Iraq); and on the west by Armenia. The boundaries are indeterminate—a cause of much friction. In size it equals the States of Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico combined. It is described as a "vast and miserably poor country with scanty population." The people are Moslems, mostly of the Shi'a sect, and education is largely limited to reading the Koran.

Across this plateau, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 to 8,000 feet, in the north central part, from northwest to southeast, stretches a desert, 800 miles long, varying from 100 to 200 miles wide. There are many peaks from 9,000 to 10,000 feet high. Fine forests cover the maritime plains and mountain slopes. Mineral deposits are undeveloped, but known to be considerable. Turquoise mines are worked crudely in Nishapur. Oil is produced near Ahwaz in Karun Valley, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company holds the concession, covering nearly

500,000 square miles, and has large refineries at Abadan in the Shatt el Arab on the Persian side of the Tigris below Basra. The British Government bought control in this company in 1914 and increased its holdings in 1917 to $25,000,000. Prospecting is vigorously pushed.

Petroleum production was 32,373,000 barrels in 1924 (28,793,000 in 1923).

Agriculture is the chief industry, wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool and cotton being the chief products. Some wines are famous. Persian carpets, all made on hand looms, are produced in Tabriz, Sultanabad and Kerman. The chief exports in 1924 were petroleum, cottons, carpets, fruits, opium and rice; the chief imports were textiles, sugar, tea and manufactures of metals. The British Empire, Russia, Egypt and Turkey are the best customers. There are fifteen regular trade routes along which goods are carried by caravans. Persia has but 350 miles of railroads. At the southern ports, all small, there entered in 1920-21 vessels of a total tonnage of 2,255,445, nearly all British; and at the Caspian ports 57,621, all Russian.

Persia has been in political turmoil for twenty years. A Constitution was forced from the Shah in 1906 that provides for a National Assembly, which has been convened three times. Government is in the hands of a Cabinet. In 1907, Great Britain and Russia, by a convention, while mutually engaging to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, marked off special "spheres of influence" for each, Russia taking about two-fifths of her territory in the north and Great Britain about one-quarter in the south, the remainder being a buffer zone. Persia, though a neutral in the World War, was constantly fought over, suffered heavily and the northwest provinces brought nearly to famine. The province of Azerbaijan, peopled by Tartars, in the extreme northwest, adjoining Armenia and Transcaucasia, with Baku, the great oil port on the Caspian as its capital, declared its independence in 1917, after the Russian debacle, and later became a Soviet republic.

On Aug. 9, 1919, Great Britain and Persia signed a treaty by which the former agreed to furnish expert advisers, military officers, munitions and modern military equipment, a loan of $10,000,000 to be secured by customs duties, and to build certain railroads. This agreement was never put in force and was denounced by Persia with the consent of Great Britain in February, 1921. Immediately (in March) Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic as a substitute for all previous Russo-Persian treaties, which established diplomatic relations, restored Firuzeh and Ashurada to Persia, annulled all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, turned over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancelled all Persian debts to Russia and abolished the capitulations.

Persia sent a delegation to Paris in 1919 to lay its claims before the Peace Conference, but was denied a hearing. Persia is a member of the League of Nations.

Agitation for the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republic was very great but when success seemed assured on the Mohammedan New Year (March 21), 1924, veering public sentiment made the move abortive. The National Assembly however deposed the Shah, Ahmed Mirza (born June 29, 1898, succeeded his father, Mohammed Ali, who abdicated July 16, 1909), who was absent in Paris and installed his two-year-old son on the throne with Mirza Reza Khan, Prime Minister as regent. Parliament, early in 1925, made him Supreme Chief of all Persian forces. The army numbers 40,000 men; compulsory service has been ordered.

A. C. Millspaugh, the American Administrator General of the Finances, who has been in charge since November, 1922, reported on July 1, 1925, that the estimated revenue for 1924-25 was about $26,000,000; the customs, pledged for the service of the debt, produces over $10,000,000.

The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was approximately $23,000,000.

The unit of currency is the kran (equal to 9.46 cents).

Imports and exports for three years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	$55,428,548	$45,635,890
1923	56,285,370	66,719,055
1924	69,000,000	75,000,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,762,667	$3,309,169
1921-22	1,210,399	3,139,514
1922-23	606,798	4,271,722
1923-24	261,492	5,646,601
1924-25	1,012,120	5,825,563

PERU, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 533,916 square miles, with about 100,000 square miles in dispute.

POPULATION, estimated, 4,620,000, besides unenumerated savage tribes.

CAPITAL, Lima, population, 1920, 176,467; chief port, Callao, population, 52,843. Other cities are Arequipa, pop., est., 35,000; Iquitos, 15,000; Cuzco, 12,000.

President, Dr. Augusto B. Leguia, 1924-29, by coup d'etat July 4, 1919, legalized by Congress; he took the oath Oct. 15, 1919, for full term of five years; re-elected, 1924, for five years.

Premier, Dr. Alejandrino Maguina (Justice).

Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Hernan Velarde.

Consuls General, at New York, Eduardo Higginson; at San Francisco, Salvador M. Cavero.

United States Ambassador, Miles Poindexter.

United States Consul, at Callao-Lima, George A. Makinson.

Peru is situated on the Pacific Coast of South, America, bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile. In area it equals the combined area of Texas, Arizona, Nevada and Utah. The territory, amounting to 100,000 square miles, in the northeast corner in the Amazon basin has been in dispute between Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru. The boundaries between Peru, Colombia and Brazil were adjusted (subject to ratification) through the good offices of Secretary of State Hughes in Washington on March 4, 1925. Colombia recognizes Peru's title to certain disputed territory north of the Pulumayo River and Peru admits Colombia's ownership of a strip of territory adjacent to the line between the confluence of the Apaporis and Yapura Rivers, and the village of Tabatinga on the Amazon, which has been recognized as the common boundary of Brazil and Peru.

The Province of Tarata (1,922 square miles, with a population about 15,000) was restored by Chile to Peru on Sept. 1, 1925.

(For Tacna-Arica arbitration and plebiscite consult Index.)

The Andes reach their highest altitudes in Peru, which contains seven peaks towering about 19,000 feet, of which Huasaran (altitude 22,050 feet), Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arequipa or Misti (20,013 feet) and Hualcan (20,000 feet) are the loftiest. The thirty mile wide strip of land along the Pacific is a desert except as it is irrigated from streams from the mountains; the uplands or western slopes of the Andes are well watered and also the eastern descent to the Amazon basin, tropical lowlands, very fertile, thickly wooded in parts with much wild rubber and thinly populated. Iquitos, the capital of this district is over 2,000 miles up the Amazon.

The mountains are rich in minerals and many valuable mines, some dating back to the Incas, are being worked. Peru produces 95 per cent. of the world's vanadium (354,433 kilos in 1923).

The output of copper, chiefly from the very rich Cerro de Pasco mines, was 33,284 metric tons in 1921, 36,408 in 1922, and 44,166 in 1923. Peru is third in production of silver, 306,498 kilogrammes in 1921, 409,635 in 1922, and 580,229 in 1923.

Petroleum output was 373,280 metric tons in 1920, 488,669 in 1921, 700,619 in 1922, 751,710 in 1923, and 1,030,230 in 1924, giving Peru eighth place as a producer. The cotton production is about 40,000 metric tons annually; sugar production is about 350,000 metric tons. The clip of Alpaca wool in 1923 was about 67,000,000 pounds, and of sheep wool, 50,000,000.

There were in 1923, 2,075 miles of railroads, 1,481 being state railroads under control of the Peruvian Corporation. At Callao, in 1923, in the foreign trade there entered 825 steamers of 2,170,224 tons.

Torrential rains not known since the days of Pizarro, in January and February, 1925, caused heavy floods and great damages estimated at $20,000,000. Trujillo (population 11,000) was largely destroyed; 119,000 tons of guano valued at $9,000,000 washed away and railroads put out of service for months.

Under the new Constitution, Jan. 18, 1920, the Government is highly centralized. The President, the Senate (35 members) and the House of Representatives are all elected for five years. Absolute political and religious freedom is guaranteed. The Catholic religion is the state religion. The law of Feb. 5, 1921, makes elementary education compulsory and free. At Lima is the University (with, in 1920, 1,308 students), founded by Charles V. in 1551. Over 50 per cent. of the population are full-blooded Indians, including many uncivilized and unenumerated tribes; 40 per cent. are Mestizos, or of other mixed blood, and but 2 per cent. entirely of Cauca-

sian blood. The lot of the Indians has been very bad. President Leguia put in motion an elaborate series of reforms to modernize the country, including the sanitation of 31 Peruvian cities, the reorganization of the army and navy, the reconstruction of the educational system, huge irrigation works, and the stamping out of yellow fever.

Foreign capital is heavily interested in Peru. The customs, Reserve Bank, naval and educational services are administered by American missions; the army by a French mission; the police by a Spanish mission; the postal and telegraph and 80% of the railway by English, and electric power in the capital by an Italian company.

Military service is compulsory; the standing army numbers 7,500, with 90,000 in the reserves. The navy is small. Peru is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, libra (Peruvian pound) $4.86
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925 ..... $3.83

The gold reserve on Aug. 31, 1925, was £P5,392,-957 and the note circulation £P6,030,116.

Recent budgets in Peruvian pounds are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923	6,895,603	6,895,603
1924	7,879,489	7,879,489
1925	8,862,245	8,862,245

The public debt in 1924 was: External, £P4,335,-600; internal, £P6,357,043.

Imports and exports in gold dollars for three years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	$52,962,770	$93,464,350
1923	70,661,535	119,754,935
1924	*87,622,971	122,055,872

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$42,954,229	$40,822,263
1921-22	12,496,799	14,442,775
1922-23	16,174,138	16,019,670
1923-24	22,675,761	28,621,301
1924-25	23,301,027	18,056,105

POLAND, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 1923, 149,140 square miles; of this the former Prussian portion was 17,789 square miles; Russian, 43,804, and Austrian, 30,481. Plebiscites in Silesia and East Prussia added more, and in 1923 the Vilna section in Lithuania with about 5,200 square miles was added. The boundaries are indeterminate.

POPULATION, Dec. 31, 1922, Poland in the boundaries of September, 1921, 27,372,447; Polish Upper Silesia, 980,296; Central Lithuania, 488,968; army, 312,452; total, 29,160,163. Of Polish nationality, 18,659,993.

CAPITAL, Warsaw, population, 931,176. Chief cities, Lodz, 451,813; Lemberg (Lwow), 219,193; Cracow, 181,700; Posen (Poznan), 169,793; Vilna (Wilno), estimated, 146,000; and sixteen others with population between 40,000 and 100,000.

President, Stanislaus Wojciechowski, born March 15, 1869, elected, Dec. 20, 1922, to succeed Gabriel Narutowicz, assassinated Dec. 16, 1922.

Prime Minister, Ladislas Grabski (Finance).

Minister to the United States, John Ciechanowski.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Stanislaw Manduk; at Chicago, George Barthel de Weydenthal.

United States Minister, John B. Stetson, Jr.

United States Consul General, at Warsaw, Theodore Jaeckel.

The Republic of Poland was formed following the World War of reunited parts of the old kingdom dismembered about 150 years ago by Russia, Austria and Prussia. It is about the size of the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in population is the sixth state in size in Europe.

Poland is bounded by Germany on the north and west; Latvia and Lithuania, north; Czechoslovakia and Roumania, south; Ukraine and Russia, east. Of the population about 18,000,000 are Catholic Poles and Slavs; 3,000,000 Jews; the others, Ruthenians, Germans, Lithuanians, Russians, etc. Absolute freedom of worship is guaranteed.

Poland is, except in the extreme south, an unbroken plain, across which three glacial movements have swept; average elevation, 480 feet; average rainfall, 21 to 23 inches; snowfall, 10 to 20 per cent. of total precipitation lasting 40 to 100 days.

The Allied Ambassadors' Conference, March 14, 1923, decided to recognize the eastern frontier of Poland, as established in the Treaty of Riga between Russia and Poland; also that the whole of East Galicia, which Poland had been allowed to occupy for four years, should pass to Polish sovereignty; and that Poland be confirmed in possession of Vilna (Wilno), the old capital of Lithuania, which Polish Gen. Zeligowski had seized in the lawless raid in October, 1920, and handed over to Poland.

Access to Free City of Danzig (Gdansk), formerly of the German Empire, as a port on the Baltic Sea, was granted by the Treaty of Versailles, and in 1922, Danzig was brought within the Polish customs frontier. Poland has begun to develop its own Baltic port, Gdynia, on Polish soil, in the "corridor" granted her just west of Danzig. A naval port has been started there with a harbor depth of forty feet.

The Vistula River gives navigation from Danzig south through Poland. A trans-European trade route is projected by canalizing the Vistula, cutting a canal to the Dneiper, and canalizing that river to the Black Sea at Odessa.

Fifty-one per cent. of the population engage in agriculture. There are approximately 44,478,000 acres arable; 13,000,000 pastures; 23,153,000 forests; 9,000,000 gardens and other uses. Heavy war losses have been recouped to within approximately 80 per cent. of normal agricultural productivity, and 1923 found 33,500,000 acres of arable land again under cultivation with a pre-war yield.

For the year 1923 the wheat yield from 2,512,000 acres was 1,351,000 metric tons; rye, 11,473,000 acres, 5,962,000 tons; barley, 2,962,000 acres, 656,000 tons; oats, 6,212,000 acres, 3,522,000 tons; potatoes, 5,629,000 acres, 26,494,000 tons; sugar beets, 336,000 acres, 2,575,000 tons.

Under the Land Reform Act of Dec. 17, 1920, some 1,000,000 acres, of which 625,000 were private property, have been taken over by the state; of this, 380,000 acres were distributed to private individuals and private institutions, 295,000 in the eastern provinces were distributed among 5,000 war settlers; and 276,000 acres were assigned to the Polish Land Distribution Offices, which parcelled out 51.6 per cent. to small farmers, 26 per cent. to non-farmers, 8.5 to employees on estates, 6.4 to large farmers and 7.5 to invalids and soldiers. The greater portion of the land taken over by the state consisted of extensive private properties which had been neglected. The maximum holdings were 400 hectares (988 acres), but the greater part were less than half that size, with a maximum of sixty hectares (148 acres), in industrial districts.

The Department of Reconstruction of the Ministry of Public Works reports that by Jan. 1, 1923, nearly 50 per cent. of the buildings destroyed during the war, or 780,037 of a total of 1,546,892, had been rebuilt, and the plans for 1923-24 provided for the completion of the reconstruction work, but financial difficulties caused a slowing up.

Polish Galicia has been a large producer of petroleum, but the production in 1922-23 has been only 60 per cent. of the pre-war average and is below the refining capacity. The output in 1920 was 765,004 metric tons; in 1921, 704,874 tons; in 1922, 713,000 tons; in 1923, 737,182 tons; in 1924, 770,-790 tons, when the number of producing wells was 1,839. French capital is heavily invested and at present controls more than half the current production. The exports of refined petroleum products amounted to 314,941 metric tons in 1923.

Forests cover 23 per cent. of area; total 22,153,-000 acres; state-owned, 29.5 per cent.; private, 70.5 per cent. Coniferous trees predominate, mostly Scotch pine, spruce, fir, larch; deciduous trees, beech, oak, alder, birch, elm, aspen, etc. Woodworking industries are important. Annual regrowth is estimated at 9,000,000,000 feet board measure, permitting exportation of about 5,500,000 tons, or about 8,000,000,000 feet, with constant demand.

In Upper Silesia, Poland acquired 1,300 square miles of the 4,100 involved. Most of mineral and industrial values were in Polish-acquired territory, which contains enough coal to mine annually 50,-000,000 tons for 300 years. The normal coal production in Poland proper, Dumbrowa district, is 10,000,000 tons. Poland acquired virtually all the zinc mines, whence annually 180,000 tons are taken —18 per cent. of world's zinc; most of iron industry; twenty-two out of thirty-six blast furnaces. Railways there, which are nationalized, are to remain undivided for fifteen years with a Polish-German commission to supervise them and the industries. The major part of steel industry remains German.

The transfer of the southeastern part of Upper Silesia to Poland, which became effective in the summer of 1922, brought a wealth of coal. In 1923 that territory produced 26,479,946 tons as compared with a pre-war annual average production of 32,500,000 tons. Total production from all fields was 36,097,997 tons of which 12,912,792 tons were exported. Coal production in 1924 amounted to 32,224,680 tons, of which 11,532,225 were exported.

On June 15, 1925, when the treaty right to export 300,000 tons to Germany expired, production suffered. Efforts to negotiate a new commercial treaty were futile up to Oct. 15.

The production of iron ore in 1922 was 394,506 tons; of salt, 295,403 tons; and of potassium salts, 46,083 tons, all greater than pre-war figures. Zinc and lead production totalled 94,281 tons, about half of the pre-war production.

Of the sixty-two coal mines in the district forty-nine became Polish and eleven remained in Germany, two being part German and part Polish. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the undeveloped coal fields are in Polish territory. Poland received all the twenty-four zinc works and eleven of the fourteen zinc mines with 82 per cent. of the output.

Iron and steel industries are highly developed; also chemicals and glass. Lwow (Lemberg) is the centre of the textile industry, with approximately 900,000 spindles. The output of the forty-seven mills in the Polish textile industry in 1922 exceeded pre-war production by 40 per cent. The cotton mills in 1923 had 2,305,400 spindles and 39,600 looms; and the woolen mills 480,400 spindles and 3,557 looms. The 68 sugar refineries in 1922-23 produced 255,950 tons of sugar. Unemployment decreased from 218,368 to 81,000 from Jan. 1. 1922, to Jan. 1, 1923; and to 54,923 on Nov. 1, 1923. In the winter of 1925 it rose to 180,000.

Poland had on June 30, 1924, 10,420 miles of railroads, all state-owned. The railroad administration showed a profit of 20 million zlotys in 1924, whereas there was a deficit of over 300 million in 1923.

The Polish Government in April, 1923, adopted a new unit of value, the "zloty," equivalent to a gold franc (=19.3 cents). The Polish mark fell heavily in sympathy with the German mark, but was stabilized on April 28, 1924, at 1,800,000 paper marks to the zloty (=19.3 cents at par of exchange but finally pegged at 17 cents). The Polish Bank was opened on that day with a capital of 100 million zlotys and the sole right to issue notes for twenty years.

Taxation has been increased and is 45 zlotys per capita, where before the war it was 28. The note circulation was 369,500,000 on Oct. 1, 1925, with a cover of about 40 per cent.

Poland's debt for post-war food credits and relief work to the United States was funded on Dec. 15, 1924, at $178,000,000, to be paid within 84 years, and her debt to Great Britain of £5,000,000 was refunded on a 16½-year basis. A most favored nation trade agreement with the United States was signed in Washington on Feb. 10, 1925. A $35,000,000 25-year 8 per cent. loan was floated in New York in March, 1925.

The national debt on Jan. 1, 1925, was: External, 599,301,516 zlotys: internal, 127,739,062 zlotys.

Recent budgets in zlotys are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1922	529,294,000	831,496,000
1923	1,112,400,000	1,088,600,000
1924	1,981,800,000	1,981,800,000
1925	2,157,000,000	2,165,000,000

Poland is governed under a Constitution adopted March 17, 1921, which calls for a two-chamber legislative body, Senate of 111 members, and House (Sejm) of 444 members, elected by universal suffrage, on a system of proportional representation which takes care of minorities. Freedom of press, religion, etc., is guaranteed. The President of the Republic is chosen by Parliament for a seven-year tenure, and appoints a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to Parliament. The Voyvodships have a considerable measure of home rule. There are a score of political parties.

A concordat with the Vatican was arranged in February, 1925, and laws were passed to improve the condition of the Jews.

The Polish Army, which numbered more than 1,000,000 during the Soviet-Polish war of 1920, was reduced to 270,000 by Sept. 1, 1923. Military service for two years is compulsory.

Poland is making a strong fight to eradicate illiteracy and its educational program provides for compulsory education for all children under sixteen years. Sufficient school buildings and trained teachers have yet to be provided. Elementary schools in 1922 numbered 25,000, with 3,000,000 pupils and 51,000 teachers; there were 726 secondary schools, with 211,000 pupils and 10,668 teachers; and 231, with 88,000 pupils, being State schools. There are six important universities—Warsaw, with 8,939 students in 1923; Lwow (Lemberg), 5,646; Cracow, 5,235; Poznan (Posen), 3,416; Wilno (Vilna), 2,202; and Lublin, 1,120. Warsaw and Lwow have Polytechnic Institutes.

Poland is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange is the zloty.....19.30 cents
Exchange rate, Oct. 15, 1925.....17.00 cents

The imports in 1923 amounted to 3,194,000 metric tons valued at $215,793,000; exports 17,646,000 metric tons valued at $230,474,000. Imports in 1924 were valued at 1,479,916,000 zlotys, and exports at 1,262,574,000.

Trade of Poland and Danzig with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$37,520,659	$962,129
1921-22	9,475,560	1,204,679
1922-23	12,550,965	3,119,835
1923-24	5,500,932	3,122,071
1924-25	6,087,835	2,943,023

PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 35,490 square miles, which includes the Azores, 922 square miles, and Madeira, 314, islands in the North Atlantic Ocean. Colonial possessions in Africa—Cape Verde Islands, 1,480 square miles; Guinea, 13,940; Principe and St. Thomas Islands, 360; Angola, 484,800; Mozambique, 426,712; total Africa, 927,292; in Asia—Goa, India, 1,469; Damao, India, 169; Timor, Malaysia, 7,330; Macao, China, 4; total Asia, 8,972. Grand total, 965,754.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 5,628,610, exclusive of the Azores, 1920, 232,012, and Madeira, 1920, 179,002; total, 411,014. Colonial possessions—Africa, 7,736,700; Asia, 1,001,153; total colonial possessions, 8,737,853. Grand total, 14,777,477.

CAPITAL, Lisbon, population, 1920, 489,667. Other cities, Oporto, population, 1920, 203,199; Setubal, 37,074; Funchal (Madeira), 24,687.

President, Dr. M. Teixeira Gomes (born 1862), 1923-27, elected Aug. 6, 1923.

Minister to the United States, Viscount d'Alte.

Consul General in the U. S., at New York, Jorge da Silveira Duarte d'Almelda.

United States Minister, Fred Morris Dearing.

United States Consul General, at Lisbon, W. Stanley Hollis; *Consuls*, at Loanda, Angloa, Francis H. Styles; at Oporto, Samuel H. Wiley; at Funchal, Madeira, John H. Lord (V.C.); at St. Michaels, the Azores, William F. Doty; at Lourenco Marques, East Africa, Louis H. Gourley; at Horta, Fayal, Azores, Reginald S. Castleman.

Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, being bounded on the north and east by Spain and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is 34,254 square miles, a little larger than the State of Maine. The Azores and Madeira Islands, in the North Atlantic, are politically an integral part of the republic. The country is mountainous and well watered to the north. About one-third of the land is cultivated. Vineyards abound, and wines, olive oil and fruit are largely produced. Wine-making is the chief industry. Forests of pine, oak, cork and chestnut cover 19 per cent. of the country, and cork, of which 175,000,000 pounds are produced annually, is the second largest industry. Portugal has much mineral wealth, but is undeveloped because of a scarcity of coal and poor transportation. The sardine fisheries are important. Hides and wool are also exported.

Portugal had in 1923, 2,040 miles of railroads, of which 843 were state owned. The merchant marine in 1917 numbered 206 vessels, with tonnage of 122,726; in 1923, 2,446 vessels of 4,865,880 tonnage entered the port of Lisbon.

Portugal, an independent state since the twelfth century, was a kingdom until Oct. 5, 1910, when a revolution drove King Manuel II. from the throne and proclaimed a republic. It is governed under a Constitution, adopted Aug. 20, 1911, which provides for a National Council of 164 members, elected by direct vote of three years, and an Upper Chamber of 71 members, elected by the Municipal Councils, half renewable every three years. The President is elected by both Chambers for a four-year term; he appoints the Ministers, who are responsible to the Chamber. Voters must be able to read and write. The army is raised by conscription and numbers 40,000, with reserves of 620,000. The navy personnel is 6,000.

The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; there is freedom of worship. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory; the republic has been showing increased interest in education, but the percentage of illiteracy is about 75. There are three universities.

Portugal is a member of the League of Nations.

The country has suffered greatly in the last two years from the depreciation of the escudo.

The escudo is the unit of currency, gold par being $1.0805. Exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, $0.051.

Recent budgets in escudos are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923-24	666,576,163	802,415,872
1924-25	1,237,986,167	1,324,188,853
1925-26	1,306,193,612	1,369,758,769

Debt, 1925—Internal, escudos.....4,317,044,626
Foreign.....£38,855,144

Trade of Portugal with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$14,773,549	$5,991,230
1921-22	7,219,158	4,368,174
1922-23	8,477,187	4,333,849
1923-24	6,691,819	3,442,131
1924-25	9,294,583	3,185,275

Trade of the Azores and Madeira Islands with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,726,524	$2,442,687
1921-22	897,555	3,191,248
1922-23	593,432	2,144,009
1923-24	778,716	2,575,537
1924-25	1,089,222	2,657,638

PORTUGUESE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Asiatic.

Portuguese India includes Goa (capital, Panju), on the Malabar coast; Damao, near Bombay; and Diu, a small island 140 miles from Damao; area 1,638 square miles; population, 548,472. Salt is produced in Goa and Damao, and manganese near Mormugao, where there are 20 mines. Manganese is imported into the United States for steel-making as an essential. The 1923-24 estimated revenue of this group was 1,694,251 escudos; expenditures, 1,892,274; imports, 4,751,000; exports, chiefly cocoanuts, copra, fish, spices and salt, 1,401,000.

Macao, China, is on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River; it has 74,668 population (1910), 2,171 of which were Portuguese, the rest Chinese; a military force of 488 natives; and had (budget of 1923-24) a revenue of 4,963,763 escudos, and expenditures of 5,245,575, with imports in 1921 of 28,141,081 portacas, and exports of 17,112,291. The trade is mostly transit.

Portuguese Timor is the eastern part of the Malay island of that name, off the north coast of Australia, Holland having the western part. The population in 1915 was 377,815. The 1922-23 budget balanced at 702,442 escudos. Imports, 1922, 805,475 escudos; exports, coffee, sandalwood, sandal root, copra and wax, 532,810.

African.

The Cape Verde Islands, in the North Atlantic, longitude 25°, latitude 15°, 14 in number, Praia, capital, had a population of 149,793 in 1912, of which 4,799 were white. Chief products are coffee, medicinal products, hides and millet. The budget of 1922-23 was balanced at 4,215,400 escudos.

Portuguese Guinea, on the coast of Senegambia, chief port Bissau, has a population estimated at 289,000. In 1922 imports were 21,893,497 escudos; exports, chiefly rubber, wax, oils, ivory and hides, 13,489,621. The budget for 1924 was: Revenues: 17,519,538 escudos; expenditures, 17,505,454.

The islands of **S. Thome** (pop. 58,907) and **Principe** (pop. 4,938), about 125 miles off the west coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea, form a province under a Governor. Chief products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona; exports being valued at 43,575,-011 escudos. The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 5,920,865 escudos.

Angola, Portuguese West Africa, has a 1,000-mile coast line stretching south from the mouth of the Congo. It is governed by a High Commissioner, who resides in Loanda, with large powers. The Portuguese have owned it since 1575. Its area covers 484,800 square miles.

The native population in 1914 was estimated at 2,124,000. There were 52 Government schools, with 2,400 pupils. The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 203,725,000 escudos.

The Government was authorized on March 26, 1921, to contract loans for development and colonization purposes up to the end of 1927 to a total amount of 60,000,000 escudos gold.

Chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, oil seeds, cocoanuts, ivory, cattle, fish, tobacco for local use, cotton, petroleum and asphalt. There are large deposits of malachite, copper, iron and salt, and gold has been found. Railway mileage is 818.

Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, extends from Cape Delgado (10° 40' south latitude) to the Union of South Africa just below the capital, Lourenco Marques. To the west lies the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia (British). On the north is Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa, but surrendered to the British November, 1918; over 400 square miles of that territory, the Kionga Triangle, was transferred to Mozambique in 1919.

Mozambique has 428,132 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,150,000 natives and 10,500 whites. The budget estimates for receipts and expenditures for 1923 were 16,300,835 escudos. Chief products are sugar, cocoanuts, beeswax and mining products. Gold has been discovered and coal deposits exist. It has vast natural resources practically untouched. The principal ports are Mozambique, population in 1910, 363,000 (including 472 Europeans); Ibo, Quillame, Chinda, Beira and Lourenco Marques. In 1923 imports were 230,414,154 escudos; exports, 117,082,234.

Railroads are being pushed, the most important line being the Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, 347 miles.

Trade of Portuguese Africa with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$9,218,606	$1,378,402
1921-22	2,767,675	1,881,146
1922-23	3,202,762	9,633,614
1923-24	4,195,595	14,665,604
1924-25	5,484,301	14,172,760

ROME, THE SEE AND CHURCH OF

Supreme Pontiff, Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), born at Desio, May 31, 1857, created Archbishop of Milan, September, 1921, Cardinal, June 13, 1921, elected Pope (261st) in succession to Benedict XV., Feb. 6, 1922.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri.

(For members of the College of Cardinals and list of Popes consult the index.)

Apostolic Delegate to the United States, Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi.

The Popes for many centuries, with some slight breaks, held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), extending from sea to sea, comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population in the nineteenth century of over 3,000,000. This territory in the reign of Pius IX. was incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, the sovereignty of the Pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo by the Italian law of May 13, 1871; this law also guaranteed to the Pope and his successors in the chair of St. Peter a yearly indemnity of 3,225,000 lire ($622,425 at par of exchange), which allowance, however, remains unclaimed and unpaid.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by eleven committees called Sacred Congregations, viz.: Holy Office, Consistorial Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Under Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities, Tribunals and various offices.

The Holy See maintains diplomatic relations with Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, together with most of the American republics except the United States, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay.

London Catholic Directory gives the number of Catholics in British Empire as 14,439,941; in world, 316,888,975, of whom 309,718,779 are of the Latin rite.

The Holy Year of 1925 began on Christmas Eve, 1924, when the Porta Santa of St. Peter's was thrown open with the greatest ecclesiastical ceremony, to remain open until Christmas Eve, 1925. It is estimated that the pilgrims to Rome during the year numbered 3,000,000 Catholics, including 30,000 clergy.

A notable event was the canonization of the French nun, St. Theresa on May 17. The ceremony in St. Peter's was of great magnificence. An innovation was the use of the "loud speaker" so that the Pope's voice was heard in every corner of the vast basilica. That night the dome and portico of St. Peter's was illuminated with thousands of oil lamps witnessed by over a million people.

ROUMANIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 122,282 square miles; divided, Old Roumania, 53,489; additions confirmed by the 1919 peace treaties, Bessarabia, 17,146; Bukovina, 4,030; Transylvania, 22,312; Crisana, 8,038; Maramuresh, 6,258; Banat, 11,009.

POPULATION, 17,393,149; divided, Old Roumania, 7,904,104; Bessarabia (joined March 1918), 2,344,800; Bukovina (joined November 1918), 800,098; Transylvania (joined December 1918), 2,678,367; Crisana, 1,316,981; Maramuresh, 766,666; Banat, 1,582,133 (Census of 1917) Roumanians by race number 13,000,000.

CAPITAL, Bucharest, population, 345,666; other cities, Kishineff (Bessarabia, population 300,000); Chisinau, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 85,600; Iasi (Jassy), 76,120; and 20 others from 25,000 to 75,000.

King, Ferdinand I., born Aug. 24, 1865; succeeded his uncle, King Carol, Oct. 11, 1914; married Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. *Heir*, Crown Prince Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893, married March 10, 1921, Princess Helen, eldest daughter of the late King Constantine of Greece; one son, Michel, born Oct. 25, 1921.

Prime Minister, Jon Bratiano (War), Oct. 29, 1923.

Minister to the United States, Prince A. Bibesco.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, T. Tileston Wells.

United States Minister, William S. Culbertson.

United States Consuls, at Bucharest, Ely E. Palmer; at Constansa, Richard B. Haven.

Roumania, whose history began as a Roman colony, was formed within Turkey-in-Europe by the union of the Danubian principalities Wallachia and Moldavia, in 1861; proclaimed its independence May 21, 1877, during the Russo-Turkish War, and was so confirmed by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, losing Bessarabia, however, to Russia. The World War resulted in the return of Bessarabia, the addition of Transylvania from Hungary and of Bukovina with part of the Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, based on ethnological grounds. The country is now bounded on the north by Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, on the east by the Ukraine (Russia) and the Black Sea, on the south by Bulgaria and Serbia, and on the west by Jugo-Slavia and Hungary. It is equal in size to the State of New Mexico. For about 300 miles the Danube forms its southern boundary; the last 250 miles of its course (from Oltenitza to the Black Sea) it flows through Roumania. The Dnelster forms its northeast boundary for 300 miles. The Carpathian Mountains extend from north to south to the middle of the country, whence the Transylvanian Alps extend 200 miles due west. These mountains formed the old western boundary.

The forests are extensive (18,750,000 acres), and the timber industry important. The soil is very fertile, making the country a granary of Europe. Four-fifths of the population engages in agriculture and stock-raising. The production of wheat in 1921 was 2,138,146 tons; in 1922, 2,504,000 tons; in 1923, 2,700,000 tons; in 1924, 3,576,925 tons; and in 1925, 2,890,000 tons. Oats, barley and maize were up to pre-war average in 1923 with 925,000 tons, 1,501,000 tons, and 4,365,000 tons respectively.

Under the land reforms carried through since the armistice 13,099 properties, totaling 16,623,000 acres, had undergone expropriation by Feb. 15, 1923. Of the 16,623,000 acres in these properties, 11,079,948 were expropriated and had been distributed as follows: In Old Roumania 36,384 peasants had received 2,973,950 acres; in Bessarabia 282,311 peasants had received 2,257,652 acres; in Transylvania 5,907 peasants had received 1,605,512 acres; and in Bukovina 2,602 peasants had received 136,122 acres. The distribution was continuing slowly, one immediate result being a reduction in production during the readjustment.

The area sown to the chief grain crops in 1920 was 19,760,000 acres; this had increased in 1923 to 23,749,050, the pre-war acreage being about 29,500,000. The growth in the number of domestic animals is about in like proportion. Exports of cereals in 1923 reached 1,844,724 metric tons. The tobacco crop in 1920 was 5,000 tons. About 50,000 are employed in the oil fields, the largest industry, and 1,168,414 metric tons of petroleum was produced in 1921; 1,368,929 in 1922; 1,515,637 in 1923; and 1,851,231 in 1924, reaching nearly the pre-war production (1,885,225 tons in 1913). The export tax was fixed in July, 1925, at $5 a ton. Salt mining in the lower Carpathians is a state monopoly. In 1922 production reached 285,212 tons. Output of coal in 1922 was 2,116,221 tons.

Roumania had in 1921 8,376 miles of railroads with a navigation service in the Black Sea and the Danube River, all state operated. The merchant marine has 158 vessels of 71,158 tonnage. In 1919 there entered Roumanian ports 10,546 vessels of 2,991,000 tonnage. The European Commission of the Danube, established in 1856 with sovereign powers over the navigation of that river, has its seat at Galatz. Constansa is the chief Black Sea port with a population of 30,000.

A new Constitution on March 27, 1923, replaced the Constitutions of the several countries which before had Constitutions—Old Roumania, Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bukovina. It provides for a Senate, partly composed of ex-officio members and partly of others indirectly elected, and for a Chamber of Deputies elected by "universal, equal, direct, compulsory and secret suffrage, on the basis of the representation of minorities." Mineral and other subsoil products are nationalized. Special franchises and monopolies are forbidden. The administration is centralized. It carries a sweeping bill of rights.

A new mining law was promulgated July 4, 1924, whereby foreign companies are given ten years to transfer up to 55 per cent. of their stock to Roumanian nationals. This especially concerns the oil field and has been protested. Very considerable increases in the tariffs for protection have been made. The capital invested is estimated at $170,000,000, of which 75 per cent. is foreign.

Military service is compulsory. On Jan. 1, 1922, the effective strength was 230,000 men, there having been disorders in 1918 which called 400,000 men to the colors. Further reductions are in progress.

The navy consists of a small cruiser, six destroyers, two scout boats, and four gunboats, with a special Danube River naval force of 12 gunboats, 9 sloops, 4 river monitors, 8 destroyers and 7 torpedo boats. The naval base is at Sulina, on the Black Sea, chief port.

Of the population in 1918 there were 9,695,000 of the Orthodox Greek Church, 1,456,000 of the Greek Catholic Church, 1,483,000 of the Roman Catholic Church, 1,334,000 Protestants, 17,000 Armenians, 834,000 Jews and 44,000 Mohammedans. Liberty of worship is assured. Orthodox clergy are paid by the state, other clergy being subventioned.

Instruction is free and compulsory "wherever there are schools." Intelligence is spreading, but in 1909, by a special census, 60.16 per cent. of the population over seven years of age was illiterate. Roumania is a member of the League of Nations.

The leu is the unit of currency, gold par being 19.3 cents. Exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, was 48 cents.

The Government announced a surplus for 1923 of 1,200,000,000 lei, most of which was made available for War Department expenditures. The budget for 1924 was balanced theoretically at 24,000,000,000 lei and that for 1925 at 31,750,000,000 lei. The note circulation on Sept. 26, 1925, was 20,650 million lei.

The consolidated external debt on Jan. 1, 1924, was about $100,000,000; and the internal consolidated debt was 16,892,000,000 lei; and the internal floating debt, 14,561,000,000 lei. Much of the war debt and reparation claims is as yet unadjusted.

Roumania, in 1922, informally notified the United States that she will be unable to pay any of the interest of her debt of $38,000,000 for four years, at the end of which time she intends to begin payment to the full extent of her ability. In October, 1925, a debt refunding commission left for the United States (see article on foreign debts). In London a tentative agreement was reached with Great Britain to liquidate Roumania's war debt of £26,000,000 in forty years under an interest and amortization charge.

Imports and exports in thousands of lei for two years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1923	19,455,044	24,610,469
1924	26,192,449	27,823,602

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$9,779,668	55,065
1921-22	2,577,415	501,868
1922-23	2,029,204	166,302
1923-24	1,309,042	258,642
1924-25	1,304,246	205,728

RUSSIA

(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)

AREA, 8,166,130 square miles; dependencies (Khiva, estimated, 14,000 square miles, and Bokhara, estimated, 83,000) 107,000 square miles; grand total, 8,273,130 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1922, 131,546,065; dependencies, Khiva, estimated, 646,000; Bokhara, estimated, 1,250,000; total, 1,896,000; grand total, 133,442,065.

CAPITAL, Moscow, succeeding Leningrad (formerly Petrograd and St. Petersburg) as capital of Soviet Russia; population, 1923 census, 1,511,045; other principal cities, Leningrad, population, 1923, 1,067,328; Kiev, population, 1923, 403,730; Odessa, port on the Black Sea, population, 1923, 316,740; Kharkov, estimated, 250,000; Kazan, 1913, 195,300; Samara, 1923, 150,132; Vladivostok had in July 1, 1922, a registered population of 194,689, of which 84,894 were Russians, 82,864 Chinese, 10,691 Koreans and 8,887 Japanese.

President of the Council of People's Commissars, Alexis I. Rykov, re-elected May 21, 1925.

Vice Presidents of the Council: Leo Kamenev; A. D. Tsiurupa, Premier of the Ukraine; M. D. Orakhelashvili, Premier of Transcaucasia, and V. Y. Chubar, Premier of White Russia.

Commissar for Army and Navy,
Commissar for Foreign Trade, Leonid Krassin.
Commissar for Foreign Affairs, George Tchitcherin.
Commissar for Transportation, Y. C. Rudzutak.
Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs, I. N. Smirnov.
Commissar for Domestic Trade, A. L. Scheinman.
Commissar for Finance, G. Sokolnikov.
Commissar for Labor, V. V. Schmidt.
Commissar for Peasants' and Workers' Inspection, V. V. Kuybyshev.
Chairman of Supreme Economic Council, F. E. Dzierzynski.
Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets, M. I. Kalinin (elected by the All-Russian Congress for a period of one year); *Co-Chairman,* G. I. Petrovsky (the Ukraine); A. G. Cherviakov (White Russia), Gazanfae Mussabekov, Nelgrbay Aitakov, and Faizullu Khodzhaev.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.

Russia stretches across two continents, from the North Pacific to the Baltic. It occupies the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

On March 12, 1917, the day of the revolution that destroyed Czardom, Imperial Russia comprised 8,764,586 square miles of territory, with 182,182,600 (official "revision" estimate of 1915) of population; this included 131,796,800 in European Russia; 13,229,100 in the Caucasus, 10,377,900 in Siberia, and 11,254,100 in the Central Asiatic provinces. The population analyzed 100,331,516 Aryans, the several branches of the Slavs forming 92 per cent. thereof, with half a dozen other races represented.

The changes wrought by the World War, the revolutionary movements in minor regions, treaty decrees of the Allied and Associated Governments and negotiations of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic as to political and economic relations brought dismemberment to the old empire and great modifications of territory and relationship toward the new federation (U. S. S. R.) of many of the old districts and provinces. Five independent states have risen in the west. In 1920 the Russian Soviet Government concluded treaties of peace with each: Esthonia, Feb. 2; Lithuania, July 12; Latvia, Aug. 11; Poland, Oct. 12; and Finland, Oct. 14; which recognized the territorial limitations of each or provided for further settlement. That same year agreement was reached by the Allied Powers whereby Roumania received Bessarabia, taken from her in 1878, subject to later discussion by Russia. The former Turkish province of Kars, also taken in 1878, was renounced by the Soviet in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918. The area and population lost were:

	Square Miles	Population
Poland (independent)	43,804	12,247,600
Finland (independent)	125,689	3,241,000
Esthonia (independent)	16,000	1,750,000
Latvia (independent)	27,000	2,500,000
Lithuania (independent)	22,890	2,246,000
Bessarabia (to Roumania)	17,330	2,213,000
Kars area (semi-autonomous)	7,780	492,000
Total	260,493	24,689,600

The Ukraine, nine provinces, 174,510 square miles (about the size of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania), with 26,001,802 of population, was, by the Treaty of Riga, 1921, technically left as an independent state, so recognized by Soviet Russia and Poland. The subsequent establishment of a Soviet form of government, under direct Soviet influence, placed Ukrainia virtually in Russian territory. The People's Commissar of Internal Affairs on March 1, 1922, gave out these statistics:

RUSSIA OF 1922.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:	Square Miles.	Population.
Soviet Russia Proper	1,290,440	65,751,898
Siberia	4,210,420	9,257,825
Far Eastern Republic	652,740	1,811,725
Ukraine	174,510	26,001,802
White Russia	23,290	1,634,223
Azerbaijan	33,970	2,096,973
Armenia	15,240	1,214,391
Georgia	25,760	2,372,403
AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS:		
Bashkir	40,420	1,268,132
Tartar	25,960	2,852,135
Crimea	15,060	761,600
Gorskaia (Mount'n Repub.)	17,420	808,480
Daghestan	13,730	798,181
Kirghiz	843,640	5,058,553
Turkestan	577,400	7,201,551
AUTONOMOUS AREAS:		
Votiak	11,300	686,049
Zyrian	107,060	186,378
Kalmyk	38,440	126,256
Mari (Cheremiss)	6,040	300,069
Chuvash	6,720	758,161
LABOR COMMUNES:		
Karelia	28,890	144,392
German Volga Commune	7,680	454,368
Total	8,166,130	131,546,045
DEPENDENCIES:		
Khiva	24,000	646,000
Bokhara	83,000	1,250,000
Total	107,000	1,896,000

RUSSIAN STATES IN 1924.

Political realignments have been made in these groupings but figures are not available for exact boundaries and areas of the component parts as now organized. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on July 1, 1925, was made up as follows:

Administrative Units.	*Capitals.*
Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic	Moscow
Karelian Autonomous Republic	Petrozavodsk
Crimean Autonomous Republic	Simferopol
German-Volga Autonomous Republic	Pokrovsk
Tartar Autonomous Republic	Kazan
Bashkir Autonomous Republic	Ufa
Mountain Autonomous Republic	Vladikavkaz
Daghestan Autonomous Republic	Makhach-Kaler
Kazak (Kirghiz)	Ak-Mechet
Turkestan Autonomous Republic	Tashkent
Yakut Autonomous Republic	Yakutsk
Buriat-Mongol Autonomous Rep.	Verkhme-Udinsk
Zyrian (Komi) Autonomous Area	Ust-Syssolsk
Votiak Autonomous Area	Izhevsk
Mari Autonomous Area	Krasnokokshaisk
Chuvash Autonomous Area	Cheboksary
Kalmuck Autonomous Area	Astrakhan
Adighe-Circassian Autonomous Area	Krasnodar
Karachi-Circassian Autonom's Area	Batalpashinsk
Kabardian-Balkarsk Autonomous Area	Nalchik
Chechen Autonomous Area	Grozny
Oirad Autonomous Area	Ulala
Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic	Kharkov
Moldavia Autonomous Republic.	
White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic	Minsk
Transcaucasian Soviet Federation	Tiflis
Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic	Tiflis
Abkhazian Autonomous Republic	Sukhum-Kale
Adjarian Autonomous Republic	Batum
South Ossetia Autonomous Area	Tskhinvali
Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic	Erivan
Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic	Baku
Nakhichevan Autonomous Rep	Nakhichevan
Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic	Tashkent
Tadjik Autonomous Republic	Dushambe
Turkoman Socialist Soviet Rep.	Poltoratsk-Askhabad

Soviet Russia Proper (R. S. F. S. R.) consists of Great Russia (the whole territory of the former Russian Empire, peopled by the Great Russian population, including 40 former provinces of European Russia, 3 provinces of the northern Caucasus, the greater part of Siberia and the Far East to the Pacific Ocean), and territories with extensive rights of self government, as listed in the table. Out of the total area of the R. S. F. S. R., amounting to 8,098,244 square miles, with a population, according to the 1920 census, of 98,375,900, Great Russia, occupies 4,620,431 square miles, with a population of 76,682,800. The autonomous republics and territories within it are mostly built up around large racial groups. A new constitution was adopted by the Twelfth All-Russian Congress of Soviets in May, 1925, to harmonize with that of the U. S. S. R.

The Ukraine, which is larger than California, is the southwest division of European Russia, bordering on the Black Sea, and was the richest and mostly densely populated part of the old empire. The Dniester River forms its boundary, with Roumania on the southwest, and on the west it is bounded by Poland. The black soil is the richest in Russia; it is the great wheat growing district, and Odessa, on the Black Sea, with its large elevators, in pre-war days was a most important grain shipping port. There are large deposits of coal and iron. Of the country population 88 per cent. are Little Russians; but of the 5,000,000 urban population, or 34 per cent., 29 per cent. being Great Russians, and 32 per cent. Jews.

White Russia comprises the six eastern districts of the former Minsk Province, with Poland on its western boundary. Seventy-five per cent. of its population are White Russians, the remainder being Poles and Jews. Its territory has been considerably enlarged, a number of contiguous districts of the R. S. F. S. R. inhabited by White Russians having been added to it.

Georgia joined the federal republic, which was set up by Georgia, Armenia and Tartary, or Azerbaijan, in 1918, but became independent the following year. Tumult followed until 1921, when Soviet Russian armies occupied the land. An uprising of the people was put down in the summer of 1924 by troops of the Red Army. Eighty per cent. of the people are Georgian and Christians; 90 per cent. engage in agriculture, with tillage most crude. Batum is its important port on the Black Sea. Three autonomous districts have been carved out of it. Tiflis is the capital, and here in March, 1925, the third session of the U. S. S. R. met instead of at Moscow.

Azerbaijan, another integral part of Transcaucasia, declared its complete independence on May 28, 1918, but its government was overthrown by the Bolshevists, in 1920, and it became aligned with Soviet Russia. The people are 75 per cent. Turko-Tartars, and Mohammedans, and 20 per cent. Armenians. Baku, the capital, is the centre of the most extensive oil industry of the Caspian region.

Armenia, first winning recognition of independence from Turkey and Germany, helped to form the Transcaucasian Republic in 1918, but soon declared its independence and was recognized by the Allies in 1920. It became a Soviet Republic the following year, aligning itself with Soviet Russia. Ninety-five per cent. of its population are Armenians, including some 450,000 refugees from Turkey. It has Persia on the south, Turkey on the west, Georgia on the north and is about the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Uzbekistan (population, 5,635,000) and **Turkmenistan** (population, 850,000) are the result of regrouping of Bokhara and Khiva along racial lines and have now the rank of constituent republics. These republics are in Central Asia east of the Caspian Sea, south of the Ara Sea and west of the Oxus River. The people are Mohammedans and the products, horses, cattle, cotton and silk. The remaining part of Central Asia has been united with the Kazak Republic (formerly Kirghiz) and two sections, the Kara-Kirghiz and Kara-Kalpak, will have the status of Autonomous Areas.

The flag of the U. S. S. R. is red, bearing in the upper left canton a golden sickle and a golden hammer crossed, surmounted by a red star edged with gold. The canton is separated by a gold band from the field.

THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The All-Russian Central Executive Committee (of 386 members) on July 4, 1923, in Moscow, unanimously approved of a new Federal Constitution for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The committee on July 6, acting as a temporary Federal Parliament, elected Federal Commissars according to its provisions.

The Soviet republics that "united in a Federal state" in the agreement were the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, which now includes Siberia and the Far Eastern Republic, The Ukraine, White Russia, and the Transcaucasian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic (Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia). The constitution was drawn up on the assumption that other states and dependencies will adhere to it and provides that "each federated republic has the right of freely withdrawing from the union" but "the consent of all member republics is necessary" to such a step. There is no bill of rights. Uniform citizenship was established but there are no electoral qualifications and no provision for a direct vote. District Soviet Congresses choose delegates to the Soviet Congress of the Union on a new basis of one delegate for every 25,000 voters in the city Soviets, and for every 125,000 inhabitants in the provincial Soviets.

The supreme power rests in a Congress called the Central Executive Committee of the Union, consisting of two Houses. One is the Federal Council of 414 (at first 371) members on the basis of population, and the other the Council of Nationalities (now numbering 100), chosen by each nation regardless of population, except that what are known as constituent "Autonomous Republics" have five representatives each, while "Autonomous Territories" have one representative each, as detailed in the table above.

The Federal Council is elected by the Federal Congress of Soviets, which corresponds to an Electoral College, meeting at Moscow annually. This electoral body will be about 2,000 strong, chosen by the state Soviets, which are chosen by the local District Soviets elected by the people.

The Council of Nationalities is chosen by the Provincial Soviets. Each of the two Houses names a Presidium or standing committee of seven, and the two Houses jointly name another seven, twenty-one in all, who constitute the nominal supreme authoritative body in Russia in the interim between the three yearly sessions of Congress.

The Central Executive Committee jointly elects Federal Commissars who are responsible to it and its Presidium on this basis: Five Commissariats or Ministries are wholly federal—those for Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, Transportation (railroads), Postal and Telegraphs, and Foreign Trade (monopoly). Their authority is absolute throughout the Union and they appoint their own representatives in the several states. Five more Commissariats, are: The Supreme Council of National Economy, the Ministries of Food, Labor, Finance, and Peasants and Workers' inspection. These have parallel Commissars in the participating states chosen by the latter but approved by the Federal Commissars whose autnority is shared by them. This board of ten Federal Commissars thereupon constitutes the Supreme governing body of the Russian Federation and as such sign decrees, etc.

The Central Executive Committee, which must meet three times a year, issues legal codes, decrees, ordinances and orders, combines the legislative and administrative work of the Union and defines the activities of the Presidium, and of the Council of People's Commissars. It has the right to annul and suspend the decrees, etc., of the Presidium and of the Soviet Congresses of the several states, and of other authorities.

All decrees, dispositions, etc., must be published in all the six languages current in the Federated Republics (Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Georgian, Armenian and Turkish-Tartar).

Each participating state has also its own Commissars of Agriculture, the Interior, Justice, Popular Enlightenment, Sanitation and Soviet Welfare.

A Supreme Court is provided for, modelled after that of the United States, and an appointed Chief Attorney (Procurator).

Private property and land abolished, all forests, mines, waters having a national importance, all live stock and fixtures, model estates, and agricultural concerns, are national property. The state owns all factories, mines, railways and other means of production and transport, but may lease them to private individuals, corporations, or state trust. Universal military service is incumbent, but the privilege of defending the revolution with arms is reserved for the laboring classes only.

The united governmental Political Department of the union is established to "unite the revolutionary efforts of the Federated Republics in the struggle against the political and economic counter-revolutionaries and against espionage and banditry" and to direct the activities of the loca organs which will function under a special law.

This new Constitution was ratified with some minor changes by the Second Soviet Congress, January 30, 1924.

This Congress numbered 2,124 delegates, but of these only 1,540 had the right to vote. These were distributed: Soviet Russia proper, 77 per cent.; The Ukraine, 16, Transcaucasia, 5; White Russia, 2; By nationalities they stood: Russians, 61 per cent.; Ukrainians, 12; White Russians, 2; Turko-Tartar, 7; Caucasians, 5; Jews, 5; Letts and Esthonians, 3; others, 5. Communists were 90 per cent. and non-partisans, 10; workers were 49 per cent.; peasants, 26; and office workers, 25; three per cent. were women.

The delegation from the R. S. F. S. R. (Soviet Russia proper) numbered 1,068, of which 236 were divided among the autonomous republics and territory within its border. The Transcausian S. F. S. R. delegation was divided: Azerbaijan, 24; Georgia, 25; Armenia, 12; the Ukraine S. S. R. had 225; and White Russia S. S. R., 17.

No mention of the all-powerful Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party appears in the Constitution. This committee elected, or revised, yearly numbers 52 members, 34 substitutes, chooses from its members the Political Bureau, who are the real rulers of Russia. The Political Bureau, chosen on June 2, 1924, was: Bukharin, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Rykov, Stalin, Tomsky, Trotzky. Substitutes: Molotov, Kalinin, Rudzutak, Dzierzynski, Sokolnikov, Frunze. Bukharin, editor of the Pravda, was chosen to fill the place left vacant by Lenin's death. The General Secretary is Stalin. All were re-elected in June, 1925.

The official statistics gave the strength of the Communist party on July 1, 1924, as 336,000 members, with 311,000 candidates; of this 79 per cent. are in Soviet Russia proper; 10 per cent. are women; 46 per cent. are workmen; 24 per cent. peasants. On Feb. 14, 1925, official statistics were: Members, 369,426; candidates, 330,253; total, 699,689 (which includes 73,328 women, but does not include those men serving in the Red Army). Young Communists are said to number nearly 900,000. In the April election for the Moscow Soviet 2,554 Communists were elected and 1,308 of other parties.

THE RED INTERNATIONAL.

The Third (Red Communist) International on March 5, 1924, celebrated the fifth anniversary of its founding by Lenin in the Kremlin, at which time the Chairman, Zinoviev said: "We know ourselves. We are the Soviet Government, in Moscow and in Leningrad our Party." Clara Zetkin said: "Indisputably the Russian Communist party conducts the affairs of all the world's proletarian organization."

At the meeting of the International in June, Zinoviev was re-elected President and on the Presidium appear Stalin, Bukharin, Rykof, Kemenev, Clara Zetkin and William Dunn of Montana.

Various degrees of recognition have been accorded the Government of Soviet Russia by Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Danzig, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Austria, Mexico, China and Japan.

In April, 1925, Secretary of State Kellogg, in a note to American envoys abroad, informed them that the attitude of the United States relative to the recognition of Russia had not changed.

Negotiations between France and Russia looking toward an acceptance in principle by the latter, and payment in part, of the $5,000,000,000 pre-war debt owed to French investors were undertaken in 1925, but came to naught.

The fiscal year 1924-25 saw certain changes in Soviet politics. Existing restrictions on private trade were modified and on April 1 it was formally announced that the Government was willing private capitalists should receive the same rights as state trusts and co-operative societies; that their credit facilities would be increased at the state banks, taxes greatly lowered and the legal position of private traders as well as their private property be re-established and consolidated. The establishment of private banking concerns was permitted.

The most notable act was the Government's decision on April 22, 1925, permitting farmers to employ hired labor on their allotments all the year round. It made provision for increasing the working day beyond eight hours and allowed the employment of children over twelve for light work. Contracts with workmen cannot exceed twelve months and must be registered with village authorities. Sickness insurance must be provided by the employers and wages cannot be lowered below the state minimum for that district. Peasants are now allowed free trade, the right to accumulate property, permission to sell their surplus and employ sufficient labor to operate their farms.

An earlier decree in White Russia had provided for the eviction of all former land owners without exception from their dwellings—the last portions of their former estates which they had hitherto retained and cultivated with their own labor. All their property was confiscated.

The labor exchanges were abolished during the year and replaced by non-compulsory employment bureaus.

Unemployment on April 1, 1925, was reported by the Pravda to total 957,000. On April 1, 1924, it was estimated as over 1,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1924, 793,900; on July 1, 1923, 625,900; and on Jan. 1, 1923, as 832,400. In December, 1924, about 300,000 unemployed persons received doles through the Social Insurance System, a levy of 2 per cent. being made on all wages and paid by the employer only. During the fiscal year 1923-24 doles paid to unemployed throughout the U. S. S. R. amounted to 21 million gold rubles.

Russia's production of vodka from 341 national distilleries was tripled in the fiscal year 1924-25 and brought in a revenue of about 100 million rubles. Realizing that prohibition had failed and had brought about the illicit distilling of strong and bad home brew, the Government increased the strength of its product to 40 per cent. on Oct. 4, 1925, and lifted the ban on all spirits and wine. A week's orgy followed. The Government had confiscated more than 300,000 illicit stills in the fiscal year.

Leon Trotsky falling into disfavor with the Triumvirate, who really ruled Russia, was deposed from his office of Commissar of the Army and Navy as a disciplinary movement following the publication of his book on the revolution and he retired in February to the shores of the Black Sea to "recoup his shattered health." He returned, however, in May and was assigned to the Supreme Economic Council, being made President of the Electric "Trust," President of the Technical Advisory Committee and President of the Concessions Committee.

The joint state budget for the U. S. S. R. for 1924-25 provided for these expenditures for public education in rubles: R. S. F. S. R., 75,874,000; Ukrainia, 18,495,000; White Russia, 2,443,000; Transcaucasia, 11,605,000; Turkmenistan, 1,752,000; and Uzbekistan, 4,432,000; total, 114,601,000. Special appropriations, 19,600; local appropriations, 180,000,000 to 240,000,000. Grand total, 314,-201,000 to 374,201,000 ($161,499,314 to $192,099,-314.) The expenditures for education for 1923-24 were: Budget appropriations, 80,844,000; local appropriations, 62,000,000; total, 142,844,000 ($73,-542,376).

M. Lunacharsky, Peoples' Commissar for Education, reported to the Russian Central Executive Committee on Oct. 10, 1924, that since 1922 the general level of education showed a great decline. Before the war Russia had 62,000 elementary schools, with 4,500,000 children. There were now but 49,000 with 3,500,000 pupils. Secondary schools had diminished by 1,500, and of the 4,000 kindergarten institutions created in the early days of the revolution, only 700 now remain. The schools are badly equipped, unheated, and the cost of text books and writing utensils prohibitive. In the winter of 1925 Commissar Lunarcharsky estimated that in many parts of Russia fewer than 20 per cent. of the children of school age attended school, and throughout the Soviet Union fewer than 50 per cent. of the children were in school.

In December, 1923, a decree was issued absolutely forbidding teaching of any sort except in the Communist schoo s. On May 21, 1924, a decree was issued which virtually eliminates students of the bourgeois class from the high schools and universities which will affect nearly 100,000, of non-proletarian origin. Only those students designated by the Communist party and the Trade Union organizations were to be eligible to enter the universities, which were declared to be overcrowded. This decree was revoked in 1925.

Military service is compulsory. The Red Army, according to Commissar Frunze, who succeeded Trotsky in command, numbers 529,000 men. In it are 45,000 Communists, three-fourths of whom are officers. About 84 per cent. are peasants and 11 per cent. workmen. Illiteracy fluctuates up to 20 per cent. so education of recruits is fostered.

Each division contains three infantry regiments and numbers 8,700 if on the frontier, or 6,721 if in the interior, with 48 guns in the first instance and 16 in the latter. The allotment is: Russian, 39 divisions; Turkestan, 4; Georgian, 1; Azerbaijan, 1; Armenian, 1; Far Eastern Republic, 2. There are between 40 and 60 batteries of heavy artillery, and 14 cavalry divisions. Much attention is given to aviation and the corps has 700 good Italian machines. The navy is being built up but is at present inconsiderable, and accurate figures of its strength are not available.

Russia is not a member of the League of Nations.

(For the growth of Bolshevik control see THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1925, pages 660-61.)

RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

The Russian domains comprehend every phase of climate except the distinctly tropical, and have varied topography. It has vast plains, some virtually desert, some actually or potentially productive; many high mountain ranges, and a distinctive geologic feature is the Russian steppes—broad plains of shifting sandy formation.

In the main, however, Russia proper begins in the centre with a series of low tab elands, and slopes in the direction of the Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas, and toward the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean to the north.

The Ural Mountains form the boundary between Russia proper and the main body of Asia; the Caucasian Mountains are on the southern line, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Extensive forests occupy much of the central portions, total forest area being about 500,000 square miles.

The rivers are important as actual or potential channels of commerce—the Dnieper and Dniester, flowing into the Black Sea, the Dnieper being part of the proposed trans-European waterway from the Black Sea at Odessa to the Baltic Sea at Danzig; the Volga and Ural flowing into the Caspian Sea; the Neva flowing into the Gulf of Finland; and the Petchora flowing into the Arctic Ocean. There are 42,091 miles of rivers, lakes and canals navigable for steamers.

The areas controlled by Russia comprehend nearly every material natural resource of modern civilization—minerals of all kinds, base and precious; every variety of timber, excepting tropical, every character of cereals, vegetable and fruit lands; being as near to self-contained, economically, as any other power, excepting the British Empire.

Approximately 500,000,000 acres of forested areas are to a large degree potentially agricultural when the timber has been removed. The by and large estimate is that, under development such as has been attained in other civilized countries, Russia would have close to 700,000,000 acres of cultivable lands, or the equivalent of more than 1,000,000 square miles of actually tilled lands, which is more than like areas in the United States.

What Russia was capable of producing before

the war and the Bolshevik revolution was shown in the official statistics of the former empire printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923.

AGRICULTURE.

The chief interest is in agriculture.

During the revolution over 1,080,000,000 acres of land belonging to the landowners were acquired by the peasantry. In addition the peasants seized and distributed among themselves over 48,000,000 acres belonging to the richer strata of the peasantry. In 1922 the People's Commissariat for Food reported that 50 per cent. of the farms having arable lands and meadows, were less than 14.5 acres and 45 per cent. between 14.5 and 35.7 acres.

On March 1, 1925, President Rykov reported that the area sown to crops now approximated 80 per cent. of the pre-war area, and that the Government had expended 85,000,000 rubles in 1924 to alleviate distress from a crop failure only one-fourth of the extent of the famine of 1921.

The crop failure in 1924 affected the Provinces of the lower Volga, the Middle Volga and the Northern Caucasus with 8,715,000 population.

Before the war, Russia's annual average grain export was 12,540,075 long tons, of which 4,173,800 was wheat. Since the war Russia has had to call on other countries, chiefly the United States, for food to feed millions who were starving.

The total area of land under farms controlled by the state in Soviet Russia in 1923 was approximately six million acres, which represents 3.6 per cent. of the total area of land formerly held by private land owners.

The grain crop, according to the Russian Central Statistical Department of the Soviet Union, for 1925 aggregated about 75,000,000 metric tons, or nearly 3,000,000,000 bushels, an increase of 50 per cent. over last year and above the pre-war production in the present area of the Soviet Union. It is estimated that 300,000,000 bushels of grain will be available for export.

The gross crop is divided as follows: Rye, 817,-700,000 bushels (12 to the acre); wheat, 660,000,000 bushels (12.7 to the acre); barley, 273,750,000 bushels; oats, 697,500,000 bushels (24.2 to the acre); buckwheat, 75,000,000 bushels; millet, 205,-700,000 bushels; corn, 175,500,000 bushels (22.6 to the acre). The use of American tractors and methods is rapidly increasing under Government encouragement.

The sugar beet acreage in 1925 was 1,080,000 (2,566,387 long tons from 852,500 acres in 1924); and the cotton acreage, 1,515,000 (1,196,000 in 1924). The flax harvest in 1924 was 140,000 tons.

Though completely nationalized in 1918, all but the larger enterprises of the fishing industry have returned to private hands. The most important of the state enterprises is the Volga-Caspian State Fishing Trust, with a total annual catch of 360 million pounds, the chief source of Russia's total fish supply.

The sale of fish caught by the state trusts is centralized in the State Fish Trading Syndicate with branches in all the important centres. Its selling capacity is over 36 million pounds a month and it disposes of about 10 per cent. of all the fish sold in the country. The capital invested in the fishing industry by the state is approximately $20,-000,000.

Fur exports for nine months, Oct. 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, were valued at $26,300,000, more than double the exports for the entire fiscal year of 1923-24. England took 45.4 per cent. of the furs, the United States 42.2 per cent., and Germany 9.2 per cent.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum deposits constitute one of the most important of the many natural resources of the country. The entire industry is nationalized and is controlled by the All Russia Naphtha Syndicate, which is subordinate to the Central Fuel Administration of the Council of National Economy. Over 200 individual concerns previously operated by private companies have been absorbed. During the revolutionary period much damage was done to the oil properties and since then the industry has been handicapped by lack of labor, equipment and technical personnel, and by inadequate and inefficient transportation.

Production in the fiscal year 1922-23 was 5,275,-400 metric tons; in 1923-24, 6,067,921; and in the first half of 1924-25, 3,291,414, during which last period the exports were 496,310 tons Of the output 98 per cent. is from the big state trusts of Baku, Grozny and Emba. On July 1, 1925, 2,133 wells were in operation.

The net coal output for the year Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923, was officially reported to be 7,971,730 long tons, chiefly from the Donetz basin, as contrasted with 6,866,210 long tons in 1921-22. The average number of workers was 154,963.

Russia is normally the world's greatest source of platinum, the Russian share in 1912 and 1913 being from 250,000 to 300,000 troy ounces of the world total of 267,000 to 313,000.

Unmined iron ore is estimated at nearly 1,000,-000,000 tons, considerable of it being in the Ukraine, economically convenient to transport to the Black Sea.

There are very large mineral resources in the Ural Mountains. Gold and silver are mined there, also salt, zinc and copper.

Discovery of rich graphite deposits in Northwestern Siberia was reported in 1925.

The Government operates all the major manufacturing and mining industries. Production in 1923-24, Commissar Dzierzynski reported, was 40 per cent. of pre-war figures. The state industries, he said, also, although still indebted to the Government 700,000,000 rubles, had gained a net profit of 90,000,000 rubles. Production in 1924-25 was reported to have reached 70 per cent. of pre-war figures. The proceeds of the new reconstruction loan and part of the budget surplus, a total of about 375,000,000 rubles, the Government plans to use to increase the working capital of the industries.

THE TRUSTS.

According to the figures of the Central Statistical Administration of the Supreme Council of National Economy, published in March, 1924, out of 439 trusts and economic managements enjoying the rights of trusts, throughout the territory of the Union of Soviet Republics, 72 trusts are under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Union. These 72 trusts include the largest industrial combines, which, according to the number of their workers, represent about two-thirds of all the Soviet industry; they employ 831,342 workers out of a total of 1,171,831 workers employed in all the enterprises throughout the territory of the Union of Soviet Republics which are under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of National Economy. Soviet Russia proper is in control of a considerably larger number of trusts, viz. 322, but the total number of workers employed in them is only 288,352, or 24 per cent. of all the workers in the enterprises of the Soviet Federation, and 31 per cent. of those in the enterprises, the importance of which is of Federal scope. Under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Ukraine, of White Russia and of Transcaucasia, are 39 trusts, with 54,417 workers.

The "centrosoyuz" (Central Union of Consumers Co-operators) on foreign markets had a total turnover in 1923 of £3,620,372, of which the New York Branch office had £818,008, or 27 per cent. The co-operative societies had a foreign trade turnover of $22,552,000 from Oct. 1, 1924, to April 1, 1925.

Commissars Dzierzynski and Tchitcherin signed a concession on June 12, 1925, giving W. A. Harriman & Co., of New York, the concession for exploitation of the Georgian manganese fields for twenty years. The Americans agreed to pay the Soviet a royalty of $3 a ton up to the time they construct a railroad, harbor, mines and improvements, after which the Government will receive $4. The Americans are to ship a total of 2,750,000 tons during the first five years, and the Soviet Government expects to ultimately receive a total of $62,000,000 and to see the Americans make a profit of $120,000,000. The fields are in the Chicatouri district, cover ten acres and are estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of ore.

The Soviet Court voided the Sinclair oil concessions in Sakhalin on March 24, 1925.

A fifty-year concession to the Lena goldfields of Siberia, estimated to contain $100,000,000 of gold, was granted to an Anglo-American company, the British Lena Goldfield Corporation, on Aug. 12, 1925. The minimum output of gold for five years is put at 14,428 pounds. Copper, zinc and lead are by-products.

THE BUDGET.

The budget for 1923-24 showed receipts of 1,880,-000,000 gold rubles, with a deficit of 184,400,000 gold rubles covered by paper rubles and treasury notes. The budget for 1924-25 estimated receipts and expenditures at 2,091,648,000 gold rubles, anticipating a deficit of 80,000,000 gold rubles.

The budget for Oct. 1, 1925-Sept. 30, 1926, provides for revenues of $1,889,250,000 (converting the ruble at fifty cents), made up of $292,000,000 from direct taxes, $498,000,000 from indirect taxes, $67,000,-000 from duties, and $950,000,000 from sources other than taxes, including $643,700,000 from transportation. Extraordinary revenues, such as the sale of state bonds, credit operations and the coinage of silver and copper currency, are fixed at

$73,000,000. Commissar for Finances Sokolnikov estimates a surplus of $167,000,000 for the expansion of agriculture, electrification, industrial development, and the co-operatives, to be extended in the form of long-term credits. For this also will be used the proceeds of the 10 per cent. internal reconstruction loan of $154,000,000 (300,000,000 rubles) which was placed on the market. Four other internal loans aggregating 320,000,000 rubles were issued in 1924 and in the spring of 1925, making a total of internal loans of 620,000,000 rubles.

The volume of currency in circulation Aug. 1, 1925, aggregated 915,174,200 rubles (about $471,000,000, an increase of about 300,000,000 rubles, or 50 per cent. over the volume in circulation Oct. 1, 1924, at the beginning of the Soviet fiscal year. Bank notes of State Bank amounted to 505,370,300 rubles, and Treasury bills to 273,543,800 rubles.

The Soviet State Bank on Sept. 16, 1925, had out in notes 726,983,600 rubles, with gold reserve of 168,134,020 rubles. It uses as its unit the chervonitz, which equals ten gold rubles.

The consolidated balance sheet of all the banking and credit institutions operating in the U. S. S. R. as of March 1, 1925, showed a grand total of: Total resources, 3,512,738,000; capital stock, 327,263,000; deposits and credit accounts, 919,094,000. The largest institution by far was the State Bank with total resources of 2,359,296,000 rubles.

The Bank for Foreign Trade of the U. S. S. R. on April 1, 1925, had a capital of 27,800,000 gold rubles, and total resources of 108,400,000.

The number of income tax payers in 1923-24 was 2,197,875, of whom 501,357 paid surtaxes. The fundamental tax collected in the U. S. S. R. amounted to 13,970,883 gold rubles, and the amount of surtax 26,446,900 gold rubles.

A new single tax on the land to be levied on a sliding scale depended on how much land was farmed, what the crops were, etc., was put into effect in May, 1924; it is to be paid in cash and it is estimated that it will yield $200,000,000 from about 20,000,000 peasant holdings. Next in importance as yielders of revenue are the trading tax, income and property tax, excise and local taxes, in that order.

Taxes collected in the U. S. S. R. in the fiscal year 1923-24 totaled 935,400,000 rubles, 53,900,000 in excess of the estimate and over twice the amount collected the previous year.

The gross receipts for all railroads (the mileage in 1922 was 42,504) for the fiscal year 1922-23 amounted to 295,000,000 gold rubles, and the State subsidies for the railroads totaled 86,000,000 gold rubles. The daily loadings of cars averaged 11,603; passenger traffic amounted 9,026,000,000, as against 18,219,000,000 in 1913; 43.7 per cent. of the locomotives were in serviceable condition. Condition of the roadbeds compels a reduction in the speed limit of the trains.

The Government monopoly of foreign trade was firmly maintained during the year. According to data for the operating year 1922-23, Soviet state institutions, including Government organizations and mixed companies controlled by the Soviet Government, accounted for 96.7 per cent. of all exports and for 97.3 per cent. of all imports, the rest represented the part played by purely private initiative in the foreign trade of Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Government has been exercising a rigid control over imports, and any one desirous of purchasing goods in that country or selling goods to it must deal with the proper Soviet institution, either directly or in the last instance.

The United States in 1925 occupied second place in the foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union, according to an analysis of customs statistics in *Foreign Trade* (Moscow). The figures, which cover nine months, Oct. 1, 1924-June 1, 1925, over the European frontier only show England 25.6 per cent.; United States, 17.5 per cent., and Germany, 15.6 per cent. Imports from the United States amounted to $54,110,000 (chiefly raw cotton), compared with $39,840,000 from England, and $30,290,000 from Germany. Of the exports, the United States took $7,200,000, being the fourth best customer.

The principal commodities exported from October, 1924, to March, 1925, in gold rubles (with the quantity in metric tons in parentheses) were: Flax, 47,882,000 rubles (48,987 metric tons); furs, 24,446,000 (999); petroleum products, 23,042,000 (496,310); timber products, 22,242,000 (509,697); seeds, 19,214,000 (144,654); oil cakes, 14,944,000 (172,932); grain, 14,240,000 (153,449); eggs, 8,922,000 (13,170); manganese ore, 7,989,000 (247,551); bristles, 7,989,000 (247,551).

The chief imports were: Cotton, 33,965,000 gold rubles (24,724 metric tons); wool, 21,893,000 (3,518); sugar, 15,226,000 (83,004); flour, 13,352,000 (67,431); leather, 10,359,000 (5,561).

The largest trade was with the United States, England, Germany, the Baltic Provinces, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, France, Persia and Turkey.

The foreign trade over the European border in gold rubles for three years was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	271,000,000	64,000,000
1922-23	148,000,000	133,000,000
1923-24	207,700,000	339,700,000

For the first half of the fiscal year 1924-25 the imports were 233,000,000 rubles, and exports, 231,000,000.

Trade of Russia in Europe (including the Ukraine, returned separately, until 1924-25) with the United States was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$17,111,758	$1,055,146
1921-22	19,745,881	69,542
1922-23	15,424,476	1,017,893
1923-24	24,640,657	5,035,371
1924-25	57,043,978	9,071,276

Trade of Russia in Asia (including Armenia and Kurdistan, returned separately, until 1924-25) with the United States was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$979,245	$3,564,488
1921-22	1,389,703	330,182
1922-23	120,993	242,603
1923-24	1,563,370	109,066
1924-25	732,479	92,095

SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 7,225 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, Jan. 1, 1923, 1,550,000.

CAPITAL, San Salvador, population 80,756. Other cities: Santa Ana, 60,679; San Miguel, 30,406.

President, Sr. Don Alfonso Quinonez Molina, 1922-27.

Premier, Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, vacant; Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Don Hector David Castro.

Consul General, at New York, Leonilo Montalvo.

United States Minister, Montgomery Schuyler.

United States Consul, at San Salvador, William J. McCafferty.

Salvador lies along the Pacific Ocean with Honduras as its northeast boundary, and Guatemala on the northwest. Its coast line is 160 miles long and its average breadth 60 miles. It is about the size of the State of New Jersey. Along the sea is a narrow low alluvial plain and the interior is a plateau about 2,000 feet above sea level, containing a number of volcanic cones. Earthquakes are frequent; that of June 8, 1917, destroyed much of the capital and three other towns; even greater damage was done to the capital on April 28, 1919. It has luxuriant forests and abundant mineral deposits, which are undeveloped. Mestizos and Indians form two-thirds of the population.

The agricultural production for 1923 amounted to $36,699,000, of which coffee (60,000 metric tons, valued at $16,800,000) was the chief crop; corn (250,000 tons, valued at $12,500,000) was second; and sugar (20,000 tons, valued at $2,000,000) was third. Tobacco, indigo, henequen lumber, rice, balsam and hides are also exported. Cotton cultivation has begun, the output in 1923 being 55 metric tons, valued at $33,000.

Under the Constitution of 1824, modified last in 1886, a President for four years and a single chamber of 70 deputies for a year are elected by universal suffrage. The President appoints a Ministry of four members. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The army numbers 3,000, with reserves of 25,000. There are 253 miles of narrow gauge railroads. In 1923, 614 steamers, tonnage 1,077,439, entered its ports. Salvador is a member of the League of Nations.

(For part in Federation of Central America see Honduras.)

Par of exchange, colon.....50 cents

Recent budgets are:

Year.		Rev.	Exp.
1923-24	colones	13,736,552	13,606,821
1924-25	colones	16,464,034	16,414,032
1925-26	colones	18,205,860	18,166,712

Imports and exports for four years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920	$12,628,370	$17,943,827
1921	8,468,494	8,479,548
1922	7,639,296	16,213,807
1924	10,958,500	24,367,500

Trade with the United States was:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$6,205,186	$6,980,175
1921-22	4,614,934	1,987,102
1922-23	4,866,967	4,739,990
1923-24	5,422,345	3,158,444
1924-25	8,646,016	3,394,473

Debt—Internal.....colones silver 20,271,409
External (consolidated).....19,750,000
Foreign (Dec. 31, 1924) £2,147,260.

SAN MARINO, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 38 square miles.

POPULATION, census of June, 1920, 12,027.

San Marino, situated in the Apennines near Rimini, in the heart of Italy, claims to be the oldest state in Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century. Its treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy, concluded June 28, 1907, was revised in 1921. It has an extradition treaty with the United States and other countries. Agriculture and stock raising are practically the only industries. It is governed by a Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, two of whom are chosen to exercise executive power for a term of six months. It maintains a military force of 39 officers and 950 men. Revenue for 1923-24 was 3,424,283 lire and expenditures 3,404,355 lire. There is no debt.

SANTO DOMINGO.

(See Dominican Republic.)

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF THE

JUGO-SLAVIA.

AREA, 96,134 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 12,017,323.

CAPITAL, Belgrade, population, 1921, 111,740; other cities, Zagred (Agram), 108,338; Ljubliana, 53,306; Sarajevo, 66,317; Novi Sad, 39,147; Split, 25,042; Nish, 25,000.

King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Alexander I., born Dec. 17, 1888; Prince Regent from June 24, 1914, to Aug. 16, 1921, when his father, King Peter I., died; married June 8, 1922, at Belgrade, Princess Marie, second daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania. *Heir*, their son, Prince Peter, born Sept. 6, 1923.

Prime Minister, N. B. Pachitch, July 19, 1925.

Minister to the United States, Dr. Ante Tresich Pavichich.

Consul General in the United States, New York, Pavle Karovitch.

United States Minister at Belgrade, H. Percival Dodge.

United States Consuls, Belgrade, Kenneth S. Patton; at Zagreb, Leslie A. Davis.

Serbia, which had since the Battle of Kossovo, in 1389, been a vassal principality of Turkey, was established as an independent kingdom by the Treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878. By the Balkan wars of 1913 her boundaries were enlarged by the annexation of Old Serbia. The Government of Austria-Hungary laid the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 28, 1914) to a Serbian plot and by invasion following her ultimatum brought on the World War of 1914-18. Serbia was overrun and suffered enormously, but in October, 1918, her army again occupied Nish and on Nov. 3, 1918, reoccupied the capital, Belgrade. At the dissolution of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slovenia proclaimed their independence and a National Council was established, to which representatives of other Slav states of the old empire, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, were admitted, and union with Serbia as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugo-Slavia) became effective on Dec. 29, 1918, when a Ministry was formed.

On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Parliament of Montenegro, which had been recognized as an independent state by the Treaty of Berlin in 1870, deposed King Nicholas, who was then in exile, and decided to unite with Serbia. This union became a fact on the death of King Nicholas, March 1, 1921, and Montenegro officially disappeared from the map of Europe on July 13, 1922, when the Council of Ambassadors sitting in Paris to ratify the boundaries of Jugo-Slavia and Albania recognized the fact that its union was an accomplished fact.

Jugo-Slavia is bounded by Italy and the Adriatic Sea on the west, by Austria and Hungary on the north, by Bulgaria and Greece on the east, and by Albania and Greece on the south. Its area and population by provinces is approximately as follows:

DISTRICTS.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Populat'n Census of 1920.
North Serbia	19,286	2,655,078
South Serbia	17,651	1,474,560
Montenegro	3,733	199,857
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,768	1,889,929
Dalmatia	4,916	621,429
Croatia and Slavonia	16,920	2,739,593
Slovenia	6,253	1,056,464
Voyvodina	7,607	1,380,413
Total	96,134	12,017,323

According to nationality there are approximately 9,730,000 Slavs, 500,000 Germans, 490,000 Hungarians, 480,000 Albanians, 180,000 Roumanians, and 10,000 Italians. According to religion there are approximately 5,460,000 Greek Orthodox (the state religion), 4,475,000 Roman Catholics, 1,337,000 Mohammedans and 300,000 of other religions. Under a concordat with the Vatican a Roman Catholic Archbishop of Belgrade is to be established.

The Constitution, adopted June 28, 1921, provides for a single Legislative Chamber of 419 members elected for four years, one Deputy to every 40,000 inhabitants. The Chamber (Skuptchina), elected Feb. 8, 1925, is made up as follows: 141 Radicals, 21 Independent Democrats, 39 Democrats, 68 Croatian Peasants (Raditch Party), 5 Serb Peasants, 13 Mohammedans, 19 Catholic People's Party, and 8 scattering. Stefan Raditch's party made terms with the Radicals on July 15 by which they received five portfolios in the Cabinet and Raditch was released from prison, where he was held charged with dealing with the Third International.

Elementary education is nominally compulsory and is free. There are three universities, Belgrade with 7,668 students in 1921; Zagreb, 3,249; and Ljubliana, 769.

The army has been reorganized on a nominal peace strength of 125,000. Compulsory service is in force.

The principal exports are grain, cattle, timber and prunes; imports, agricultural and animal products, machinery and chemicals. Serbia is an agricultural country of small peasant holdings. Over one-third of its area is covered with forests. There are valuable coal and iron mines and some lead and copper. The state owns 4,722 of the 5,696 miles of railroads. The river navigation of the Danube and the Save is important.

The unit of currency is the dinar or crown; par of exchange 19.3 cents; exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, 1.78 cents.

The budget for 1924-25 is balanced at 10,405,000,000 dinars ($128,262,435 converted at dinar exchange rate April 1, 1924, i. e., $0.012327). That of 1925-26 is balanced at 12 billion dinars.

The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was: Pre-war debt converted at par, $169,999,000, but converted at current exchange rates of currency in which payable (principally francs at 6 cents) $53,345,000; war debts to British, French and American Governments at par, $451,950,000, but at current rate of exchange $258,780,000; pre-war debts of Austria-Hungary assumed at agreed exchange rates $4,452,000; American loan of 1922, $15,250,000; total foreign debt at par $641,651,000; at current exchange conversions, $331,827,000.

The internal debt was 3,825,269,000 dinars equal at current exchange to about $38,250,690; and is mostly non-interest bearing. The amount of paper money in circulation on Jan. 1, 1923, was 5,039,883,135 dinars; and on Jan. 1, 1924, 5,790,240,920 dinars.

Imports and exports for four years were:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$98,930,343	$58,320,000
1922	90,186,262	51,676,326
1923	dinars 8,309,635,472	8,048,843,930
1924	dinars 8,221,743,552	9,538,774,432

Trade with the United States, including that of Albania and of Fiume, up to 1923, was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$1,326,528	$72,956
1921-22	1,831,187	155,921
1922-23	1,483,524	165,328
1923-24	512,390	244,704
1924-25	752,263	1,380,010

SIAM, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 200,148 square miles, of which about 45,000 is in the Malay Peninsula.

POPULATION, census of 1919-20, 9,207,355. Official estimate, 1924, 9,618,000.

CAPITAL, Bangkok, population, 1923, 745,640.

King, Rama VI. (Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh); born Jan. 1, 1881; succeeded on Oct. 23, 1910, on the death of his father, King Chulalongkorn I.; married, Aug. 27, 1922, Princess Lakshimi Lavan. *Heir Presumptive*, Prince Pracha Tipok, born Nov. 8, 1893.

Foreign Minister, Prince Dewawongse.

Minister to the United States, Phya Buri Navarasth.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, F. Warren Sumner; at San Francisco, Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel.

United States Minister, William W. Russell.

United States Consul, at Bangkok, Charles H. Albrecht.

Siam is situate in Southeastern Asia, with Burma (British India) on the northwest and west and French Indo-China on the northeast and east, and

the Gulf of Siam, which makes on the Pacific Ocean, on the south and east. It also occupies the neck of the Malay Peninsula as far as the Federated Malay States (British). It is of rolling topography, with large areas susceptible to irrigation, of which about 300,000 acres were brought under water in 1922.

Bangkok, the capital, in the delta of the Menam, is a convenient modern city, drained and cleaned, well lighted and beautified with spacious parks. The port handles 85 per cent. of the foreign trade.

There are many large forests, teakwood being an important article of export. Labor is higher than in almost any other Oriental country. The chief product is rice, the national food, and heavily exported, with 6,325,000 acres of it under cultivation in 1921, and an average of 1,070,000 tons exported annually. There are 80 rice mills in the Bangkok district. Livestock in 1923 was 6,767 elephants, 165,782 horses and ponies, 2,971,814 bullocks, and 3,298,220 buffaloes, all of which are used as beasts of burden. Annual exports of teak average about 70,000 tons, worth about $6,000,000.

Mineral resources are extensive and varied, including tungsten, wolfram, coal, iron, manganese, antimony, and quicksilver. Tin also is abundant, exports having been 6,979 tons in 1923, and normally in previous years up to 8,800 tons.

In 1925 there were 1,646 miles of state railways. In 1923-24, 963 vessels entered the port of Bangkok, of 1,037,431 tonnage, mostly of British registry.

Executive power vests in the King, who is advised by a Cabinet. Formerly there was a Council of State, which has been succeeded by the Legislative Council of Ministers and others, not less than twelve, appointed by the King. Present membership is forty. It supervises the legislation of the Kingdom, being charged with the task of perfecting the statutes. Laws must be signed by the King.

Prof. Francis B. Sayre of Harvard University, son-in-law of former President Woodrow Wilson, is adviser in international law to the King.

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. In 1920 there were 13,885 temples, with 153,330 priests. Schools are controlled by the Minister of Education, excepting those for military, naval and legal training, and some which are under royal patronage. In 1921 there were 445 Government schools, with 1,324 teachers and 41,191 pupils; 2,526 non-Government primary schools with 3,092 teachers and 127,957 pupils. About 11 per cent. of the people were literate in the last census.

Every able-bodied man serves in the army. The navy has 5,000 active and 20,000 reserve men. In 1920 there were over 15,000 Boy Scouts. Siam is a member of the League of Nations.

The tical is the unit of the currency, its gold par being 37.09 cents.

Principal revenues are from opium, land capitation, excise, railways, mines, forests, and customs.

The budget for 1925-26 is: Revenue, 91,000,000 ticals; expenditures, 94,125,688 ticals.

The national debt on March 31, 1925, was £12,520,187; the loans were all made for and spent on works of public utility.

The foreign trade at Bangkok was: Imports, 1922-23, 133,717,905 ticals; 1923-24, 136,253,513 ticals. Exports, 1922-23, 150,058,804 ticals; 1923-24, 171,426,125 ticals.

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$2,442,756	$290,075
1921-22	820,148	138,607
1922-23	833,455	235,325
1923-24	915,574	152,402
1924-25	963,811	731,585

THE SOUDAN

(Anglo-Egyptian.)

AREA, 1,014,400 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1923, 5,912,400.

CAPITAL, Khartoum, including Khartoum North, on the Blue Nile; population, 1923, 45,116. Below on the White Nile, Omdurman, the old Dervish capital, population, 78,000.

Governor General of Soudan, Sir Geoffrey F. Archer, K. C. M. G.

The Soudan is bounded by Egypt on the north, the line being the 22° north latitude; the Red Sea and Eritrea (Italian) and Abyssinia on the east; Uganda (British) and the Belgian Congo on the south, and French Equatorial Africa on the west. Its greatest length north and south is 1,650 miles, and its greatest breadth east and west is about 1,200 miles. The northern zone consists of the Libyan desert, on the west, and the mountainous Arabian desert, extending to the Red Sea on the east, separated by the narrow valley of the Nile; the central zone has large areas of fertility, including the rainlands of Kassala and Tokar, the Gezira plain and the pastures and gum forests of Kordofan; and the southern equatorial belt where the soil is richest and watered by tropical rains.

The White Nile flows north through the middle of the country; the Blue Nile, rising in the mountains of Abyssinia, flows northwest to its junction at Khartoum with the White Nile to make the Nile that flows on in a huge S curve to enter Egypt at Wadi Halfa.

Two large dams for impounding the waters, one the Makwar dam in the Blue Nile, for irrigation of the Gezira country between the rivers, and the other at Gebel Aulia in the White Nile, 24 miles south of Khartoum, to hold up double the quantity of water stored by the Aswan dam for the benefit of Egypt, are under way after being suspended by the war. The Governor General has authorized (1922) a loan of £7,000,000 to facilitate the completion of these works; it has been approved by the British Government. This will make it possible to bring 100,000 acres under cotton cultivation. The amount now (1925) producing cotton is 87,475 acres, product 8,150 tons.

The new Kassala railway (217 miles) opens up a new region. It is expected the Gash Delta, when fully developed, will produce a minimum of 100,000 bales of good Egyptian cotton yearly.

The population, which was estimated at 9,000,000 in 1884, decreased to 2,000,000 under Dervish misrule through war, famine and disease. The inhabitants are partly Arabs, partly Negroes and partly Nubians of mixed Arab and Negro blood; the Arabs and Nubians are all Mohammedans. The Mahdist rebellion in 1884, culminating in the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gen. Gordon Jan. 26, 1885, forced the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the Soudan, retaining only Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea as frontier ports. The Dervishes were overthrown by Lord Kitchener with the Anglo-Egyptian army at Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898. On the reconquest of the Soudan an agreement was signed Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, which fixed the boundary, provided for the administration of the territory by a Governor General appointed by Egypt with the consent of Great Britain (aided since 1910 by a council) who should make laws by proclamation, and providing that the British and Egyptian flags should fly together. Free trade with Egypt was provided for also and the import and export of slaves was forbidden, together with the import of arms, ammunition and spirits. The civil and criminal codes are based on those of Egypt and India.

The country has prospered under the Anglo-Egyptian rule, though suffering agriculturally during seasons of low water in the Nile and by depression consequent on the past years of the war when the exports of grain and cattle almost entirely ceased. Cotton can be grown successfully with increased irrigation and transportation facilities. Rich forests are of great extent and the Soudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, the exports being 22,425 tons, valued at £E1,006,623 in 1923. Of ivory, 45 tons, valued at £E78,819, were exported in 1920; 38 tons, £E32,000, in 1921; 56 tons £E63,308 in 1922; and 41 tons, £E56,112 in 1923.

The Soudan railroad reached Khartoum in 1899. A line from Atbara across the Arabian desert to Port Soudan and Suakin on the Red Sea was opened in 1906. A bridge has been built over the Blue Nile at Khartoum and another over the White Nile near Hillet Abbas. The total length of railroads is about 1,500 miles

A fleet of Government passenger and freight steamers is maintained on the Nile and its tributaries with a scheduled service covering over 2,500 miles.

The future control of the Soudan has not been settled. Egypt claims it as an integral part, and her Prime Minister, Zaghloul Pasha, on a visit to London, presented a demand that Great Britain terminate the joint sovereignty and get out. Prime Minister MacDonald declined to consider the proposition, declaring that Great Britain would never abandon the Soudan nor tolerate any attempt to disturb its administration.

The unit of currency is the Egyptian pound, £E1 = $4.943 at par of exchange; rate of exchange, $4.53.

The budget for 1923 was: Revenues, £E3,766,133; expenditures, £E3,392,469. The budget for 1924 balanced at £E3,561,000.

The foreign trade was: Imports, 1922, $19,308,120; 1923, $21,897,628; 1924, $25,638,720; exports, 1922, $9,050,199; 1923, $12,016,206; 1924, $16,872,230. The exports to the United States, chiefly gum arabic, amounted to $797,619 in 1922, and $1,431,472 in 1923; imports were $481,122 in 1922 and $446,526 in 1923.

SPAIN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, Continental Spain, 190,050 square miles; including the Balearic and the Canary Islands, 194,783 square miles; Spanish Colonies in Africa, including Spanish Morocco, 129,470; total, 324,-253.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1923 (including the Balearic Islands, 338,894; and the Canary Islands, 473,497), 21,763,147; Colonies, 786,391; total, 22,133,726.

CAPITAL, Madrid; population, census of Dec. 31, 1923, 813,991; other cities, Barcelona, 760, 572; Valencia, 256,263; Seville, 226,969; Malaga, 159,535; Zaragoza, 153,570; Murcia, 146,517; Bilbao, 120,369; Granada, 103,783; and twenty-seven others larger than 30,000.

King, Alfonso XIII.; born May 17, 1886, after the death of his father, King Alfonso XII.; succeeding on birth; married, May 31, 1906, Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain; *Heir*, his eldest son, Prince Alfonso, born May 10, 1907. There are three other sons and two daughters.

Premier and Head of the Military Directorate, Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, Marquis d'Estella; assumed control Sept. 13, 1923.

Ambassador to the United States, Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, Chamberlain to H. M. the King of Spain.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Alejandro Berea y Rodrigo.

United States Ambassador, Alexander P. Moore.

United States Consul General, at Barcelona, Frank A. Henry. *Consuls*, at Madrid, Augustin W. Ferrin; at Bilbao, Henry M. Wolcott; at Cadiz, Lucien N. Sullivan; at Seville, Robert D. Murphy; at Malaga, Austin C. Brady; at Valencia, Clement S. Edwards; at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, Ralph A. Gibson; at Santander, Leonard G. Dawson; at Vigo, Walter H. McKinney.

Spain is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Atlantic and by France, on the east and south by the Mediterranean Sea, the British fortified station Gibraltar being at the southernmost tip, guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean (capital Palma; area 1,935 square miles, population 338,-894) and the Canary Islands (area 2,807 square miles, population 473,497), in the Atlantic, are provinces of Spain; Ceuta, a fortified post in Africa, opposite Gibraltar (area 5 square miles, population 34,708), is part of the Province of Cadiz.

Spain occupies the entire Iberian peninsula with the exception of Portugal. The lofty Pyrenees separate it from France. The interior is a high inclosed plateau traversed east and west by mountain ranges and deficient in rainfall. However, 88.45 per cent. of the soil is regarded as productive or potentially so, crops and fruit being gathered from more than one-third of the productive area, and a quarter of it is given over to grazing.

The national wealth is estimated (1925) by the Banco Urquijo at 218,150 million pesetas (approximately $31,000,000,000 at current exchange) and the annual income at 24,293 million pesetas. Agriculture has first place in income, the annual yield of the cereal and vegetable crops being valued at 4,501 million pesetas; root crops at 830 million; vines at 792 million; olives at 648 million; pasture at 644 million; fruit trees at 446 million; and hay and fodder at 437 million.

The land is largely held by small proprietors. Of the 3,426,083 paying land taxes the large estates number 277,188. About 10,500,000 acres are planted to wheat, the product in 1922 being 85,517,780 hundredweight; about 9,000,000 acres were given to other cereals; 3,311,499 acres of vineyards in 1922 produced 9,150,055,173 pounds of grapes, yielding 678,250,752 gallons of wine, the wine exported that year being valued at about $33,000,000.

Spain leads as a producer of olives. The yield from 3,985,881 acres in 1923 was 1,539,551 metric tons of olives and 289 114 tons of oil. Oranges and nuts are largely exported; also exports flax, hemp and pulse.

Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia and other localities. There are 55 sugar factories, 1922 production being about 137,381 short tons.

Domestic animals in 1921, estimated, were 722,-183 horses, 1,294,912 mules, 1,137,980 asses, 3,718,-189 cows, 20,521,677 sheep, 4,298,056 goats, 5,151,988 swine, 4,268 camels (in the Canary Islands), and 25,102,973 poultry. The investment in stock raising is 10,119 million pesetas, with an annual income of 1,214 million.

Spain has large mineral wealth. Iron abounds, with coal, lead, copper, asphalt, tin, wolfram, manganese, quicksilver, silver, sulphate of soda, salt, sulphur, and phosphorus. Platinum has lately been discovered. Mining industries employed in 1922, 102,504 men, 2,151 women and 14,211 boys and girls under 18 years of age. The 1923 metal output was valued at 730,021,550 pesetas (460,708,518 in 1922), and the ore output at 389,-370,340 pesetas (290,395,411 in 1922). Coal production was 63,651,714 tons; iron and steel, 998,655 tons; lead, 127,514 tons; copper, 45,266 tons, and quicksilver (in 1922) 32,923 bottles.

Cotton and woolen goods for domestic use are manufactured to a considerable amount, the normal employment of cotton spindles being 2,614,000, and woolen spindles, 662,000. The Government encourages cotton cultivation. Industries represent a total capital value of 48,247 million pesetas and give an annual return of 7,237 million.

Fisheries in 1920 employed 30,612 boats and 148,720 men, the catch being valued at 374,079,838 pesetas, the most important products being sardines, tuna fish and cod.

Railway mileage in 1924 was 9,981, privately owned, but subsidized by the Government. The state has agreed to furnish needed new capital as a co-partner to regroup the railways and ultimately to nationalize them on a valuation based on the earning of each company for the past fifteen years, capitalized at 4¼ per cent. The great majority of the companies have assented.

The merchant marine in 1923 was composed of 1,198 steamships of 1,008,890 net tons, and 591 sailing vessels of 97,491 net tons. Bilbao and Barcelona are the principal ports. In 1922 vessels entering numbered 19,033 of 20,305,998 tonnage, of which 9,566 of 6,841,712 were of Spanish registry.

The Government by decree on Aug. 20, 1925, has provided an annual subsidy of 10,000,000 pesetas for the shipping industry, and of 8,000,000 pesetas for shipbuilding.

Spain was once overrun by the Moors, who swept across the Mediterranean and went even into France. They were expelled from Europe in 1609, having entered Europe in 711, and for those centuries dominated that part of the European continent, leaving many marks in customs and habits impressed to this day on the Spanish people. However, the language remains in general Castillian, with variations in each separate region. Spain's colonial period was brilliant and extended to the Americas and the Philippines. She lost Mexico and her Central and South American colonies by revolution a hundred years ago, and in 1898 Cuba secured her independence, and she lost the Philippines, Guam and Porto Rico to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War. Now her colonial possessions are confined to Morocco in North Africa, Spanish Guinea and a few islands along the Guinean coast. In the north there are 400,000 Basques, of a distinctly different race and language; and there are 50,000 gypsies.

The Government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Constitution dating from 1876. It provides for a sovereign and the Cortes, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress, equal in authority, 360 Senators and 417 Deputies in the Congress. Election requirements are complicated. The last twenty years has seen a very marked tendency toward democracy, numerous disturbances having occurred, with Socialists as the moving force. The country had twenty Premiers in six years and only one budget was approved by Parliament.

The Spanish troops in Morocco were defeated at Tifarauin on Aug. 20 by Abdul Krim's tribal forces with casualties amounting to 800. The place was relieved on Aug. 23 by Spanish troops from Melilla, but the fact that 56,000 Spanish soldiers in the protectorate were defied by less than 11,000 Moors roused all Spain against the Government. Labor uprisings and a Separatist movement in Catalonia followed.

Leading officers of the army formed an organization to stamp out radicalism and revolution and retrieve the situation in Morocco. They sent an ultimatum to Premier Alhucemas. Failing to get results, Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, Marquis d'Estella, Governor General of Barcelona, seized the city on Sept. 13, 1923, and started a revolt against the Government which spread throughout the country without bloodshed. The King refused to support the Cabinet and punish the Generals, and the Madrid garrison stood by the army leaders. On the 14th the Ministry resigned and the obnoxious Minister of Foreign Affairs, Santiago Alba, fled to France. King Alfonso then invited Gen. Primo de Rivera to take charge of the Government, which he undertook as Premier on the 15th with the backing of a military directorate of six Generals, Cavalcanti, Saro, Daban, Berenguer, and the Duke of Tetuan among them, presided over by Gen.

Munoz Coba, Captain General of Madrid. He named a new Cabinet, dismissed the High Commissioner for Morocco, Sr. Luis Silvela, appointed Gen. Luis Aizpuru, former Minister of War, in his place, and named new military commanders for the military districts. The King dissolved the Cortes, leaving Gen. Primo de Rivera the responsible power in Spain whose decrees would have the force of laws. Martial law was declared on Sept. 15, and was not lifted until May 17, 1925. The decree suppressing special privileges in Catalonia remained in force.

Renewed outbreaks of hostilities in Morocco marked the summer of 1924. Gen. Pr mo de Rivera took personal command of the troops in Morocco in October. The war expenses reached 5,000,000 pesetas a day.

(For the Morocco War consult index.)

The Roman Catholic is the national religion, all the people adhering excepting about 30,000 (Protestants, 7,000; Jews, 4,000). The Constitution requires state support of the church.

There is a heavy percentage of illiteracy—in 1900, 64; in 1910, 59 and in 1920, 45—showing steady improvement. Although there has been a compulsory education law since 1857, it has not been rigidly enforced. There are (1920) 2,932,720 pupils in the public schools, with about 52,500 in secondary institutions. Spain has 11 universities, attended by 23,000 students, which attain high culture.

In 1923, 93,246 emigrated, including 42,000 farmers, who went to Cuba and Argentina. In 1924, the number was 86,920, and half a million Spaniards were working in France. About 542,000,000 pesetas are remitted to Spain yearly by Spaniards domiciled abroad.

Military service is compulsory, the peace establishment being set at about 300,000, with reserves in addition.

The navy has nine vessels of from 2,134 to 15,700 tons and 51 auxiliaries. A building programme for six years from 1915 called for 59 additional vessels, but the work was delayed.

Spain was neutral in the Great War and is a member of the League of Nations.

The unit of the currency is the peseta, its gold par being 19.3 cents; rate of exchange on Oct. 15, 1925, was 14.37.

The consolidated debt on Jan. 1, 1925, was 12,267,613,000 pesetas and the floating debt was 4,325,499,500 pesetas. Note circulation Oct. 1, 1925, was 4,435,000,000 pesetas.

A new agricultural credit bank, capitalized at 100 million pesetas, was put in operation in April, 1925, by the Government.

Recent budgets in pesetas are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923-24	2,680,700,000	3,257,000,000
1924-25	2,777,800,000	2,941,600,000
1925-26	2,755,000,000	3,092,000,000

Imports and exports for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	pesetas 2,833,804,000	1,584,204,000
1922	pesetas 3,036,880,000	1,453,264,000
1923	pesetas 3,062,678,000	1,596,020,000
1924	pesetas 3,225,000,000	1,780,000,000

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$118,578,676	$32,154,558
1921-22	66,408,756	27,626,411
1922-23	62,091,820	32,816,131
1923-24	69,253,633	30,713,804
1924-25	75,564,163	29,034,716

Trade of the Canary Islands with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$3,335,505	$208,573
1921-22	1,905,926	307,541
1922-23	2,149,638	240,461
1923-24	1,858,270	208,997
1924-25	1,929,890	206,357

SPANISH COLONIES IN AFRICA.

AREA, 129,470 square miles; divided, Rio de Oro and Adrar, 109,200; Ifni, 965; Spanish Guinea, 10,810; Fernando Po and others near Guinea, 795; and Spanish Morocco, 7,700.

POPULATION, 786,391; Morocco, 550,000; others near Guinea, 236,391.

The colonies of Spain are now relatively unimportant, in sharp contrast with those which she held in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Guinean lands are undeveloped, and small values are taken therefrom. All figures are mere estimates.

Spain has given France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands.

Morocco, over a part of which Spain exercises a protectorate and where she has suffered severe military setbacks, is less developed than the French Algerian and other African possessions. (See Morocco.)

Exports to Spain from Fernando Po in 1917 were 6,261,379 pesetas; imports from Spain, 3,137,750.

Imports from the United States into Spanish Africa for 1923-24 were valued at $400,711; and for 1924-25 at $657,331.

SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 173,157 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1923, 6,005,759 (34.7 to square mile).

CAPITAL, Stockholm; population, 1924, 447,339; other cities, Goteborg, 228,258; Malmo, 114,796; Norrkoping, 58,358; and 29 with more than 10,000 population.

King, Gustaf V.; born June 16, 1858; succeeded on the death of his father, Oscar II., on Dec. 8, 1907; married, Sept. 20, 1881, Princess Victoria, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden. *Heir*, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, born Nov. 11, 1882; married, June 15, 1905, Princess Margaret (died May 1, 1920), daughter of the Duke of Connaught and granddaughter of Queen Victoria; has five sons and one daughter; married, Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten.

Premier, Richard Sandler (Socialist), Jan. 24, 1925.

Minister to the United States, Capt. Axel Wallenberg.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Olaf Herman Lamm.

United States Mintster, Robert Woods Bliss.

United States Consul General, at Stockholm, Claude I. Dawson. *Consuls*, at Malmo, Charles H. Heisler; at Goteborg, Walter H. Sholes.

Sweden occupies the eastern and largest part of the Scandinavian peninsula in northwest Europe. The Kjolen mountain range separates it from Norway on the west, and the Gulf of Bothnia and the Tornea River from Finland on the east. The Baltic Sea separates it from the Baltic states and Germany on the southeast and south and the Cattegat from Denmark on the southwest.

Lakes and rivers are more numerous in Sweden than in any other European country except Finland. The amount of hydroelectric development in 1925 was 1,416,000 horse power, with 6,500,000 more available. Electrification of the state railroads is being carried on rapidly. About 40 per cent. of the arable land is now equipped with electricity.

Although of broken, mountainous topography, it contains much productive land, well watered, on which the Swedes have attained high efficiency in agriculture. Half the people are on farms, which number about 430,000; of which 120,000 are under 5 acres, and 270,800 between 5 and 50 acres. Sweden's total area divides 9.4 per cent. arable, 2.3 per cent. meadows, 59.4 per cent. forests, which are largely susceptible of cultivation after removal of the trees and which yield large annual timber cuts. Lumber exports in 1923 were valued at $82,929,652, and wood pulp and paper at $83,511,212.

The crops in 1923 were valued at 1,116,356,000 kroner. The wheat harvest was 317,000 tons from 402,379 acres; 576,051 tons of rye; 301,119 tons of barley; 1,146,016 tons of oats; 2,035,409 tons of potatoes, and 456,491 tons of sugar beets.

Iron ore production was 6,464,347 metric tons in 1921; 6,201,247 in 1922; and 5,597,703 in 1923. Iron and steel production from 193 mills in 1923 totaled 792,600 metric tons, of which 232,900 were exported. In 1924 the production was 1,380,100 metric tons, of which 262,600 tons were exported. About 400,000 tons of coal and 55,000 tons of sulphur pyrites are mined annually. Iron ore mining is most extensive north from the Arctic Circle. The iron and steel industries—Swedish steel being of especial value for tool making—are mostly in the central part. Much machinery is manufactured, with considerable porcelain production. In 1920 the value of the industrial output was about 3,483,406,498 kroner, with 308,283 men, 60,289 women, 36,177 boys and 12,632 girls under eighteen years of age employed in factories.

Unemployment, which amounted to 163,000 on Jan. 31, 1922, fell to 37,300 by Oct. 31, and rose to 55,491 by Jan. 31, 1923, was met by Government doles amounting to about $16,000,000 in 1922 and in 1923, by doles and relief construction operations amounting to $7,796,900. With increased activity in business, unemployment declined almost 5,000 a month in 1923, reaching 11,900 on Nov. 1, increasing to 16,100 on Jan. 1, 1924, then declining to 7,000 on June 1, and 4,750 on Sept. 1, which is considered normal. It rose, however, to 20,000 on Jan. 15, 1925. The number of emigrants in 1923 was 25,278; in 1922, 8,014.

On Dec. 31, 1924, the Swedish merchant fleet consisted of 1,319 steamers of 1,023,686 gross tons, 1,001 motor ships of 262,013 gross tons, and 673 sailing vessels of 81,319 gross tons. In 1923 there entered Swedish ports 28,966 vessels of 12,302,827 tonnage. In 1922, 140,274 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

In 1924 Swedish railways were of 9,569 miles, of which 3,487 were state-owned and earned 36,200,000 kroner in 1924.

The Government is a constitutional monarchy, executive power being vested in the King, advised by a Council of State, headed by the Minister of State or Premier. The Legislature has two Chambers, the first of 150 members and the second of 230 members. Suffrage is universal for all over 25 years of age of both sexes.

The standing of the second Chamber elected on Sept. 21, 1924, is: Socialists, 104; Communists, 5; Conservatives, 64; Liberal Prohibitionists, 27; Agrarians, 24; scattering, 6.

A plebiscite was taken in Sweden, Sunday, Aug. 27, 1922, on a consultative referendum on prohibition. The official result of the vote was 922,122 against prohibition, 886,232 for, a majority of 37,890 out of 1,808,354 votes cast. Fifty-three per cent. of the Stockholm vote was cast by women. Of this 53 per cent. 44 was against and 9 in favor of prohibition. At Gothenburg, the second city in Sweden, 23,355 women voted against prohibition and 11,904 in favor. In Malmo, the third city, 15,141 women voted against and 4,511 for.

The present system of restricted liquor traffic, devised by Dr. Ivan Bratt, was put into effect in 1914, replacing the Gothenburg system, which abolished the saloon and established certain hours when liquor could be sold.

Briefly, the Bratt system is this: All wine and spirits in Sweden containing over 3.6 per cent. alcohol are sold through the Wine and Spirits Central, the only organization in Sweden having the right to manufacture and to sell liquor wholesale. This organization sells to 120 local companies in as many local districts throughout Sweden, and these in turn supply individuals as well as hotels and restaurants. Individual buying is controlled by the "motbok," a booklet with detachable slips on which its owner must sign his name every time he buys strong liquor. The "motbok" entitles its owner to four litres of spirits a month, although in some parts of Sweden, such as the northern provinces, where the prohibition forces are strong, the quantity is two litres. Applying for a "motbok" is like applying for a passport. Usually only one member of a family may have one of these books, exception being made in the case of sons who have reached the age of 25.

In public places, such as hotels and cafes, the amount of spirits to be sold is based on the amount of food consumed, with a certain maximum quantity permitted.

The Wine and Spirits Central has bought out all the private wine merchants in Sweden, and the shareholders of it and of the local companies which it serves are entitled to only 5 per cent. on their money. The balance of the profits go to the Government. Three main ideas run through the Bratt system: Reduction of the general ration of distilled and spirituous liquors through a central control, denial of liquor to alcoholics and persons who are known to abuse drink, and elimination of all private interest in the liquor traffic. Under this law Sweden now derives a revenue of 110,000,000 crowns from the liquor traffic.

In 1913, before the present restrictive measures went into effect, the total Swedish consumption of distilled and spirituous liquors was 38.7 millions of litres. In 1923 the total consumption was 28.6 millions of litres, a reduction of 27 per cent. But even these figures are far too modest, for in 1913 distilled liquors were sold by scores of private dealers, the figures for which are lacking. Arrests for drunkenness in Sweden have gone down 49 per cent. In 1913 there were 58,909 arrests for drunkenness in the kingdom. In 1921 there were 30,081. The Katarina Hospital in Stockholm, which is the central receiving hospital for cases of the kind, reports a reduction of 61 per cent. in chronic alcoholism. In 1913 it had 584 cases; in 1921, 228.

The population is very homogeneous, being entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family, except about 30,000 Finns and 10,000 Lapps. Emigration has sent about 2,200,000 Swedes abroad, of whom 1,500,000 are in America and 370,000 in Finland. Most of the people are Lutheran Protestant, which is the state religion, but complete freedom of worship exists. Education is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and besides the many higher institutions of learning (including two universities) which attain great culture, schooling is so general that army recruits in 1910 were only 0.16 per cent. illiterate.

Compulsory military service is required, with volunteering permitted, 665,000 men being on the army rolls, with 400,000 reserves. The peace establishment in 1925 was reduced two-thirds, to 35,000; the appropriation being reduced from 181,500,000 kroner to 107,000,000. The navy has 13 vessels of from 3,600 to 7,180 tons, with 10 destroyers, 4 torpedo gunboats, 27 torpedo boats and 14 submarines. The active personnel is 5,500.

The unit of the currency is the krona, its gold par being 26.8 cents. Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925, was 26.75.

Sweden resumed gold payments on April 1, 1924, having a gold reserve then in the Riksbank of 270,700,000 kroner and a note circulation of 503,600,000 kroner on April 15. The circulation Sept. 12, 1925, was 497,375,000.

The public debt on Jan. 1, 1924, was 1,643,055,870 kroner ($440,338,973), of which 1,596,950,000 kroner ($427,982,500) is funded, contracted mostly for productive purposes, therefore representing, not net liability but investment, the interest on state investments covered by this debt being more than the interest thereon.

Recent budgets are balanced at:

YEAR.		
1923-24	kroner 737,561,400	($197,666,348)
1924-25	kroner 648,891,700	($173,902,976)
1925-26	kroner 728,800,000	($195,118,000)

Imports and exports in both kroner and dollars for three years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1922	kroner 1,114,760,900 ($298,595,416)	1,152,376,732 ($309,194,548)
1923	kroner 1,294,528,000 ($343,050,000)	1,142,095,000 ($302,655,000)
1924	kroner 1,401,630,000 ($371,432,000)	1,251,574,000 ($331,667,000)

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$76,615,673	$27,905,342
1921-22	30,082,053	23,203,575
1922-23	36,996,750	38,841,107
1923-24	44,728,408	35,303,165
1924-25	41,748,744	44,565,255

SWITZERLAND, CONFEDERATION OF

AREA, 15,976 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 1, 1920, 3,880,320.

CAPITAL, Berne, population, 104,626; other cities, Zurich, population, 207,161; Basel, 135,976; Geneva, 135,059; St. Gall, 70,437; Lausanne, 68,583 and 19 above 10,000 population.

President, for 1926, Henri Haeberlin.

Minister to the United States, Marc Peter.

Consuls in the United States, at New York, Louis H. Junod; at Philadelphia, Charles Vuilleumier.

United States Minister, Hugh S. Gibson.

United States Consul General, at Zurich, Gabriel Bie Ravndal. *Consuls*, at Berne, Donald R. Heath; at Geneva, S. Pinkney Tuck; at Basel, Calvin M. Hitch.

Switzerland is bounded on the west by France, the north by Germany, the east by Austria and Italy and the south by Italy. It is mostly mountainous, having many high peaks of the Swiss Alps, with many fertile and productive valleys between, in which dairying flourishes, and much foodstuff is produced. The German language is spoken by a majority of the people in 19 of the 25 cantons, French in five, and Italian in one. In 1920, there were 412,306 foreigners in the country, and in 1910 German was spoken by 2,594,298 persons, French by 793,264, Italian by 302,578; Romansch by 40,122; and 23,031 other languages. There are estimated to be about 300,000 peasant proprietors.

Of the total area, 28.4 per cent. is unproductive. Of the productive area, 35.8 per cent. is devoted to meadows, 29 per cent. to forests; 18.7 per cent. to fruits, and 16.4 per cent. to crops and gardens. In 1921 there were 97,282 tons of wheat produced from 111,275 acres, 39,599 tons of rye from 50,000 acres, 44,063 tons of oats from 53,075 acres, with large quantities of potatoes. Dairy products are the chief agricultural interest, vast quantities of condensed milk and of various forms of chocolate being produced. Wine and tobacco also are produced. In the last census, 1920, there were 129,269 horses, 3,581 mules, 891 donkeys, 2,112,115 cattle, 242,553 sheep, 546,112 swine, and 333,852 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has enacted that the forest area, 3,744 square miles, or 2,396,270 acres, shall never be reduced, the law applying to national cantonal and private forests, re-planting being provided for. Over 16 million trees, chiefly coniferous, have been planted yearly for three years.

Switzerland has important clock and watch works, and large embroidery works. In 1920 there were 8,787 factories and in 1922, 8,055.

Subsidies to various industries—watchmaking,

milk, hotel, cereals, potatoes, stock-raising, embroidery, in 1921 amounted to 48 millions of francs; in 1922 to 32.3 millions; in 1923, 52.5 millions; in 1924, 50.7 millions and in 1925, 54.5 millions, were so earmarked in the budget. For the relief of unemployment 469 millions of francs had been expended between Oct. 29, 1919, and June 1, 1923. The number unemployed reached a maximum of 146,302 on Feb. 28, 1922; by May 1, 1924, it had declined to 23,195, and on Jan. 1, 1925, to 11,419. Government aid was suppressed by Federal decree on June 30, 1924. In 1923 the number of persons employed in factories was 337,398.

In February, 1924, a referendum was taken on an amendment permitting the Federal Council to prolong the working week from 48 hours to 54 in times of serious economic crisis. It was rejected by a vote of 431,341 to 314,009.

In 1922, 5,787 Swiss emigrated; in 1923, 7,767; and in 1924, 3,857.

In a referendum late in 1922 a proposal for a capital levy was heavily defeated—the vote being 735,894 to 109,686.

Railway mileage in 1920 was 3,719 state owned and 34 miles of foreign lines, the cost of construction up to 1918 having been 2,476,247,157 francs. A comprehensive plan for electrification was adopted in 1918 under which 445 miles were completed by Jan. 31, 1925, and 151 were to be finished by June 31, 1926.

The Government is a confederation of the 25 cantons, which are joined under a Federal Constitution (that of May 29, 1874, being now in force), with large powers of local control retained by each canton. The national authority vests in a parliament of two chambers, a "Standerat" or State Council, and a "Nationalrat" or National Council—the first of 44 members, the second of 189 members. There is universal suffrage, and in many cantons the people meet in popular assemblies to vote directly under absolute democratic methods. Switzerland has maintained its unity since the men of the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Lower Unterwald formed a defensive league in 1291, and became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648.

There is complete freedom of worship. In 1920 there were 2,218,589 Protestants, 1,586,826 Roman Catholics, and 20,955 Jews. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 10.

Instruction is obligatory, about 600,000 puplis being taught in the lower schools, with many technical schools and seven universities with about 7,000 students. The percentage of illiteracy is low.

A referendum in the interest of prohibition, calling for an extension of the state liquor monopoly and placing a big import duty on all foreign liquors, was rejected at the polls on June 3, 1923, by a vote of 352,772 to 259,741.

The national defense depends on the National Militia, with compulsory service. Fortifications defend the St. Gothard Pass on the south and the Rhone River valley. The army always has been efficient and for many generations has been constantly in effective condition.

Switzerland was neutral in the great war and is a member of the League of Nations, of which Geneva is the seat.

The unit of the currency is the franc, its gold par being 19.3 cents. Rate of exchange on Oct. 15, 1925, was 19.28.

The budget deficit in 1921, 1922 and 1923 was 127, 79, and 45 million francs, due largely to subsidies.

The total public debt on June 1, 1925, amounted to 2,200,500,000 francs, exclusive of railway debt.

Recent budgets in francs are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1924	256,850,000	294,670,000
1925	288,660,000	305,170,000

Imports and exports in dollars for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$399,554,286	$310,193,593
1922	369,491,745	339,983,782
1923	432,723,814	339,719,495
1924	483,362,324	399,551,881

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$25,632,565	$46,797,810
1921-22	5,016,246	41,556,266
1922-23	5,036,388	34,870,445
1923-24	8,279,127	37,183,389
1924-25	8,034,023	37,591,637

SYRIA.

(French Mandate.)

AREA, estimated, 60,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1923: Great Lebanon, 628,863; Aleppo, 604,000; Damascus, 594,000; Alaouite, 261,000; Jebel Druse, 50,000; Bedouin nomads (estimated), 250,000. Total, 2,981,863.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, Beirut, population 80,000. Chief cities, Damascus, population estimated, 170,000; Aleppo, 140,000; Homs, 60,000; Hama, 35,000; Alexandretta, chief port, 15,000.

French High Commissioner, Gen. Maurice P. E. Sarrail, Nov. 28, 1924.

United States Consuls, at Aleppo, Maurice W. Altaffer (V. C.) at Beirut, Paul Knabenshue; at Damascus, James H. Keeley, Jr.

Syria is a former province of Turkey lying south of Anatolia with Mesopotamia on the east, Transjordania and Palestine on the south and the Mediterranean on the west. It is about the size of the State of Georgia. It was made an independent state by the Treaty of Sevres, Aug. 10, 1920, and the mandate given to France by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The French development of Syria provides for a federative state of three provinces, Aleppo (the district around Latakia), Alaouite, and Damascus. Great Lebanon was proclaimed a state Sept. 1, 1920, with Beirut as its capital and given a flag, the French tricolor with a cedar on the white ground.

On Dec. 7, 1924, a new state containing Alexandretta was set off from Aleppo and Damascus. No statistics available.

About 1,020,000 of the population are of the orthodox Mohammedan faith.

The French have put down banditry and built a system of excellent roads so that thousands of automobiles are now in operation, 1,800 in Beirut alone. The Aleppo-Bagdad route follows the ancient caravan trail, the 65 miles of desert providing a hard gravel highway. The Beirut-Bagdad motor mail inaugurated Dec. 20, 1923, makes the distance, 550 miles, in 24 hours. Street cleaning and fire-fighting departments have been put in operation in Damascus. The direct administration is being put largely in native hands.

An outbreak in Jebel Druse, about 55 miles southeast of Damascus, gave the French serious trouble in the summer of 1925, with much loss of life on both sides. (See Chronology for developments.)

Schools in 1923 numbered 461 public, with 30,145 pupils, and 990 subsidized private, with 75,242 pupils.

The eastern part of the country is dry, being cut off from the sea moisture-laden winds by mountains. Irrigation is essential to cultivation. Tobacco, wheat, fruit, wine and silk are the chief products. Mineral wealth is unimportant. Great Lebanon, which extends along the Mediterranean for 120 miles, with an average width of 30 miles, produces olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry trees, and also supports much livestock. Tobacco production in 1924 reached 2,602,800 pounds.

Important railroad lines are Beirut to Damascus, with connections at Royak to Homs, Homa and Aleppo and from Tripoli, a promising seaport, to Aleppo, where connection is made with the Bagdad railroad. Damascus, with "the Street called Straight," famous in the time of the Apostles, is one of the oldest cities in the world, and 35 miles northwest of it are the magnificent ruins of Heliopolis. Beirut is the seat of the Syrian Protestant College founded by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss in 1864, which shares with Robert College in Constantinople American educational honors in the Levant.

The budget for 1923 showed revenues of 6,259,000 Syrian pounds (about $4 at par) and expenditures of 6,427,000 Syrian pounds, showing a deficit of about $72,000. France has spent for Syria's benefit 405,000,000 francs appropriated in the French budgets for 1919-22; this exclusive of the upkeep of her military forces in Syria, which for those four years was 1,782,000,000 francs.

Imports,	1922	francs 502,000,000	($41,164,000)
"	1923	francs 560,000,000	($33,550,000)
"	1924	francs 796,634,770	($47,731,000)
Exports,	1922	francs 110,000,000	($ 9,020,000)
"	1923	francs 240,000,000	($14,640,000)
"	1924	francs 339,933,667	($20,374,000)

Trade of Syria and Palestine with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921-22	$3,167,822	$752,949
1922-23	3,382,960	1,721,848
1923-24	2,536,716	2,600,017
1924-25	3,696,460	3,471,508

TURKEY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, approximately 494,538 square miles, but boundaries are indeterminate. In Europe, 10,882 square miles.

POPULATION, approximately, 14,378,000. In Europe, 1,000,000; in Anatolia, 13,878,000.

CAPITALS, Constantinople, population, 1924, 880,998; Nationalist capital in Anatolia, Angora, 35,000; other cities, Smyrna, 98,846; Konia, 71,104; Brussa, 66,664; Adana, 64,110; Adrianople, 56,343.

President and Commander-in-Chief, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, re-elected August, 1923.

Premier, Gen. Ismet Pasha, Mar. 4, 1925.

Governor of Constantinople, Emin Bey.

Grand National Assembly at Angora has complete control. The Assembly on Nov. 2, 1922, declared itself invested with sovereign rights, that the Sultanate be abolished, that the present Sultan be deposed as Caliph (spiritual head of Islam), and that a suitable member of the house of Osman be appointed to that place. The Sultan, Mohammed VI., on Nov. 17 boarded the British battleship Malaya and was taken to Malta. On the 18th the National Assembly elected to the Caliphate the heir to the Sultanate, Abdul Medjid Effendi (born May 25, 1868), the cousin of Sultan Mohammed VI. On March 2, 1924, the Grand National Assembly deposed the Caliph (who fled to Switzerland) and declared the Caliphate vested in the Assembly.

Diplomatic and Consular Interests of Turkey in the United States are cared for by Spain.

United States High Commissioner, at Constantinople, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N.

United States Consul General, at Constantinople Nathaniel B. Stewart. *Consul*, at Smyrna, Samuel W. Honaker.

Up to the beginning of the World War Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, included European Turkey, Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia and Kurdistan, also groups of islands in the Aegean Sea.

So late as 1916, the areas of the Turkish Empire totalled about 710,224 square miles, with about 21,273,900 of population. Cyprus and Egypt had passed to British domination—Cyprus annexed, and Egypt under a protectorate. There remained, therefore, in the Turkish Empire, 10,882 square miles of area with 1,891,000 of population in and around Constantinople and Adrianople on the north of the Straits; in Asia Minor, including Ismid (opposite Constantinople), Brussa, Bigha, Smyrna, Kastamuni, Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas and Trebizond, 199,272 square miles, with 10,186,900 of population; Armenia and Kurdistan, 71,900 square miles, with 2,000,000 of population; Mesopotamia, 143,250 square miles, with 2,000,000 of population; Syria, 114,530 square miles, with 3,675,100 of population; and the Hejaz and Yemen in Arabia, 170,300 square miles, with 1,050,000 of population; a total of 710,224 square miles, with 21,273,900 of population.

In Asia, a part of Armenia has adopted a Soviet government and is at least in harmonious agreement with Soviet Russia. Syria has passed under the mandate of France (which see), Mesopotamia has been created the dependent kingdom of the Iraq (which see); Palestine under the mandate of Great Britain (which see); and Arabia (which see) has asserted its independence as the Kingdom of the Hejaz, Imamate of Yemen and other divisions.

There remained to the Turkish Empire under the treaty then Constantinople and its hinterland, about 880 square miles, with about 1,200,000 population, and Anatolia with about 480,000 square miles, and about 13,878,000 population. If to these figures is added Thrace, transferred from Greece to Turkey by agreement of the powers following the successful campaign of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader (of which later), with its 10,000 square miles and 670,000 population, the total will be approximately 494,538 square miles and 14,548,800 population. This total included Smyrna, population now 98,846, the most important city and port in Anatolia, and its hinterland, which, while retaining Turkish sovereignty, had been turned over by the treaty to Greece for administration with military control, and with the promise that a plebiscite might be granted in 1925 to decide under which rule it should continue. Turkey now, therefore, is about the size of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

CONTROL OF THE STRAITS.

European Turkey before the war included Constantinople and Thrace on the northwest side of the waters which connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea—so that Turkey controlled the Straits of the Dardanelles—historic vantage point, politically, economically and diplomatically, of events touching the Near East, with deep significance also regarding Far Eastern interests.

The Balkan wars of 1913 had reduced the European area dominated by Turkey, leaving her only that part of Thrace from Adrianople east to the Black Sea and south to Enos on the Aegean; but it left her completely the mistress of the Straits of the Dardanelles.

The Treaty of Sevres (Paris), following the World War, further diminished Turkish territory, giving all Thrace to Greece except a triangle 30 miles by 40, containing a neutral zone, along the immediate border of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus on both the European and the Asiatic sides, to secure equal passage rights to all nations. All fortifications were to be demolished. The Straits were to remain open in peace and in war for all craft and to be neutral in time of war. They were not to be subject to blockade or other hostile acts.

A Commission of the Straits was named to have complete control of the navigation of the Straits, but Constantinople was to return to Turkish administration.

The Allied occupation of Constantinople became complete on March 16, 1920.

The real power in the Turkish Empire was seized by the Grand National Assembly and a responsible Ministry set up by the Nationalists at Angora, in Anatolia, which was the most genuinely Turkish section of the old Ottoman Empire after the last Chamber of Deputies, sitting at Constantinople, was dissolved April 11, 1920. The Assembly voted on Jan. 20, 1921, a Fundamental Law, which was in fact a new Constitution for Turkey. It declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people and that all power was vested in its representatives—the Grand National Assembly. It provided for universal suffrage without religious or race distinction and recognized the right of minorities to freedom and protection. It contained a programme of social reform.

The success of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, soldier and able diplomatist, who was chosen President of the Assembly and commander-in-chief in driving out the Greeks, establishing his army on the Straits, forcing the Lausanne Treaty to replace the discarded Treaty of Sevres will be found in the article on Turkey in the WORLD ALMANAC of 1925.

REPUBLIC WITH NEW CONSTITUTION.

In October, 1925, a new Constitution was adopted proclaiming the Republic of Turkey with a President elected for four or five years. The National Assembly will have legislative powers only, the executive power being intrusted to a Cabinet responsible to the Assembly. A Council of State, the members appointed by the President, will fulfil the functions usually cared for by a parliamentary Upper House.

A revised Constitution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on April 23, 1924. It contained clauses designed to limit the citizenship of non-Turks and non-Moslems, and limits the franchise to males over 18. A strict prohibition law passed in 1923 had so disastrous an effect on production and brought such a loss of revenue that a new law was passed on April 8, 1924, continuing the liquor traffic under heavy taxes and a measure of Government control.

New laws enacted in 1925 abolished polygamy, enforced registration of marriages, and gave the power to grant divorces to the President. This Kemal Pasha promptly took advantage of by divorcing his wife, Latife Hanoum, twenty-two years old, an advanced feminist. Turks generally have followed his advice and adopted hats in place of the fez, held an emblem of the old regime, and the turban. Also, Constantinople policemen have been ordered to shave off their patriarchal beards.

A new civil code and a commercial code to replace Koranic laws are before the National Assembly.

The Grand National Assembly, April, 1925, ratified the so-called Chester railway and mining concession which Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., had had under negotiation with various Turkish Governments for fifteen years and which had been finally agreed to and signed by Feyzi Bey, Turkish Minister of Public Works, and Major K. E. Cloyton-Kennedy, a Canadian, and Arthur Chester, son of the Admiral, as representatives of the Ottoman-American Development Co. It granted to American interests the right to develop practically all of Anatolia, and included the development of the Mosul oil region, and the construction of 1,200 miles of railroads in the whole Mesopotamian fields where oil deposits are estimated as worth $500,000,000. The concession was, briefly, for the

right to construct some 2,400 miles of railway in Eastern Anatolia, as well as through the Mosul oil region to the Persian border, with branch lines to the Black Sea and also to a point on the Gulf of Alexandretta, where the syndicate receives the right to undertake vast port developments. The right of exploitation and development of all mineral beds, mineral waters, petroleum deposits, copper and other deposits within a zone of twenty kilometres on either side of the projected railway lines was likewise granted to the syndicate.

As the company did not begin work within the required seven months the concessions lapsed and were annulled by the Turkish Government but an effort is being made to keep them alive. (For the Mosul dispute see League of Nations.)

A serious outbreak of the Kurds in February, 1925, was finally put down and Sheikh Said and twenty-one other leaders were hanged at Diarbekir.

Mohammedans form the vast majority of the people of Anatolia, and about half the population of Constantinople. Mohammedism is the state religion. The laws of the empire rest on the Koran. The chief ecclesiastical dignitary is the Sheik ul Islam whose functions are chiefly judicial and legal, and who is a member of the Cabinet.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the Turks, products being tobacco, which goes to almost all world marts, cereals, cotton, figs, nuts, fruits of almost all varieties, opium and gums. There are large forests.

Turkey has large mineral resources, not yet developed, chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, emery, asphalt, meerschaum, some coal and lignite, salt, some gold and silver, and petroleum on lands bordering the Marmora Sea.

Turkish fisheries are regarded as important, but manufactures are small and methods crude.

Turkey suffered severely during the twelve long years of war. The destruction of Smyrna, devastation of cultivated areas, lack of transportation, and the deportation of the skilled Christian workers kept the output of the country in 1923 far below pre-war average. The Government has made efforts to assist the peasant and is undertaking the building of railroads, but in its efforts to build up a purely Turkish Moslem state many prohibitive duties and restrictive laws and regulations have been put into force. In the compulsive exchange of population 1,000,000 Greeks, and Armenians left the country and by May 1924, 300,000 Moslem refugees had been brought in.

The majority of the Turkish refugees had some capital and were settled upon land vacated by the Greeks. Reconstruction is proceeding, but slowly. In 40,000 villages there are only 3,200 schools and 5,500 underpaid teachers; 85 per cent. of the population is illiterate.

The Government is handicapped by lack of money, for the taxpaying capacity of the country has been impaired by war conditions. It is, however, proceeding with railway construction in accordance with the new policy of Government ownership and operation.

Railway mileage in 1925 was 1,859 miles, with 640 under construction.

The unit of currency is the piaster (par of exchange = 4.4 cents), of which 100 = 1 pound Turkish.

The budget 1924-25 provided for expenditures of £T140,433,370 ($73,868,953, converted at $0.5264 the average exchange rate for the first four months of 1924); and estimated revenues of £T129,214,610 ($67,966,885). The deficit for 1923-24 was about £T12,000,000. The budget for 1925-26 was: Revenues, £T153,000,000; expenditures, £T167,000,000.

The nominal amount of the public debt is approximately £442,000,000 of which £287,000,000 represents her floating debt, which includes paper money in circulation to the amount of £T158,748,584. According to the Lausanne Treaty the pre-war public debt, amounting to £129,000,000, will be distributed between Turkey and the territories detached after the Balkan War and the World War.

By the decision announced on Nov. 6, 1925, Turkey is relieved of 37.75 per cent. of the debt of the former Ottoman Empire and her annuity fixed at approximately £T6,500,000 a year.

Trade statistics are incomplete and unreliable, but it is estimated that imports for 1923 amounted to 458,743,592 kilos valued at £T144,722,517; and exports amounted to 350,483,915 kilos valued at £T84,648,468.

In 1923 the shipping calling at or passing Constantinople in transit numbered 4,281 of 6,500,178 tonnage.

Trade with the United States as reported by the United States Department of Commerce was:

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$19,791,911	$4,327,237
1921-22	19,216,628	8,627,489
1922-23	6,236,768	10,794,089
1923-24	2,020,227	7,546,745
1924-25	3,634,764	6,120,553

TURKEY IN ASIA.

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$9,843,255	$17,171,475
1921-22	3,917,153	12,174,482
1922-23	718,013	7,867,686
1923-24	668,350	4,980,536
1924-25	427,554	7,789,669

URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 72,153 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, Dec. 31, 1924, 1,662,116.

CAPITAL, Montevideo; population, 1922, 350,956.

There are three cities between 20,000 and 30,000.

President, Jose Serrato, 1923-1927; inaugurated March 1, 1923.

Premier, Dr. Lorenzo Vicens Thievent (Interior).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Jacobo Varela.

Consul General, at New York, Jose Richling.

United States Minister, Hoffman Philip.

United States Consul, at Montevideo, O. Gaylord Marsh.

Uruguay, the smallest republic in South America, is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the south by the South Atlantic Ocean and the River Plate, and on the west by Argentina, the boundary line being the River Uruguay, which is navigable from the Plate to Salto, 200 miles north. In area it is slightly larger than the combined States of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Lying between latitudes 30° and 35° south and consisting of rolling grassy plains, it enjoys an extraordinarily healthy climate with a uniform temperature. It is agricultural and pastoral. About 1,700,000 acres are under cultivation; of this, in 1923-24, 1,011,754 acres produced 336,378 metric tons of wheat, and 569,026 produced 165,086 tons of maize.

For grazing 38,000,000 acres of fertile land are used. The official live stock census of 1924 returned 8,431,673 cattle, and 14,514,060 sheep; the wool clip for 1925 was 110,000,000 pounds. The export of animal products exceeded 80,000,000 pesos in 1924; and of agricultural products, 10,500,000 pesos.

In 1923 there entered the port of Montevideo 2,232 ocean-going vessels of 8,877,808 net tonnage.

Great Britain is the best customer, with the United States second.

Uruguay declared her independence of Spain Aug. 25, 1825. The present Constitution, as amended, came into force March 1, 1919. It provides for universal franchise for males over 18 and for proportional representation. The President is elected for four years by direct vote. He shares executive power with the National Administrative Council, which consists of nine members, six of the majority party and three of the largest minority—three retiring every two years—all elected by direct popular vote. The President appoints the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and the Interior and has supreme control of these departments. The Council appoints the Ministers of Finance, Public Work, Industry and Education and has control. Congress has two Houses—the Senate of 19 members, chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years; and a House of Representatives of 90 members, chosen for three years by direct vote. There are 19 departments, which have ample home rule.

In the election of Feb. 8, 1925, the Nationalists were victorious for the first time in fifty years.

Church and state are separated and there is complete religious toleration. The majority of the people are Roman Catholic. Primary education is compulsory and free. The educational system is highly progressive. The university at Montevideo had 4,165 students in 1922. Schools and hospitals are plentiful, and the prison at Montevideo is a model penal institution. The death penalty was abolished in 1907.

Uruguay had in 1922, 1,660 miles of railroads, mostly British owned, of which 1,060 miles are under state guarantee. The Bank of the Republic has a paid-up capital of $20,335,955. Its President and directors are appointed by the Government. It has the exclusive right to issue notes. The Government in 1912 created a National Insurance Bank and gave it a monopoly of issuing insurance. The standing army, in which service is voluntary, numbers, 18,500, with a reserve of 157,439 in the National Guard service, which is compulsory.

Uruguay has made great advances in social welfare legislation and administration during the last 12 years. Expenditure for old age pensions in 1924 was 2,224,385 pesos (2,040,843 in 1923) and on Dec. 31, 1924, 22,144 pensions were in effect.

The republic is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange.....peso (paper) = $1.0342
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1925.....$1.0162

The debt on Jan. 1, 1924, was: Internal, 60,483,042 pesos; external, 126,830,617 pesos; international (Brazilian) 2,121,000 pesos.

Recent budgets are:

YEAR.	Rev.	Exp.
1923-24	pesos 43,689,203	43,644,698
1924-25	pesos 41,011,260	40,928,540
1925-26	pesos 45,182,207	45,120,052

Imports and exports in pesos for four years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	93,855,260	70,265,252
1922	81,778,640	77,458,046
1923		100,786,901
1924	107,863,184	111,838,627

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$27,960,135	$17,564,731
1921-22	9,702,557	11,588,601
1922-23	13,483,761	26,525,298
1923-24	17,349,432	6,875,439
1924-25	18,796,650	14,542,413

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, approximately 393,976 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 3,000,000.

CAPITAL, Caracas; population, 1920, 92,212. Chief cities, Maracaibo, population, 46,706; Valencia, 29,466; Barquisimeto, 23,943; chief port, La Guaira.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, 1922-29. Assumed office June 24, 1922.

Premier, Dr. F. Baptista Galindo (Interior).

Minister to the United States, Senor Dr. Don Pedro Manuel Arcaya.

Consuls General, at New York, Pedro Rafael Rincones; at New Orleans, Diego Matute Ruiz.

United States Minister, Willis C. Cook.

United States Consuls, at Caracas, Dayle C. McDonough; at Maracaibo, Alexander K. Sloan, at Puerto Cabello, vacant.

Venezuela is the northernmost state of South America and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by British Guiana, on the south by Brazil and Colombia and on the west by Colombia. It stretches from 12° 26' north to within two degrees of the Equator. The climate is tropical, hot and unhealthy in the coastal and river regions. In area it is as large as the States of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas combined. The spurs of the Eastern Andes and the foothills are covered with dense forest, and the high plateaus provide excellent grazing. The River Orinoco (over 1,600 miles in length) flows through many stretches of level prairies (llanos) and is navigable for 700 miles for large steamers and for 200 miles further for smaller vessels. A natural river or canal, the Casiquiare, unites its upper reaches with the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon. The island of Margarita (area of 400 square miles), noted for its pearl fishing, with Tortuga and 70 other islands, belongs to Venezuela, but Trinidad, at the mouth of the Orinoco, is British and Curacao and others off the coast are Dutch.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the chief industries, and the chief exports are coffee, cacao, balata, hides, gold, rubber and asphalt. Imports are chiefly textiles, machinery and hardware. The country is rich in metals, but is mostly undeveloped, and petroleum is found in the Lake Maracaibo district.

The production of petroleum for the year 1924 was 1,212,206 metric tons (8,754,000 barrels); for 1923, 639,257 metric tons; for 1922 334,923; for 1921, 218,246; for 1920, 69,539; for 1919, 45,914. The production for the first six months of 1925 was 1,150,819 metric tons. The law concerning hydrocarbons, promulgated June 30, 1920, states clearly the rights and privileges of foreigners in the development of oil lands. Both British and American oil interests have secured possessions in the Maracaibo district.

Coffee exports in 1921 were valued at $12,819,042; and in 1922 at $13,435,767.

There are (1923) 661 miles of railroads, Caracas (altitude 4,017 feet), the capital, being connected with its seaport, La Guaira, by a railroad 22 miles long which is famous for its magnificent views. The roads of the country have been greatly improved of late years.

In 1921, 1,061 vessels of 1,252,903 tonnage entered Venezuelan ports.

Venezuela was the first of the Spanish colonies in South America to formally declare her independence (July 5, 1811), following the disturbing conditions in Spain caused by Napoleon. After severe fighting, the Republic of Colombia, of which the present states of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador formed the three departments, was established Dec. 17, 1819, under the Presidency of the liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar. In May, 1830, a convention recreated the Republic of Venezuela and adopted a constitution. Separation from Columbia was amicable, but the boundary separating the two republics has never been determined. Both agreed in 1881 to submit the question to the arbitration of the King of Spain. His award, made in 1891, did not satisfy, and on one occasion the two countries were on the verge of war. The dispute was submitted to the arbitration of Switzerland in 1915 and Swiss engineers surveyed the territory, May 26-June 11, 1923, by airplane and camera. The 2,500,000 acres were accurately mapped and the award of the King of Spain practically upheld. The territory in dispute is an almost uninhabited tract of the head waters of the Orinoco.

Venezuela has had many revolutions and many revisions of its Constitution since the first was adopted in 1819. That now in force was adopted June 24, 1925. It provides for a President, elected by Congress for seven years, a Senate of 40 members, elected for three years, and a House of Deputies of about 77 members, elected for three years. There are twenty autonomous states, a federal district and two territories. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but religious liberty is guaranteed. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory. Higher education has been much improved under recent administrations. By a law promulgated in June, 1919, military service was made compulsory. A standing army of 8,000 is maintained with 87,000 in the reserve. Venezuela is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange.....bolivar = 19.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924.....19.25 cents

Budget—1922-23 balanced at..	bolivars,	61,706,000
1923-24 balanced at..	bolivars,	62,845,000
1924-25 Receipts....	bolivars,	66,167,000
Expenditures.	bolivars,	63,354,500
Debt—Internal, Jan. 1, 1925..	bolivars,	40,141,154
External.....	bolivars,	59,304,570

Imports and exports for three years:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1921	$18,415,335	$25,777,067
1922	18,401,548	26,603,959
1923	29,469,617	30,243,910

Trade with the United States was:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1920-21	$17,459,628	$12,312,183
1921-22	7,585,267	12,409,533
1922-23	10,277,240	13,898,909
1923-24	15,238,664	14,127,349
1924-25	19,985,612	17,635,601

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The Pan-American Union is the international organization and office maintained in Washington, D. C., by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development of commerce, friendly intercourse, good understanding, and the preservation of peace among these countries. It is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based upon their populations. Its affairs are administered by a Director-General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, which is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American Governments. These two executive officers are assisted by a staff of international specialists, statisticians, editors, translators, compilers, librarians, stenographers, and clerks. The Union publishes monthly bulletins in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are careful records of Pan-American progress. It also publishes numerous special reports and booklets on countries, cities, commodities, etc., of the Latin American nations. Its library, the Columbus Memorial Library, contains 55,000 volumes, 220,000 index cards, and a large collection of maps. There is also a collection of 25,000 photographs, lantern slides, and negatives. The Union is housed in a beautiful building erected through the munificence of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the American Republics.

Director-General—Dr. L. S. Rowe; *Assistant Director*—E. Gil Borges.

ENGLISH RULERS.

Year Acces.	Name.	Year Acces.	Name.
A. D.		A. D.	
51	Caractacus (taken prisoner to Rome).	924	Athelstan, eldest son of Edward.
61	Boadicea (defeated the Romans).	940	Edmund I., 5th son of Edward the Elder.
451	Hengist and Horsa (Saxons).	946	Edred, his brother.
470	Aella (Saxon), King of Sussex.	955	Edwy, eldest son of Edmund I.
515	Arthur, King of the Britons.	959	Edgar the Peaceable.
686	Ceadwalla, King of Wessex.	975	Edward II. the Martyr.
802	Egbert (unites Saxons in Heptarchy).	979	Ethelred II., his half brother.
839	Ethelwolf, son of Egbert.	1016	Edmund (Ironsides).
858	Ethelbold, his son.	1017	Canute, the Dane.
860	Ethelbert.	1035	Harold (Harefoot), son of Canute.
866	Ethelred, his brother.	1040	Canute II. (Hardicanute).
878	Alfred the Great.	1042	Edward the Confessor.
901	Edward the Elder.	1066	Harold II., son of Earl Godwin.

Name.		Acces.	Died.	Age.	Rgd
	THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.				
William I....	Obtained Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
William II...	Third son of William I	1087	1100	40	13
Henry I.....	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
Stephen.....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	60	19
	THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.				
Henry II....	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
John.....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III....	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I....	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
Edward II...	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III..	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II...	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III	1377	1399 (dep.)	34	22
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.				
Henry IV....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V.....	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI....	Only son of Henry V. (deposed 1461)	1422	1471	49	39
	THE HOUSE OF YORK.				
Edward IV..	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III	1461	1483	41	22
Edward V...	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III..	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2
	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
Henry VII...	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII..	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI..	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I.....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Aragon	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.				
James I.....	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV., and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I....	Only surviving son of James I	1625	1649	48	24
	COMMONWEALTH DECLARED MAY 19, 1649.				
Cromwells...	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	..
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, resigned May 25, 1659	1658	1712	86	..
	THE HOUSE OF STUART (Restored).				
Charles II...	Eldest son of Charles I	1660	1685	55	25
James II....	Second son of Charles I. (Deposed 1688. Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	1701	68	4
William III.. and Mary II.	{ Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. } { Eldest daughter of James II. and wife of William III }	1689	1702 1694	51 32	13 6
Anne.....	Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
	THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
George I.....	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
George II....	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
George III...	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	82	59
George IV...	Eldest son of George III	1820	1830	68	10
William IV..	Third son of George III	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria.....	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
	THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG.				
Edward VII..	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.				
George V....	Second and surviving son of Edward VII	1910	....	..	..

RULERS OF SCOTLAND.
(The date is that of accession.)

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
330	Fergus I.	684	Eugenius V.	893	Donald VI.	1165	William.
357	Eugenius I.	686	Eugenius VI.	904	Constantine III.	1214	Alexander II.
404	Fergus II.	698	Amberkeletus.	944	Malcolm I.	1249	Alexander III.
420	Eugenius II.	699	Eugenius VII.	953	Indulfus.	1286	Margaret (Norway)
451	Dongardus.	715	Mordachus.	961	Duff.	1292	John Baliol.
457	Constantine I.	730	Etfinus.	965	Cullen.	1298	Sir W. Wallace, Reg.
479	Congallus I.	761	Eugenius VIII.	970	Kenneth III.	1306	Robert I (Bruce).
501	Goranus.	764	Fergus III.	994	Constantine IV.	1329	David II.
535	Eugenius III.	767	Solvathius.	995	Kenneth IV.	1370	Robert II.
558	Congallus II.	787	Achalus.	1003	Malcolm II.	1390	Robert III.
569	Kinnatellus.	819	Congallus III.	1033	Duncan I.	1406	James I.
570	Aidanus.	824	Dongal.	1040	Macbeth.	1437	James II.
605	Kenneth.	831	Alpine.	1057	Malcolm III	1460	James III.
606	Eugenius IV	834	Kenneth II.	1095	Duncan II.	1488	James IV.
621	Ferchard I.	854	Donald V.	1098	Edgar.	1513	James V.
632	Donald IV.	858	Constantine II.	1107	Alexander I.	1542	Mary.
646	Ferchard II.	874	Eth (Lightfoot).	1124	David I.	1567	James VI (succeeded to Eng. throne in 1603 at the union.)
664	Maldiunus.	876	Gregory.	1153	Malcolm IV.		

RULERS OF FRANCE.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
481	Clovis founds Kingdom of the Franks	888	Eudes or Odo.	1589	Henry IV (the Great) of Navarre.
511	Childebert, Thierry, Clotaire and Clodomir (four sons of Clovis).	893	Charles III. (the Simple) .	1610	Louis XIII. (the Just).
558	Clotaire (Sole King of France)	923	Rodolph (Raoul)	1643	Louis XIV (the Great).
562	Caribert, Gontran, Sigebert and Childeric.	936	Louis IV.	1715	Louis XV (the Well-beloved.)
584	Clotaire II (King of Soissons).	954	Lotherius.	1774	Louis XVI.
596	Thierry II and Theodobert II (Kings Paris and Austrasia)	986	Louis V.	1793	Louis XVII (never reigned)
613	Clotaire III (Sole King France)	987	Hugh Capet.		FIRST REPUBLIC.
628	Dagobert and Charibert.	996	Robert (the Wise)	1792	National Convention.
638	Sigebert II and Clovis II.	1031	Henry I.	1795	Directory.
654	Childeris II (King Austrasia).	1060	Philip I (the Fair).	1799	Consulate.
679	Thierry III. (King all France)	1108	Louis VI (le Gros).		FIRST EMPIRE.
692	Clovis III.	1137	Louis VII (le Jeune).	1804	Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.
695	Childebert III.	1180	Philip II (Augustus).	1814	Louis XVIII.
711	Dagobert III.	1223	Louis VIII.	1824	Charles X.
716	Childeric II.	1226	Louis IX (Saint Louis).	1830	Louis Philippe
720	Thierry IV.	1270	Philip III. (the Bold).		SECOND REPUBLIC.
737	Charles Martel (Duke of the Franks).	1285	Philip IV. (the Fair).	1848	Louis Napoleon elected Pres.
742	Childeric III.	1314	Louis X (Hutin).		EMPIRE RESTORED.
751	Pepin (Le Bref), founder of Carlovingian.	1316	John I.	1852	Louis Napoleon elected Emp
768	Charles (the Great) and Carloman.	1316	Philip V. (the Long).		THIRD REPUBLIC.
771	Charlemagne (sole monarch)	1322	Charles IV (the Fair).	1871	Thiers, Louis Adolphe.
814	Louis I (le Debonnaire).	1328	Philip VI (of Valois).	1873	MacMahon, Marshal.
840	Charles (the Bald).	1350	John II (Jean).	1879	Grevy, Paul J.
877	Louis II (the Stammerer).	1364	Charles V (the Wise).	1887	Sadi-Carnot, M.
879	Louis III and Carloman II.	1380	Charles VI.	1894	Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P.
885	Charles II. (the Gross).	1422	Charles VII.	1895	Faure, Francois Felix
		1461	Louis XI.	1899	Loubet, Emile.
		1483	Charles VIII.	1906	Fallieres, Armand.
		1498	Louis XII.	1913	Poincare, Raymond.
		1515	Francis I.	1920	Deschanel, Paul
		1547	Henry II.	1920	Millerand, Alexandre.
		1559	Francis II.	1924	Doumergue, Gaston.
		1560	Charles IX.		
		1574	Henry III.		

KINGS OF GERMANY AND EMPERORS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, 534-1806.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
534	Theodobert (King of Metz).	1152	Frederick I (Barbarossa).	1440	Frederick IV.
548	Theodebald (King of Metz)	1190	Henry VI.	1493	Maximilian I.
840	Lotharius.	1198	Philip.	1519	Charles V.
843	Lewis (of Bavaria).	1208	Otho IV.	1558	Ferdinand I.
876	Charles (the Bald).	1215	Frederick II.	1564	Maximilian II.
887	Arnulf	1250	Conrad IV.	1576	Rudolph II.
900	Louis IV.	1256	Interregnum (till 1273.)	1612	Matthias.
911	Conrad I.	1273	Rodolph (of Hapsburg), 1st of Austrian family.	1619	Ferdinand II.
919	Henry (the Fowler).	1292	Adolphus (of Nassau.)	1637	Ferdinand III.
936	Otho (the Great) (Empress, 962).	1298	Albert I (of Austria).	1658	Leopold I.
973	Otho II.	1308	Henry VII.	1705	Joseph I.
983	Otho III.	1314	Louis V (of Bavaria).	1711	Charles VI.
1002	Henry II.	1347	Charles IV.	1740	Maria Theresa (of Austria, till 1780)
1024	Conrad II (the Salic).	1378	Wenceslaus.	1742	Charles VII.
1039	Henry III.	1400	Rupert.	1745	Francis I (of Lorraine).
1056	Henry IV.	1410	Josse (Marquis of Brandenburg).	1765	Joseph II.
1106	Henry V.	1411	Sigismund.	1790	Leopold II.
1125	Lotharius II.	1438	Albert II.	1792	Francis II. (to 1806.)
1138	Conrad III.				

RULERS OF PRUSSIA.

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
1134	Albert I (1st Elector of Brandenburg).	1688	Frederick.	1840	Frederick William IV.
1616	John, Sigismund (Elector, Duke of Prussia).	1701	Frederick crowned King of Prussia.	1861	William I.
1619	George William.	1713	Frederick William I.	1871	William I. (made German Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871).
1640	Frederick William ("The Great Elector").	1740	Frederick II ("the Great").	1888	Frederick.
		1786	Frederick William II.	1888	William II. (abdicated, Nov. 9, 1918).
		1797	Frederick William III.		

NOTE TO GERMANY AND PRUSSIA—The German Empire was restored on Jan. 1, 1871, and King William I. of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871. On his death he was succeeded by King Frederick of Prussia, and the latter in turn by William II.

William II. (Kaiser Wilhelm) abdicated as King of Prussia and German Emperor, as of Nov. 9, 1918, all the rest of the sovereigns of the German states quit too, one by one, and the German Empire became a Republic, under the Presidency of Frederick Ebert, who died Feb. 28, 1925, and was succeeded by the former Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg. The Constitution was adopted July 31, 1919.

THE POPES.

Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.
41	B. Petrus.	202	St. Zephyrinus.	296	St. Marcellinus	422	St. Codestinus I.
67	St. Linus.	218	St. Calixtus I.	307	St. Marcellus.	432	St. Sixtus III.
79	St. Cletus.	222	St. Urbanus I.	309	St. Eusebius.	440	St. Leo I.
91	St. Clemens I.	230	St. Pontianus.	310	St. Melchiades.	461	St. Hilarus.
100	St. Evaristus.	235	St. Anterus.	314	St. Sylvester.	468	St. Simplicius.
109	St. Alexander.	236	St. Fabianus.	336	St. Marcus.	483	St. Felix III.
119	St. Sixtus.	251	St. Cornelius.	337	St. Julius I.	492	St. Gelasius.
128	St. Telesphorus.	253	St. Lucius.	352	St. Liberius.	496	St. Anastasius II.
138	St. Hyginus.	254	St. Stephanus I.	366	St. Damasus.	498	St. Symmachus.
142	St. Pius.	257	St. Sixtus II.	384	St. Siricius.	514	St. Hormisdas.
157	St. Anicetus.	259	St. Dionysius.	398	St. Anastasius I.	523	St. Joannes I.
168	St. Soter.	269	St. Felix I.	402	St. Innocentius I.	526	St. Felix IV.
177	St. Eleutherus.	275	St. Eutychianus.	417	St. Zosimus.	530	Bonifacius II.
190	St. Victor I.	283	St. Caius.	418	St. Bonifacius I.	532	Joannes II.

THE POPES—*Continued.*

Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.
535	St. Agapetus I.	882	Marinus I.	1118	Gelasius II.	1458	Pius II.
536	St. Silverius.	884	Hadrianus III.	1119	Calixtus II.	1464	Paulus II.
537	Vigilius.	885	Stephanus VI.	1124	Honorius II.	1471	Sixtus IV.
555	Pelagius.	891	Formosus.	1130	Innocentius II.	1484	Innocentius VIII.
560	Joannes III.	896	Bonifacius.	1143	Coelestinus II.	1492	Alexander VI.
574	Benedictus.	896	Stephanus VII.	1144	Lucius II.	1503	Pius III.
578	Pelagius II.	897	Romanus.	1145	Eugenius III.	1503	Julius II.
590	St. Gregorius I.	897	Theodorus II.	1153	Anastasius.	1513	Leo X.
604	Sabinianus.	898	Joannes IX.	1154	Hadrianus IV.	1522	Hadrianus VI.
607	Bonifacius III.	900	Benedictus IV.	1159	Alexander III.	1523	Clemens VII.
608	St. Bonifacius IV.	903	Leo V.	1181	Lucius III.	1534	Paulus III.
615	St. Deusdedit.	903	Christophorus.	1185	Urbanus III.	1550	Julius III.
619	Bonifacius V.	904	Sergius III.	1187	Gregorius VIII.	1555	Marcellus II.
625	Honorius.	911	St. Anastasius III.	1187	Clemens III.	1555	Paulus IV.
640	Severinus.	913	Lando.	1191	Coelestinus III.	1559	Pius IV.
640	Joannes IV.	914	Joannes X.	1198	Innocentius III.	1565	St. Pius V.
642	Theodorus I.	928	Leo VI.	1216	Honorius III.	1572	Gregorius XIII.
649	St. Martinus.	929	Stephanus VIII.	1227	Gregorius IX.	1585	Sixtus V.
654	St. Eugenius I.	931	Joannes XI.	1241	Coelestinus IV.	1590	Urbanus VII.
657	St. Vitalianus.	936	Leo VII.	1243	Innocentius IV.	1590	Gregorius XIV.
672	Adeodatus.	939	Stephanus IX.	1254	Alexander IV.	1591	Innocentius IX.
676	Donus.	942	Marinus II.	1261	Urbanus IV.	1592	Clemens VIII.
678	St. Agatho.	946	Agapetus II.	1265	Clemens IV.	1605	Leo XI.
682	St. Leo II.	955	Joannes XII.	1271	Gregorius X.	1605	Paulus V.
684	St. Benedictus II.	963	Leo VIII.	1276	Innocentius V.	1621	Gregorius XV.
685	Joannes V.	964	Benedictus V.	1276	Hadrianus V.	1623	Urbanus VIII.
686	Canon.	965	Joannes XIII.	1276	Joannes XXI.	1644	Innocentius X.
687	St. Sergius I.	973	Benedictus VI.	1277	Nicolaus III.	1655	Alexander VII.
701	Joannes VI.	974	Benedictus VII.	1281	Martinus IV.	1667	Clemens IX.
705	Joannes VII.	983	Joannes XIV.	1285	Honorius IV.	1670	Clemens X.
708	Sisinnius.	984	Bonifacius VII.	1288	Nicolaus IV.	1676	Innocentius XI.
708	Constantinus I.	985	Joannes XV.	1294	St. Coelestinus V.	1689	Alexander VIII.
715	St. Gregorius II.	996	Gregorius V.	1294	Bonifacius VIII.	1691	Innocentius XII.
731	St. Gregorius III.	999	Sylvester II.	1303	Benedictus XI.	1700	Clemens XI.
741	St. Zacharias.	1003	Joannes XVII.	1305	Clemens V.	1721	Innocentius XIII.
752	Stephanus II.	1003	Joannes XVIII.	1316	Joannes XXII.	1724	Benedictus XIII.
752	Stephanus III.	1009	Sergius IV.	1334	Benedictus XII.	1730	Clemens XII.
757	St. Paulus I.	1012	Benedictus VIII.	1342	Clemens VI.	1740	Benedictus XIV.
767	Constantinus.	1024	Joannes XIX.	1352	Innocentius VI.	1758	Clemens XIII.
768	Stephanus IV.	1033	Benedictus IX.	1362	Urbanus V.	1769	Clemens XIV.
772	Hadrianus I.	1045	Gregorius VI.	1370	Gregorius XI.	1775	Pius VI.
795	St. Leo III.	1046	Clemens II.	1378	Urbanus VI.	1800	Pius VII.
816	Stephanus V.	1048	Damasus II.	1378	Clemens VII.	1823	Leo XII.
817	St. Paschalis I.	1049	St. Leo IX.	1394	Benedictus XIII.	1829	Pius VIII.
824	Eugenius II.	1055	Victor II.	1389	Bonifacius IX.	1831	Gregorius XVI.
827	Valentinus.	1057	Stephanus X.	1404	Innocentius VII.	1846	Pius IX.
827	Gregorius IV.	1058	Benedictus X.	1406	Gregorius XII.	1877	Leo XIII.
844	Sergius II.	1059	Nicolaus II.	1409	Alexander V.	1903	Pius X.
847	St. Leo IV.	1061	Alexander II.	1410	Joannes XXIII.	1914	Benedictus XV.
855	Benedictus III.	1073	St. Gregorius VII.	1417	Martinus V.	1922	Pius XI.
858	St. Nicolaus I.	1086	Victor III.	1431	Eugenius IV.		(Born May 30, 1857 at Desio, Italy.)
867	Hadrianus II.	1088	Urbanus II.	1447	Nicolaus V.		
872	Joannes VIII.	1099	Paschalis II.	1455	Calixtus III.		

ROMAN RULERS.

B. C.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
752	Romulus.	68	Galba.	283	Carinus and Numerianus.
715	Numa Pompilius.	69	Otho.	284	Diocletian.
672	Tullus Hostilius.	69	Vitellius.	305	Galerius and Constantius.
640	Ancus Martius.	70	Vespasian.	306	Constantine the Great.
616	Tarquinius Priscus.	79	Titus.	330	Constantine removes seat of Empire to Constantinople.
578	Servius Tullius.	81	Domitian.	337	Constantine II., Constans and Constantius.
534	Tarquinius Superbus.	96	Nerva.	361	Julian the Apostate.
509	Tarquins, expelled.	98	Trajan.	363	Jovian.
498	Lartius, 1st Dict.	117	Adrian (or Hadrian.)	364	Valentinian (West), Valens (East).
488	Tribunes created.	138	Antoninus Pius.	367	Gratian (West).
483	Quaestors instit.	161	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus.	375	Valentinian II. (West).
456	Cincinnatus, Dict.	171	Marcus Aurelius (alone).	379	Theodosius the Great (East).
453	Tribunes incr., 5 to 10.	180	Commodus.	394	Theodosius (East and West).
445	Milit. Trib. created.	192	Pertinax; Julianus.	395	Arcadius (East), Honorius (West).
437	Censorship instit.	193	Septimius Severus.	408	Theodosius II. (East).
391	Marcus F. Camillus, Dict.	211	Caracalla and Geta.	425	Valentinian III. (West).
325	Papirius Cursor, Dict.	212	Caracalla (alone).	450	Marcian (East).
301	Fabius Maximus and Valerius Corvus.	217	Macrinus.	455	Petronius Maximus (West).
260	Provin. Quaestors inst.	218	Heliogabalus.	455	Avitus (West).
217	Fabius Maximus, Dict.	222	Alexander Severus.	457	Leo the Great (East).
183	Cato, the Elder, Censor.	235	Maximinus.	457	Majorianus (West).
82	Sylla, Dict.	238	Gordianus I.; Gordianus II.	461	Severus (West).
70	Crassus and Pompey, Cons'ls.	238	Pupienus and Balbinus.	467	Anthemius (West).
59	Pompey.	238	Gordianus III.	472	Olibius (West).
49	Julius Caesar.	244	Philip the Arabian.	473	Glycerius (West).
43	Octavius Caesar, Mark Antony and Lepidus, 2nd Triumvirate.	249	Decius.	474	Julius Nepos (West).
31	Octavius (Caesar) Emp.	251	Gallus.	474	Zeno (East).
A. D.		254	Valerianus.	475	Augustulus Romulus (West).
14	Tiberius.	260	Gallienus.	476	Rome taken by Odoacer, King of Italy; extinction of Western Empire.
37	Caligula (Caius.)	268	Claudius II.		
41	Claudius.	270	Aurelian.		
54	Nero.	275	Tacitus.		
		276	Probus.		
		282	Carus.		

ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

A. D.	Ruler.	A. D.	Ruler.	A. D.	Ruler.
491	Anastasius.	820	Michael (Balbous).	1183	Andronicus (Comnenus).
518	Justin I.	829	Theophilus.	1185	Isaac Angelus.
527	Justinian I.	842	Michael III.	1195	Alexius Angelus (the Tyrant).
565	Justin II.	867	Basilius.	1203	Alexius IV.
578	Tiberius II.	886	Leo VI. (the Philosopher).	1204	Alexius V.
582	Maurice.	911	Constantine VII.		*At Nicæa.*
602	Phocas.	919	Constantine and Romanus.	1204	Theodore Lascaris I.
610	Heraclius.	959	Romanus II.	1222	John III. Ducas.
641	Constantine III.	963	Nicephorus Phocus.	1255	Theodore Lascaris II.
641	Constans II.	969	John Zemisses.	1259	John IV. Lascaris.
668	Constantine IV. (Pogonatus)	976	Basilius.		*Restored to Constantinople.*
685	Justinian II.	1025	Constantine VIII.	1261	Michael VIII.
695	Leontius.	1028	Romanus Argyrus.	1282	Andronicus II.
698	Tiberius III.	1034	Michael IV.	1295	Michael IX. (Regent).
705	Justinian II. (again).	1041	Michael (Caliphales).	1328	Andronicus III.
711	Philippicus Bardanes.	1042	Constantine (Monomachus).	1341	John Palaeologus I.
713	Anastasius II.	1054	Theodora (Empress).	1347	John Cantacuzenus (Regent).
716	Theodosius III.	1056	Michael VI.	1376	Andronicus IV.
718	Leo (the Isaurian).	1057	Isaac (Comnenus).	1379	John Palaeologus I. (restored).
741	Constantine V. (Copronymus)	1059	Constantine X. (Ducas).	1391	Manuel II.
775	Leo IV.	1068	Romanus Diogenes.	425	John Palaeologus II.
780	Constantine VI. (Porphyrogenitus).	1071	Michael Ducas.	1448	Constantine XIII. (Palaeologus).
797	Irene.	1078	Nicephorus (Boton).	1453	Constantinople taken by the Turks, extinction of the Eastern Empire.
797	Nicephorus.	1081	Alexius I. (Comnenus).		
811	Michael (Curopalatts).	1118	John (Comnenus).		
813	Leo V. (the Armenian).	1143	Manuel (Comnenus).		
		1180	Alexius II. (Comnenus).		

ANCIENT AUTHORS, GREEK. (B. C. years are in Italics. Earliest dates are approximate.)

B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.
389	*314*	Aeschines	Orat.	...	7	Dionysius	Hist.	*522*	*439*	Pindar	Poet.
525	*456*	Aeschylus	Dram.	...	118	Epictetus	Stoic.	*429*	*347*	Plato	Philos.
...	*550*	Aesop	Tales.	*342*	*270*	Epicurus	Philos.	49	120	Plutarch	Biog.
563	*478*	Anacreon	Poet.	*480*	*406*	Euripides	Dram.	*207*	*122*	Polybius	Hist.
287	*212*	Archimedes	Physi.	*484*	*424*	Herodotus	Hist.	*495*	*405*	Sophocles	Dram.
448	*380*	Aristophanes	Dram.	*87*	*54*	Hesiod	Poet.	*54*	10	Strabo	Geog.
384	*322*	Aristotle	Philos.	*460*	*377*	Hippocrates	Medic.	...	255	Theocritus	Poet.
...	194	Athenaeus	Antiq.	*962*	*927*	Homer	Poet.	*332*	*287*	Theophrastus	Philos.
332	*322*	Demosthenes	Orat.	*436*	*338*	Isocrates	Orat.	*471*	*401*	Thucydides	Hist
50	13	Diodorus	Hist.	*342*	*292*	Menander	Dram.	*430*	*357*	Xenophon	Hist

ANCIENT AUTHORS, LATIN. (B. C. years are in Italics.)

B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.
330	390	Ammianus, M.	Hist	*59*	*17*	Livy	Hist.	35	95	Quintilian	Critic.
125	200	Apuleius	Satir.	38	65	Lucan	Poet.	*86*	*34*	Sallust	Hist.
100	169	Aulus Gellius	Satir.	*180*	*103*	Lucilius	Satir.	*5*	65	Seneca	Moral.
470	515	Bolthius	Philos.	*96*	*52*	Lucretius	Philos.	25	100	Sillus, Italicus	Poet.
102	*44*	Caesar, Julius	S.-Hist.	...	415	Macrobius	Gram.	61	96	Stallus	Poet.
232	*147*	Cato, the Elder	Orat.	43	104	Martial	Poet.	70	150	Suetonius	Biog.
87	*54*	Catullus	Poet.	*100*	*30*	Nepos	Hist.	55	117	Tacitus	Hist.
107	*43*	Cicero	Orat.	*43*	18	Ovid	Poet.	*185*	*159*	Terence	Dram.
365	408	Claudian	Poet.	34	62	Perslus	Satir.	*54*	*18*	Tibullus	Poet.
239	*169*	Ennius	Satir.	*224*	*184*	Plautus	Dram.	*70*	*19*	Virgil	Poet.
60	140	Juvenal	Satir.	23	79	Pliny	Natur.	*70*	*16*	Vitruvius	Arch.
65	*8*	Horace	Poet.	62	113	Pliny the Youn'r.	Essays.				

AUTHORS OF NOTE.

MODERN AMERICAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1838	1918	Adams, Henry	Hist., Biog.	1843	1916	James, Henry	Fiction.
1832	1888	Alcott, Louisa M.	Fiction.	1779	1843	Key, Francis Scott	Poet.
1836	1907	Aldrich, Thos. B.	Fiction.	1833	1888	Locke, David R.	Humor.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash.	Poet.	1807	1882	Longfellow, Henry W.	Poet.
1780	1851	Audubon, J. J.	Naturalist.	1813	1891	Lossing, Benson J.	History
1800	1891	Bancroft, George	History.	1819	1891	Lowell, Jas. Russell	Poet.
1771	1810	Brown, Chas. Brockden	Fiction.	1841	1913	Miller, Joaquin	Poet.
1794	1878	Bryant, William C.	Poet.	1822	1908	Mitchell, Donald G.	Humor.
1845	1912	Carleton, Will	Poet.	1779	1863	Moore, Clement C.	Poet.
1802	1880	Child, Lydia M.	Miscellaneous.	1814	1877	Motley, J. L.	History.
1835	1910	Clemens, Samuel L.	Humor.	1850	1896	Nye, Edgar W.	Humor.
1789	1851	Cooper, J. Fenimore	Fiction.	1737	1809	Paine, Thomas	Politics.
1845	1909	Crawford, F. Marion	Fiction.	1823	1893	Parkman, Francis	History
1812	1894	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor	History.	1791	1852	Payne, John H.	Poet.
1824	1892	Curtis, Geo. Wm.	Editorial.	1779	1860	Paulding, J. K.	Biography
1787	1879	Dana, R. H.	Poet.	1785	1866	Pierpont, Rev. John	Hymns.
1815	1882	Dana, R. H. jr.	Biography.	1809	1849	Poe, Edgar Allan	Poet.
1795	1820	Drake, Jos. Rodman	Poet.	1790	1859	Prescott, William H.	History.
1703	1758	Edwards, Jonathan	Religion.	1822	1872	Read, Thos. Buch	Poet.
1837	1902	Eggleston, Edw.	Fiction.	1762	1824	Rowson, Susan	Fiction.
1803	1882	Emerson, Ralph W.	Essay.	1816	1887	Saxe, John Godfrey	Poet.
1850	1895	Field, Eugene	Poet.	1791	1865	Sigourney, Lydia H.	Poet.
1817	1881	Fields, Jas. T.	Biography.	1806	1870	Simms, W. Gilmore	Fiction.
1842	1901	Fiske, John	History.	1833	1908	Stedman, Edmund C.	Poet.
1706	1790	Franklin, Benjamin	Biography.	1825	1903	Stoddard, Rich. Henry	Poet.
1839	1897	George, Henry	Economics.	1812	1896	Stowe, Harriet Beecher	Fiction.
1793	1863	Goodrich, Samuel G.	Geography.	1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard	Travel.
1822	1909	Hale, Edw. Ev.	Essay.	1836	1894	Thaxter, Celia	Poet.
1792	1867	Halleck, Fitz-Greene	Poet.	1817	1862	Thoreau, Henry D.	Philosopher.
1848	1908	Harris, Joel C.	Humor.	1791	1871	Ticknor, George	History.
1839	1902	Harte, Bret	Fiction.	1827	1905	Wallace, Lew	Fiction.
1804	1864	Hawthorne, Nathaniel	Fiction.	1834	1867	Ward, Artemus	Humor.
1830	1886	Hayne, Paul	Poet.	1829	1900	Warner, Chas. Dudley	Essay.
1819	1881	Holland, J. G.	Poet.	1758	1843	Webster, Noah	Dictionary.
1809	1894	Holmes, Oliver W.	Poet.	1753	1794	Wheatley, Phyllis (col'd)	Poet.
1770	1842	Hopkinson, Jos.	Songs.	1819	1892	Whitman, Walt	Poet.
1819	1910	Howe, Julia Ward	Poet.	1807	1892	Whittier, John G.	Poet.
1783	1859	Irving, Washington	Fiction.	1807	1867	Willis, Nathaniel P.	Essay.

ENGLISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1672	1719	Addison, Joseph	Essays.	1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	Religion.
1832	1904	Arnold, Edwin	Poet.	1838	1903	Lecky, W. E. H	History.
1822	1888	Arnold, Matthew	Poet.	1632	1704	Locke, John	Philosophy.
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	Philosophy.	1803	1873	Lytton, E. Bulwer	Fiction.
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	Fiction.	1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B	Essays.
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	Essays.	1564	1593	Marlowe, Christopher	Drama.
1615	1691	Baxter, Richard	Religion.	1828	1909	Meredith, George	Novelist.
1584	1616	Beaumont, Francis	Drama.	1806	1873	Mill, J. Stuart	Economics.
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	Political.	1608	1674	Milton, John	Poet.
1723	1780	Blackstone, William	Law.	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas	Poet.
1740	1795	Boswell, James	Biography.	1480	1535	More, Sir Thomas	Economics.
1816	1855	Brontë, Charlotte	Fiction.	1838	1923	Morley, John	Biography.
1806	1861	Browning, Elizabeth B	Poet.	1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel	Biography.
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	Poet.	1688	1744	Pope, Alex	Poet.
1838	1922	Bryce, James	History.	1592	1644	Quarles, Francis	Poet.
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	Religion.	1552	1618	Raleigh, Sir Walter	History.
1729	1797	Burke, Edmund	Essays.	1814	1884	Reade, Charles	Fiction.
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	Poet.	1689	1761	Richardson, Samuel	Fiction.
1612	1680	Butler, Samuel	Poet.	1763	1855	Rogers, Samuel	Poet.
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	Poet.	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. Gab	Poet.
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	Poet.	1819	1900	Ruskin, John	Art.
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	History.	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter	Fiction.
1328	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	Poet.	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William	Drama.
1772	1834	Coleridge, S. T	Poet.	1792	1822	Shelley, Percy Bysshe	Poet.
1670	1729	Congreve, William	Drama.	1751	1816	Sheridan, Richard B	Drama.
1857	1924	Conrad, Joseph	Fiction.	1723	1790	Smith, Adam	Economics.
1864	1924	Corelli, Marie	Fiction.	1771	1845	Smith, Sidney	Essays.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	Poet.	1721	1771	Smollett, Tobias	Fiction.
1809	1882	Darwin, Charles	Evolution.	1774	1843	Southey, Robert	Poet.
1661	1731	Defoe, Daniel	Fiction.	1552	1599	Spenser, Edm	Poet.
1785	1859	De Quincey, Thomas	Essays.	1820	1903	Spencer, Herbert	Science.
1812	1870	Dickens, Charles	Fiction.	1672	1729	Steele, Richard	Essays.
1804	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin	Fiction.	1713	1768	Sterne, Lawrence	Fiction.
1631	1700	Dryden, John	Poet.	1850	1894	Stevenson, Robert L	Fiction.
1819	1880	Eliot, George	Fiction.	1796	1874	Strickland, Agnes	History.
1707	1754	Fielding, Henry	Fiction.	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan	Fiction.
1818	1894	Freeman, E. A	History.	1837	1909	Swinburne, Alg. C	Poet.
1685	1732	Gay, John	Fables.	1840	1893	Symonds, John A	History.
1836	1911	Gilbert, W. S	Drama.	1613	1667	Taylor, Jere	Religion.
1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	History.	1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred	Poet.
1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	Poet.	1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M	Fiction.
1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	Poet.	1700	1748	Thomson, James	Poet.
1856	1925	Haggard, H. Rider	Fiction, Agric.	1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony	Fiction.
1591	1674	Herrick, Robert	Poet.	1484	1536	Tyndale, William	Religion.
1861	1925	Hewlett, Maurice	Fiction.	1820	1893	Tyndall, John	Scientific.
1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	Poet.	1593	1683	Walton, Izaak	Angling.
1711	1776	Hume, David	History.	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac	Hymns.
1825	1895	Huxley, Thos. Henry	Scientist.	1720	1793	White, Gilbert	Nat. History.
1709	1784	Johnson, Samuel	Dictionary.	1856	1900	Wilde, Oscar	Drama.
1574	1637	Jonson, Ben	Drama.	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William	Poet.
1796	1821	Keats, John	Poet.	1640	1715	Wycherly, William	Drama.
1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	Essays.	1324	1384	Wyckliffe, John	Religion.
1844	1912	Lang, Andrew	Poet.	1684	1765	Young, Edw	Poet.

FRENCH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1079	1142	Abelard, Pierre	Philosophy.	1850	1923	Loti, Pierre	Fiction.
1799	1850	Balzac, Honore	Fiction.	1850	1893	de Maupassant, Guy	Fiction.
1732	1799	Beaumarchais, P	Drama.	1803	1870	Merimee, Prosper	Fiction.
1780	1857	Beranger, Pierre	Poet.	1622	1673	Moliere, Jean B	Drama.
1707	1788	Buffon, Geo. L	Nat. History.	1533	1592	Montaigne, Mich	Essays.
1768	1848	Chateaubriand, Fr	Philosophy.	1623	1662	Pascal, Blaise	Essays.
1445	1509	Comines, Phil	History.	1495	1553	Rabelais, Fr	Stories.
1798	1857	Comte, Auguste	Philosophy.	1639	1699	Racine, Jean	Drama.
1606	1684	Corneille, Pierre	Drama.	1823	1892	Renan, Ernest	Religion.
1792	1867	Cousin, Victor	Metaphysics.	1712	1778	Rousseau, J. J	Essays.
1769	1832	Cuvier, Geo. L	Nat. History.	1737	1814	Saint Pierre, J. H	Fiction.
1840	1897	Daudet, Alph	Fiction.	1804	1876	Sand, Geo	Fiction.
1596	1650	Descartes, Rene	Philosophy.	1831	1908	Sardou, Victorien	Drama.
1713	1784	Diderot, Denis	Encyclopedia.	1626	1696	Sevigne, Mme. de	Letters.
1803	1870	Dumas, Alex	Fiction.	1766	1817	Stael, Mme. de	Fiction.
1821	1890	Feuillet, Oct	Fiction.	1804	1857	Sue, Eugene	Fiction.
1821	1880	Flaubert, Gustave	Fiction.	1828	1893	Taine, H. A	History.
1621	1695	Fontaine, Jean	Fables.	1797	1877	Thiers, Louis	History.
1844	1924	France, A. (Thibault)	Fiction.	1805	1859	Tocqueville, A. C. de	History.
1337	1410	Froissart, Jean	History.	1828	1905	Verne, Jules	Fiction.
1787	1874	Guizot, Fran	History.	1431	1484	Villon, Francois	Poet.
1802	1885	Hugo, Victor	Fiction.	1694	1778	Voltaire, Fr	Essays.
1668	1747	Le Sage, A R	Fiction.	1840	1902	Zola, Emile	Fiction.

GERMAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1812	1882	Auerbach, Berth	Fiction.	1814	1873	Muhlbach, Louise	Fiction.
1592	1670	Comenius, J. A. (Bohem.)	Pedagogy.	1823	1900	Muller, Max	Philosophy.
1762	1814	Fichte, J. G	Philosophy.	1789	1850	Neander, J. A	History.
1749	1832	Goethe, J. W	Poet.	1776	1831	Niebuhr, B. G	History.
1785	1863	Grimm, J. L	Philosophy.	1844	1900	Nietzsche, Fr. W	Philosophy.
1786	1859	Grimm, W. K	Philosophy.	1795	1886	Ranke, Leop. von	History.
1770	1831	Hegel, Geo. W	Philosophy.	1763	1825	Richter, J. P. F	Humor.
1797	1856	Heine, Heinrich	Poet.	1779	1859	Ritter, Carl	Geography.
1769	1859	Humboldt, Alex. von	Travel.	1494	1578	Sachs, Hans	Poet.
1724	1804	Kant, Immanuel	Philosophy.	1819	1893	Schaff, Philip	History.
1646	1716	Leibnitz, G. W	Philosophy.	1759	1805	Schiller, Friedrich	Poet.
1803	1873	Liebig, Baron von	Chemistry.	1767	1845	Schlegel, Wilhelm	Critic.
1483	1546	Luther, Martin	Religion.	1822	1892	Schliemann, Heinrich	Archaeology.
1817	1903	Mommsen, Th	History.	1788	1860	Schopenhauer, Arthur	Philosophy.

ITALIAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1749	1803	Alfieri, Vittorio	Poet, Drama.	1564	1642	Galileo, Galilei	Scientist.
1474	1533	Ariosto, Ludovico	Poet.	1469	1527	Machiavelli, Nic	History.
1313	1375	Boccaccio, Giovanni	Tales.	1304	1384	Petrarch, Francesco	Poet.
1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	Memoirs.	1773	1842	Sismondi, J. C	History.
1265	1321	Dante, Alighieri	Poet.	1544	1595	Tasso, Torquato	Poet.
1846	1908	De Amicis, Edmundo	Fiction.				

NORWEGIAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1684	1754	Holberg, Ludvig	Drama, Hist.	1833	1907	Bugge, Sophus	Folklore.
1808	1845	Wergeland, Henrik	Poet, Drama.	1828	1906	Ibsen, Henrik	Drama.
1807	1874	Welhaven, J. S. C	Poet.	1832	1910	Bjornson, B	Poet, Drama.
1802	1829	Abel, N. H	Mathematics.	1833	1908	Lie, Jonas	Fiction.
1810	1863	Munch, P. A	History.	1849	1906	Kielland, A. L	Fiction.
1835	1918	Sars, J. E	History.	1813	1896	Aasen, Ivar	Poet

SPANISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1332	1407	Ayala, Pedr. L. de	Poet.	1534	1597	Herrera, Ferd	Poet.
1198	1268	Berceo, Gonz	Poet.	1300	1360	Hita, J. R. de	Poet.
1600	1681	Calderon, Pedro	Drama.	1760	1828	Moratin, L. F	Drama.
1524	1579	Camoens, Luiz (P't'gese)	Poet.	1585	1648	Tellez, Gabriel	Drama.
1474	1566	Casas, Las	History.	1503	1536	Vega, Garcil	Poet.
1547	1616	Cervantes, Miguel	Fiction.	1562	1635	Vega, Lope de	Drama.
1040	1099	Cid, El	Poet.	1485	1557	Vicente, Gil (Portuguese)	Drama.
1551	1634	Espinel, Vic	Poet.	1750	1798	Yriarte, Juan	Proverbs.

SWEDISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1627	1695	Arrhenius, Clas	History.	1793	1828	Erik, Joh. S	Poet.
1740	1795	Bellman, Karl M	Poet.	1803	1876	Mellin, Gust. H	Fiction.
1796	1868	Beskow, Bernh. von	Drama, Poet.	1799	1837	Nicander, Karl A	Poet.
1801	1865	Bremer, Fred'ka	Fiction.	1688	1772	Swedenborg, Emman'l	Philosophy.
1791	1844	Dahlgren, Karl J	Poet.	1782	1846	Tegner, Esaias	Poet.
1708	1763	Dalin, Olaf	History.	1754	1808	Thorild, Thos	Hist., Poet.

SOME LITERARY PSEUDONYMS.

Pen Name.	Real Name.	Pen Name.	Real Name.
Adeler, Max	Clark, Charles Heber.	"Josiah Allen's Wife"	Holley, Marietta.
Arp, Bill	Smith, Charles H.	June, Jenny	Croly, Mrs. David G.
Ayres, Alfred	Osman, Thomas E.	Kerr, Orpheus C	Newell, Robert C.
Bede, Cuthbert	Bradley, Rev. Edward	Kirke, Edmund	Gilmore, James R.
Billings, Josh	Shaw, Henry W.	Lee, Vernon	Paget, Violet.
Breitmann, Hans	Leland, Charles Godfrey.	Leslie, Amy	Brown, Lillie West.
Carroll, Lewis	Dodgson, Rev. C. L.	Leslie, Mrs. Frank	Wilde, Mrs. Miriam F. F.
Carter, Nick	Coryell, J. Russell.	Logan, Olive	Sikes, Mrs. W. Wirt.
Conway, Hugh	Hume, Fergus.	Lothrop, Amy	Warner, Anna Bartlett.
Corelli, Marie	Mackay, Eva Mary.	Loti, Pierre	Viaud, L. M. Julien.
Craddock, Charles Egbert	Murfree, Mary N.	Lyall, Edna	Bayly, Ada Ellen.
Crinkle, Nym	Wheeler, Andrew C.	Maclaren, Ian	Watson, Rev. John.
D'Ache, Caran	Poire, Emmanuel.	Macleod, Fiona	Sharp, William
"Dagonet"	Sims, George R.	Malet, Lucas	Harrison, Mrs. William.
Dooley, Martin	Dunne, Finley Peter.	"Maori"	Inglis, James.
"Droch"	Bridges, Robert.	Marlitt, E	John, Henriette Eugenie.
"Duchess, The"	Hungerford, Mrs.	Marvel, Ik	Mitchell, Donald G.
Eliot, George	Evans, Marian.	Meredith, Owen	Lytton, Earl of.
Fane, Violet	Currie, Lady.	Miller, Joaquin	Miller, Cincinnatus Heine.
Finn, Mickey	Jarrold, Ernest.	Mulock, Miss	Craig, Mrs. G. L
"Fitzsoodle"	Vallentine, B. B.	Nasby, Petroleum V	Locke, David.
Forrester, Francis	Wise, Daniel.	Nordau, Max	Sudfeld, Simon.
Forrester, Frank	Herbert, Henry William.	North, Christopher	Wilson, John.
"Fra Elbertus"	Hubbard, Elbert.	Optic, Oliver	Adams, Rev. William T.
France, Anatole	Thibault, Jacques Anatole	O'Reilly, Miles	Halpin, Charles G.
"Gath"	Townsend, George Alfred.	O'Reil, Max	Blouet, Paul.
Gorki, Maxim	Peshkov, A. Maximovitch	"Ouida"	Ramee, Louise de la.
Grand, Mme. Sarah	McFall, Mrs.	Partington, Mrs	Shillaber, Benjamin P.
Green, Anna Katherine	Rohlfs, Mrs. Charles,	Perkins, Eli	Landon, Melville D.
Greenwood, Grace	Lippincott, Sara Jane.	Phœnix, John	Derby, George H.
Greville, Henri	Durand, Mme.	"Porte Crayon"	Strother, David H.
"H. H."	Jackson, Helen Hunt.	Prout, Father	Mahony, Francis S.
Haliburton, Hugh	Robertson, James Logie.	Quad, M	Lewis, C. B.
Hamilton, Gail	Dodge, Mary Abigail.	"Rita"	Booth, Mrs. E. M. J. von
"Hard Pan"	Bonner, Geraldine.	Rives, Amelie	Troubetskoi, Princess.
Harland, Marion	Terhune, Mrs. Mary V.	Schreiner, Olive	Cronwright, Mrs. S. C.
Harrod, Frances	Forbes-Robertson, Frances	Sharp, Luke	Barr, Robert.
Hobbes, John Oliver	Craigie, Mrs. Pearl.	Sylva, Carmen	Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania.
"Holland"	Edwards, E. J.		
Hope, Anthony	Hawkins, Anthony Hope.	Thanet, Octave	French, Alice
Iron, Ralph	Cronwright, Mrs. S. C.	Twain, Mark	Clemens, Samuel L.
"Ivory Black"	Janvier, Thomas A.	Ward, Artemus	Browne, Chas. F.
Johnson, Benjamin F	Riley, James Whitcomb.		

SHAKESPEARIAN TABLE.

Character.	Lines to Speak.	Character.	Lines to Speak.	Character.	Lines to Speak.
Hamlet	1,569	Macbeth	705	Mistress Page	361
Richard III	1,161	Cleopatra	670	Viola	353
Iago	1,117	Prospero	665	Julia ("Two Gentlemen")	323
Othello	888	Romeo	618	Volumnia	315
Coriolanus	886	Petruchio	585	Beatrice	309
Timon	863	Touchstone	516	Lady Macbeth	261
Antony (Cleopatra's)	829	Imogen	541	Katherine (in "The Shrew")	220
Lear	770	Helen ("All's Well")	479	Miranda ("Tempest")	142
Richard II	755	Isabella	426	Perdita	128
Brutus	727	Desdemona	389	Cordelia	115

SHORT DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.
1807	1873	Agassiz, L. J. R.	Scientist.	1757	1804	Hamilton, Alexander	Statesman.
1763	1848	Astor, John Jacob	Merchant.	1737	1793	Hancock, John	Signer.
1810	1891	Barnum, P. T.	Showman.	1838	1905	Hay, John	Statesman.
1813	1887	Beecher, Henry W.	Preacher.	1832	1881	Hayes, I. I.	Explorer.
1775	1863	Beecher, Lyman	Preacher.	1736	1799	Henry, Patrick	Statesman.
1800	1872	Bennett, James Gordon	Newspaper.	1812	1886	Hoe, R. M.	Inventor.
1841	1918	Bennett, J. G., 2d	Newspaper.	1819	1867	Howe, Elias	Inventor.
1830	1893	Blaine, James G.	Statesman.	1833	1899	Ingersoll, Robert G.	Agnostic.
1735	1820	Boone, Daniel	Hunter.	1747	1792	Jones, Paul	Naval.
1800	1859	Brown, John	Abolitionist.	1807	1870	Lee, Robert E.	Soldier.
1756	1836	Burr, Aaron	Statesman.	1663	1728	Mather, Cotton	Preacher.
1829	1894	Childs, Geo. W.	Newspaper.	1734	1806	Morris, Robert	Financier.
1808	1873	Chase, Salmon P.	Jurist.	1791	1872	Morse, S. F. B.	Inventor.
1799	1859	Choate, Rufus	Lawyer.	1795	1869	Peabody, George	Philanthropist
1832	1917	Choate, Joseph H.	Lawyer.	1644	1718	Penn, William	Founder.
1777	1852	Clay, Henry	Statesman.	1811	1884	Phillips, Wendell	Abolitionist.
1796	1856	Clayton, John M.	Statesman.	1847	1911	Pulitzer, Jos ph	Newspaper.
1845	1917	Cody, William F.	Scout.	1718	1790	Putnam, Israel	Soldier.
1829	1888	Conkling, Roscoe	Lawyer.	1733	1833	Randolph, John	Statesman.
1791	1883	Cooper, Peter	Philanthropist.	1754	1832	Red Jacket (Indian)	Chief.
1786	1836	Crockett, David	Hunter.	1735	1818	Revere, Paul	Patriot.
1839	1876	Custer, Geo. A.	Soldier.	1786	1866	Scott, Winfield	Soldier.
1819	1897	Dana, Chas. A.	Newspaper.	1820	1891	Sherman, William T.	Soldier.
1808	1889	Davis, Jefferson	Confederate.	1823	1900	Sherman, John	Statesman.
1779	1820	Decatur, Stephen	Naval.	1797	1874	Smith, Gerrit	Abolitionist.
1838	1917	Dewey, George	Admiral.	1580	1631	Smith, Capt. John	Adventurer.
1817	1895	Douglass, Fred. (colored)	Freedman.	1816	1902	Stanton, Elizabeth C.	Suffrage.
1804	1897	Dow, Neal	Prohibitionist.	1812	1883	Stephens, Alex.	Statesman.
1820	1887	Eads, James B.	Bridge builder	1803	1876	Stewart, Alexander T.	Merchant.
1604	1690	Eliot, John	Missionary.	1779	1845	Story, Joseph	Jurist.
1803	1889	Ericsson, John	Inventor.	1859	1918	Sullivan, John L.	Pugilist.
1818	1901	Evarts, William M.	Statesman.	1832	1902	Talmage, T. de Witt	Preacher.
1801	1870	Farragut, David G.	Admiral.	1768	1813	Tecumseh (Indian)	Chief.
1819	1892	Field, Cyrus W.	Atlantic Cable	1814	1886	Tilden, Samuel J.	Statesman.
1813	1890	Fremont, John C.	Explorer.	1740	1809	Trumbull, Jonathan	Soldier.
1765	1815	Fulton, Robert	Inventor.	1823	1878	Tweed, William M.	Politician.
1805	1879	Garrison, W. Lloyd	Abolitionist.	1794	1877	Vanderbilt, Cornelius	Railways.
1750	1831	Girard, Stephen	Merchant.	1782	1852	Webster, Daniel	Statesman.
1836	1892	Gould, Jay	Railways.	1765	1825	Whitney, Eli	Inventor.
1810	1888	Gray, Asa	Botanist.	1839	1898	Willard, Frances E.	Prohibitionist.
1811	1872	Greeley, Horace	Newspaper.	1801	1877	Young, Brigham	Mormon.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

AMERICAN.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash.	1828	1901	Hart, Jas. M.	1805	1873	Powers, Hiram
1814	1893	Beard, Jas. H.	1824	1879	Hunt, Wm. M.	1850	1914	Ream, Vinnie
1828	1902	Bierstadt, Albert	1816	1906	Huntington, Dan	1829	1904	Rogers, John
1833	1905	Boughton, Geo. H.	1801	1846	Inman, Henry	1848	1907	Saint-Gaudens, Aug.
1827	1892	Bradford, Wm.	1825	1894	Inness, Geo.	1856	1925	Sargent, John S.
1814	1889	Brown, Geo. L.	1824	1906	Johnson, Eastman	1817	1881	Staigg, Rich. M.
1808	1889	Chapman, J. G.	1818	1872	Kensett, J. F.	1819	1895	Story, Wm. W.
1826	1900	Church, F. E.	1816	1868	Leutze, E.	1756	1828	Stuart, Gilbert
1801	1848	Cole, Thos.	1777	1807	Malbone, Ed. G.	1783	1872	Sully, Thos.
1737	1815	Copley, John	1813	1884	Matteson, T.	1756	1843	Trumbull, John
1814	1857	Crawford, Thos.	1824	1887	May, Edn. H.	1776	1852	Vanderlyn, John
1812	1868	Elliott, Chas. L.	1828	1891	McEntee, J.	1836	1923	Vedder, Elihu
1846	1917	Ezekiel, Sir Moses	1815	1883	Mills, Clark	1830	1910	Ward, J. Q. A.
1808	1884	Freeman, Jas. E.	1829	1901	Moran, Edw.	1803	1889	Weir, Rob. W.
1823	1880	Gifford, S. R.	1811	1885	Page, Wm.	1738	1820	West, Benj.
1825	1857	Glass, Jas. W.	1741	1826	Peale, Chas. W.	1835	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1805	1852	Greenough, Horatio	1778	1860	Peale, Remb.	1825	1855	Woodville, R. C.

ENGLISH.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Edw.	1679	1764	Hogarth, Wm.	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
1776	1837	Constable, John	1802	1873	Landseer, Edwin	1734	1802	Romney, Geo.
1793	1865	Eastlake, Chas.	1830	1896	Leighton, Fred.	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1755	1826	Flaxman, John	1811	1870	Maclise, Daniel	1775	1851	Turner, J. M. U.
1825	1899	Foster, Birket	1829	1896	Millais, J. E.	1817	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1727	1788	Gainsborough, T.	1839	1894	Pettie, John	1775	1856	Westmacott, Sir R.
1791	1866	Gibson, John	1756	1823	Raeburn, Henry	1785	1841	Wilkie, David

FRENCH.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1834	1904	Bartholdi, F. A.	1797	1856	Delaroche, Paul	1815	1891	Meissonier, J. L. E.
1795	1875	Barge, A. L.	1807	1876	Diaz, N. Virgil	1814	1875	Millet, J. F.
1822	1899	Bonheur, Rosa	1833	1883	Dore, Gustave	1594	1665	Poussin, Nicolas
1825	1905	Bouguereau, W.	1811	1889	Dupre, Jules	1758	1823	Prudhon, Pierre
1845	1902	Constant, Benj.	1829	1876	Fromentin, Eugene	1840	1917	Rodin, Aug.
1796	1875	Corot, J. B. C.	1824	1904	Gerome, J. L.	1812	1867	Rousseau, P. E. T.
1819	1877	Courbet, Gustave	1628	1715	Girardon, Fr.	1795	1858	Scheffer, Ary
1817	1878	Daubigny, C. F.	1741	1828	Houdon, J. A.	1810	1865	Troyon, Constant
1748	1825	David, Louis J.	1798	1880	Lemaire, Ph. H.	1789	1863	Vernet, Carlo
1780	1856	David, P. J.	1848	1884	Lepage, J. B.	1714	1789	Vernet, Claude J.
1799	1863	Delacroix, Eugene	1600	1682	Lorrain, Claude	1684	1721	Watteau, Ant.

GERMAN.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.	B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1783	1867	Cornelius, Peter von	1805	1874	Kaulbach, Wilm. von	1777	1857	Rauch, C. D.
1805	1882	Drake, Friedrich	1548	1722	Kneller, Godfrey	1804	1861	Rietschel, Ernst
1471	1528	Durer, Albert	1617	1680	Lely, Peter	1828	1899	Schreyer, Adolphe
1853	1918	Hodler, Ferd.	1840	1884	Makart, Hans	1802	1848	Schwanthaler, L. M.
1497	1543	Holbein, Hans	1789	1869	Overbeck, John F.			

ITALIAN.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.
1400	1474	Amadeo, G. A.	1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	1488	1537	Lombardi, Alf.
1487	1531	Andrea del Sarto.	1494	1534	Correggio, A. A.	1483	1520	Raphael (Sanzio)
1475	1517	Bartolommeo, Fra.	1516	1686	Dolci, Carlo	1575	1642	Reni, Guido
1481	1550	Benvenuto, Tisio G.	1581	1641	Domenichino	1400	1481	Robbia, Lucca della
1475	1564	Buonarotti (Michael Angelo)	1443	1494	Domenico (Ghir)	1615	1673	Salvator Rosa
			1400	1486	Fiesole, Minoda	1512	1594	Tintoretto
1697	1768	Canale, Ant.	1477	1511	Giorgione	1477	1576	Titian
1757	1822	Canova, Ant.	1276	1336	Giotto (di Bordone)	1528	1588	Veronese, Paul
1550	1600	Carracl, Annibale	1240	1302	Giovanni (Cimabue)	1452	1519	Vinci, Leonardo da

FLEMISH AND DUTCH.

1836	1912	Alma-Tadema, L.	1632	1691	Meer Jan, van der	1625	1681	Ruysdael, Jacob
1605	1691	Cuyp, Albert	1610	1685	Ostade, Adr. van	1610	1694	Teniers, David
1613	1680	Dou, Gerard	1625	1654	Potter, Paul	1599	1641	Vandyck, Anton
1584	1666	Hals, Frans	1608	1690	Rembrandt, Paul	1633	1707	Van de Velde, Wm.
1460	1531	Matsys, Quintin	1577	1640	Rubens, Peter P.	1366	1440	Van Eyck, Hubert & Jan

SPANISH.

1786	1827	Alvarez, Don Jose	1838	1874	Fortuny, Mariano	1599	1660	Velasquez, Diego
1601	1667	Cano, Alonzo	1618	1682	Murillo, B. E.	1598	1662	Zurbaran, Franc.

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.
1710	1778	Arne, Thos. A...	Eng.	1797	1848	Donizetti, Gaet'o	It.	1794	1870	Moscheles, Ign...	Ger.
1740	1802	Arnold, Sam'l...	Eng.	1812	1883	Flotow, F. von..	Ger.	1756	1791	Mozart, Wolfg...	Ger.
1767	1838	Attwood, Thos..	Eng.	1583	1625	Gibbons, Orlan..	Eng.	1819	1880	Offenbach, Jac...	Ger.
1685	1750	Bach, Jo.....	Ger.	1714	1787	Gluck, Chris....	Ger.	1825	1889	Ouseley, Sir F. A.	Eng.
1770	1827	Beethoven, L. von	Ger.	1818	1893	Gounod, Chas...	Fr.	1514	1594	Palestrina, Giov.	It.
1802	1835	Bellini, Vinc....	It.	1701	1759	Graun, C. H....	Ger.	1561	1594	Peri, Jacopo.....	It.
1803	1869	Berlioz, Hector..	Fr.	1741	1813	Gretry, Andro...	Fr.	1728	1800	Piccinni, Nicola..	It.
1804	1885	Benedict, Sir J...	Ger.	1843	1907	Grieg, Edvard...	Nor.	1757	1831	Pleyel, I. J.....	Aus.
1808	1870	Balfe, M. W.....	Ir.	1685	1759	Handel, G. F....	Sax.	1658	1695	Purcell, Henry...	Eng.
1816	1875	Bennett, Sir Wm.	Eng.	1799	1868	Halevy, J. E....	Fr.	1822	1882	Raff, J. J.....	Swiss.
1838	1897	Bendl, Karl.....	Boh.	1732	1809	Haydn, Joseph..	Aus.	1683	1764	Rameau, J. P...	Fr.
1839	1875	Bizet, Leo.....	Fr.	1791	1833	Herold, Louis...	Fr.	1767	1821	Romberg, Andr..	Fr.
1722	1795	Benda, Georg...	Boh.	1728	1804	Hiller, Joh.....	Prus.	1792	1868	Rossini, Giaco...	It.
1842	1918	Boito, Arrigo....	It.	1832	1882	Jaell, Alfred....	Aus.	1829	1894	Rubinstein, A. G..	Russ.
1710	1779	Boyce, Wm.....	Eng.	1673	1739	Keiser, Reinh...	Ger.	1659	1725	Scarlatti, Aleso..	It.
1740	1806	Boccherini.....	It.	1832	1911	Lecocq, Chas....	Fr.	1797	1828	Schubert, Franz..	Aus.
1786	1855	Bishop, Sir H. R.	Eng.	1694	1746	Leo, Leonardo...	It.	1810	1856	Schumann, Rob't	Sax.
1833	1897	Brahms, Joh....	Ger.	1811	1886	Liszt, Franz.....	Hung.	1585	1672	Schutz, Heinr...	Ger.
1538	1623	Byrde, Wm.....	Eng.	1620	1677	Lock, Matt.....	Eng.	1778	1851	Spontini, Gasp...	It.
1604	1674	Carissimi, Giac..	It.	1633	1687	Lully, J. B.....	It.	1784	1859	Spohr, Ludwig...	Ger.
1550	1600	Cavaliere, Emil..	It.	1813	1887	Macfarren, G. A.	Eng.	1804	1849	Strauss, Joh.....	Aus.
1844	1891	Cellier, Alfred...	Eng.	1792	1872	Mason, Lowell...	Amer.	1842	1900	Sullivan, Sir Arth	Eng.
1760	1842	Cherubini, Maria	It.	1809	1847	Mend's'n-B'.th'y	Ger.	1523	1585	Tallis, Thos.....	Eng.
1809	1849	Chopin, Francis..	Pol.	1797	1870	Mercadante, Sav.	It.	1840	1893	Tschaikowsky, P. I	Rus.
1752	1832	Clementi, Muzio.	It.	1794	1864	Meyerbeer, Jac..	Ger.	1500	1560	Tye, Chris.....	Eng.
1810	1884	Costa, Sir Mich..	It.	1566	1651	Monteverde, C..	It.	1813	1901	Verdi, Giusep...	It.
1677	1727	Croft, Wm.....	Eng.	1563	1604	Morley, Thos....	Eng.	1813	1883	Wagner, Rich...	Ger.

SINGERS.

1823	1894	Albani, Marie...	It.	1820	1887	Lind, Jenny.....	Swdn.	1833	1882	Phillips, Adel....	Eng.
1857	1921	Bispham, David.	Amer.	1808	1836	Malibran, M....	Fr.	1818	1900	Reeves, Sims....	Eng.
1788	1853	Bordogni, G.....	It.	1749	1833	Maria, Gertr....	Ger.	1810	1890	Ronconi, G.....	It.
1846	1896	Campanini, I....	It.	1810	1883	Mario, Cav.....	It.	1795	1854	Rubini, Giov....	It.
1873	1921	Caruso, Enrico..	It.	1836	1889	Murska, Ilma de.	It.	1822	1882	Rudersdorf, H...	Russ.
1855	1917	De Reszke, Edw.	Pol.	1781	1831	Novello, Vinc...	Eng.	1806	1854	Sontag, Hetty...	Ger.
1816	1883	Formes, Karl....	Ger.	1835	1874	Parepa-Rosa, Eu.	Scot.	1800	1876	Tamburini, A....	It.
1811	1839	Grisi, G.....	It.	1798	1855	Pasta, Guid.....	Eng.	1807	1886	Tichatscheck, J..	Ger.
1794	1858	La Blache, L....	It.	1843	1919	Patti, Adelina...	Span.	1753	1833	Todi, Luisa.....	Port.

VIOLINISTS.

1810	1880	Bull, Ole.....	Nor.	1884	1908	Sarasate, P. M..	Span.	1813	1869	Haberbier, E....	Ger.
1653	1713	Corelli, Arc.....	It.	1815	1894	Sivori, Ern.....	It.	1814	1889	Henselt, Adolf...	Bav.
1824	1893	Eichberg, J.....	Ger.	1692	1770	Tartini, G.....	It.	1806	1888	Herz, Henry....	Aus.
1716	1796	Giardini, F.....	It.	1753	1824	Viotti, Jean....	It.	1788	1837	Hummel, J.....	Ger.
1831	1907	Joachim, Jos....	Ger.	1820	1881	Vieuxtemps, H..	Bel.	1784	1849	Kalkbrenner, F..	Ger.
1832	1875	Laub, Ferd.....	Ger.	1845	1908	Wilhelmj, A. D.	Ger.	1713	1780	Krebs, Joh.....	Sax.
1697	1764	Le Clair, J. M...	Fr.	1840	1884	Brassin, Louis..	Fr.	1799	1862	Mayer, Chas....	Ger.
1819	1890	Leonhard, Hub..	Bel.	1809	1886	D'Albert, Chas..	Ger.	1838	1898	Mills, S. B.....	Eng.
1799	1861	Lipinski, Karl...	Pol.	1811	1850	Dulcken, Louis..	Ger.	1784	1838	Ries, Ferd.....	Swiss.
1781	1840	Paganini, Nic...	It.	1761	1812	Dussek, L.....	Boh.	1797	1843	Schoberlechner, F	Aus.
1831	1903	Rappoldi, Ed....	Aus.	1829	1869	Gottschalk, L...	U. S.	1868	1920	Powell, Maud...	U. S.
1830	1898	Remenyi, Edw...	Hung.								

BYGONE STAGE STARS.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.
1838	1891	Barrett, Lawr.	1806	1872	Forrest, Edwin	1861	1923	Martinot, Sadie
1845	1923	Bernhardt, Sarah	1716	1779	Garrick, David	1832	1918	Mitchell, Maggie
1833	1893	Booth, Edwin	1859	1919	Goodwin, Nat. C.	1847	1920	O'Neill, James
1796	1852	Booth, Junius B.	1860	1925	Guitry, Lucien	1871	1921	Opp, Julie
1887	1918	Castle, Vernon	1844	1922	Hare, Sir John	1821	1858	Rachel, Mlle.
1850	1924	Claxton, Kate	1873	1918	Held, Anna	1860	1916	Rehan, Ada
1847	1924	Crabtree, (Lotta)	1838	1905	Irving, Henry	1836	1903	Robson, Stuart
1838	1899	Daly, Augustin	1829	1905	Jefferson, Joseph	1861	1922	Russell, Lillian
1850	1898	Davenport, Fanny	1787	1833	Kean, Edmund	1755	18 1	Siddons, Mrs. Sarah
1857	1923	De Belleville, Fred.	1811	1868	Kean, Charles	1853	1917	Tree, Sir Beerbohm
1820	1897	Drew, Mrs. John	1843	1917	Kendall, Wm. H.	1853	1923	Wainwright, Marie
1859	1924	Duse, Eleonora	1793	1873	Macready, Wm. Chas.	1819	1888	Wallack, Lester
1823	1918	Eilsler, Effie (1st)	1837	1885	McCullough, John	1838	1922	Ward, Genevieve
1824	1879	Fechter, Charles	1857	1907	Mansfield, Richard	1841	1919	Wyndham, Sir Chas.

STAGE FAVORITES.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Adler, Jacob P.	Odessa, Russia	1855
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal.	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	San Antonio, Tex.	1866
Arliss, George	London	1868
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ontario	1869
Asche, Oscar	Geelong, Australia	1872
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Atwill, Lionel	Croydin, England	1885
Bainter, Fay	Los Angeles	1892
Barker, Granville	London	1877
Barthelmess, Richard	New York	1895
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia	1879
Barrymore, John	Philadelphia	1882
Barrymore, Lionel	Philadelphia	1878
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore.	1873
Bayes, Nora	Joliet, Ill.	.....
Beecher, Janet	Jefferson City, Mo.	1887
Bellew, Kyrle (Miss.)	Hempstead	1890
Bennett, Richard	Deacon's Mills, Ind.	1873
Benrimo, J. Harry	San Francisco	1874
Bentley, Irene	Baltimore	.....
Berlin, Irving	Russia	1888
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, England	1863
Bingham, Amelia	Hicksville, Ohio	1869
Blauvelt, Lillian Evans	Brooklyn	1874
Blinn, Holbrook	San Francisco	1872
Blythe, Betty	Los Angeles	1897
Bodanzky, Artur	Vienna, Austria	1877
Boland, Mary	Detroit	1880
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Brady, Alice	New York	1892
Brese, Edmund	Brooklyn	1871
Brian, Donald	St. John's, N. F.	1877
Bronson, Betty	Trenton, N. J.	1906
Bryon, Arthur	Brooklyn	1872
Buckley, May	San Francisco	1875
Burt, Laura	Isle of Man	1875
Burton, Frederick	Indiana	1871
Busley, Jessie	Albany	1869
Butt, Clara	Southwick, England	1873
Cahill, Marie	Brooklyn	.....
Calve, Emma	Aveyron, France	1866
Cameron, Beatrice	Troy, N. Y.	1868
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1865
Carle, Richard	Somerville, Mass.	1871
Carlisle, Alexandra	London	1886
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky.	1862
Caruso, Enrma	Berlin	1879
Cavallieri, Lina	Rome	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	Cincinnati	1868
Chaney, Lon	Colorado Springs, Col.	1883
Chaplin, Charles S.	London	1889
Chariot, Andre	Paris	1882
Chase, Pauline	Washington, D. C.	1885
Chatterton, Ruth	New York City	1893
Cherry, Charles	Greenwich, Kent	1872
Claire, Ina	Washington, D. C.	1892
Clark, Marguerite	Cincinnati	1887
Coburn, Chas. D.	Macon, Ga.	1877
Coghlan, Rose	England	1853
Cohan, George M.	Providence, R. I.	1878
Collier, Constance	Windsor, England	1878
Collier, William	New York	1868
Collinge, Patricia	Dublin, Ireland	1894
Compson, Betty	Salt Lake City	1897
Conquest, Ida	New York	1876
Cornell, Katherine	Buffalo	.....
Courtenay, William L.	Worcester, Mass.	1875
Courtleigh, William L.	Guelph, Ontario	1869
Cowl, Jane	Boston	1890
Coyne, Joseph	New York	1867
Crane, William H.	Leicester, Mass.	1845
Craven, Frank	Reading, Mass.	.....
Crews, Laura Hope	San Francisco	.....
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va.	1866
Dale, James	London	1887
Dale, Margaret	Philadelphia	.....
Dalton, Dorothy	Chicago	1894
Dalton, Charles	England	1864
Dalton, Dorothy	Chicago	1894
Daly, Arnold	Brooklyn	1875
Daniels, Bebe	Dallas, Tex.	1901
Daniels, Frank	Dayton, Ohio	1860
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
Davies, Marion	Brooklyn	1900
Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	1891
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
De Cordoba, Pedro	New York	1881
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
Destinn, Emmy	Prague	1878
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York	1865
Doro, Marie	Duncannon, Pa.	1882
Dorr, Dorothy	Boston	1867
D'Orsay, Lawrence	Northampt'shire, Eng.	.....
Dixey, Henry E.	Boston	1859
Dressler, Marie	Coburg, Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia, Pa.	1853
Dupree, Minnie	San Francisco, Cal.	1873
Eagels, Jeanne	Kansas City, Mo.	1894
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai	1867
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Eddinger, Wallace	Albany	1881
Edeson, Robert	New Orleans	1868
Elliott, Gertrude	Rockland, Me.	1874
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me.	1871
Elliott, William	Boston	1885
Ellsler, Effie	Philadelphia	1858
Eltinge, Julian	Boston	1883
Errol, Leon	Sydney, N. S. W.	1881
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis	1870
Fairbanks, Douglas	Denver	1883
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H.	1876
Farnum, William	Buckport, Me.	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass.	1882
Faversham, William	London	1868
Fawcett, George	Virginia	1860
Fealy, Maude	Memphis, Tenn.	1883
Fenwick, Irene	Chicago	1887
Ferguson, Elsie	New York	1883
Fernandez, Bijou	New York	.....
Fields, Lew	New York	1867
Filkins, Grace	Philadelphia	.....
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Minnie M.	New Orleans	1865
Fontanne, Lynn	London	.....
Forbes-Robertson, Sir J	London	1853
Foy, Eddie	New York	1854
Frederick, Pauline	Boston	1884
Friganza, Trixie	Cincinnati	1870
Fuller, Jane	Chicago	.....
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Galli-Curci, Amelita	Milan, Italy	1889
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1877
Genee, Adeline	Jutland, Denmark	1882
George, Grace	New York	1880
Gillette, William	Hartford, Conn.	1855
Gillmore, Frank	New York	186.
Gilman, Mabelle	San Francisco	1880
Gish, Dorothy	Dayton, Ohio	1898
Gish, Lillian	Springfield, Ohio	1896
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny City, Pa.	1876
Gluck, Alma	Roumania	1886
Goodrich, Edna	Logansport, Ind.	1883
Gordon, Kitty	England	1878
Gotschalk, Ferdinand	London	.....
Gray, Gilda	Poland	.....
Greet, Ben	England	1856
Grey, Katherine	San Francisco	1873
Grimwood, Herbert	Walthamstord, Eng.	1875
Grossmith, George	London	1874
Guilbert, Yvette	Paris	1868
Hackett, James K.	Wolfe Island, Ont.	1869
Hale, Louise Closser	Chicago	1872
Hampden, Walter	Brooklyn	1879
Hanson, Gladys	Atlanta, Ga.	1887
Harlan, Otis	Zanesville, Ohio	1875
Harned, Virginia	Boston	1868
Hawtrey, Sir Charles	Eton, England	1858
Hayes, Helen	New York	1895
Hedman, Martha	Ostersund, Sweden	1888
Heggie, O. P.	South Australia	1879
Heppel, Frieda	Leipzig	1885
Herne, Chrystal	Boston	1883
Heron, Bijou	New York	1863
Hilliard, Robert C.	New York	1857
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y.	1870
Hodge, William T.	Albion	1874
Hofmann, Josef	Casimir, Cracow	1877
Holland, Joseph J.	New York	1860
Hopper, De Wolf	New York	1858
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Houdini, Harry	Appleton, Wis.	1873
Huban, Eileen	Ireland	....
Hunter, Glenn	Highland Mills, N. Y.	1896
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Conn.	1871
Irwin, May	Whitby, Ont.	1862
Jackson, Ethel	New York	1877
Janis, Elsie	Delaware, Ohio	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Colombo, Ceylon	1872
Johnstone, Justine	Englewood, N. J.	1899
Jolson, Albert	Washington	1886
Jorn, Carl	Riga, Russia	1873
Kalich, Bertha	Lemberg, Galacia	1874
Keane, Doris	Michigan	1885
Keenan, Frank	Dubuque, Ia.	1858
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Lincolnshire, England	1849
Kennedy, Madge	Chicago	.....
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868
Kreisler, Fritz	Vienna	1875
Kubelik, Jan	Michle, Bohemia	1880

STAGE FAVORITES—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Labia, Maria	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Loudoun County, Va.	1862
Lalor, Frank	Washington	1869
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, England	1852
Larrimore, Francine	Russia	1888
Lauder, Sir Harry	Portobello, Scotland	1870
Lawrence, Gertrude	England	....
Lee, Lila	New York	1895
Le Gallienne, Eva	London	1899
Lessing, Madge	London	....
Levey, Ethel	San Francisco	1881
Lewis, Ada	New York	....
Lillie, Beatrice	Toronto, Canada	1898
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Lloyd, Harold	Burchard, Neb.	1893
Lloyd, Violet	London	1872
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Lohr, Marie	Sydney	1890
Lorraine, Robert	New Brighton, Eng.	1876
Lord, Pauline	California	....
Lou-Tellegen, M.	Amsterdam	1885
Love, Bessie	Midland, Tex.	1898
Mack, Andrew	Boston	1863
Mann, Louis	New York	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B.	Ayshire, Scotland	1854
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1870
Marshall, Tully	Nevada City, Cal.	1864
Martin, Riccardo	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1879
Matthison, Edith W.	Birmingham, England	....
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1875
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
McCarthy, Lilah	Cheltenham, England	1875
McCormack, John	Athlone, Ireland	1885
McDonald, Christie	Picton, N. S.	1875
McIntyre, Frank	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1879
McLean, R. D.	New Orleans	1859
McRae, Bruce	India	1867
Meighan, Thomas	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1884
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Menjou, Adolphe	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1891
Millard, Evelyn	England	1873
Miller, Henry	London	1860
Miller, Marilynn	Findlay, Ohio	1898
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Minter, Mary Miles	Shreveport, La.	1902
Mitchell, Grant	Columbus, Ohio	1875
Mitzi (M. Hajos)	Budapest	1891
Mix, Tom	Oklahoma	....
Morris, Clara	Toronto	1849
Murray, Mae	Portsmouth, Va.	1889
Naldi, Nita	New York	1898
Nash, Florence	Albany	1888
Nash, Mary	Troy	1885
Nazimova, Alla	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Negri, Pola	Poland	1897
Neilson, Alice	Nashville	1876
Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	London	1892
Nethersole, Olga	London	1870
Norris, William	New York	1872
Norworth, Jack	Philadelphia	1879
Novarro, Ramon	Durango, Mex.	1899
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I.	1860
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal.	1875
Paderewski, Ignace J.	Poland	1860
Palmer, Minnie	Philadelphia	1860
Pavlowa, Anna	Russia	1885
Pawle, Lennox	London	1872
Pearson, Molly	Edinburgh	....
Peters, Rôllo	Paris, France	1893
Phillips, Frank	Russia	1888
Pickford, Mary	Toronto, Canada	1893
Post, Guy Bates	Seattle	1875
Power, Tyrone	London	1869
Powers, James T.	New York	1862
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Rambeau, Marjorie	San Francisco	1889
Rankin, Phyllis	....	1874
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Richman, Charles J.	Chicago	1870
Ring, Blanche	Boston	1876
Roberts, Florence	New York	1871
Robson, Eleanor	Wigan, England	1879
Robson, May	Australia	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis	1883
Rogers, Will	Oklahoma	....
Rorke, Kate	London	1866
Rorke, Mary	London	1858
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass.	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1880
Schumann-Heink, E.	Lieben, Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scott, Antonio	Naples	1866
Sears, Zelda	Brockway, Mich.	1873
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass.	1867
Shattuck, Truly	San Miguel, Cal.	1876
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H.	1860
Sherman, Lowell	San Francisco	1885
Skinner, Otis	Cambridge, Mass.	1858
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Sothern, Edward H.	New Orleans	1850
Sousa, John Philip	Washington, D. C.	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanislawski, Constant.	Moscow	1863
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886
Stevens, Emily	New York	1882
Stevenson, Charles A.	Dublin	1850
Stone, Fred Andrew	Denver	1873
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	....
Swanson, Gloria	Chicago, Ill.	1898
Sweet, Blanche	Chicago, Ill.	1896
Taliaferro, Edith	Boston	1892
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887
Talmadge, Constance	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Talmadge, Norma	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1897
Tanguay, Eva	Marbleton, Canada	1878
Taylor, Laurette	New York	1887
Tearle, Conway	New York	1878
Tempest, Marie	London	1866
Templeton, Fay	Little Rock, Ark.	1865
Terriss, Ellaline	Falkland Island	1872
Terry, Ellen	Coventry, England	1848
Tetrazzini, Luisa	Florence, Italy	1874
Teyte, Maggie	Wolverhampton, Eng.	1891
Thompson, W. H.	Scotland	1852
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn	1857
Thiley, Vesta	Worcester, England	1864
Tinney, Frank	Philadelphia	1878
Torrence, Ernest	Edinburgh, Scotland	1878
Trevor, Norman	Calcutta	1877
Truex, Ernest	Red Hill, Mo.	1890
Tyler, Odette	Savannah, Ga.	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin	1879
Ulric, Leonore	Milwaukee	....
Valentino, Rudolph	Castellaneto, Italy	1895
Vanburgh, Irene	Exeter, England	1872
Vanburgh, Violet	Exeter, England	1867
Victoria, Vesta	Leeds, England	1873
Walker, Charlotte	Galveston	1878
Ward, Fannie	St. Louis	1875
Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Ware, Helen	San Francisco	1877
Warfield, David	San Francisco	1866
Waring, Herbert	London	1857
Warner, Henry Byron	London	1876
Warwick, Robert	Sacramento, Cal.	1878
Weber, Joseph	New York	1867
Wheatley, Walter	Joplin, Mo.	1885
Whiffen, Blanche	London	1845
Whiteside, Walker	Logansport	1869
Williams, Fritz	Boston	1865
Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia	1854
Wise, Thomas A.	Faversham, England	1865
Wood, Peggy	Brooklyn	1894
Wright, Huntley	London	1869
Wycherly, Margaret	London	1881
Wyndham, Olive	Philadelphia	1886
Yapp, Cecil	St. Paul, Minn.	....
Yohe, May	Pennsylvania	1869
Ysaye, Eugene	Liege, Belgium	1858
Zabelle, Flora	Constantinople	....

A WOMAN AND HER CLOTHES.

The average American housewife, according to an inquiry by the United States Department of Labor, pays $4.42 for her hat, 57 cents for her veil, $15.65 for a year's supply of cotton suits, $24.97 for wool suits, $14.29 for a silk dress, 52 cents for an apron, $1.55 for a wrapper, $4.29 for a silk blouse, $6.29 for a silk skirt, $23.61 for a wool coat, $5.97 for a wool sweater, $18.24 for a fur piece, $4.18 for a silk petticoat, $2.35 for a pair of corsets, from $1.13 to $3.27 for a union suit of underwear, $1.49 for a woolen underskirt.

She spends $1.95 for a silk undershirt, $2.82 for a silk chemise, $5.48 for a silk nightie, $7.39 for a silk kimono, 37 cents for a pair of cotton stockings, $1.22 for a pair of silk stockings, from $3.65 to $5.34 for a pair of shoes, $1.88 for a pair of kid gloves, 15 cents for a handkerch ef, 21 cents for a pair of garters, $2.01 for an umbrella, and $1.66 for a handbag.

Her total yearly expenditure for clothes averages $63.55.

The husband's annual total for clothes averages $71.38.

Memorable Dates.

NOTE.—Consult also the various other collections of dates, such as Battles of the Revolution, Great Battles of the Civil War, Marine Disasters, Chief Political Assassinations, Tables of Rulers, Authors, etc.

B.C.

14,000 circa (Petrie), minimum age for Badarian civilization in Egypt.
4731-4454 (Petrie) IV. Dynasty in Egypt; pyramids of Giza built.
2267-13 (about) Reign of Hammurabi, founded old Babylonian Empire.
2000-1580 (about) Reign of Shepherd Kings in Egypt.
1700 (about) Israelites descend into Egypt.
1580-1250 (Egypt in height of splendor.
1453 First Olympic games.
1350 (?) Death of King Tutankhamen of Egypt.
1300 (about) Exodus of the Israelites.
1193-83 (?) Trojan war; fall of Troy.
1100-850 Tyre at height of its greatness.
1047-17 David King in Jerusalem.
1017-978 Solomon King; building of Temple in Jerusalem.
850 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Rome founded.
721 Downfall of Samaria; captivity of the ten tribes.
701 Siege of Jerusalem by Sennacherib.
667 Byzantium founded.
608 Fall of Nineveh; conquest of Assyria.
587 Destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
585-72 Siege and capture of Tyre.
562-52 (?) Buddha born.
551 Confucius born.
538 Fall of Babylon; conquered by Cyrus.
537 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
525 Egypt conquered by Cambyses; end of independence.
510 Expulsion of Tarquin from Rome.
490 Greeks defeat Persians at Marathon.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylae.
431-04 Peloponnesian War.
401 Cyrus killed by Artaxerxes at Cunaxa.
399 Execution of Socrates.
390 Rome taken by the Gauls.
356 Temple of Diana at Ephesus burned.
336-23 Reign and conquests of Alexander the Great.
334 Alexandrian Library founded; burned 47 B. C. and 640 A. D.
264-41 First Punic War.
218 Hannibal crosses Alps; beginning second Punic War.
201 Scipio dictates peace to Carthage.
149 Third Punic War begins.
146 Carthage destroyed by Romans.
60 First triumvirate in Rome; Pompey, Caesar and Crassus.
58-51 Caesar conquered Gaul and Britain.
44 Assassination of Julius Caesar.
31 Battle of Actium; defeat of Antony.
27 Octavian as Augustus becomes first Roman Emperor.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A.D.

29 The Crucifixion.
64 Burning of Rome; first persecution of Christians.
70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.
79 Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.
116 Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
330 Roman capital moved to Byzantium, henceforth known as Constantinople.
410 Sacking of Rome by Alaric; Britain abandoned.
451 Huns under Attila defeated at Chalons.
476 End of Western Roman Empire.
481 Kingdom of Franks founded by Clovis.
622 Mohammed's flight from Mecca (the Hejira).
624-32 Saracen conquest of Arabia.
632-51 Saracen conquest of Persia.
634-37 Saracen conquest of Syria.
640-46 Saracen conquest of Egypt.
640 Alexandrian library burned.
709 Saracen conquest of Africa completed.
711 Saracens cross into Spain.
732 Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel.
756 Moorish kingdom in Spain founded.
786-809 Haroun-al-Rashed; Eastern Caliphate at height of power.
787 Danes land in England.
800 Charlemagne (768-814) crowned at Rome.
1000 Leif Ericson, the Norseman, discovered America.
1001 First Mohammedan invasion of India.
1066 Battle of Hastings; Norman conquest of Britain.
1096-99 The first of the Crusades (Godfrey of Bouillon, leader); capture of Jerusalem.
1147-49 The second Crusade (Conrad III; Louis VII., leaders).
1172 Ireland conquered by Henry II.
1187 Saladin recaptured Jerusalem.
1189-92 The third Crusade (Frederick Barbarossa, Philip II., Richard Coeur de Lion, leaders; Acre captured.
1202-4 The fourth Crusade (Count Baldwin of Flanders).
1206 Jenghis Khan, founder of Mogul Empire, begins his rule; conquers China, 1215; Central Asia, 1221.
1215 King John of England granted Magna Charta June 15.
1228-29 The fifth Crusade (Frederick II).
1233 The Inquisition established in Spain by Pope Gregory IX.; revived there in 1480; suppressed by Napoleon in Spain in 1808; restored in 1814; finally abolished in 1820.
1248-54 The sixth Crusade, under Louis IX. (St. Louis).
1258 Assembly of Knights and Burgesses of England (the "Mad Parliament").
1259-92 Reign of Mongol Emperor, Kublai Khan.
1265 First representative Parliament in England.
1270 St. Louis died in Tunis, on the last Crusade.
1271-95 Marco Polo's travels in Far East.
1291 Origin of Swiss Confederation.
1295 First regular English Parliament; it became a legislative power in 1308.
1338 Beginning of One Hundred Years' War.
1348 Outbreak of the "Black Death" disease in Europe.
1381 Wat Tyler's rebellion, England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Jean of Arc was burned, May 30, in France.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 Bartholomew Dias rounded Cape of Good Hope.
1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
1497 Cabot discovered east coast of Canada, June 24.
1498 Vasco da Gama reached India by sea.
—— Savonarola burned as heretic, at Florence, Italy.
1513 Ponce de Leon landed in Florida, April 8.
—— Balboa discovered Pacific Ocean, Sept. 25.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany; persecution of Protestants commenced in France.
1519-21 Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
1531-35 Pizarro conquered Peru.
1534 Cartier ascended St. Lawrence River.
—— Act of Supremacy makes the King head of the Church of England.
1535 First English Bible printed.
1536-9 Monasteries closed in England.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
—— St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 St. Bartholomew massacre, France, Aug. 24.
1587 Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, Feb. 8.
—— Virginia Dare, first child of English parents in America, born at Roanoke Island, Va., Aug. 18.
1588 Spanish Armada defeated, July 21-29.
1598 Edict of Nantes, giving toleration to Huguenots, signed April 13.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., settled, May 13.
1609 Henry Hudson, in "Half Moon," went up Hudson River, Sept. 11; discovered Manhattan Island, Sept. 4.
1615 Champlain entered Lake Ontario.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Dec. 21.
1621 First public school in U. S. opened in Virginia, Sept. 8.
1636 Harvard College founded.
1661 First ferry between N. Y. City and Jersey City opened, Dec. 22.
1664 New Amsterdam surrendered by Dutch to English Sept. 8; became New York.
1683 William Penn made treaty with Indians, June 23.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1693 Beginning of England's national debt.
—— Earthquake in Sicily, 60,000 killed, Sept.
1694 Founding of the Bank of England.
1702 First Yale College commencement, Sept. 13.
1703 Earthquake in Japan, 200,000 killed, Feb. 2.
—— Founding of St. Petersburg, Russia.
1704 Gibraltar taken by the English, July 24; Battle of Blenheim, Aug. 13.
1707 Union of England and Scotland.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.

1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1.
1715 First Jacobite rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1717 Snow fell 10 to 20 ft. deep in New England, Feb. 20-24.
1720 South Sea Bubble burst; financial panic.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30; siege and capture of Louisburg by New England Colonial troops, June 17.
1754-63 French and Indian War in America.
1755 Earthquake in Portugal, 50,000 killed at Lisbon, Nov. 1.
1756 Black Hole suffocation in Calcutta.
1759 Wolfe captured Quebec, Sept. 13.
1765 Stamp Act enacted by Parliament, March 22.
—— N. Y., R. I., Del., Mass., Conn., N. J., Pa., Md. and S. C. hold Stamp Act Congress at N. Y. City and issue a Declaration of Rights, Oct. 7.
1770 Boston Massacre, March 5.
1772 First partition of Poland; second, 1793; third, 1795.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1774 First Continental Congress, Sept. 5-Oct. 26, Philadelphia.
1775 First American Anti-Slavery Society founded by Quakers, April 14, Phila.
—— Battle of Lexington, April 19.
—— First British flag hauled down at sea in the American Revolution when the sloop Unity, Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, captured British armed tender, Margaretta, off Machias, Me., May 12.
—— Second Continental Congress agrees on Articles of Confederation, May 20.
—— Mecklenburg, North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, May 20.
—— Washington appointed by Congress head of American Army, June 15.
—— Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Tom Paine publishes "Common Sense."
—— Declaration of Independence, July 4.
—— Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27.
—— Battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16.
—— Nathan Hale executed, Sept. 22.
—— Washington crossed the Delaware River, Dec. 25-26, and defeated British at Trenton.
1777 Washington wins Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3.
—— Stars and Stripes flag adopted by Fourth Continental Congress, June 14.
—— Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 15.
—— Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Oct. 17.
—— Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
1778 Wyoming Valley, Pa., massacre, by Indians and Tories, July 4.
—— N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Va. and S. C. sign the Articles of Confederation, July 9; N. C., July 21; Ga., July 24; N. J., Nov. 26.
—— French fleet arrived in Narragansett Bay, July 29.
—— Franklin negotiated U. S. treaty with France, recognizing American independence, Feb. 6.
1779 Delaware signs Articles of Confederation, Feb. 12-May 5.
—— Capt. Cook killed in Hawaii, Feb. 14.
—— Capture of Serapis by Paul Jones, Sept. 23.
1779-80 Long Island Sound frozen over.
1780 Bank of Philadelphia chartered (first in U. S.), March 1.
—— Major Andre captured, Sept. 23; hanged, Oct. 2.
1781 Congress announces complete ratification of Articles of Confederation, March 1.
—— Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1782 Preliminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain signed at Paris, Nov. 30; definitive treaty signed Sept. 3, 1783.
1783 Congress demobilizes American Army, Oct. 18-Nov. 3; British evacuated New York, Nov. 25; Washington delivers his farewell address at Fraunces's Tavern, N. Y., Dec. 4; resigns his army commission, Dec. 23, and retires to Mt. Vernon, Va.
—— Earthquake in Calabria, Italy, 60,000 killed, Feb. 4.
—— First U. S. Government post office opened at N. Y. City, Nov. 28.
1784 Congress ratifies peace treaty with Great Britain, Jan. 14.
—— First daily paper in America, Advertiser, issued at Philadelphia.
—— John Fitch operated his steamboat on Delaware River.
1786 Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
—— U. S. Mint established at Philadelphia, Oct. 16.
1787 U. S. Constitution drawn up at a convention of delegates from the States at Phila., May 14; ratified by Convention, Sept. 17.
—— Warren Hastings impeached; acquitted, 1795, April 23.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 First Presidential election, February.
—— U. S. Constitution in effect in ratifying States, March 4.
—— First U. S. Congress meets, N. Y., April 6.
—— Washington inaugurated President, April 30.
—— The French Revolution began; Bastille stormed, July 14.
—— U. S. Supreme Court created, September.
1792 France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 21.
—— First Canadian Legislature.
—— Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.
1793 Canada forbids slave importation.
—— Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.
—— Cornerstone of National Capitol, at Washington, laid by President Washingtom, Sept. 18.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1797 Earthquake on west coast South America, 41,000 killed at Quito, Feb. 4.
1798 The Irish rebellion.
—— Lord Nelson defeats French fleet in Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, November.
—— George Washington died, Dec. 14.
1800 Sixth Congress (2d session) meets (for first time) at Washington, Nov. 17.
—— Battle of Marengo, June 14; Battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1; first Parliament of United Kingdom.
1802 U. S. Military Academy at West Point established, March 16.
1803 England and France renew war.
—— Louisiana purchased from the French.
1804 Hamilton-Burr duel fought on Palisades, N. J., July 11.
—— Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of France, May 18.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson, Oct. 21.
—— Detroit destroyed by fire, June 11.
—— Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1806 End of the Holy Roman Empire.
1807 British take Copenhagen.
—— Abolition of slave trade in British dominions, March 25.
—— Peace of Tilsit, July 7.
—— Fulton's first steamboat voyage, New York to Albany, Aug. 11.
1811 Earthquake in bed of Mississippi River, south of mouth of Ohio River; destroyed small towns and created Reelfoot Lake, 14 miles long.
—— First Mississippi and Ohio River steamboat left Pittsburgh, Oct. 14.
1812 Second United States war with Great Britain, declared June 19.
—— The French expedition to Moscow; city burned by the Russians, Sept. 16.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10; Buffalo, N. Y., burned by Indians, Dec. 29.
—— Russia, Prussia and Austria unite against Napoleon; he wins Battle of Dresden, Aug. 26-29; decisively beaten at Leipzig, Oct. 16-19; Wellington drives the French from Spain.
1814 Stephenson invents the locomotive.
—— Scott's "Waverly" published.
—— Allies capture Paris, March 31; Napoleon abdicates, April 11; Louis XVIII. restored to throne, May 3; Congress of Vienna opened, Nov. 3.
—— British burned White House at Washington, Aug. 24.
—— Battle of Lake Champlain, Macdonough's victory, Sept. 11.
—— Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 Jackson defeated British at New Orleans, Jan. 8.
—— Napoleon returned from Elba to France, March 1; the "Hundred Days," March 20-June 22; Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, June 18; sent to St. Helena, Oct. 16; Holy Alliance formed Sept. 26.
1817 Work begun on Erie Canal, July 4; formal opening at New York, Nov. 4, 1825.
1818 Imprisonment for debt abolished at New York, Dec. 6.
1819 First steamboat crossed the Atlantic. This was the Savannah, which went from New York to Savannah (March 28-April 12), and went from Savannah to Liverpool (May 22-June 20).
—— Florida acquired from Spain, Feb. 22.
1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena, May 5.
—— Mexico wins independence from Spain.
1821-29 Greek War for independence.
1822 Famine in Ireland.
—— Revolution in Portugal; separation of Brazil.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1824 Visit of Lafayette to America.
1825 Trade unions allowed in England.
—— Erie Canal opened, first boat left Buffalo, Oct. 25, and reached N. Y. City, Nov. 4.
1828 First passenger railroad in United States (the Baltimore and Ohio) was begun, July 4.

1828 War between Russia and Turkey.
—— Catholics readmitted to Parliament.
1829 Welland Canal opened.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1831 First train drawn in U. S. by steam locomotive, Albany to Schenectady, Aug. 9.
1832 Nullification ordinance in South Carolina, Nov. 19.
1833 Steamship Royal William crossed from Nova Scotia to England.
—— Fire at New York; 70 houses burned.
—— First opera house opened at N. Y., Nov. 18.
—— Abolition of slavery throughout British Empire.
1834 Last lottery in England, Aug. 28.
1835 Morse invented the electric telegraph.
—— Great fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17; 674 buildings burned.
1838 Fire destroyed 1,158 buildings at Charleston, S. C., April 27.
1839 Earthquake at Martinique; 700 killed.
1840 British opium war with China.
—— Lieut. Chas. Miller, U. S. N., discovered the Antarctic Continent, Jan. 19.
1841 Upper and Lower Canada united, Feb. 10.
1842 Fire at Hamburg, Germany, destroyed 1,992 buildings, May 4.
—— Croton Aqueduct opened, June 22.
1843 First telegraph line in U. S., Washington to Baltimore.
1845 Texas annexed.
—— Fire destroyed 1,000 buildings at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10.
—— Fire destroyed 1,300 buildings at N. Y., June 28; and 600 buildings at Albany.
—— U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, opened, Oct. 10.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
—— McCormick's reaping machine perfected.
—— The Irish potato famine.
—— British corn laws repealed, June 26.
—— War with Mexico began; treaty signed, July 4, 1848.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.
1848 Louis Philippe dethroned in France; second Republic set up. Revolutionary uprisings in many European countries.
—— Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., begun July 4.
—— Fire destroyed 3,000 buildings at Constantinople, Aug. 16.
—— Gold discovered in California, Jan. 24.
—— Fugitive Slave Law passed.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
—— Fire destroyed 2,500 buildings at San Francisco, May 3-5; also 500 buildings there June 22.
—— N. Y. Central railroad, N. Y. City to Albany, opened Oct. 8.
—— First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853 Crimean War began.
—— World's Fair opened at Crystal Palace, N. Y. City, July 14.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1855 Sebastopol falls; Crimean War ends, Sept. 8.
1857 The great mutiny in India; broke out May 10.
—— The Dred Scott decision.
—— First Atlantic cable begun to be laid, Valentia, Ireland, Aug. 5; first messages, Aug. 5, 1858.
1858 East India Company dissolved, Aug. 2; government of India transferred to the British Crown.
1859 John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, Va., Oct. 16; he was hanged at Charlestown, W. Va., Dec. 2.
—— First petroleum well opened, Titusville, Pa., by Edward L. Drake, Aug. 31.
—— War between Austria and Sardinia (assisted by France); Battle of Magenta, June 4; Battle of Solferino, June 24.
—— First Pullman sleeping car run, Bloomington to Chicago, Sept. 1.
1360 Prince of Wales visited the U. S.
—— South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
—— Victor Emmanuel becomes King of Italy.
—— Southern Confederacy formed, Feb. 4; elected Jefferson Davis President, Feb. 9; inaugurated Feb. 18; Fort Sumter fired on, April 12; Lincoln called for volunteers, April 15; Queen Victoria's proclamation of neutrality, May 13; Battle of Bull Run, July 21; McClellan given command of Union Army, Nov. 1; Mason and Slidell affair, Nov. 8.
1862 Grant captures Forts Henry and Donelson, Feb. 6 and 16; Monitor defeats Merrimac, March 9; Farragut captured New Orleans, April 25; McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, March-August; Battles of Antietam, Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (issued Sept. 22, 1862), in effect Jan. 1; Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, Nov. 19.
—— Hooker defeated at Chancellorsville, May 2-4; Lee defeated at Gettysburg, July 1-3; Grant captures Vicksburg, July 4; Battles of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20; Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.
—— Draft riots at N. Y. City, July 13-16.
—— French set up Maximilian, Austrian Archduke, as Emperor of Mexico; on their withdrawal, Feb. 1867, he was captured and executed, June 19.
1864 War between Prussia and Denmark.
—— Grant made Commander-in-Chief, March 12; Battles of the Wilderness, May 5-6; of Spotsylvania, May 8-21; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Sherman's March to Atlanta, May-July; he captured Savannah, Dec. 21; U. S. S. Kearsage sinks the raider Alabama, June 19.
—— The 1st Artillery fired last shot of Civil War, and Confed. Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
—— Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth, at Washington, April 14; died April 15.
1866 Fire destroyed centre of Portland, Me., and made 2,000 homeless, July 4.
—— Fenians invaded Canada.
—— Second Atlantic cable laid. First (1857-8) had lasted only a little while.
—— Fire destroyed 2,500 buildings at Quebec, Canada, Oct. 13.
1867 Alaska purchased from Russia, March 30.
—— The Dominion of Canada established, July 1.
1867-68 Abolition of the Shogunate and restoration of the Mikado in Japan; feudalism abolished in 1871; Constitution promulgated in 1889.
1868 President Andrew Johnson impeached, tried and acquitted, March-May.
—— U. S.-China (Burlingame) treaty, July 4.
—— Earthquake in Peru and Ecuador, 25,000 killed, Aug. 13-15.
—— Queen Isabella flees from Spain, Sept. 30.
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in New York, Sept. 24.
—— Red River rebellion in Canada.
—— Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17.
1870 Franco-Prussian War begun, July 19; France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 4.
—— Rome added to Kingdom of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established, Jan. 18; Paris captured, Jan. 28; treaty of Frankfort ended Franco-Prussian War, May 10.
—— The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11; 18,000 bldgs. destroyed; est. loss, $196,000,000.
1872 Col Jas. Fisk jr., "King of Wall Street," shot at N. Y. by Edw. S. Stokes, Jan. 6; he died two days later; Stokes got 4 years in prison.
—— The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9; 748 buildings destroyed.
1873 Fifth Avenue Theatre burned, N. Y., Jan. 1.
—— "Boss" W. M. Tweed at N. Y. convicted of fraud.
—— Panic at N. Y. began with bank failures on Sept. 20.
1876 Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.
—— Jarrett and Palmer train, New York to San Francisco, left Jersey City May 31; arrived San Francisco June 4; time of journey, 83 hours, 45 minutes.
—— Battle of Little Big Horn, Custer massacre, June 25.
—— Telephone invented by Bell.
—— Hallett's Reef (Hell Gate) blown up, Sept. 2.
—— Brooklyn Theatre fire, Dec. 5; 289 lives lost.
1877 Russia declares war on Turkey, April 24.
—— Fire swept over 600 acres of City of St. John, N. B., June 20; 100 lives lost.
—— Eleven Molly Maguires hanged at Pottsville, Pa., for murders, June 21.
1878 Congress at Berlin, June 13-July 13 settles the Turkish question. Bulgaria, Montenegro Serbia and Roumania made independent.
—— "L" opened in New York, April 30.
—— Masked burglars got $2,757,700 at Manhattan Savings Institution, N. Y., Oct. 27.
—— Incandescent electric lamp invented by Edison.
1879 English massacred at Kabul, Sept. 4.
1881 East River frozen over, people crossed on foot.
—— President Garfield shot, July 2; died Sept. 14.
—— Fire kills 850 at Ring Theatre, Vienna, Dec. 8.
1882 Panama Canal begun by the French, Jan. 20.
—— Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
—— Fire destroyed Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 11.
1883 Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy. (Renewed in 1887, 1891 and 1896.)
—— Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24.
—— Standard time went into effect in U. S., Nov. 18.
1884 Panic at N. Y., failure of Marine Bank and Jas. R. Keene, May 5.
—— Lieut. Greely and six companions, survivors of Arctic Expedition, found, June 22.
—— Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty presented to U. S., at Paris, July 4.
1885 Death of Gordon at Khartoum, Jan. 26.

1885 Washington Monument dedicated Feb. 21; opened to public Oct. 9, 1888.
—— First electric street railway in U. S., at Baltimore, opened Sept. 1.
—— Hell Gate rocks blown up, Oct. 10.
1886 Haymarket Anarchist riots, Chicago; 7 police killed, 60 wounded, May 4.
—— Steve Brodie jumped from Brooklyn Bridge, July 23.
—— Charleston, S. C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
—— Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island unveiled in presence of 1,000,000 people, The World raised $100,000 to erect pedestal, Oct. 28.
1887 Fire kills 200 at Opera Comique, Paris, May 25; and 200 at theatre, Exeter, England, Sept. 4.
—— Flood in Hoang-Ho River, China; 900,000 perish.
—— Interstate Commerce Law, Feb. 4.
1888 Great blizzard in eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a republic.
—— Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31; 2,209 lives lost.
1891 Park Place disaster, N. Y., 64 killed, Aug. 22.
1892 Fire destroyed 28 lives at Hotel Royal, N. Y., Feb. 6; and 600 in building, St. John's, N. F., July 8.
—— Pinkerton guards killed several steel strikers at Homestead, Pa., July 16.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago, opened May 1.
—— Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began, July 25; Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17; treaty of Shimonoseki, April 17, gave Japan Liaotung Peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores.
—— Hawaii made a republic, July 4.
—— First gasoline vehicle in operation, July 4.
—— Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.
1895 Roentgen ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
—— Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 President Cleveland appointed Venezuela Boundary Commission, Jan. 1; treaty signed, Feb. 2, 1897.
—— Defeat of Italian Army by Menelek at Adowa in Abyssinia, March 1.
—— "Greater New York" bill signed, May 11.
—— Tornado killed several hundred at St. Louis, May 17.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
—— Fire killed 150 at Charity bazaar, Paris, May 4.
1898 U. S. battleship Maine blown up in harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15; 260 lost.
1898 War began between Spain and the United States. Diplomatic relations broken, April 21; Cuban blockade declared, April 22; war declared by Spain, April 24, by United States, April 25.
—— Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
—— Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3.
—— Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
—— Annexation of Hawaii to U. S., July 7.
—— Peace protocol signed between the United States and Spain, Aug. 12.
—— Peace treaty signed by American and Spanish delegates at Paris, Dec. 10, the U. S. acquiring the Philippines and Porto Rico.
—— Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2; Sudan recovered.
1899 Spanish treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
—— Universal Peace Conference at Hague called by Czar, May 18.
—— The South African War began, Oct. 11; Gen. Cronje surrendered, Feb. 27; Ladysmith relieved, Feb. 28; Pretoria surrendered, June 5, 1900; war ended, May 31, 1902.
—— Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.
—— Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.), March 17; 45 lives lost.
1900 Chicago drainage canal opened, Jan. 2.
—— Paris Exposition opened, April 15.
—— Boxer insurrection in China, June; Peking captured by foreign allies, Aug. 14.
—— Great fire at Ottawa and Hull, Canada, April 26.
—— Hoboken docks and ships fire, June 30; 145 lives lost; $10,000,000 property destroyed.
—— The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria, Jan. 22.
—— J. P. Morgan organized U. S. Steel Corp.
—— Aguinaldo captured by Gen. Funston, March 23; U. S. established civil government in the Philippines, May 3.
—— Northern Pacific Railway stock "corner" and panic, May 9.
—— Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
—— Jacksonville, Fla., swept by $11,000,000 fire, May 3.
—— Assassination of President McKinley, Sept. 6.
—— Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland, Dec. 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.
1902 St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed by eruption of Mt. Pelee, May 8; about 30,000 lives lost.
—— Pennsylvania coal strike of 145,000 anthracite miners, May 12. Settled by President Roosevelt's commission, Oct. 23.
—— Fire destroyed 456 buildings at Paterson, N. J., Feb.; and 115 people at a church, Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.
—— Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20; rights and franchises of France in Panama Canal bought by U. S., June 28.
—— First International Arbitration Court opened, Hague, October.
1903 Kishineff massacre.
—— Alaska boundary treaty ratified by U. S., Feb. 11.
—— U. S.-Philippine cable completed, message sent around the world in 12 minutes, July 4.
—— Panama Revolution, Nov. 3; republic recognized by U. S., Nov. 6.
—— First successful mechanical aeroplane flight by the Wright Brothers, Dec. 17.
—— Fire kills 602 at Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, Dec. 30.
1904 The great fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7; 2,500 buildings destroyed.
—— The Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 6.
—— St. Louis Exposition opened, May 1.
—— The United States occupied Panama Canal Zone.
—— Commercial business transacted by radio first time in world, through Signal Corps Station in Alaska, Aug. 6.
—— Subway opened, New York, Oct. 27.
1905 Port Arthur surrendered to Japanese, Jan. 2.
—— Battle of Mukden, Feb. 20-March 15.
—— Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
—— Peace terms between Japan and Russia agreed on at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 25; treaty signed, Sept. 5.
—— Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
—— Earthquake killed 1,500 at Valparaiso, Chili; property loss, $100,000,000.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration; over 500 lives were lost; property loss, $400,000,000; April 18-19.
1907 Earthquake killed 1,400, Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 14.
—— Wall Street's "silent panic," March 14.
—— Coal mine fire killed 400, Fairmount, W. Va.
—— Jamestown Exposition opened, April 26.
—— Bridge over St. Lawrence at Quebec collapsed, Aug. 29.
—— U. S. Judge K. M. Landis, Chicago, fined Standard Oil $29,240,000 for rebating; the decision was upset on appeal, Aug. 3.
—— U. S. battleship fleet left Hampton Roads, Va., for cruise around the world, Dec. 16; reached Hampton Roads on return, Feb. 22, 1909.
1908 Interborough tube under East River, at N. Y. City opened, Jan. 9.
—— Fire killed 169 at theatre, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13; and 174 at school at Collinwood, Ohio, March 4.
—— Hudson River (McAdoo) tubes, at N. Y. City opened, Feb. 25.
—— Chelsea, Mass., fire, April 12.
—— Gov. Hughes signed bill abolishing race track gambling in N. Y. State, June 11.
—— District of Columbia Supreme Court sentenced Samuel Gompers and others to prison for contempt of court in Bucks stove case, Dec.
—— Earthquakes in Sicily and Calabria killed 76,000, Messina partly destroyed, Dec. 28.
1909 R. E. Peary, U. S. N., discovered North Pole, April 6.
—— Hudson-Fulton celebration, New York, Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
—— Union of South Africa formed, May 31.
1911 U. S. Supreme Court ordered Standard Oil combine dissolved, May 15; same decree as to American Tobacco Co., May 29.
—— The Italian-Turkish War began Sept. 29.
—— Postal banks established in United States, at N. Y., Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, Aug. 1.
—— Triangle waist factory fire, N. Y., 148 killed, March 25.
—— Flood in Yangtse River, China; 100,000 drowned.
—— President Diaz of Mexico resigned, May 25.
—— The South Pole discovered. Dec. 14, by Capt. Roald Amundsen.
—— China proclaimed a republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
—— Equitable Building burned, Jan. 9; 6 lives lost.
—— Steamship Titanic wrecked by iceberg off Canadian coast, April 14-15; 1,517 lost.

1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27; 732 lives lost. In Brazos, Tex., floods, 500 died.
—— Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
—— Mine explosion, Cardiff, Wales, 400 killed, Oct. 14.
—— Zeppelin balloon, Z-2, exploded over Johannisthall, Germany, 28 died, Oct. 17.
1914 World War began in Europe. Archduke Francis of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo, June 28; Austria declared war on Serbia, July 28; Germany invaded France at Cirey, Russian troops invaded Germany, Aug. 2; Germans entered Liege, Aug. 7; British Expeditionary Force landed in France, Aug. 16; Germans occupied Brussels, Aug. 20; Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23; Austria declared war on Japan, Aug. 25; Louvain bombarded and damaged, Aug. 25; Battle of the Marne, Sept. 6-10; Germans occupied Antwerp, Oct. 9; De Wet's rebellion in South Africa, Oct. 28; Japanese capture Tsingtau, Nov. 7; First Battle of Ypres, Nov. 9; German cruiser Emden destroyed at Cocos Island, Nov. 10.
—— United States marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mex., April 21.
—— Great fire in Salem, Mass., June 25; 1,000 buildings destroyed.
—— Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.
—— Cape Cod Canal opened.
1915 British naval victory, North Sea, off Dogger Bank, Jan. 24; German official submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began, Feb. 18; British "Orders in Council" to prevent commodities reaching or leaving Germany, March 1; Second Battle of Ypres, April 22-28 (first poison gas attack of war); Germans invade Baltic provinces of Russia, April 30; Italy denounces treaty of Triple Alliance, May 4; steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine off Head of Kinsale, Ireland, May 7; 1,198 lives lost, of which 124 were Americans. The submarine was the J-20, commanded by Capt. Schweiger; steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19; Allied forces land at Salonica, Oct. 5; Nurse Cavell shot at Brussels, Oct. 12; Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
—— Panama - Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
—— Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1916 Germans attack Verdun, Feb. 21-28; rebel rising in Dublin, April 24; naval battle off Jutland, May 31; Third Battle of Ypres, June 2; Battle of Somme, July 1-10; Second Battle of Somme, July 14-Aug. 5; Capt. Fryatt executed, July 27; President Wilson's peace note published, Dec. 20.
1916 Columbus, New Mexico, raided by Villa, Mar. 9; Pershing entered Mexico to punish Villa, March 15; fight at Parral, Mexico, April 12; Agreement, May 2; Protocol of withdrawal signed November 24.
—— Black Tom dock explosion and fire, Jersey City, July 30; $33,000,000 loss.
1917 Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare, Feb. 1; United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Feb. 3; United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; Russian Czar abdicates, March 15; first American troops landed in France, June 26; Russia proclaimed a republic, Sept. 15; first American killed in battle in World War by airplane bomb (1st Lieut. W. T. Fitzsimons, M. R. C.) after U. S. entry, Sept. 4; first shot by American troops in France, Oct. 27; first American casualties in France, Nov. 3; Bolshevists under Lenin seize supreme power in Russia, Nov. 7; Battle of Cambrai, Nov. 20-Dec. 4; United States declared a state of war existed with Austria, Dec. 7; Jerusalem captured, Dec. 9; U. S. Gov't took over control of railroads, Dec. 28.
—— King Constantine of Greece abdicated June 12.
—— Halifax disaster, Dec. 6; explosion of a munition ship in harbor in collision caused fire that laid in ruins one-third of the city; killed 1,226, with 400 others missing; destroyed 3,000 houses, with $20,000,000 damage.
1918 President Wilson made 14 Points of Peace speech in Congress, Jan. 8; peace signed at Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviks on the one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other, March 3; peace signed between Germany and Finland, March 7; Battle of the Somme, March 21 to April 6; Paris bombarded by long range guns at distance of 75 miles, March 23; British naval forces raid Zeebrugge and Ostend, April 22; pro-German plot discovered in Ireland, Sinn Fein leaders arrested, May 17; Battle of the Aisne, May 27-June 5; Czar Nicholas of Russia, the Empress, their four daughters and one son, Prince Dolgoroukoff, Dr. Bodkin, a lady-in-waiting and a nurse were shot by Bolshevik orders at Ekaterinburg, July 16; at Perm, also in July, the Bolshevists assassinated the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael, and at Alapalevsky, north of Ekaterinburg, they killed the Grand Dukes Sergius Mikhailovitch, Igo Constantinovich and Ivan Constantinovich; German retreat across the Marne begins, July 19; Battle of St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16; United States troops take St. Mihiel, Sept. 13; Battle of the Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11; Franco-American attack in Argonne, Sept. 26; British attack breaks Hindenburg line, Sept. 27; Bulgaria signs armistice and surrenders, Sept. 29; Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates, Oct. 5; United States troops capture St. Etienne, Oct. 6.
—— Allies capture Cambrai, le Cateau and Roncroy, Oct. 9; Allies occupy Ostend, Bruges and Lille, Oct. 17; Germans in third peace note accept President Wilson's terms and recall submarines to their bases, Oct. 20; British and Italians cross the Piave, Oct. 27; armistice granted to Turkey, Oct. 30; Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, and Republic of German-Austria in Vienna, Nov. 1; Austria accepts truce terms, Nov. 4; United States troops capture Sedan, Nov. 7; revolution in Kiel and Hamburg, Nov. 7; Bavaria proclaimed a republic, Nov. 8; the Kaiser abdicates, Nov. 9; he flees to Holland, Nov. 10; armistice in World War signed, Nov. 11; German fleet surrenders to British, Nov. 21; United States troops enter Mainz, Dec. 6; American troops crossed the Rhine, Dec. 13.
—— Malbone St. Tunnel rail (B. R. T.) wreck, 97 killed, 100 hurt, Nov. 2.
1919 Peace Conference opens informally at Paris, Jan. 12; formally inaugurated at Versailles, Jan. 18; treaty signed at Versailles, June 28, by the Treaty Plenipotentiaries of Germany and the Allied Powers; President Wilson gave the treaty to the Senate, July 10; ratified by the German National Assembly, July 10; by the British Parliament, July 25; and by King George, July 31; by the King of Italy, Oct. 7; by France, Oct. 13, and by Japan, Oct. 27; defeated in the United States Senate, Nov. 19.
—— Three U. S. Navy seaplanes left Trepassy, Newfoundland, May 16; one, the N-C 4, reached the Azores, May 17; Lisbon, May 27; Plymouth, England, May 31; Harry G. Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve fell in mid-ocean on an attempted flight, May 18, from Newfoundland to Ireland but were rescued; John Alcock and A. W. Brown made, June 14-15, a non-stop air flight from Newfoundland to Ireland; a British dirigible balloon, R-34, left Scotland, July 2, and descended at Mineola, L. I., July 6. It left for England, July 10, and arrived there July 13. The U. S. transcontinental air flight, New York to San Francisco and return, Oct. 8-18, was won by Lieut. W. B. Maynard and Lieut. Alex. Pearson.
—— Nation-wide bomb plot; at the home of Attorney Gen. Palmer, the Red was killed by his own bomb, June 2.
—— Airplane service between New York and Chicago began July 1.
—— Big port strike at N. Y., Boston, etc., began July 16.
—— Dirigible balloon exploded, falling on Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Building, Chicago, killing 10; July 21.
—— Thirty-one killed, 500 injured, in race riot, at Chicago, July 27.
—— Boston police strike, began Sept. 9.
—— Steel workers strike all over U. S., beginning Sept. 22; railway strike in England began Sept. 27; soft coal miners in U. S. began strike Oct. 31.
1920 The United States Senate for the second time defeated the German treaty, March 19.
—— The U. S. transport Buford (Soviet Ark) took to Finland Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and 200 other Reds (Dec. 1919-Jan., 1920).
—— The Eighteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, providing for Nation-wide Prohibition, was proclaimed in effect Jan. 16.
—— International Court of Justice adopted by League of Nations, Aug. 2.

1920 The Nineteenth Amendment, giving suffrage to women, was proclaimed in effect Aug. 26.
—— Wall St., N. Y., bomb explosion, killed over 30; injured over 100; did over $2,000,000 property damage, Sept. 16.
1921 President Harding signed joint resolution (passed by House, June 30, by Senate July 1) of Congress declaring peace with Germany and Austria, July 2. The treaty was signed Aug. 25, at Berlin, by United States and German representatives; was ratified Sept. 17 by the German National Council; ratified by the United States Senate (66 to 20) on Oct. 18.
—— America's Unknown Soldier was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington, Nov. 11.
—— Sinn Feiners burned Custom House, Dublin, May 25.
—— Arkansas River floods and rain swept away 665 houses at Pueblo, Col., making 3,500 persons homeless; property loss over $20,000,000; 1,500 dead or missing, June 3-4.
—— Explosion of a new gas plant at Oppau, on the Rhine, Germany, killed hundreds and destroyed property worth millions, Sept. 21.
—— Collapse and explosion of dirigible balloon, ZR-2, over Hull, England; 42, including U. S. Naval men, were killed, Aug. 24.
—— Limitation of Armaments Conference met at Washington, Nov. 11; it adjourned Feb. 6, 1922.
1922 Roof of Knickerbocker (movie) Theatre collapsed at Washington, D. C.; 98 died from injuries, Jan. 28.
—— Dirigible balloon Roma exploded descending at Hampton, Va.; 34 died of injuries, Feb. 21.
—— Irish Free State established, Dec. 6.
—— Last British troops of occupation evacuated Dublin, Dec. 17.
—— Fourteen republics of Russia combined, in convention at Moscow, as the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics, Dec. 20.
1923 French and Belgian troops began occupation of the Ruhr, Jan. 11.
—— The world's friendship airplane S-C II. reached Rio Janeiro, from New York, Feb. 8.
—— 100th anniversary of Delaware and Hudson, first centennial of an American railroad, was celebrated at New York City April 23.
—— Earthquake, followed by fires and tidal waves, destroyed part of Tokio and Yokohama, over 100,000 were killed, Sept. 1.
1924 Allies and Germany, in Agreement of London, accepted Dawes Reparation Plan, Aug. 16; French troops began evacuation of Ruhr by marching out of Offenburg and Appenweier, Aug. 18; the Agreement of London was formally signed Aug. 30 at London by Germany and the powers concerned, and Owen D. Young of the United States assumed duties as Agent General of Reparation Payments.
—— Nikolai Lenin (V. I. Ulianov) 54, Premier of Soviet Russia, died of apoplexy, near Moscow, Jan. 21.
—— Former President Woodrow Wilson died at his home, Washington, Feb. 3.
—— U. S. Senate, 47 to 34, adopted resolution asking President Coolidge to call for resignation of Sec'y of Navy Denby on account of oil leases, Feb. 11; he resigned, Feb. 18, as of March 10.
—— President Coolidge asked Atty. Gen. Daugherty by letter to resign, which he did immediately, March 28.
—— Twenty were killed, sixty injured, and property was destroyed for miles around when explosion destroyed nitration works at Nixon, N. J., on Raritan River. Nearly 1,000,000 gallons of ammonia nitrate blew up, March 1.
—— Earthquake partly destroyed the capital city of San Jose, Costa Rica, March 4.
—— U. S. Senate ratified treaty with Britain on searching of rum running ships off U. S. coasts, March 13. This was the first of the pacts of the kind.
—— Three army airplanes left Santa Monica, Cal., March 16, on trip around the world; they reached N. Y. City on the return trip, Sept. 8, and landed at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 28.
—— It was announced that the Japanese Ambassador has delivered to Sec. Hughes a communication picturing "grave consequences" to the relations between the United States and Japan which will follow abandonment of the "gentlemen's agreement" and enactment of the House Immigration Bill with its Japanese exclusion clause, April 11.
—— Without a dissenting vote, or the formality of a rollcall, the U. S. Senate adopted the Reed amendment to the Immigration Bill, which bars from admission to the U. S. any Japanese except Ministers, members of the learned professions and arts, and students and their wives and children, April 15.
—— Republic of Greece inaugurated at Athens, May 1.
—— N. F. Leopold, jr., 19, and Richard Loeb, 19, kidnapped for ransom and killed Robert Franks, 13, at Chicago, May 22; they pleaded guilty, July 21, and were sentenced to prison for life.
—— The German Reichstag, 247 to 183, accepted the Dawes reparation plan, June 6.
—— President Millerand of France resigned, June 11.
—— The Prince of Wales began his American tour at N. Y., Aug. 29; he left Syosset, N. Y., Sept. 21 for his ranch, at High River, Alberta, Can.; he was at Duluth, Minn., Oct. 12; at Chicago, Oct. 3; with Henry Ford, at Detroit, Oct. 14; at Toronto, Can., Oct. 15; he returned to N. Y. City, Oct. 24, and left there for England on a steamship, Oct. 25.
—— The ZR-3, dirigible, left Friedrichshafen, Germany, Oct. 12, 12:35 A. M.; arrived at New York, Oct. 15, 8:40 A. M.; grounded at Lakehurst, N. J., 9:55 A. M. (all eastern standard time).
—— Great Britain repudiated its Labor Government's treaty with Russia, Nov. 21.

FORM OF ADDRESS FOR PERSONS OF RANK.

The *President* of the United States is usually, and properly, spoken to as "Mr. President;" in writing to him, "My dear Mr. President" is good usage, and so is "Dear Mr. President."

Letters to anybody are good either with or without the word "my" preceding the word "dear."

A member of the *American Cabinet* may be addressed as "Dear Mr. Secretary;" the head of a bureau may be written to as "Dear Mr. Commissioner."

A member of the *upper branch of the Congress* is "My dear Senator," or "Dear Senator;" *a member of the lower branch* may be written to as "My dear Congressman," or "Dear Mr. Representative."

A member of the *Supreme Court* of the United States is "Dear Mr. Justice," adding his family name if preferred.

Such expressions as "Your Honor" and "May it please Your Honor," etc., are used by lawyers in addressing *judges* in courts, but do not find their way ordinarily into written correspondence.

If a letter writer feels that "Dear," or "My dear" are too informal in addressing *civil dignitaries*, he may adopt the standard business style of letter, which enumerates the name, position or title, the address or location, and then say "Dear Sir" or "My dear Sir."

The word "Hon." can go ahead of any *official's* name on an envelope; "Esq." may be used in the case of a lawyer.

In writing to a *woman* whose marital condition is unknown to the correspondent it is allowable, and becoming customary, to address her as "Dear Madam" even though she be unmarried.

An *Emperor* is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sire," or "Your Imperial Majesty."

A *King or Queen* is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sire" (or "Madam"), or "Your Majesty." The envelope is to be addressed, "The King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty."

Princes and *Princesses* and other persons of royal blood are addressed as "His (or Her) Royal Highness." Here, and in the cases above, a letter may begin "May it please," following with the words "Your Majesty" or "Your Royal Highness." "May it please" goes well at the start of any letter.

A *Duke* or *Marquis* is "My Lord Duke" (or "Marquis"), a Duke is "His (or Your) Grace." A Marquis is also "My Lord," or Your Lordship."

An *Earl* or a *Baron* is "My Lord," or "Your Lordship," as "the Right Honorable."

A *Viscount* is "the Right Honorable."

A *Baronet* or a *Knight* is "Sir."

Wives of any peer may be addressed as "Madam," with the further alternative of "Your Ladyship," or "Your Grace," if she is of high rank. Women of peers may be addressed also as "the Right Honorable," or "the Honorable," according to the rank. The wife of an Earl is a *Countess*.

Abroad, a *Cardinal* is "Your (or His) Eminence," An *Archbishop* is "My Lord" or "His Grace." A *Bishop* is "My Lord." An *Archdeacon* is "Venerable Sir."

In the U. S. a *Cardinal* is "Your Grace," and so is an *Archbishop* — or, "Most Reverend" can be used to any high church official.

An Ambassador is "Your Excellency." A *Minister Plenipotentiary* is "Sir."

NOTABLE MARINE DISASTERS IN 100 YEARS.

(Figures indicate number of lives lost.)

1829—June 4. U. S. steam frigate, Fulton, destroyed by magazine explosion at Brooklyn Navy Yard; 26.
—Sept. 10—U. S. warship Hornet lost in a gale in the Gulf of Mexico; last heard of off Tampico on date named; 140.
1831—April 9. Brig Billow wrecked on Ragged Island, Nova Scotia; 137.
—Aug. 19. Immigrant ship Lady Sherbrooke, Ireland to Quebec, wrecked off Cape Ray; 273.
—Steam packet, Rothesay Castle, wrecked near Liverpool; 100.
1832—April 9. Steamship Brandywine burned on Mississippi River near Memphis; 110.
1833—May 11. Ship Lady of the Lake, England to Quebec, hit by iceberg; 215.
—Aug. 30. Ship Amphitrite, bound for Australia with British women convicts, wrecked off Boulogne, France; 128.
1836—Oct. 25. Steamboat Royal Tar, burned in Penobscot Bay; 32.
—Nov. 21. American ship Bristol, England to New York, wrecked of Far Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; 77.
1837—Jan. 2. American bark Mexico, England to New York, wrecked on Hempstead Beach, near Point Lookout, N. Y.; 62.
—Feb. 16. British ship Jane and Margaret, England to New York, lost near Isle of Man; 200.
—May 9. Steamer Sherrod burned on Mississippi River; 175.
—Aug. 15. Steamboat Dubuque, blew up on Mississippi River near Bloomington, Wis.
—Oct. 9. Steamboat Home, New York to Charleston, wrecked off Ocracoke; 100.
—Oct. 29. Steamboat Monmouth sunk in collision on Mississippi River; 234.
1838—April 25. Steamboat Moselle blown up on Ohio River, near Cincinnati, Ohio; 100.
—June 14. Steamboat Pulaski, Savannah to Baltimore, blew up off North Carolina; 140.
—June 16. Steamboat Washington burned on Lake Erie; 50.
—Nov. 21. East Indianman Protector, wrecked off Bengal; 170.
—Nov. 25. Steamboat Gen. Brown, blew up on Mississippi River, at Helena, Ark.; 60.
1840—Jan. 13. Steamboat Lexington, New York to Stonington, burned off Edens Neck, L. I.; 140.
—Aug. 9. Brig Florence, Rotterdam to New York, foundered off Newfoundland; 60.
1841—Jan. 4. Steamer Thames, Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; 56.
—Feb. 19. Ship Governor Fenner, England to New York, sunk in collision off Holyhead, England; 122.
—March 11. Steamer President, New York to Liverpool, with 136 persons on board; never heard from.
—April 19. American ship William Browne, England to Philadelphia, sunk by iceberg; 70.
—Aug. 9. Steamer Erie burned on Lake Erie; 175.
—Aug. 28. Transports Abercrombie, Robinson and Waterloo, wrecked off Cape of Good Hope; 189.
1842—April 14. Steamboat Medora, blew up at Baltimore; 28.
—June 28. Steamboat Edna, burned near mouth of Mississippi River; 33.
—July 9. Steamer Shamrock, blew up on St. Lawrence River; 68.
—Oct. 13. Steamer Eliza strikes snag below mouth of Ohio River, and sinks; 30.
—Nov. 13. East Indiaman Reliance, China to London, wrecked off Morlemont, near Boulogne; 109.
—Nov. 26. Phoenix wrecked in storm off coast of Newfoundland; many lives lost.
1844—Feb. 28. Steamer De Soto and Buckeye collide, Buckeye sinks; 60.
—Oct. 23. Steamer Lucy Walker explodes three boilers at New Albany, Ind.; 50.
—Dec. 14. Steamer Belle of Clarksville run down by Louisiana and sunk; 30.
1846—Feb. 12. Steamer Tweed lost off Yucatan; 60.
—June 27. Brig Sutley from Pictou, N. S., to Fall River, Mass., wrecked in Vineyard Sound; 30.
—Dec. 8. U. S. Brig Somers struck by squall off Vera Cruz and sunk; 44.
1847—April 28. Emigrant ship Exmouth, Londonderry to Quebec; 200.
—May 19. Brig Carrick, foundered in St. Lawrence River; 170.
—Nov. 19. Steamers Talisman and Tempest in collision on Ohio River; 100.
—Nov. 21. Steamer Phoenix burned on Lake Michigan; 240.
—Dec. 20. British steam frigate Avenger, wrecked off north coast of Africa; 200.
1848—Jan. 8. Boilers of steamer Blue Ridge on Ohio River explode; 30.
—Aug. 12. Steamer Edward Bates blew up; 28.
—Aug. 24. American emigrant ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool, burned off Carnarvonshire, North Wales; 200.
1849—Nov. 15. Steamer Louisiana explodes at New Orleans; 60.
—Nov. 16. Emigrant ship Caleb Grimshaw burned at sea; 60.
1850—March 7. Steamer Orville St. John, burned near Montgomery, Ala.; 30.
—March 30. Steamer Royal Adelaide wrecked off Margate; 400.
—April 27. Steamer Anthony Wayne, Sandusky to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, explodes boiler and sinks; 38.
—June 15. Steamship Orion strikes rock on shore north of Portpatrick; 50.
—June 17. Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie; 300.
—Nov. 12. Emigrant ship Edmund, Limerick to New York, wrecked off coast of Ireland; 100.
1852—Jan. 24. Steamer Amazon burned off Scilly Islands; 100.
—Feb. 26. Troopship Birkenhead, Queenstown to Cape of Good Hope, wrecked; 454.
—July 27. Steamboat Henry Clay, burned on Hudson River; 70.
—Aug. 20. Steamer Atlantic sunk by collision on Lake Erie; 250.
—Sept. 4. Steamboat Reindeer, blew up on Hudson River; 38.
1853—Feb. 15. Steamship Queen Victoria, wrecked near Dublin; 67.
—Feb. 16. The Independence burned off coast Lower California; 140.
—May 3. Immigrant ship William and Mary, sunk at Bahamas; 170.
—May 20. Ship Aurora, from New York, vanished at sea; 25.
—Sept. 29. Emigrant ship Annie Jane wrecked off coast of Scotland; 348.
—Dec. 23-31. Steamer San Francisco, bound for California with 700 United States troops, foundered at sea; 240.
—Dec. 30. Ship Staffordshire, Liverpool for Boston, grounded near Seal Island; 178.
1854—Jan. 20. Emigrant ship Tayleur wrecked off Lambay; 380.
—Jan. 28. Steamer Georgia, burned at New Orleans; 60.
—March 5. Steamboat Caroline, burned on Mississippi at mouth of White River; 45.
—March. Steamer City of Glasgow, Liverpool to Philadelphia, with 450 passengers, never heard from.
—April 15. Steamer Secretary blew up in San Pablo, Cal. Bay; 50.
—April 16. Ship Powhatan, Havre to New York, grounded on Long Beach, N. Y.; 311.
—May 10. Troopship Lady Nugent, from Madras, foundered in a storm; 400.
—Sept. 27. Steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, sunk in collision in fog, 40 miles off Cape Race, N. F.; 350.
—Nov. 13-16. Eleven transports with supplies for the army in the Crimea wrecked in storm on Black Sea; 500.
1855—May 1. Emigrant ship John wrecked off Falmouth; 200.
1856—Jan. 30. Chilian warship Cazador wrecked; 314.
—Sept. 23. Steamer Pacific, Collins Line, vanished at sea; 240.
—July 17. Steamer Northern Indiana, burned on Lake Erie; 30.
—Sept. 24. Steamer Niagara, burned on Lake Michigan; 60.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Lyonnais sunk off Nantucket in collision; 260.
1857—Feb. 26. Steamer Tempest, Anchor Line; 150 on board; never heard from.
—May 31. Steamer Louisiana, burned near Galveston, Tex.; 55.
—June 26. Steamer Montreal, Quebec to Montreal, burned; 250.
—Aug. 20. Ship Dunbar wrecked near Sydney, Australia; 120.
—Sept. 12. Steamer Central America, Havana to New York, sunk; 400.
1858—June 13. Steamboat Pennsylvania exploded on Mississippi River, near Memphis; 160.
—Sept. 13. Steamer Austria, Hamburg to New York, burned in midocean; 471.
1859—Feb. 27. Steamboat Princess, blew up near Baton Rouge, La.; 25.

1859—April 27. American ship Pomona, Liverpool to New York, wrecked; 400.
—Oct. 25. Steamer Royal Charter wrecked on the Anglesea coast; 446.
1860—Jan. 6. Steamer Northerner, wrecked near Cape Mendocino; 38.
—Feb. 19. Steamer Ondine, sunk in collision with Heroine, at Biddeford; 60.
—Feb. 19. American ship Luna wrecked off Barfleur; 100.
—Feb. 19. Steamer Hungaria wrecked near Cape Sable, N. S.; 205.
—June 24. Steamer Ben W. Lewis, blew up at Cairo, Ill.; 50.
—Sept. 8. Steamer Lady Elgin sunk by collision on Lake Michigan; 287.
1861—June 4. Steamer Canadian, sunk by ice, Strait of Belle Isle; 35.
1863—Feb. 7. British steamer Orpheus wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 190.
—April 27. Steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked in fog off Cape Race, N. F.; 237.
1864—Nov. 4. British steamship Racehorse, wrecked off Chefoo, China; 99.
1865—April 27. Steamboat Sultana with exchanged Union prisoners of war aboard, destroyed on Mississippi River, 7 miles above Memphis, by boiler explosion; 1,400.
—Aug. 24. Emigrant ship Eagle Speed foundered near Calcutta; 265.
—Dec. 24. Steamer Constitution, wrecked off Cape Lookout; 40.
1866—Jan. 11. Steamer London foundered in Bay of Biscay; 220.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Missouri, boilers exploded on Ohio River; 100.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Miami, boilers exploded on Mississippi River; 150.
—May. Steamer Gen. Grant, wrecked off New Zealand; 87.
—Oct. 3. Steamer Evening Star, New York to New Orleans, foundered; 250.
1867—Oct. 29. Royal mail steamers Rhone and Wye and about fifty vessels driven ashore and wrecked at St. Thomas, West Indies, by a hurricane; 1,000.
1868—March 18. Steamboat Magnolia, blew up on Ohio River; 80.
—April 9. Steamer Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; 100.
—April 17. Anchor liner United Kingdom, vanished at sea; 80.
—Dec. 4. Steamboats United States and America, burned in collision on Ohio River, near Warsaw, Ill.; 72.
1869—Oct. 27. Steamer Stonewall burned below Cairo, Ill.; 200.
1870—Jan. 24. American ship Oneida sunk in collision off Yokohama; 115.
—Jan. 28. Inman Line steamer City of Boston, New York to Liverpool, vanished at sea; 177.
—Sept. 7. British warship Captain foundered off Finisterre; 472.
—Oct. 19. Steamer Cambria lost off Inishtrahull; 170.
—Oct. 20. Steamer Varuna, New York for Galveston, sunk off Florida coast; 72.
1871—Jan. 14. Steamer T. L. McGill, burned on Mississippi River; 58.
—Jan. 27. Steamer Kensington collides with bark Templar off Cape Hatteras, both wrecked; 150.
—Jan. 28. Steamer H. R. Arthur explodes; 87.
—July 30. Staten Island ferryboat Westfield's boilers exploded in New York harbor; 100; 200 injured.
—Dec. 20. Steamer Delaware wrecked off Scilly rocks; 45.
—Dec. 23. Steamer America, Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, burned; 60.
1872—April 11. Steamer Oceanus explodes; 40.
—Aug. 30. Steamer Metis sunk in collision on Long Island Sound; 50.
—Oct. 8. Scanderia of Anglo-Egyptian line, left port, never heard from; 38.
—Oct. 22. Steamship Missouri, New York for Havana, burned at sea; 32.
1873—Jan. 22. British steamer Northfleet sunk in collision off Dungeness; 300.
—April 1. White Star steamer Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotia; 547.
—Aug. 8. Steamboat Wawasset, burned in Potomac River; 75.
—Aug. 23. Steamboat Geo. Wolfe, blew up on Mississippi River; 30.
—Sept. 27. Steamship Ismailia, Anchor liner, lost at sea; 52.
—Nov. 23. French Line steamer Ville du Havre, New York to Havre, in collision with ship Loch Earn and sunk in sixteen minutes; 230.
1874—July 26. Steamboat Pat Rogers, burned on Ohio River; 50.
—Dec. 6. Emigrant ship Cospatrick burned at sea; 470.
1875—May 7. Hamburg mail steamer Schiller, wrecked in fog on Scilly Islands; 200.
—Sept. 9. Steamboat Equinox, wrecked in Lake Michigan; 26.
—Nov. 4. American steamer Pacific sunk by collision off Cape Flattery; 236.
—Nov. 9. Steamer City of Waco, burned off Galveston; 53.
—Dec. 6. Steamer Deutschland, Bremen to New York, wrecked at mouth of the Thames; 157.
—Dec. 31. American ship Harvest Queen, sunk in collision off Queenstown; 27.
1876—Dec. 29. British ship Circassian stranded on Bridgehampton Beach, L. I.; 28.
1877—Jan. 5. American steamer George Cromwell stranded off Cape St. Mary's, Newfoundland; 30.
—Jan. 20. American steamer George Washington stranded off Mistaken Point, Newfoundland; 25.
—Jan. Colombo of Wilson Line left port, never heard from; 44.
—July 15. British steamer Eten wrecked off Valparaiso; 100.
—Nov. 24. United States sloop-of-war Huron wrecked off North Carolina coast; 100.
—Nov. Steamer Atacama wrecked off Caldera, Chili; 104.
1878—Jan. 31. Steamer Metropolis wrecked off North Carolina; 100.
—March 24. British training ship Eurydice foundered near the Isle of Wight; 300.
—Sept. 3. British steamer Princess Alice sunk in collision in the Thames; 700.
—Sept. 28. German steamship Hermann Ludwig, vanished at sea; 50.
—Dec. 10. Steamship Emily B. Sonder, sank off Cape Hatteras; 38.
—Dec. 17. British Steamship Homer, vanished at sea; 43.
—Dec. 18. French steamer Byzantin sunk in collision in the Dardanelles; 210.
1879—Jan. 11. British steamship Zanzibar, left port, never heard from; 48.
—Feb. 12-16. Thirteen American fishing schooners foundered off George's Bank, Newfoundland; 144.
—Feb. 18. British steamship Surbiton, left port, never heard from; 33.
—March 19. British steamship Bernicia, left port, never heard from; 45.
—Nov. 7. American steamship Champion wrecked in collision with ship Lady Octavia, 15 miles from Delaware lightship; 31.
—Dec. 2. Steamer Borusia sank off the coast of Spain; 174.
1880—Jan. 31. British training ship Atlanta left Bermuda with 290 men; never heard from.
—June 11. American steamer Narragansett, wrecked in collision near Cornfield Point Shoal, Long Island Sound; 27.
—June 28. Steamboat Seawanhaka, burned in East River off Ward's Island; 24.
—Aug. American steamer San Salvador lost at sea, Honduras to Cuba; 29.
—Aug. 29. Steamer City of Vera Cruz foundered off Florida coast; 68.
—Oct. 16. American steamer Alpena foundered on Lake Michigan; 60.
—Nov. 24. French steamer Uncle Joseph sunk by collision off Spezzia; 250.
1881—Jan. 8. British steamship City of Limerick, vanished at sea; 43.
—May 24. Steamer Victoria, capsized in Thames River, Canada; 200.
—Aug. 30. Steamer Teuton wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope; 200.
—Nov. 13. British steamship City of London, vanished at sea; 41.
1882—July 4. Steamer Sciota wrecked in collision on Ohio River; 57.
—Sept. 14. Northwest transit service steamer Asia, foundered between Ontario and Sault Ste Marie; 98.
1883—Jan. 3. British steamship Straits of Dover, left port, never heard from; 27.
—May 3. Grapples burned near Bute Inlet, Vancouver Island; 70.
—July 3. Steamer Daphne capsized in the Clyde; 124.
—Nov. 14. Steamer Manistee, sank in Lake Michigan; 30.
1884—Jan. 18. American steamer City of Columbus wrecked off Gay Head Light, Mass.; 99.
—April 3. Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked off Sambro Head, N. S.; 131.
—April 18. Bark Pomena in collision with steamer State of Florida off coast of Ireland, both vessels sunk; 150.
—July 22. Spanish steamer Gigon and British steamer Lexham in collision off Cape Finisterre; both sunk; 150.

1884—Sept. 22. British gunboat Wasp wrecked off Donegal; 52.
—Dec. 24. British steamship Coniston vanished at sea; 27.
1885—Jan. 20. British steamship Fernwood left port, never heard from; 25.
—Jan. 20. British steamship Preston left port, never heard from; 29.
—Jan. 24. British steamship Clanders left port, never heard from; 27.
—Feb. 15. British steamship Humber left port, never heard from; 56.
—Nov. 7. British steamer Algoma stranded at Isle Royal, Lake Superior; 48.
—Dec. 26. Three American schooners lost at sea between Gloucester and St. George's bank; 42.
1886—March 14. Steamer Oregon, Cunard Line, Liverpool to New York, in collision with unknown schooner 18 miles east of Long Island; passengers and crew saved.
—May 30. British steamship Ly-ee-moo wrecked off Australia; 70.
—Oct. 5. Flues of steamer La Mascotte collapsed and vessel burned near Crawford's Landing, Mo.; 34.
—Dec. 17. American bark Atlantic stranded at Golden Gate, Cal.; 27.
1887—Jan. 20. Steamer Kapunda in collision with bark Ada Melmore off coast of Brazil; 300.
—April. American ship St. Stephen, Port Townsend for San Francisco, lost at sea; 27.
—July 10. American sloop yacht Mystery on pleasure trip capsizes off Barren Island, Jamaica Bay, N. Y.; 25.
—Oct. 29. American steamer Vernon founders on Lake Michigan; 41.
—Nov. 15. British steamer Wah Yeung burned; 400.
—Nov. 19. Steamer W. A. Scholten sunk by collision in the English Channel; 134.
1888—Jan. 4. American ship Alfred D. Snow stranded off coast of Ireland; 30.
—Feb. 27. American ferryboat Julia explodes boiler at South Vallejo, Cal.; 30.
—Aug. 14. Steamship Geiser sunk by collision with the Thingvalla; 105.
—Aug. 22. Steamship City of Chester sunk in collision with Steamship Oceanic in San Francisco harbor; 16.
—Sept. 12. Italian steamship and steamship La France collide near Canary Islands; 89.
—Oct. 3. American bark Ohio stranded near Point Hope, Alaska; 25.
—Dec. 24. Steamer Kate Adams burned near Commerce Landing; 33.
1889—March 16. United States warships Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and German ships Adler and Eber wrecked on Samoan Islands; 147.
—May 13. American steamship Alaskan founders at sea between Astona, Ore., and San Francisco; 26.
—Oct. 3. Steamer Corona explodes; 38.
—Dec. 31. British steamship Erin of National Line, left port, never heard from; 72.
1890—Jan. 2. Steamer Persia wrecked on Island of Corsica; 130.
—Feb. 17. British steamer Duburg wrecked in China Sea; 400.
—March 1. British steamship Quetta wrecked off Cape York; 124.
—Sept. 19. Turkish frigate Ertogrul foundered off coast of Japan; 540.
—Oct. 29. Steamship Viscaya, New York for Havana, sunk in collision off Barnegat, N. J.; 70.
—Nov. 10. British cruiser Serpent wrecked in storm off coast of Spain; 167.
—Nov. 26. British steamship Thanemore vanished at sea; 43.
—Dec. 27. British steamer Shanghai burned in China Sea; 100.
1891—March 17. Steamer Utopia, Anchor Line, sunk by collision off Gibraltar; 574.
—April 16. British ship St. Catharis wrecked off Carolina Island; 90.
—April 22. Chilian warship Blauco Encalada blown up in Caldera Bay; 200.
—Sept. 10. Italian steamship Taormina sunk in collision in Mediterranean; 50.
—Nov. 2. Steamship Enterprise sank in Bay of Bengal; 77.
—Dec. 18. Steamer Abyssinia, Guion Line, burned at sea.
1892—Jan. 13. Steamer Namchow wrecked in China Sea; 414.
—May 22. Brazilian warship sank near mouth of La Plata River; 120.
—Sept. 1. Steel steamer Western Reserve broke in two on Lake Superior; 26.
—Oct. 28. Steamer Roumania, Anchor Line, wrecked off Portuguese coast; 113.
1893—Feb. 8. Steamer Trinacria, Anchor Line, wrecked off coast of Spain; 115.
—Feb. 11. White Star steamer Naronic, Liverpool to N. Y. on maiden voyage; vanished.
—May 29. British steamship Germania foundered in Bay of Bengal; 64.
—June 22. British battleship Victoria sunk by collision with her sister ship Camperdown off Tripoli; 350.
—Nov. 2. Ward Liner, City of Alexandria, Havana for New York, burned at sea; 30.
1894—Feb. 2. United States corvette Kearsarge wrecked on Roncador Reef.
—June 25. Steamship Norge, wrecked on Rockall Reef, North Atlantic; 600.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Wairarapa wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 134.
1895—Jan. 30. German steamer Elbe sunk in collision with British steamer Crathie in North Sea; 335.
—March 11. Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta foundered in the Atlantic at entrance to the Mediterranean; 400.
—May 28. French steamer Dom Pedro wrecked on coast of Galicia; 100.
1896—June 17. Steamer Drummond Castle wrecked off Brest, France; 250.
1898—Feb. 15. United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 260.
—July 4. French Line steamer La Bourgogne, in collision with British sailing ship Cromartyshire; 560.
—Oct. 14. Steamer Mohegan, Atlantic Transport Line, wrecked off the Lizard; 170.
—Nov. 26-27. Steamer Portland, from Boston, lost off Cape Cod; 157.
1900—June 30. Fire at Hoboken destroyed or damaged several steamships including the Main, the Bremen and the Saale, and damaged North German Lloyd and Hamburg American docks; 145 lives lost; property damage over $10,000,000.
1901—Feb 22. Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro wrecked in San Francisco harbor; 128.
—April 1. Turkish transport Asian wrecked in Red Sea; 180.
—Dec. 2. British sloop of war Condor vanished off Esquimalt, B. C.; 104.
1902—July 21. Steamer Primus sunk in collision with steamer Hansa, on the Elbe; 112.
1903—June 7. French steamer Libau sunk in collision near Marseilles; 150.
1904—June 15. Steamship General Slocum took fire going through Hell Gate, East River; 1,021.
—June 28. Steamer Norge wrecked off Scottish coast; 646.
1905—Sept. 13. Japanese warship Mikasa sunk by explosion; 599.
1906—Jan. 21. Brazilian battleship Aquidaban sunk near Rio Janeiro by explosion of powder magazine; 212.
—Jan. 22. American steamer Valencia lost off Vancouver Island; 129.
—Aug. 4. Italian emigrant ship Sirio wrecked off Cape Palos; 350.
—Oct. 21. Russian steamer Variag on leaving Vladivostok accidentally struck by a torpedo and sunk; 140.
1907—Jan. British steamship, Bengwerm foundered in North Sea; 24.
—Feb. 12. Steamer Larchmont sunk in Long Island Sound; 131.
—Feb. 21. British steamer Berlin stranded off the Hook of Holland; 100.
—Feb. 24. Austrian steamer Imperatrix wrecked; 137.
—March 12. Explosion on French battleship Jena killed 117.
—July 20. American steamers Columbia and San Petro collided on the California coast; 100.
—Nov. 26. Turkish steamer Kaptan, foundered in North Sea; 110.
1908—Feb. 3. Steamship St. Cuthbert burned off Nova Scotia; 15.
—March 23. Japanese steamer Matsu Maru sunk in collision near Hakodate; 300.
—April 25. British cruiser Gladiator sunk in collision with American Liner St. Paul off Isle of Wight; 30.
—April 30. Japanese training cruiser Matsu Shima sunk by explosion off the Pescadores; 200.
—July 28. Steamer Ying King foundered off Hongkong; 300.
—Aug. 24. Steamship Folgenender wrecked; 70.
—Nov. 6. Steamer Talsh sunk in storm; 150.
—Nov. 27. Steamer San Pablo sunk off the Philippines; 100.
1909—Jan. 23. Collision between steamer Florida and White Star steamer Republic, latter sunk off Nantucket Ligbtship during a fog; 6.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Waratah, from Sydney via Port Natal for London, left Port Natal July 26; never heard from; 300.
—Nov. 14. Steamer Scyne sunk in collision with steamer Onda off Singapore; 100.

1910—Feb. 9. French Line steamer General Chanzy wrecked off Minorca; 200.
1911—Feb. 2. Steamship Abenton wrecked; 70.
—April 2. Steamship Koombuna wrecked; 150.
—April 23. Steamship Asia ran aground; 40.
—Sept. 5. Steamship Tuscapel wrecked; 80.
—Sept. 25. French battleship Liberte sunk by explosion at Toulon; 285.
—Nov. 23. Destroyer Harusame sunk off coast of Japan; 45.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Roumania sunk in Adriatic; 60.
1912—Jan. 11. Russ, Russian steamer, foundered in Black Sea; 172.
—Jan. 18. Hall Line steamship Wistow Hall wrecked off North Haven, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 53 Lascars.
—Feb. 13. Ryoha Maru and Mori Maru, Japanese steamers, sunk in collision off Nagasaki; 46.
—March 5. Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias struck rock off Sebastian Point and sunk; 500.
—March 16. British steamer Oceana sunk in collision in British Channel; 15.
—March 21. Passenger steamship Cachepol sunk off coast of Peru; British officers, 25 passengers; crew of 45 Chilian sailors; 80.
—March 28. British steamship Koombana lost in typhoon off Australian coast; 130.
—April 8. Nile, excursion steamer, sunk in collision near Cairo, Egypt; 200.
—April 14-15. White Star steamship Titanic sunk after collision with iceberg in North Atlantic; 1,517.
—April 30. Steamer Texas blown up by mine at entrance to Gulf of Smyrna; 64.
—June 20. Steamer Hungarian burned on lower Danube; 23.
—Sept. 23. Russian steamer Obnevka sunk in Dvina River; 115.
—Sept. 28. Japanese steamer Kickermaru sunk off coast of Japan; 1,000.
—Oct. 7. Steamer Fagundes Varelia burned off Brazilian coast; 18.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Cecilia sunk in Lake St. Louis, Quebec; 16.
1913—Jan. 2. Steamer El Dorado lost in storm on Atlantic coast; 39.
—Jan. 4. Steamer Julia Luckenbach sunk in collision with British freighter Indrakuala in Chesapeake Bay; 15.
—Jan. 7. Oil steamer Rosecrans wrecked on Oregon coast; 33.
—Jan. 9. Steamer James T. Staples sunk in Tombigbee River, Alabama; 18; 10 injured.
—Jan. 16. British steamer Veronese wrecked near Oporto, Portugal; 16.
—March 1. British steamer Calvadas lost in blizzard in Sea of Marmora; 200.
—March 5. German torpedo-boat destroyer S-178 sunk in collision with cruiser Yorck, near Heligoland; 66.
—March 7. British steamer Alum Chive destroyed by dynamite explosion, Baltimore; 50.
—May 24. Steamer Nevada sunk by mine in Gulf of Smyrna; 40.
—Aug. 18. Steamer State of California wrecked near Juneau, Alaska; 40.
—Oct. 9. Steamship Volturno wrecked by fire and explosion in midocean; 135.
—Nov. 9. Steamer collier Bridgeport wrecked in St. Lawrence River; 44.
—Dec. 5. Swedish steamer Malmverget foundered on Norway coast; 45.
—Dec. German steamer Acilia wrecked near Terra del Fuego; 98.
1914—Jan. 30. Old Dominion steamship Monroe sunk off coast of Virginia; 41.
—March 31. Sealing steamer Southern Cross wrecked in Belle Isle Strait; 173.
—April 28. Steamer Benj. Noble, off Duluth; 20.
—May 15-21. Steamship Luckenbach wrecked off coast of South Carolina; 29.
—May 29. Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence; 1,024.
—Sept. 18. Steam schooner Francis H. Leggett wrecked near mouth of Columbia River, Oregon; 80.
—Oct. 30. British hospital ship Robrilla wrecked on coast near Whitby, England; 54.
1915—March 24. United States submarine F-4 sunk off Honolulu, H. I.; 26.
—April 3. Dutch steamer Prins Maurits lost off Cape Hatteras; 44.
—May 7. Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, bound from New York to England, sunk in 18 minutes by German submarine boat, shortly after 2 P. M., when going 18 knots an hour, 10 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, southeast tip of Ireland; 1,198 (including 124 Americans).
—July 24. Steamer Eastland overturned in Chicago River; 812.
—Aug. 13-14. Steamship Marowijne, in Gulf of Mexico; 97.
—Aug. 16. Dredge San Jacinto wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 50.
—Aug. 16. Dredge Sam Houston wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 56.
—Sept. 28. Steamship Isabel foundered in Long Island Sound; 14.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Santa Clara wrecked on Oregon coast; 15.
—Nov. 11. Steamer Charles A. Luck lost on Lake Superior; 18.
1916—Jan. 22. Steamship Pollentia foundered in mid-Atlantic.
—Feb. 3. Steamer Daijin Baru sunk in Pacific; 160.
—Feb. 26. French auxiliary cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterranean. Of nearly 4,000 on board but 870 were saved.
—May 9. Steamship Roanoke wrecked off coast of California; 41.
—June 5. River packet Eleanore capsized in Mississippi, north of Memphis, Tenn.; 30.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Ecuador sunk by explosion off coast of Chili; 20.
—Aug. 11. Greek steamer Eletheria burned in Aegean Sea; 40.
—Aug. 16. American steamer Admiral Clark wrecked in South Atlantic; 20.
—Aug. 29. United States cruiser Memphis wrecked at Santo Domingo; 33.
—Aug. 29. Chinese steamer Hsin Yu sunk off coast of China; 1,000.
—Aug. 29. Japanese steamer Wakatsu Maru wrecked on coast of Japan; 105.
—Oct. 20. Steamer James B. Colgate wrecked on Lake Erie; 21.
—Oct. 20. Steamer Merida lost on Lake Erie; 20.
—Nov. 3. London and N. W. Railway steamship Connemara and British steamship Retriever collided and sank in Irish Sea; 92.
1917—May 15. Ship Standard wrecked in Bering Sea; 25.
—July 1. French steamer Himalaya sunk by explosion in the Mediterranean; 28.
—July 9. The British warship Vanguard blown up at her dock in a British port; 800.
—July 27. Japanese freighter Koto Hira Maru wrecked on island near Alaska; loss, $1,000,000.
—Nov. 10. Steamer Castalia wrecked on Lake Superior; 22.
1918—Feb. 24. Red Cross liner Florizel wrecked near Cape Race, N. F.; 92.
—Feb. 26. United States naval tug Cherokee lost in storm off Delaware Capes; 29.
—March 18. British steamer Batiscan lost off Nova Scotia; 41.
—April 25. Chinese steamship Kiang-Kwan sunk in collision off Hankow; 500.
—May 1. American steamship City of Athens sunk in collision off Delaware coast; 66.
—June 14. The U. S. S. Cyclops, 19,360 tons displacement, left the Barbados, West Indies, on March 4, 1918, and has not been heard of since. She had on board a crew of 15 officers and 221 men; also as passengers 6 officers and 51 enlisted men.
—July 6. River steamer Columbia sunk in Illinois River at Wesley City; 87.
—July 12. Japanese battleship Kawachi blown up in Tokayama Bay; 500.
—Oct. 3. American steamer Lake City sunk off Key West, Fla.; 30.
—Oct. 4. American steamer Herman Frasch sunk in collision off Nova Scotia; 50.
—Oct. 24. Canadian steamship Princess Sophia sunk on coast of Alaska; 350.
1919—Jan. 1. British steam yacht lost off Stornoway, Scotland; only 30 of 300 saved.
—Jan. 11. Steamer Yuma sunk en route Pedro d'Macoris to New York; 79.
—Jan. 17. French steamer Chaonia lost in Straits of Messina; 460.
—April 4. Italian transport Umbria struck a mine and sank; 100 injured.
—Sept. 3. British destroyer S-19 sunk by Russian mine; 24.
—Sept. 9. American steamship Corydon foundered in Bahama Channel; 27.
—Oct. 28. Steamship Muskegon sunk in Lake Michigan; 16.
—Nov. 9. American steamship Polar Land vanished off Nova Scotia; 51.
—Nov. 15. Steamship John Owen sunk in Lake Superior; 23.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Myron sunk in Lake Superior; 18.
—Dec. 18. Oil tanker J. A. Chanslor sunk off Cape Blanco, Ore.; 37.
—Dec. 18. British steamship Manxman lost off Nova Scotia; 40.

1919—Dec. 29. Belgian steamship Anton von Driel sunk at St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland; 26.
1920—Jan. 10. British steamship Troveal sunk in Channel; 35.
—Jan. 12. French steamship sunk in Bay of Biscay; 500.
—Jan. 22. U. S. tanker Meliero broke in two off Florida; 22.
—Jan. 29. American steamship Fortune sunk off Jekyl Island, Ga.; 13.
—Feb. 7. American steamship Polias wrecked off Rockland, Me.; 10.
—April 18. American steamship Wm. O'Brien sunk in Atlantic Ocean in storm; 40.
—Aug. 20. American ore carrier Superior City, by collision, Lake Superior; 29.
1921—Spanish steamer Santa Isabel, storm-wrecked near Villagarcia; 214.
—Feb. 26. U. S. Destroyer Woolsey, by collision off Panama; 16.
—March 18. Steamer Hongkong hit rock near Swatow, China; 1,000.
—March 23. U. S. naval tug Conestoga, vanished in Pacific; 43.
—April 11. Steamer Col. Bowie, Gulf of Mexico; 19.
—Oct. 8. Steamer Rowan, off British Isles; 27.
1922—Jan. 4. Greek torpedo boat blew up at Piraeus; 55.
—March 23. British submarine sunk by destroyer, in practice, off Gibraltar; 23.
—April 25. French coal steamer sunk by storm off Brittany; 32.
—May 20. British steamer Egypt, in collision off France; 98.
—June 4. Excursion steamer Villa Franca sunk off Hohenau, Paraguay; 80.
—June 16. Brazilian liner Avare upset at Hamburg dock; 24.
—Aug. 26. French battleship, France, 23,000 tons, hit rock and sank off Quiberon Bay; 3.
—Aug. 26. Japanese cruiser, Niitaka, sank in storm off Kamchatka; 300.
—Aug. 29. Chilian steamer, Itata, sank in storm off Coquimbo; 301.
—Sept. 9. German steamer Hammonia, sank in storm off Vigo, Spain; 30.
—Dec. 13. Tug Reliance, sunk in storm in Lake Superior; 27.
—Dec. 16. French hospital ship, Vinh-Long, burned in Sea of Marmora; 15.
1923—Jan. 25. Britisn oil tanker, San Leonardo, burned at Tampico, Mexico; 22.
—March 10. Greek transport, Alexander, sank off Piraeus; 150.
—April 23. Portuguese mail steamer, Mossamedes, went aground at Cape Frio, Southwest Africa; 220.
—July 13. The Mallory liner Swiftstar left the Gulf end of Panama Canal and never was heard from; 33.
—Aug. 21. Japanese submarine sank at dock at Kobe; 85.
—Aug. 30. Danish excursion steamer, Freya, foundered off Hoejer, in hurricane; 200.
—Sept. 3. Fleet of seven U. S. destroyers, including the Delphy, S. P. Lee, Chauncey, Fuller, Woodbury, Nicholas, and Young, went on rocks in fog off Honda Point, 75 miles north of Santa Barbara, Cal.; 22.
1924—Jan. 10. British submarine L-24, sunk off Portland, England, in collision with British battleship, Resolution; 43.
—March 11. Ward Line steamship, Santiago, sunk by storm off Cape Hatteras; 25.
—March 19. Japanese submarine, 43, sunk in collision of Sasebo, with Japanese battleship Tatsuta; 49.
—July 11. Irish freight steamer Lismore, off Wexford; 19.
—July 11. Japanese freight steamer Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in gale of Goto Island; 57.
—Dec. 12. Japanese special service ship Kwanto, in storm off Tsuruga; 100.
1925—March 12. Japanese steamer Uwajima Maru lost in gale off Takashima; 103.
—April 21. Japanese freighter, Raifuku Maru Philadelphia for Hamburg, sunk off Nova Scotia in storm; 38.
—May 8. U. S. Army Engineers' steamer Norman upset with excursionists aboard in Mississippi River, 16 miles south of Memphis; 23.
—May 23. Turkish coastal steamer foundered at entrance to the Bosporus; 44.
—Aug. 18. Excursion steamboat Mackinac, returning, on Narragansett Bay, from Newport to Pawtucket, boiler explosion; 53.
—Aug. (last week in). Italian submarine vanished in naval manoeuvres off Sicily; 50.

For later marine disasters see Chronology.

SCHOONER HESPERUS NEVER WRECKED.

(From a Boston dispatch, in May, 1925, to the New York Times.)

The schooner Hesperus, made famous by Longfellow's ballad, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," was not wrecked at all.

Instead of going to its doom on the reef of Norman's Woe, the vessel lay in safety in Boston Harbor and suffered only the breaking of a bowsprit when buffeted by the gusts which reached here.

The historical mistake is revealed in a study of newspaper files of the period of the great gale which inspired the poem. That it was unintentional on the part of the poet is seen in a perusal of his own diary.

On Dec. 15, 1839, a terrific gale lashed the coast, driving to shelter, among others, sixty vessels that were lying off Norman's Woe, the outer harbor of Gloucester. One-third of them were driven on the reef.

On Dec. 17 newspapers printed an account of the disaster, telling how seventeen bodies were washed ashore, "among them," according to the Morning Post, "the body of a woman found lashed to the windlass bitts of a Castine schooner."

In the same column was a paragraph telling how a gust drove the Hesperus from her moorings in Boston Harbor against the ship William Badger, carrying away her bowsprit.

Perusal of Longfellow's diary for Dec. 17, 1839, shows that he must have read both items and confused them. The passage is as follows:

"News of shipwrecks horrible off the coast. Twenty bodies washed ashore near Gloucester. One female lashed to a piece of wreck. There is a reef called Norman's Woe where many of these took place, among others the schooner Hesperus, also the Sea Flower on Black Rock.

"I must write a ballad upon this—also two others. 'The Skeleton in Armor' and 'Sir Humphrey Gilbert.' "

The woman swept ashore lashed to the windlass bitts was Mrs. Sally Hilton, who was 55 years old.

POETS-LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

There is no authentic record of the origin of the office of Poet-Laureate of England. According to Warton, there was a *Versificator Regis*, or King's Poet, in the reign of Henry III. (1216-1272), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400) assumed the title of Poet-Laureate, and in 1389 got a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV. (1461-1483) John Kay held the post. Under Henry VII. (1485-1509) Andrew Bernard was the Poet-Laureate, and was succeeded under Henry VIII. (1509-1547) by John Skelton. Next came Edmund Spenser, who died in 1599; then Samuel Daniel, who died in 1619, and after him, Ben Jonson (1574-1637). Sir William Davenant was appointed in 1638. John Dryden was appointed in 1670 but was deposed at the Revolution. The others, with the date of appointment, when known, have been: Thomas Shadwell, 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; the Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colly Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1758, on the refusal of Gray; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785, on the refusal of Mason; Henry J. Pye, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813, on the refusal of Sir Walter Scott; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913.

HEIGHT, IN FEET, OF GREAT FOREIGN STRUCTURES.

Eiffel Tower, Paris, 1,000; Ulm Cathedral spire, 529; Cologne Cathedral, 524; Great Pyramid (Egypt), 480; Strassburg Cathedral, 468; St. Peter's, Rome, 448; St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, 441; Salisbury Cathedral, 404; Toraccio of Cremona, 396; Freiburg Cathedral, 385; Amiens Cathedral, 383. Church of St. Peter, Hamburg, 380; the Cathedral, Florence, 376; Hotel de Ville, Brussels, 374; Torre Asinelli, Bologna, 370; St. Paul's, London, 360; Church of St. Isaac, Leningrad, 336; Cathedral, Frankfort-on-the-Main, 326; Victoria Tower, Westminster, London, 325; Bell Tower, St. Mark's, Venice, 323; Hotel des Invalides, Paris, 310.

CHIEF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1831.

1831—Oct. 9. Capo d'Istria, Count, Greek Statesman.
1848—June 27. Denis Affre, Archbishop of Paris.
—Nov. 15. Rossi, Comte Pellegrino, Roman Statesman.
1854—March 27. Ferdinand, Charles III., Duke of Parma.
1860—Aug. 13. Daniel, Prince of Montenegro.
1865—April 14. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; died April 15, 1865.
1868—June 10. Michael, Prince of Serbia.
1870—Dec. 28. Prim, Marshal of Spain.
1871—May 24. Georges Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, by Communists.
1872—Feb. 8. Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India.
1876—June 14. Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey.
1878—Sept. 7. Mehemet Ali, Pacha, by Albanians.
1881—March 13. Alexander II, of Russia.
—July 2. James A. Garfield, President of the United States; died Sept. 19, 1881.
1893—Oct. 28. Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago.
1894—June 24. Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France.
1895—July 25. Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria.
1896—May 1. Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia.
1897—Aug. 8. Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain.
—Aug. 25. Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay.
1898—Feb. 18. Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala.
—Sept. 10. Empress Elizabeth of Austria.
1899—July 26. General Ulisses Heureuax, President of the Dominican Republic.
1900—Jan. 30. William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky.
—July 29. Humbert, King of Italy.
1901—Sept. 6. William McKinley, President of the United States; died Sept. 14, 1901.
1903—June 11. Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga.
1904—June 16. Bobrikoff, Gov-General of Finland.
—July 28. Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior.
1905—Feby. 6. Soisalon Soininen, Procurator General of Finland.
—Feb. 17. Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia.
—June 13. Delyannis, Grecian Premier.
—July 11. Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Russia.
—Dec. 30. Ex-Governor Frank Stuenenberg, Idaho.
1906—Aug. 26. Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff, Russia.
1907—Jan. 9. Gen Pavlov, St. Petersburg.
—March 11. M. Petkoff, Bulgarian Premier, at Sofia.
—Aug. 31. Premier Mirza Ali Hzam, Persia.
1908—Feb. 1. Carlos, King of Portugal.
—Feb. 1. Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal.
1909—Oct. 26. Prince Ito, of Japan.
1910—Feb. 21. Premier Pasha Ghall, Egypt.
1911—Sept. 14. Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia.
—Nov. 19. Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic.
1912—Nov. 12. Jose Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain.
1913—Jan. 23. Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War.
—Feb. 4. Manuel E. Arujo, Premier of Salvador.
—Feb. 23. Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico.
—Feb. 23. Jose Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico.
—March 18. George King of Greece.
1914—June 28. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg.
—July 31. Jean D. Jaures, French Socialist leader.
1915—July 28. Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti.
1916—May 19. General Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese Revolutionary Party.
1918—July 5. General Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, at Moscow.
—July. Czar of Russia and family.
—July 31. German Field Marshal Von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine.
—Oct. 21. Count Karl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, at Vienna.
—Nov. Count Stephen Tisza, ex-Pres., Hungarian Privy Council, at Budapest.
—Dec. 14. Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal.
1919—Feb. 20. Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, at Laghman.
—"Red Czar," Yankel Sverdov, at Moscow, early in 1919.
—Feb. 21. Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier at Munich.
—April 12. War Minister Neuring at Dresden, Saxony.
—Oct. 8. Hugo Haase, Pres. German Socialist Party at Berlin.
1920—May 20. Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, at Tlaxcaltenago.
—June 13. Essad Pasha, Albanian leader, at Paris.
—Aug. 20. Droubi Pasha, Syrian Premier, near Haifa.
—Dec. 17. Inspector O'Sullivan of British Army, at Dublin Castle.
1921—March 8. Senor Dato, Premier of Spain; at Madrid.
—March 15. Talaat Pasha, Ex-Grand Vizier of Turkey, at Berlin.
—July 21. M. Dras Kovics, Jugo-Slav Minister of Interior, at Delnice, Croatia.
—Aug. 26. Mathias Erzberger, ex-German Vice-Chancellor, by two youths, near Offenberg, Baden.
—Oct. 19. Portuguese Premier Antonio Granjo, Ex-Pres. Machado dos Santos, and two other high officials, Lisbon.
—Oct. 22. Bulgarian Minister of War, M. Demitroff, at Kostendil.
—Nov. 4. Ta Kashi Hara, Japanese Premier, at Tokio, by Korean youth.
—Nov. 20. Dr. Z. Jones, Governor of San Juan Province, Argentina; Buenos, Ayres.
1922—Feb. 14. Heikki Ritavowl, Finnish Minister of the Interior, at Helsingfors, by a merchant.
—April 7. Jemal Azmyk Bey, Ex-Gov. of Trebizond and B. E. Chakir, of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, by an Armenian, at Berlin.
—June 22. Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, by two Irishmen, at London.
—June 24. Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, by two German youths, at Berlin.
—July 25. Djemel Pasha, Ex-Turkish (Unionist) Minister of Marine, Afghan Army Chief of Staff, by two Armenians, at Tiflis, Republic of Georgia.
—Aug. 22. Gen Michael Collins, Irish Free State Premier, by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork.
—Dev. 16. Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic; by Capt. Niewadomski, an artist, at Warsaw. The assassin was executed Jan. 31, 1923.
—Dec. 20. Jas. Dwyer, Sec. Irish Free State Peace Committee, at Dublin.
1923—Feb. 8. Metropolitan George, Chief of the Russian Church in Poland; by a Russian monk, Warsaw.
—Feb. 9. Sultan Ishan, anti-Soviet Mussulman leader; by Selim Pasha, in Bokhara.
—May 10. Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet Russia's Minister at Rome, and one of the uninvited Russian delegation at Near East Conference, by M. A. Contradi, a Swiss ex-Russian Army officer, whose relatives had been tortured in Russia, at Lausanne.
—June 4. Cardinal Soldevilla y Romera, Archbishop of Saragossa, by anti-clericals, near that city.
—June 15. Ex-Premier Alex. Stamboulisky, shot while fleeing, Vetren, Bulgaria.
—June 29. Gen. J. C. Gomez, 1st Vice-President of Venezuela, killed in bed, at Caracas.
—July 20. Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, ex-rebel leader, by Herrera avengers at Parral, Mexico.
—Aug. 26. M. Daskaloff, Bulgarian Ambassador to Czecho-Slovakia, by young Bulgarian, at Prague.
—Aug. 27. Gen. Tellini, and two other members of the Italian Commission to delimitize the Albanian frontier, by ambushed soldiers, in Greece, near the frontier.
1924—June 10. Giacomo Matteotti, moderate Socialist leader in Italian Parliament, kidnapped near Rome; slain body found, Aug. 15.
—June 14. M. Petkoff, Bulgarian Agrarian leader, at Sofia.
—June 30. Israel de Haan, Executive Sec. Orthodox Agudatle Israel, at Jerusalem.
—Aug. 31. Tudor Alexandroff, head of the Macedonian revolutionaries, when asleep, near Sofia, Bulgaria.
1925—Feb. 13. Prof. Nicola Mileff, Bulgarian Minister-Designate to the United States, anti-agrarian, at Sofia. This was followed by the slaying of Communist Deputies Strachimiroff and Stoyanoff on Feb. 16 and March 6. These and 37 other killings were the outgrowth of the feud due to the assassination, in May, 1922, of M. Grekoff, who was Mileff's predecessor as editor of the Slovo.
—April 14. Gen. Georghieff, when in the company of King Boris, at Sofia. The automobile, nearing the city proper, ran into an ambuscade. An assassin's bullet clipped off the King's mustache. It is alleged that in Sept., 1925, an attempt was made to kill the King by putting typhus germs in his food.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

The **Pyramids of Egypt** and the **Sphinx**—They are situated close to the west bank of the Nile River, nearly opposite the City of Cairo, and were built, so it is said by Petrie and other modern scholars, in the years between 4731 B. C., and 4454 B. C.

The pyramids were royal tombs and near them were many other mausoleums, among them King Tutankhamen's, which was entered in 1924 and is still being explored.

The largest of the pyramids, Cheops, is 461 feet high, 746 feet square at the base, covers 12 acres of ground, and consists of large blocks of stone.

The Sphinx, hewn of solid granite, has the head of a man and the crouching body of a lion. The body, shoulders to rump, is 146 feet long; the forelegs and paws are 35 feet long; the top of the head is 100 feet above the ground. The head is 28 feet 6 inches high.

The **Hanging Gardens of Babylon** were near the Euphrates River, in the palace of King Nebuchadnezzar, 60 miles south of the present City of Bagdad, and not far from the eastern border of the Syrian Desert of Northern Arabia. The terraced gardens, planted with flowers and small trees, with fountains and refectories interspersed, were 75 to 300 feet above the ground. Water was stored in a reservoir on the top terrace and was piped down to the gardens. They date from about 600 B. C.

The **Temple of Diana** in Asia Minor, at Ephesus, an ancient but now vanished city on the east side of the Aegean Sea, south of Smyrna, was built in the Fifth Century B. C. by the Ionian cities, as a joint monument, from plans by the architect Ctesiphon. The building was of marble, 425 x 225 feet and the roof was supported by 127 columns of Parian marble each 60 feet high and each weighing about 150 tons. In 356 B. C., the temple was burned by Herostratus, a crank who wanted notoriety. Rebuilt of lesser beauty, the temple stood 600 years, until the Goths burned the port, 262 A. D.

The **Statue of Jupiter Olympus**, in the valley of Olympia, province of Elis, 12 miles or so inland from the west coast of the southern peninsula of Greece, which anciently was called the Peloponnesus. Jupiter was the supreme god of the Romans and Greeks. The latter called him Zeus.

The statue, begun by the Greek sculptor Phidias after he had been banished from Athens in 432 B. C., was of marble encrusted with ivory and the draperies were of beaten gold. The bearded god was in a sitting posture, with an olive wreath on his head. In his right hand was the figure of Victory; in the left, a sceptre.

The **Tomb of Mausolus**, King of Caria, in Asia Minor, at Halicarnassus, on the eastern side of the Aegean Sea, opposite Greece. It was built of marble about 352 B. C., by Queen Artemisia, the widow, was named **Mausoleum**, and was remarkable for its beauty, and its magnificent interior. It was destroyed by an earthquake. The Queen, by the way, would have been called Diana by the old Romans because Artemis is the Greek equivalent.

The **Pharos of Alexandria**, a white marble light-house or watch-tower, on the island of Pharos, in the port of Alexandria, Egypt, was completed by King Ptolemy Philadelphus, in 283 B. C. The island had been joined by Alexander the Great to the mainland of Egypt by a causeway when he founded Alexandria. The structure cost $850,000. Fires were used as a beacon by night, but whether they were kindled on top of the tower, or in the upper chamber and were thus made visible through windows, is not certainly known. The architect was Sostratus.

The **Colossus of Rhodes** was a brass statue of the Greek sun-god, Apollo, 70 cubits (about 109 feet) high, erected by Charles of Lindus, at the port of the City of Rhodes, on the island of Rhodes, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, north of Alexandria. It took 12 years to build, cost 300 talents ($258,000), was completed about 280 B. C., and was thrown down 224 B. C., by an earthquake. There it lay on the ground until 672 A. D. when the Turkish Government, the Saracens having seized Rhodes, sold the statue to a Jew of the city of Edessa, who broke and pulled the huge brass image into pieces, and took them back with him into Mesopotamia, loaded on the backs of 700 camels. Modern scholars say there is no evidence whatever of the truth of the old legend that the statue straddled the entrance to the port, so that a full-rigged ship could sail between the legs. So far as now known the statue stood close to the shore, and probably was intended, like the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, to serve as a lighthouse.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Besides the so-called Seven Wonders of the World, described above, there were many other ancient marvels of architecture and construction, among them the **Great Wall of China**, which was built in the Third Century B. C., and extended along the Northern frontier of that country, from the northern part of the Gulf of Pechili, on the Yellow Sea, north of Peking, in a zigzag course, to the border of Turkestan, a distance of 1,728 miles, through only 1,300 miles as a bird flies.

The wall, which has crumbled into heaps in many places, was 20 feet thick at the bottom and 15 feet thick at the top; it was over 25 feet high, with towers over 35 feet high at intervals of 200 to 300 yards; on top it was paved with bricks a foot square and the wall was faced on both sides with granite blocks, the filling being earth and stones.

Following the national boundary line as it did, the Great Wall crossed mountains, gorges, plains, rivers, valleys, overcoming all natural obstacles. Built to keep out the war-like hordes from Mongolia and Manchuria, then collectively known as Tartars, it served its purpose for a thousand years.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

The Tower of Babel, at the Chaldean City of Ur, in lower Mesopotamia, has completely disappeared, but a well-authenticated clay tablet gives its exact dimensions.

The base of the tower was 300 x 300 feet, tapering through 7 stages to the Shrine at the top.

The height also was 300 feet.

The smaller sister of the Tower of Babel is the **Ziggurat** at Ur, which is 195 x 130 feet at the base and probably more than 150 feet high.

This monument is being excavated by a joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum.

The great **Ziggurats**, or Towers, like those of Babel, says C. L. Wooley, director of excavations, are believed to be imitations of the hills where the Sumarians worshipped their gods before they settled in the plain of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The **Ziggurat** of Ur is the best preserved of these towers.

Earlier excavations brought forth inscribed clay cylinders in which Nabonidus (Belshazzar), the last King of Babylon, told how he had completed the tower left unfinished by Ur-Engur and his son Dungi, Kings of Ur at about 2300 B. C., a comparatively late date in the history of Ur, which had flourished for 2,000 years or more before.

Ur-Engur and his son Dungi, however, antedated Abraham by 200 years, so that patriarch must have seen the tower before he left Ur.

It is supposed that emigrants from Ur took away with them the worship of the moon god Sin and transplanted it to Mount Sinai, thus giving Sinai its name.

OTHER WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Stonehenge, an assemblage of huge shaped stones in 3 circles, one within another, on Salisbury Plain, 90 miles or so southwest of London, England. The outer circle is 100 feet in diameter, the next within is 75 feet in diameter, and the circle inside that one has a diameter of 40 feet. Extending around the outer circle is a deep trench 333 feet in diameter. The stones of the outer circle, originally about 30 in number, average 12 x 6 x 3 feet, fastened in couples by blocks fixed across the tops. The stones in the inner circles are smaller. Nearby, stone hammers, etc. have been excavated. It is not known whether Stonehenge was a sepulchre, or a Druid Sun-temple, or what-not. The remains according to astronomers, may date back to 1680 B. C., that is, to the new Stone Age or to the Bronze Age. There are similar monuments in France and in other places in the British Isles; also on Christmas Island, South of Java.

The **Catacombs**, or subterranean tombs, were a feature of human burials in Egypt and in Asia Minor thousands of years before the Christian Era. The name is applicable, also, to the Baths of Cleopatra, at Alexandria, and to the ancient underground burial places in Etruscan Italy. Indeed, caves were among man's earliest abodes in life as well as in death.

The Catacombs at Rome were the sepulchres of the early Christians, and consisted of more than 40 groups of labyrinths, or galleries and chambers, covering 615 acres, sometimes extending 5 stories (70 feet) below the surface of the ground.

The **Circus Maximus**, at Rome, built 605 B. C., by King Tarquin and rebuilt and enlarged by Julius Caesar some years before the birth of Christ, was 312 feet high, 1,875 feet long, and 625 feet wide. It then held 150,000 spectators, but the capacity was increased to 385,000 in the Fourth Century A. D. The place was used for games, and for horse

and chariot races. The only circus still standing in Rome was built 311 A. D., by Maxentius (Marcus Aurelius Valerius). The Romans built circuses all over Italy, at Constantinople, and wherever they went in France, Spain, and other countries.

The Coliseum, or Colosseum, at Rome, one of the largest amphitheatres in the world, was begun by the Emperor Vespasian and finished by the Emperor Domitian, 82 A. D. In 238 A. D. a fourth story was added. The ruins still stand. The building, elliptical, was 615 x 510 feet, and the floor of the arena was 281 x 176 feet. The walls were stone; the seats, marble; 50,000 persons could sit, 20,000 could stand. The cost was 10,000,000 crowns ($15,000,000). The work of construction was done by 12,000 slaves from Jerusalem. Wild animals were kept in dens under the floor. Thousands of persons, including early Christians, perished in combats with lions and tigers. Gladiators also fought there.

The Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, was built as a Christian Cathedral by the Roman Emperor Justinian, 531-538 A. D., in the form of a Greek cross, 259 x 143 feet with a flattened dome 180 feet high, set in a cluster of cupolas and minarets. The brick walls are lined on the inside with marble plundered from Greek temples. The Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed II, turned the cathedral into a mosque in 1453 A. D.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is one of the so-called wonders of the middle ages. It is a round, 8-story bell-tower and was built of marble, in 1154 A. D., it is 188 feet high, and the top is 16 feet out of the perpendicular. The architect had no such intention, but the foundations gradually sank during construction, wherefore certain changes were made in the colonnades on the upper stones so that they were wider apart on the lean-to side.

The Porcelain Tower of Nankin, was built in that ancient capital of South China in the early part of the 15th Century. It was an octagonal 8-story tower, 261 feet high. The Taiping revolutionists destroyed it, along with many government buildings in 1853.

The Vatican at Rome is the largest residence in the world, containing several thousand rooms. It stands on the north side of the River Tiber and its nucleus was a house built in the time of the Emperor Constantine. It was enlarged from time to time and has been the only regular home of the Roman Pontiffs since they abandoned their palace at Avignon, France, in 1377. The place contains vast treasures of art, literature, and archaeology.

The Cathedral of St. Peter, at Rome, the largest church in the world, begun in 1506 by Pope Julius, and completed in 126 years, covers 18,000 sq. yds. and is 635 feet long, with a nave, or cross-section, 151 feet long. The top of the cross on the dome is 435 feet above the ground.

GREAT INVENTIONS.

AMERICAN.

Invention.	Inventor.	Date.
Lightning rod	Franklin	1752
Steamboat	Fitch	1784
Steamboat	Fulton	1793
Nail machine	Perkins	1787
Cast-iron plough	Newbold	1797
Cotton gin	Whitney	1793
Carding (textile) machine	Whittemore	1797
High-pressure steam engine	Evans	1799
Screw propeller	Stevens	1804
Tack machine	Blanchard	1806
Electro-magnet	Henry	1828
Revolver (pistol)	Colt	1835
Electric telegraph	Morse	1835
Vulcanized rubber	Goodyear	1839
Sewing machine	Howe	1846
Electric locomotive	Vail	1851
Monitor (warship)	Ericsson	1851
Airbrake	Westinghouse	1859
Celluloid	Hyatt	1870
Welt machine	Goodyear	1871
Block signals for railways	Robinson	1872
Automatic car-coupler	Janney	1873
Typewriter	Sholes	1873
Quadruplex telegraph	Edison	1874
Water gas	Lowe	1875
Mowing machine (differential gear)	Eickemeyer (R.)	1876
Telephone	Bell	1876
Talking machine	Edison	1877
Incandescent lamp	Edison	1878
Arc lamp	Brush	1879
Gasoline motor (auto)	Selden	1879
Automatic knot-tying harvester machine	Appleby	1880
Chrome tanning	Schulz	1884
Trolley car	Van Depoele & Sprague	1884-87
Type-bar casting (linotype)	Mergenthaler	1885
Cash register	Patterson	1885
Electric furnace reduction	Cowles	1885
Split-phase induction motor	Tesla	1887
Single-type composing machine	Lanston	1887
Rotary converter	Bradley	1887
Recording adding machine	Burroughs	1888
Transp'rent photograph film	Eastman	1888
Calcium carbide	Willson	1888
Electric welding	Thomson	1889
Electrolytic alkali prod'ction	Castner	1890
Carborundum	Acheson	1891
Harveyised armor plate	Harvey	1891
Alternate-current motor	Tesla	1892
Motion-picture machine	Edison	1893
Dry-air process for blast furnace	Gayley	1894
Disk ploughs (modern type)	Hardy	1896
High-speed steel	Taylor & White	1901
Aeroplane	Orville & Wilbur Wright	1903
Hydro-aeroplane	Glenn H. Curtiss	1911
Machine gun	Isaac N. Lewis	1912
Gas engine (compound)	Eickemeyer (C.)	1921

In 1892 (April 19), it is claimed, the first gasoline automobile in the U. S. was operated by its inventor, C. A. Duryea.

On July 4, 1894, Elwood Haynes drove at Kokomo, Ind., a gasoline automobile of his own invention. It weighed 820 pounds, and is on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Both Duryea and Haynes had worked for years in developing their automobiles.

The American-made motor truck was introduced about 1904.

In 1891 Clement Ader is said to have made, in France, a flying machine in secret. "No definite information concerning it, however, is available," says Secretary Charles D. Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, "nor did he continue his work after his initial efforts in 1891.

"In 1896 Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution made the first extended flights of heavier-than-air experimental flying machines propelled by their own power.

"Many consider that he was the first to design and build a machine capable of carrying a man, and that the Wright Brothers were the first to design, build and fly a machine which carried a man."

FOREIGN.

Invention.	Date	Inventor.	Nationality.
Printing (block)	593	Unknown	Chinese
Gunpowder	1320	Schwartz	German
Flying shuttle	1733	Kay	English
Spinning jenny	1764	Hargreaves	English
Steam engine	1765	Watt	English
Leyden jar	1745	Kleist	German
Voltaic pile	1800	Volta	Italian
Electro-mag. telegraph	1833	Wheatstone	English
Photography	1839	Daguerre and Niepce	French
Duplex telegraphy	1853	Gintl	Austrian
Dynamite	1857	Nobel	Swedish
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German
Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish
Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English
Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French
Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian
By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian
Wireless teleg. (low frequency)	1895	Preece	English
Wireless teleg. (high frequency)	1896	Marconi	Italian
Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French
Diesel oil motor	1900	Diesel	German
Depth bomb	1903	W. T. Unge	Swedish

Movable types were invented in China in the tenth century; by Coster, in Europe, in 1438. Cut metal types were invented by Gutenberg, German, in 1455.

Louis J. M. Daguerre and Nicephore Niepce had worked independently for years trying to fix the pictures in the camera obscura. They worked in partnership, 1827-1833, when Niepce died. The centennial of Niepce's photo discoveries was nationally celebrated in France in 1925.

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

(For New York City Tunnels see elsewhere.)

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountains, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.

Baltimore—The first use of electric motive power on the railroads in this country was on the *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad* in 1895 at Baltimore, Md. The main line of this railroad passes under the principal business portion of the city in tunnels which were completed in 1894.

The main tunnel under Howard Street is over 7,000 feet in length and represents one of the pioneer efforts leading up to present subway systems. Methods were originated of supporting adjacent structures and of controlling quicksand and underground streams encountered during construction. Through the quicksand areas, the adjacent ground was solidified by forcing large quantities of cement grout into it under heavy pressure.

Electrical motive power was adopted to eliminate objectionable smoke and gases in the tunnels. Power was, at first, supplied from overhead wires, but in 1902 this was replaced by a third-rail system.

The electrified section totals about seven miles in length and is a part of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio between New York and Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has 2 tunnels under Baltimore: *Union Tunnel*, north of Union Station built by the Union Railroad Company of Baltimore in 1871; a two-track tunnel, 3,400 ft. long, located under the bed of Hoffman Street from Bond Street to Greenmount Avenue. *Baltimore Potomac Tunnels*, south of Union Station, built by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company in 1873; two-track tunnels under Wilson Street from North Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue, 4,960 ft. long and under Winchester Street from Fremont Avenue to Gilmore Avenue, 2,190 ft., a total length of 7,150 ft. Pennsylvania Avenue Station is located at the opening between the tunnels.

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Busk-Ivanhoe Tunnel on the Colorado Midland R. R., 9,600 feet long, single track, under the Continental Divide, in Lake and Pitkin Counties.

Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.

Catskill Aqueduct—92 miles to N. Y. City, and 35 miles of distributing tunnels deep down under the city itself; partly opened in 1915, completely in 1917.

The *Shandaken Tunnel*, a part of the Catskill water supply system, is used to deliver the water of Schoharie Creek to the Ashokan reservoir. It is 18.1 miles long, the longest tunnel in the world. It is concrete-lined, 10¼ feet wide and 11½ feet high, with a capacity of 600,000,000 gallons a day. It was put into service on Feb. 9, 1924.

Connaught—Through Selkirk Mountains, under Rogers Pass, Canada; on Canadian Pacific Railway, double track, about five miles long; completed 1916.

Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under survey).

Croton Aqueduct—33½ miles to N. Y. City; opened 1888.

Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.

Detroit (Mich. Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.

Gallitzin Tunnel, through the Alleghany Mountains at Gallitzin, 11 miles west of Altoona, Pa., is 3,600 ft. long; was built in 1854, for two tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1904 a new single track tunnel was built parallel with the old tunnel, through which is operated one westbound track, another westbound track being operated through the old tunnel, replacing the original two tracks in order to give added clearance. The two eastbound tracks through the mountain use what is known as New Portage Tunnel, 1,610 ft. long, which was built by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855, and purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1857.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountain, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—India, Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.

Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.

Otira—In New Zealand, 5⅛ miles.

Rove—Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part of canal connecting Marseilles with Rhone River; 4½ miles, 72 feet wide, 47 feet high; opened 1916.

Rothschönberg—Drains the Felberg mines, Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9½ miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1906.

Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad tunnels: *Chatsworth Park*, through Coast Range Mountains, in Los Angeles County, Cal., 1.4 miles; *San Fernando*, through Coast Range Spur 1.32 miles.

Spiral—The tunnels on the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Hector and Fields, B. C., consist of two spiral tubes, the westerly, 3,255 feet long, under Cathedral Mountain; and the easterly, 2,921 feet long, under Mt. Ogden, with the Kicking Horse River between. This line was built to reduce grades through the Kicking Horse Pass, and cut the gradient on the line from 4.5% to 2.2%, and cost approximately $1,500,000.

Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.

Totley—England, 3¾ miles.

Trans-Andine Ry. Tunnel—5 miles long, 10,486 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.

Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switz., 2 miles, opened 1909.

Woodhead—Liverpool to Birkenhead, England, under the River Mersey, 3 miles.

GREAT COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Date.		Name of Mine.	Location of Mine.	Nature of Accident.	Killed.
1869	Sept. 6	Avondale	Plymouth, Pa	Mine fire	179
1884	March 13	Laurel	Pocahontas, Va	Explosion	112
1891	Jan. 27	Mammouth	Mount Pleasant, Pa	Gas explosion	109
1892	Jan. 7	No. 11	Krebs, Okla	Explosion	100
1900	May 1	Winter quarters Nos. 1 and 4	Scofield, Utah	Coal dust explosion	200
1902	May 19	Fraterville	Coal Creek, Tenn	Coal dust explosion	184
1902	July 10	Rolling Mill	Johnstown, Pa	Gas explosion	112
1903	June 30	Hanna No. 1	Hanna, Wyo	Mine explosion and fire	169
1904	Jan. 25	Harwick	Cheswick, Pa	Coal dust explosion	179
1905	Feb. 20	Virginia City	Virginia City, Ala	Coal dust explosion	108
1907	Dec. 6	Monongah Nos. 6 and 8	Monongah, W. Va	Coal dust explosion	361
1907	Dec. 19	Darr	Jacobs Creek, Pa	Coal dust explosion	239
1908	Nov. 28	Rachel and Agnes	Marianna, Pa	Coal dust explosion	154
1909	Nov. 13	St. Paul No. 2	Cherry, Ill	Mine fire	259
1911	April 8	Banner	Littleton, Ala	Coal dust explosion	128
1913	Oct. 22	Stag Canon No. 2	Dawson, N. M	Coal dust explosion	263
1914	April 28	Eccles Nos. 5 and 6	Eccles, W. Va	Gas explosion	181
1915	March 2	Layland No. 3	Layland, W. Va	Coal dust explosion	112
1917	April 27	Hastings	Hastings, Col	Coal dust explosion	121
1923	Feb. 8	Dawson No. 1	Dawson, N. M	Coal dust explosion	120
1924	March 8	No. 2	Castle Gate, Utah	Coal dust explosion	174
1924	April 28	Benwood	Benwood, W. Va	Fire and explosion	115

HIGHEST LATITUDES REACHED IN POLAR EXPLORATIONS.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., Gilbert Grosvenor, LL. D., President.)

The following is a record of the highest latitudes attained in Arctic and Antarctic exploration during the past three hundred years in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, both by land and by sea: * Represents new records. For 1925 Amundsen and MacMillan voyages see elsewhere.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Commander.	Date.	No. Lat.	Locality.
*John Davis	1588	72° 12′	Sanderson's Hope, in West Gr enland Waterways.
William Baffin	1616	77° 45′	Ellesmere Land.
William Morton, Elisha Kent Kane Expedition	1854	82° 27′	Cape Constitution.
Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield	1859	78° 28′	Smith Sound.
Dr. Isaac I. Hayes	1861	81° 35′	Cape Lieber, Grinnell Land.
Capt. Charles Frederick Hall	1871	82° 2′	Near Thank God Harbor.
*A. H. Markham, Nares Expedition	1875	83° 20′	Northeast Grinnell Land.
*James B. Lockwood and Gen. David L. Brainard, Gen. A. W. Greely Expedition	1882	83° 24′ 5″	Greenland Coast.
*Robert E. Peary	1892	83° 27′	Greenland Coast.
Robert E. Peary	1902	84° 17′	Grinnell Land.
*Robert E. Peary (Apr. 21)	1906	87° 6′	North of Greenland.
*Robert E. Peary (Apr. 6)	1909	90°	The North Pole.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Commander.	Date.	No. Lat.	Locality.
*William Barents	1596	79° 49′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Henry Hudson	1607	80° 23′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Phipps	1773	80° 48′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Scoresby the Elder	1806	81° 30′	Spitzbergen & E. Greenland.
*Sir William Edward Parry	1827	82° 45′	North of Spitzbergen.
Baron Nordenskjold and Otter	1868	81° 42′	Spitzbergen.
J. Payer	1873	81° 50′	Franz Josef Land.
*Fridtjof Nansen	1893-5	86° 4′	North of Franz Josef Land.
Frederick George Jackson	1894-7	81° 20′	Franz Josef Land.
Prince Luigi Amadeo	1899	82° 4′	Franz Josef Land.
*Capt Cagni, Duke of Abruzzi's Expedition	1899	86° 34′	North of Franz Josef Land.
Ziegler Polar Expedi ion	1904	82°	Franz Josef Land.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Commander.	Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Means.
*Capt. James Cook (Jan. 30)	1774	71° 10′ S.	106° 54′ W.	Sailing vessel
*James Weddell	1823	74° 15′ S.	34° 17′ W.	Sailing vessel
Admiral Charles Wilkes Expedition	1839	70° S.	105° W.	Sailing vessel
*Capt. James Clark Ross (Feb. 22)	1842	78° 10′ S.	161° 27′ W.	Sailing vessel
*Carstens E. Borchgrevink (Feb.)	1900	78° 34′ S.	164° 10′ W.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Capt. Robert F. Scott (Dec. 30)	1902	82° 17′ S.	163° E.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Sir Ernest Shackleton (Jan. 9)	1909	88° 23′ S.	162° E.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Roald Amundsen (Dec. 14)	1911	90°	.....	Steamship and sledge journeys.
Capt. Robert F. Scott (Jan. 18)	1912	90°	.....	Steamship and sledge journeys.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook claimed to have discovered the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

Captain Cagni, on his journey in 1899, reached 86° 34′ N., 64° E—at that time the most northerly point attained by man—within 206 miles of the North Pole. Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1908 personally led the party which pushed to latitude 88° 20′ S., 162° E. longitude, surpassing his predecessors by 366 geographical miles and reaching within 97 miles of the South Pole. Admiral Charles Wilkes first saw the Antarctic Continent on January 16, 1840, at 158° E. longitude.

RELIGIOUS MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

Sect.	North America.	South America.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Oceania.	Total.
CHRISTIANS:							
Roman Catholics	37,000,000	36,000,000	184,000,000	5,509,000	2,000,000	9,000,000	273,500,000
Orthodox Catholics	1,200,000	1,000	100,000,000	17,500,000	3,000,000	100,000	121,801,000
Protestants	66,000,000	400,000	90,000,000	7,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	170,900,000
Total Christians	104,200,000	36,401,000	374,000,000	30,000,000	7,500,000	14,100,000	566,201,000
NON-CHRISTIANS:							
Jews	3,742,000	108,000	10,527,000	614,000	565,000	24,000	15,580,000
Mohammedans	20,000	10,000	4,000,000	140,000,000	45,000,000	30,000,000	219,030,000
Buddhists	5,000	1,000	100,000	135,000,000	5,000	50,000	135,161,000
Hindus	100,000	100,000	50,000	210,000,000	100,000	50,000	210,400,000
Confucianists, Taoists	100,000	5,000	25,000	300,000,000	25,000	1,000,000	301,155,000
Shintoists	1,000	1,000	5,000	20,000,000	5,000	500,000	20,512,000
Animists	20,000	1,300,000	5,000	30,000,000	85,000,000	20,000,000	136,325,000
Miscellaneous	8,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	100,000	200,000	16,300,000
Total Non-Christian	11,588,000	2,525,000	16,712,000	870,014,000	130,800,000	51,824,000	1,033,563,000
Grand total	115,788,000	38,923,000	390,712,000	900,014,000	138,300,000	65,924,000	1,619,764,000

The Jewish figures in the table above are based in part on revised estimates made in 1924 by Dr. H. S. Linfield of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research of New York City. His total for the Jews of the world is 15,550,000.

He credits 3,600,000 Jews to the United States; over 126,000 to Canada; 100,000 to Argentina; 3,500,000 to Poland; 3,263,000 to Russia in Europe; 115,151 (by 1925 census) to Palestine; 151,000 to Syria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia; 380,000 in Asia, Asia Minor, Central Asia, and Siberia, and including, also, 39,000 in India, China, and Japan.

Dr. Linfield found that nearly 800,000 Jews live under the British flag, while 550,000 are in France or in the French dependencies along the Mediterranean Sea. He estimated that 295,000 Jews live in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 217,000 in the British dominions—Australia, Canada, Irish Free State, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

In Africa, according to Dr. Linfield's compilation, nearly 451,000 Jews live in the Mohammedan Arabic-speaking countries of the north, contributing 1.6 per cent. of the population. 4.1 per cent. of the white population of the Union of South Africa, or 62,000, are Jews, while there are 50,000 Falashas in Abyssinia.

The Jews in New York City he puts at 1,643,000, or 29 per cent. of the total population.

The author estimates the Jews in Europe at 10,527,000.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS AND DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGIC TIME.

(Prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

The rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The igneous rocks have solidified from a molten state. Those that have solidified beneath the surface are known as intrusive rocks. Those that have flowed out over the surface are known as effusive rocks, extrusive rocks, or lavas. The term volcanic rock includes not only lavas but bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediment in water (aqueous deposits or eolian deposits). The sediment may consist of rock fragments or particles of various sizes (conglomerate, sandstone, shale); of the remains or products of animals or plants (certain limestones and coal); of the product of chemical action or of evaporation (salt, gypsum, &c.); or of mixtures of these materials. A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification. Metamorphic rocks are derivatives of igneous or sedimentary rocks produced through mechanical or chemical activities in the earth's crust. The unaltered sedimentary rocks are commonly stratified, and it is from their order of succession and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced.

Era.	Period.	Epoch.	Characteristic Life.
Cenozoic (Recent Life.)	Quaternary.	Recent. Pleistocene, or Glacial.	"Age of man." Animals and plants of modern types.
	Tertiary.	Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene.	"Age of mammals." Possible first appearance of man. Rise and development of highest orders of plants.
Mesozoic. (Intermediate Life.)	Cretaceous.	Upper. Lower	"Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals; and palms and hardwood trees.
	Jurassic.		
	Triassic		
Paleozoic. (Old Life.)	Carboniferous.	Permian. Pennsylvanian. Mississippian.	"Age of amphibians." Dominance of tree ferns and huge mosses. Primitive flowering plants and earliest cone-bearing trees. Beginnings of backboned land animals. Insects.
	Devonian.		"Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Rise of amphibians and land plants.
	Silurian.		Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals.
	Ordovician.		Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the buglike marine crustaceans known as trilobites. First trace of insect life.
	Cambrian.		Trilobites, brachiopods and other sea shells. Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace of land animals.
Proterozoic. (Primordial Life.)	Algonkian.		First life that has left distinc record. Crustaceans, brachiopods and seaweed .
	Archean.	Crystalline Rocks.	No fossils found.

BIG DAMS.

Name and Location of Dam; When Opened.	Height.	Length of Dam.	Storage Capacity.	Cost.
Built by Engineers' Corps, U. S. Army, for Navigation—	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Million Gals.*	*Dollars.*
Twin City (Mississippi River, below Minneapolis) 1917	38	574	.....	1,368,000
No. 17 (Black Warrior River, Ala.) 1915	81	1,170	.....	3,106,000
Built by Engineers' Corps, U. S. Army, for Power and Navigation—				
Wilson (Muscle Shoals) Tennessee River ..... Unfinished	142	4,500	.....	51,000,000
Built by the City of New York for Water Supply—				
Ashokan (Olive Bridge, N. Y., Catskill Watershed) .. 1915	252	4,650	130,400	31,067,000
Schoharie (Schoharie Co., N.Y., Catskill Watershed) . 1924	182	2,000	20,000	14,093,000
Kensico (Westchester Co., N. Y., Bronx and Byram Watershed) 1915	307	1,825	30,573	15,171,000
Croton Falls (Westch'r Co., N. Y., Croton W't'rsh'd) . 1911	167	1,900	15,753	4,319,000
Croton Lake (Westch'r Co., N. Y., Croton W't'rsh'd) . 1905	297	2,168	33,815	9,337,000
Built by U. S. Government for Irrigation Purposes—				
Roosevelt (Ariz., Salt River) 1911	280	1,125	513,000	4,091,000
Arrowrock (Idaho, Boise River) 1915	349	1,100	91,238	4,497,000
Pathfinder (Neb.-Wyo., No. Platte River) 1909	218	432	348,660	2,208,000
Elephant Butte (N. Mex-Tex., Rio Grande River) .. 1916	306	1,674	860,000	5,000,000
Tieton (Wash., Yakima River)	244	905	65,985	4,500,000
Shoshone (Wyo., Shoshone River) 1910	328	200	148,783	1,671,000
Built by Turlock and Modesto Irrigation District—				
Don Pedro (Cal., Tuolumne River) 1923	283	1,040	95,000	3,750,000
Built for Power or Drinking Purposes—				
Keokuk (Mississippi River, Keokuk, Iowa) 1913	53	4,360	.....	24,000,000
Hales's Bar (Tennessee River, near Chattanooga) ... 1913	60	1,200	.....	6,924,000
Wachusett (Mass.)	207	1,476	.....	2,378,000
Boonton (N. J.)	103	2,150	.....	1,700,000
Foreign—				
Assouan (Egypt, River Nile) 1912	113	6,400	281,338	17,000,000
Makwar (Sudan) 1925	50	9,200	110,000,000	43,000,000
Burrinjuck (Australia, New South Wales)	148	784	251,317	3,680,000
Tansa (India)	118	8,800	.....	988,000
Poona (India)	108	5,136	.....	630,000
Krishnaraja (India)	124	8,600	45,000	13,000,000
Mohne (Germany)	...	1,346	.....	5,000,000
Vyrny (Wales)	136	1,350	.....	2,957,000

Distances of the World.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN EUROPE.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances:* mostly by rail, some by rail and water; the figures cover, in statute miles, the shortest generally-travelled routes.)

City.	Amsterdam.	Athens.	Berlin.	Berne.	Brussels.	Christiania (Oslo).	Constantinople.	Copenhagen.	Edinburgh.	Lisbon.	London.	Madrid.	Paris.	Leningrad.	Rome.	Stockholm.	Vienna.
Amsterdam	0	1734	402	531	140	929	1808	526	660	1511	260	1233	332	1418	1094	930	754
Athens	1734	0	1563	1269	1792	2249	416	1846	2282	2567	1882	2155	1600	2257	825	2250	1129
Berlin	402	1563	0	611	505	686	1488	283	1063	1842	663	1564	663	1016	1053	687	434
Berne	531	1269	611	0	430	1241	1685	838	1036	1475	636	1063	354	1627	635	1242	631
Brussels	140	1792	505	430	0	1043	1793	640	625	1371	225	1093	192	1521	993	1044	739
Christiania (Oslo)	929	2249	686	1241	1043	0	2174	403	1579	2386	1179	2108	1207	900	1739	358	1120
Constantinople	1808	416	1488	1685	1793	2174	0	1771	2597	2998	2197	2586	1915	2182	1256	2175	1054
Copenhagen	526	1846	283	838	640	403	1771	0	1176	1983	776	1705	804	1299	1336	404	717
Edinburgh	660	2282	1063	1036	625	1579	2597	1176	0	1861	400	1583	682	2079	1583	1580	1543
Lisbon	1511	2567	1842	1475	1371	2386	2998	1983	1861	0	1461	412	1179	2858	1742	2387	2040
London	260	1882	663	636	225	1179	2197	776	400	1461	0	1183	282	1679	1183	1180	1143
Madrid	1233	2155	1564	1063	1093	2108	2586	1705	1583	412	1183	0	901	2580	1330	2109	1762
Paris	332	1600	663	354	192	1207	1915	804	682	1179	282	901	0	1679	901	1208	861
Leningrad	1418	2257	1016	1627	1521	900	2182	1299	2079	2858	1679	2580	1679	0	1905	542	1128
Rome	1094	825	1053	635	993	1739	1256	1336	1583	1742	1183	1330	901	1905	0	1740	777
Stockholm	930	2250	687	1242	1044	358	2175	404	1580	2387	1180	2109	1208	542	1740	0	1121
Vienna	754	1129	434	631	739	1120	1054	717	1543	2040	1143	1762	861	1128	777	1121	0

Oslo is the old name, restored in 1924, for Christiania.
Leningrad formerly was Petrograd and before that, St. Petersburg.

OTHER TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN EUROPE, IN STATUTE MILES.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances.*)

Amsterdam, to—*Antwerp*, 113; *Bremen*, 232; *Cologne* 151; *Hamburg*, 303; *Hanover*, 238; *Kiel*, 373; *Moscow*, 1,602; *Rotterdam*, 50; *The Hague*, 39.

Athens, to—*Brindisi*, 431; *Naples*, 660; *Salonica*, 300; *Trieste*, 859.

Berlin, to—*Antwerp*, 454; *Basel*, 545; *Berne*, 611; *Bremen*, 215; *Cologne*, 359; *Dresden*, 108; *Dusseldorf*, 342; *Essen*, 317; *Frankfurt*, 335; *Genoa*, 875; *Geneva*, 702; *Hanover*, 161; *Kiel*, 225; *Konigsberg*, 366; *Leipsic*, 100; *Lubeck*, 162; *Magdeburg*, 88; *Moscow*, 1,200; *Munich*, 406; *Nurnberg*, 301; *Posen*, 158; *Rotterdam*, 422; *St. Gall*, 575; *Saarbrucken*, 466; *Stuttgart*, 438; *The Hague*, 422; *Ulm*, 437; *Warsaw*, 388; *Wiesbaden*, 360.

Berne, to—*Brindisi*, 838; *Geneva*, 98; *Genoa*, 325; *Hamburg*, 616; *Lausanne*, 61; *Lucerne*, 59; *Marseilles*, 390; *Milan*, 231; *Moscow*, 1,811; *Naples*, 790; *Zurich*, 81.

Brussels, to—*Antwerp*, 27; *Basel*, 364; *Boulogne*, 159; *Bremen*, 346; *Calais*, 135; *Cologne*, 139; *Hamburg*, 417; *Kiel*, 488; *Leipsic*, 465; *Moscow*, 1,705; *Ostend*, 78.

Constantinople, to—*Adrianople*, 198; *Batum*, 674; *Beirut*, 976; *Brindisi*, 847; *Gibraltar*, 2,099; *Lule Burgas*, 124; *Marseilles*, 1,552; *Moscow*, 2,300; *Naples*, 1,101; *Odessa*, 395; *Smyrna*, 558.

Copenhagen, to—*Danzig*, 539; *Dover*, 784; *Hamburg*, 222; *Helsingfors*, 889; *Kiel*, 152; *Malmo*, 20; *Moscow*, 1,483; *Riga*, 801.

Edinburgh, to—*Glasgow*, 47; *Liverpool*, 223; *Manchester*, 216; *Moscow*, 2,263.

Leningrad, to—*Fusan* (Chosen), 7,723; *Helsingfors*, 272; *Moscow*, 400; *Mukden* (China), 6,971; *Odessa*, 1,205; *Peking* (China), 6,249; *Port Arthur* (Manchuria), 5,930; *Riga*, 365; *Sebastopol*, 1,355; *Vladivostok*, 5,809; *Warsaw*, 694; *Vilna*, 436.

Lisbon, to—*Moscow*, 3,042; *Oporto*, 213.

London, to—*Aldershot*, 37; *Bath*, 107; *Bishop's Rock*, 469; *Bremen*, 482; *Brighton*, 51; *Bristol*, 119; *Cambridge*, 53; *Canterbury*, 60; *Chatham*, 34; *Dover*, 78; *Dresden*, 743; *Falmouth*, 307; *Folkestone*, 71; *Genoa*, 2,538; *Gibraltar*, 1,556; *Glasgow*, 402; *Havre*, 234; *Kiel*, 624; *Lisbon*, direct, 1,223; *Liverpool*, 200; *Manchester*, 184; *Moscow*, 1,863; *Naples*, 2,679; *Oxford*, 64; *Plymouth*, 140; *Portsmouth*, 74; *Rotterdam*, 210; *Sheffield*, 163; *Southampton*, 80; *The Hague*, 224; *Yarmouth*, 122.

Madrid, to—*Barcelona*, 425; *Bordeaux*, 538; *Boulogne*, 1,059; *Cadiz*, 439; *Carthagena*, 326; *Gibraltar*, 456; *Malaga*, 383; *Marseilles*, 765; *Moscow*, 2,764; *Oporto*, 381; *Saragossa*, 212; *Valencia*, 304.

Oslo, to—*Bergen*, 306; *Gothenburg*, 222; *Moscow*, 1,300; *Trondhjem*, 349.

Paris, to—*Amiens*, 81; *Antwerp*, 219; *Bordeaux*, 363; *Boulogne*, 158; *Bremen*, 511; *Brest*, 387; *Brindisi*, 1,169; *Calais*, 185; *Chateau-Thierry*, 59; *Cherbourg*, 230; *Cologne*, 304; *Dijon*, 196; *Dover*, 204; *Frankfurt*, 424; *Geneva*, 390; *Genoa*, 591; *Hamburg*, 582; *Havre*, 142; *Kiel*, 652; *Leipsic*, 647; *Lille*, 156; *Lyons*, 318; *Marseilles*, 536; *Metz*, 244; *Milan*, 557; *Moscow*, 1,863; *Munich*, 571; *Nancy*, 219; *Naples*, 1,056; *Orleans*, 78; *Port Said*, 2,251; *Rheims*, 97; *Rouen*, 86; *St. Nazaire*, 286; *Saumur*, 183; *Strassburg*, 312; *The Hague*, 296; *Toulon*, 578; *Turin*, 488; *Versailles*, 11.

Rome, to—*Brindisi*, 394; *Florence*, 196; *Genoa*, 310; *Lausanne*, 640; *Marseilles*, 565; *Milan*, 404; *Moscow*, 2,023; *Naples*, 155; *Pisa*, 207; *Spezia*, 254; *Turin*, 413; *Venice*, 378.

Stockholm, to—*Gothenburg*, 284; *Haparanda* (Sweden), 839; *Helsingfors*, 270; *Kiel*, 556; *Malmo*, 384; *Moscow*, 942; *Trondhjem*, 530.

Vienna, to—*Antwerp*, 766; *Belgrade*, 386; *Bucharest*, 236; *Budapest*, 173; *Cologne*, 600; *Genoa*, 657; *Moscow*, 1,246; *Munich*, 290; *Southampton*, 1,223; *Strassburg*, 549; *Trieste*, 366; *Venice*, 399; *Warsaw*, 434; *Vilna*, 692.

DISTANCES FROM EUROPEAN PORTS TO PORTS IN OTHER CONTINENTS.

(Including, also, certain places in Europe; statute miles; water routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Antwerp, Belgium, to—*Aden*, Arabia (via Suez), 5,424; *Panama*, 5,586; *Pernambuco*, Brazil, 4,815.

Brest, France, to—*Colon*, C. Z., 5,090; *Guantanamo Bay*, Cuba, 4,366; *Rio de Janeiro*, Brazil, 5,575.

Cherbourg, France, to—*Dover*, England, 168; *Kiel*, Germany, via Dover, 1,070; *Southampton*, England, 97.

Gibraltar, to—*Aden*, 3,824; *Alexandria*, 2,084; *Algiers*, 489; *Barcelona*, 594; *Colon*, 4,989; *Constantinople*, 2,099; *Fayal*, Azores, 1,305; *Hongkong* (via Suez), 9,683; *Leghorn*, 1,008; *Manila* (via Suez), 9,641, (via Panama), 15,802; *Marseilles*, 798; *Naples*, 1,131; *Odessa*, 2,499; *Panama*, 5,038; *Port Said*, Egypt, 2,217; *Punta Arenas*, 7,350; *Smyrna*, Asia Minor, 1,925; *Sydney*, Australia (via Suez), 11,788, (via Panama), 14,013; *Toulon*, France, 812; *Trieste*, 1,950; *Tripoli*, 1,287; *Yokohama* (via Suez), 11,353.

Liverpool, to—*Cape Town*, 7,001; *Colombo*, Ceylon (via Suez), 7,700; *Disko* (Godhavn), Greenland, 2,461; *Funchal*, Madeira, 1,644; *Gibraltar*, 1,490; *Ivigtut*, Greenland, 1,867; *Kinchow*, China (via Suez), 12,580; *Las Palmas*, Canary Is., 1,912; *Manila* (via Suez), 11,111; *St. Thomas*, W. I., 4,116; *Shanghai* (via Suez), 12,201; *Tientsin* (via Suez), 12,992.

London, to—*Calcutta* (via Suez), 9,183; *Cape Town*, So. Africa, 7,069; *Foochow*, China (via Suez), 11,643; *Hongkong*, China (via Suez), 11,227; *Manila* (via Suez), 11,119; *Paramaribo*, Guiana, 4,623; *Pernambuco*, Brazil, 4,763; *Singapore*, Straits Settlement (via Suez), 9,555; *Sydney*, Australia (via Suez), 13,362; *Tampico*, Mexico, 5,918.

DISTANCES BETWEEN PORTS IN ASIA.

(Statute miles; water routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

CITY.	Amoy.	Batavia.	Canton.	Colombo.	Foochow.	Hong-kong.	Manila.	Shang-hai.	Singa-pore.	Swatow.	Vladi-vostok.	Weihai-wei.	Yoko-hama.
Amoy	0	2270	430	3724	230	334	777	682	1902	161	1596	1072	1533
Batavia	2270	0	2121	2138	2466	2052	1795	2904	606	2165	3812	3293	3678
Canton	430	2121	0	3570	624	96	822	1077	1748	306	1990	1466	1921
Colombo	3724	2138	3570	0	3914	3496	3399	4367	1825	3618	5280	4756	5167
Foochow	230	2466	624	3914	0	529	906	541	2092	356	1457	930	1401
Hongkong	334	2052	96	3496	529	0	727	981	1674	211	1894	1370	1825
Manila	777	1795	822	3399	906	727	0	1338	1578	717	2202	1725	2023
Shanghai	683	2904	1077	4367	541	981	1338	0	2545	808	1135	534	1199
Singapore	1902	606	1748	1825	2092	1674	1578	2545	0	1796	3458	2934	3345
Swatow	161	2165	306	3618	356	211	717	808	1796	0	1722	1198	1653
Vladivostok	1596	3812	1990	5280	1457	1894	2202	1135	3458	1722	0	1153	1093
Weihaiwei	1072	3293	1466	4756	930	1370	1725	534	2934	1198	1153	0	1274
Yokohama	1533	3678	1921	5167	1401	1825	2023	1199	3345	1653	1093	1274	0

OTHER DISTANCES BETWEEN ASIATIC PORTS.

Aden, to—*Bombay*, 1,912; *Colombo*, 2,433; *Karachi*, 1,705; *Maskat*, 1,390; *Port Said*, 1,608; *Suez*, 1,509; *Sunda Strait*, 4,433.

Basra, to—*Maskat*, 887; *Port Said*, 3,895.

Bombay, to—*Calcutta*, 2,466; *Colombo*, 1,042; *Karachi*, 576; *Maskat*, 989; *Singapore*, 2,824.

Calcutta, to—*Penang*, 1,490; *Port Said*, 5,402; *Rangoon*, 886; *Singapore*, 1,895.

Chefoo, to—*Datren*, 104; *Shanghai*, 573; *Weihaiwei*, 51; *Yokohama*, 1,313.

Colombo, to—*Calcutta*, 1,425; *Madras*, 681; *Rangoon*, 1,438; *Singapore*, 1,825.

Dairen, to—*Chemulpo*, 334; *Kobe*, 1,205; *Shanghai*, 616.

Guam, to—*Hongkong*, 2,098; *Manila*, 1,728; *Shanghai*, 1,943; *Yokohama*, 1,558.

Hongkong, to—*Apia* (Samoa), 5,606; *Cebu*, 1,105; *Pago Pago*, 5,698.

Karachi, to—*Basra*, 1,367; *Maskat*, 547.

Kiaochow, to—*Shanghai*, 434.

Kobe, to—*Hakodate*, 935; *Nagasaki*, 456; *Shimonoseki*, 281; *Yokohama*, 398.

Madras, to—*Calcutta*, 890.

Manila, to—*Cebu*, 450; *Iloilo*, 416; *Jolo*, 633; *Pago Pago*, 5,188; *Wake*, 3,192; *Yap*, 1,329.

Nagasaki, to—*Manila*, 1,504; *Port Arthur*, 692; *Shanghai*, 527; *Vladivostok*, 755.

Rangoon, to—*Singapore*, 1,287.

Shanghai, to—*Tientsin*, 852; *Tsingtau*, 435.

Singapore, to—*Bangkok*, 970; *Kudat*, 1,059; *Nagapatam*, 1,806; *Penang*, 435; *Saigon*, 747.

Taku, to—*Chefoo*, 236; *Shanghai*, 797; *Tientsin*, 55.

Vladivostok, to—*Hakodate*, 493; *Taku*, 1,415.

Yokohama, to—*Chemulpo*, 1,190; *Hakodate*, 613; *Tientsin*, 1,687.

DISTANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Statute miles; data by U. S. War Dept.)

Manila (Luzon Is.), to—*Aparri* (Luzon Is.), 441; *Bacolod* (Negros Is.), 395; *Balanga* (Luzon Is.), 30; *Batangas* (Luzon Is.), 70; *Bautista* (Luzon Is.), 101; *Calamba* (Luzon Is.), 35; *Candon* (Luzon Is.), 207; *Catbalogan* (Samar Is.), 397; *Cebu* (Cebu Is.), 451; *Dagupan* (Luzon Is.), 122; *Iba* (Luzon Is.), 117; *Iloilo* (Panay Is.), 391; *Jolo* (Sulu Archipelago), 769; *Laoag* (Luzon Is.), 281; *Legaspi* (Luzon Is.), 411; *Lucena* (Luzon Is.), 87; *Nueva Caceres* (Luzon Is.), 543; *San Fernando* (Luzon Is.), 167; *Santa Cruz* (Luzon Is.), 61; *Tacloban* (Leyte Is.), 429; *Vigan* (Luzon Is.), 161; *Zamboanga* (Mindanao Is.), 671.

Aparri, to—*Dagupan*, 282; *San Fernando*, 221; *Vigan*, 161.

Bacolod, to—*Iloilo*, 28.

Batangas, to—*Cebu*, 356; *Iloilo*, 306; *Jolo*, 684; *Nueva Caceres*, 439; *Tacloban*, 337; *Zamboanga*, 586.

Bautista, to—*Dagupan*, 21.

Candon, to—*Vigan*, 24.

Catbalogan, to—*Cebu*, 145; *Iloilo*, 184; *Jolo*, 532; *Tacloban*, 48; *Zamboanga*, 434.

Cebu, to—*Jolo*, 397; *Iloilo*, 201; *Legaspi*, 236; *Nueva Caceres*, 66; *San Fernando*, 17; *Tacloban*, 171; *Zamboanga*, 290.

Dagupan, to—*Candon*, 98; *San Fernando*, 45; *Santa Cruz*, 71; *Vigan*, 116.

Iba, to—*Santa Cruz*, 39.

Iloilo, to—*Bacolod*, 28; *Jolo*, 378; *Legaspi*, 260; *Tacloban*, 210; *Zamboanga*, 280.

Jolo, to—*Zamboanga*, 98.

Laoag, to—*Vigan*, 53.

Legaspi, to—*Nueva Caceres*, 178.

Lucena, to—*Nueva Caceres*, 414; *Santa Cruz*, 78; *Tacloban*, 304; *Zamboanga*, 493.

Nueva Caceres, to—*Legaspi*, 178; *San Fernando*, 4.

San Fernando, to—*Vigan*, 63.

Tacloban, to—*Zamboanga*, 441.

Vigan, to—*Santa Cruz*, 42.

HAWAIIAN DISTANCES (STATUTE MILES).

Honolulu, to—*Guam Is.*, 3,842; *Hanapepe Bay*, 131; *Hilo*, 263; *Kahuku*, 71; *Kahului*, 112; *Kalaupapa*, 59; *Kamehameha* (Fort), 9; *Kaunakakai*, 60; *Kawaihae*, 175; *Lahaina*, 86; *Laupehoehoe*, 239; *McGregor's Landing*, 102; *Mahukona*, 186; *Makena*, 114; *Manila*, via San Bernardino Strait, 5,475; *Nawiliwili*, 109; *Pago Pago*, Samoa, 2,606; *Pearl Harbor*, 6; *Ruger* (Fort), 6; *San Francisco*, 2,418; *Schofield Barracks*, 27; *Waianae*, 33; *Waimanalo*, 14; *Waipahu*, 14; *Yokohama*, 3,915.

DISTANCES IN JAPAN (STATUTE MILES).

Nagasaki, to—*Omuta*, 123; *Shimonoseki*, 166.

Tokio, to—*Kobe*, 377; *Kokura*, 715; *Nagasaki*, 819; *Nikko*, 91; *Yokohama*, 18.

DISTANCES IN CHINA (STATUTE MILES).

Harbin, to—*Dalny*, 584; *Mukden*, 339; *Port Arthur*, 603; *Vladivostok*, 483.

Mukden, to—*Fusan* (Chosen), 752.

Pekin, to—*Chingwankiao*, 252; *Hankow*, 754; *Mukden*, 524; *Taku*, 117; *Tientsin*, 87.

Shanghai, to—*Hankow*, 596; *Nanking*, 193.

Tientsin, to—*Chingwangtao*, 167; *Kaiping*, 87; *Leichwang*, 105; *Linsi*, 97; *Mukden*, 435; *Peitatho*, 154; *Shanghai*, 825; *Tangku*, 27; *Tongshan*, 81; *Wait*, 91.

FROM ASIATIC PORTS TO PORTS OUTSIDE THAT CONTINENT (STATUTE MILES.)

Aden, to—*Gibraltar*, 3,824; *Jibuti* (Africa), 153; *Melbourne*, 7,473; *Port Said*, 1,608; *Suez*, 1,509; *Wellington*, 9,073; *Zanzibar*, 2,038.

Amoy, to—*Honolulu*, 5,281.

Batavia, to—*Honolulu*, 6,833.

Bombay, to—*Cape Town*, 5,469; *Zanzibar*, 2,935.

Calcutta, to—*Marseilles* (via Suez), 7,156; *Port Said* (via Suez), 5,402.

Canton, to—*Caroline Is.*, 2,907; *Honolulu*, 5,689.

Chefoo, to—*Honolulu*, 5,162.

Colombo, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 7,709; *Naples* (via Suez), 5,313; *Port Said* (via Suez), 4,010; *Suez*, 3,908.

Foochow, to—*London* (via Suez), 11,643.

Hobart, Tasmania, to—*Melbourne*, 544.

Hongkong, to—*Gibraltar* (via Suez), 9,991; *Hamburg* (via Panama), 16,776; *Honolulu*, 5,593; *Liverpool* (via Magellan), 20,074; *London* (via Suez), 11,227.

Manila, to—*Bremen* (via Suez), 11,464; *Liverpool* (via Suez), 11,111; *London* (via Suez), 11,119; *Melbourne*, 5,214; *Port Darwin*, 2,112; *Sydney*, 4,568.

Nagasaki, to—*Dutch Harbor*, Alaska, 3,661.

Petropavlovsk, to—*Kiska Is.*, Alaska, 834.

Shanghai, to—*Liverpool* (via Panama), 15,668; *New Orleans* (via Panama), 12,046.

Singapore, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 9,503.

Smyrna, Asia Minor, to—*Athens*, 251; *Genoa*, 1,284; *Gibraltar*, 1,925.

Tientsin, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 12,786.

Vladivostok, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 12,992.

DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIB AND GULF PORTS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

City.	Cape Haytien.	Cartagena.	Colon.	Curacao.	Galveston.	Havana.	Key West.	LaGuayra.	New Orleans.	Pensacola.	Port Royal.	St. Thomas.	Trinidad.	Vera Cruz.
Cape Haytien	0	803	941	774	1576	727	713	864	1368	1255	373	509	1023	1615
Cartagena	803	0	324	544	1823	1315	1301	707	1702	1639	546	934	1054	1739
Colon	941	324	0	805	1719	1155	1226	969	1616	1576	629	1185	1315	1635
Curacao	774	544	805	0	2069	1325	1312	172	1945	1854	668	521	538	2005
Galveston	1576	1823	1719	2069	0	886	872	2233	451	514	1428	2057	2560	717
Havana	727	1315	1155	1325	886	0	106	1488	694	593	874	1207	1720	937
Key West	713	1301	1226	1312	872	106	0	1474	658	533	917	1193	1689	1001
La Guayra	864	707	969	172	2233	1488	1474	0	2129	2016	837	552	408	2174
New Orleans	1368	1702	1616	1945	451	694	658	2129	0	263	1304	1848	2376	919
Pensacola	5125	1639	1576	1854	514	593	533	2016	263	0	1238	1736	2250	957
Port Royal	373	546	629	668	1428	874	917	837	1304	1238	0	805	1152	1367
St. Thomas	509	934	1185	521	2057	1207	1193	552	1848	1736	805	0	597	2129
Trinidad	1023	1054	1315	538	2560	1720	1689	408	2376	2250	1152	597	0	2494
Vera Cruz	1615	1739	1635	2005	717	937	1001	2174	919	957	1367	2129	2494	0

OTHER WEST INDIES DISTANCES.

(Statute miles; shortest navigable routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Havana, to—*Belize*, 608; *Bluefields*, 940; *Cienfuegos*, 555; *Ponce*, 1,130; *Port-au-Prince*, 782; *Progreso*, 495; *Puerto Mexico*, 967; *San Juan*, 1,126; *Santiago*, 1,149; *Santo Domingo*, 1,095.

Key West, to—*Belize*, 679; *Cedar Keys*, 334; *Nassau*, 374; *Nipe Bay*, 500; *Nuevitas*, 381; *Pointe a Pitre*, 1,492; *Ponce*, 1,116; *Port-au-Prince*, 749; *Port Castries*, 1,564; *Port of Spain*, 1,707; *Port Tampa*, 261; *Puerto Cabello*, 1,437; *Puerto Mexico*, 956; *Rio Grande*, river's mouth, 967; *St. Croix*, 1,225; *Samana Bay*, 934.

Pensacola, to—*Belize*, 979; *Kingston*, 1,244, *Nassau*, 949; *Pointe a Pitre*, 2,035; *Port Limon*, 1,457; *Port of Spain*, 2,249; *Sabine*, 469.

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN (CARIBBEAN AND ATLANTIC) PORTS.

Asuncion, to—*Buenos Ayres*, 952.

Buenos Ayres, to—*Colon*, 6,276; *Punta Arenas*, 1,593; *Rosario*, 242; *Victoria*, 1,580.

Montevideo, to—*Bahia Blanca*, 537; *Buenos Ayres*, 140; *Punta Arenas*, 1,505.

Pernambuco, to—*Bahia*, 459; *Buenos Ayres*, 2,512; *Montevideo*, 2,380; *Punta Arenas*, 3,751; *Rio de Janeiro*, 1,244.

Rio de Janeiro, to—*Buenos Ayres*, 1,325; *Montevideo*, 1,194; *Punta Arenas*, 2,582; *Rio Grande do Sul*, 866.

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN (PACIFIC) PORTS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

City.	Antofagasta.	Arica.	Caldera.	Callao.	Coquimbo.	Esmeraldas.	Guayaquil.	Iquique.	Lota.	Mollendo.	Pacasmayo.	Paita.	Pisco.	Punta Arenas.	Valparaiso.
Antofagasta, Chili	0	374	248	936	456	1961	1693	258	953	480	1289	1496	821	2299	663
Arica, Chili	374	0	601	683	808	1709	1441	1127	1306	158	1035	1244	567	2650	1016
Caldera, Chili	248	601	0	1129	226	2148	1879	484	723	698	1480	1682	1013	2067	433
Callao, Chili	936	683	1129	0	1308	1047	778	759	1762	539	372	582	147	3076	1504
Coquimbo, Chili	456	808	226	1308	0	2319	2051	693	524	901	1655	1853	1193	1869	234
Esmeraldas, Ecuador	1961	1709	2148	1047	2319	0	410	1785	2750	1565	694	484	1176	4037	2509
Guayaquil, Ecuador	1693	1441	1879	778	2051	410	0	1517	2482	1297	426	215	907	3769	2241
Iquique, Chili	258	1127	484	759	693	1785	1517	0	1190	253	1111	1320	645	2535	901
Lota, Chili	953	1306	723	1762	524	2750	2482	1190	0	1392	2097	2284	1649	1371	309
Mollendo, Peru	480	158	698	539	901	1565	1297	253	1392	0	891	1100	423	2734	1108
Pacasmayo, Peru	1289	1035	1480	372	1655	694	426	1111	2097	891	0	232	501	3396	1848
Paita, Peru	1496	1244	1682	582	1853	484	215	1320	2284	1100	232	0	710	3571	2043
Pisco, Peru	821	567	1013	147	1193	1176	907	645	1649	423	501	710	0	2969	1390
Punta Arenas, Chili	2299	2650	2067	3076	1869	4037	3769	2535	1371	2734	3396	3571	2969	0	1656
Valparaiso, Chili	663	1016	433	1504	234	2509	2241	901	309	1108	1848	2043	1390	1656	0

PANAMA CANAL DISTANCES.

The following figures show, in statute miles, the distances from the nearest end of the Panama Canal to chief ports of the world. From Colon, at the Gulf end, to Panama Roads, at the Pacific end, is 50 miles. Data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.

COLON TO GULF AND ATLANTIC PORTS.

Baltimore, 2,189; *Bordeaux*, 5,295; *Boston*, 2,484; *Brunswick*, Ga., 1,785; *Buenos Ayres*, 6,276; *Campeche*, 1,344; *Charleston*, S. C., 1,801 *Galveston*, 1,719; *Gibraltar*, 4,989; *Glasgow*, 5,208; *Guantanamo Bay*, 801; *Havana*, 1,155; *Halifax*, 2,668; *Hamburg*, 5,838; *Hampton Roads*, 2,036; *Havre*, 5,313; *Jacksonville*, 1,768; *Key West*, 1,226; *Kingston*, Jamaica, 634; *Liverpool*, 5,237; *Manzanillo*, Cuba, 793; *Maracaibo*, Venez., 691; *Mobile*, 1,604; *Montevideo*, 6,144; *Nassau*, N. P., 1,585; *New Orleans*, 1,616; *New York*, 2,273; *Norfolk*, 2,049; *Para*, 2,659; *Pensacola*, 1,576; *Pernambuco*, 3,774; *Philadelphia*, 2,241; *Plymouth*, England, 5,130; *Ponce*, P. R., 1,074; *Port Arthur*, Tex., 1,710; *Port Limon*, 221; *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, 1,335; *Port Tampa*, 1,396; *Portsmouth*, N. H., 2,504; *Puerto Barrios*, Guatemala, 828; *Puerto Cabello*, Venez., 944; *Puerto Cortes*, Hond., 844; *Rio de Janeiro*, 5,008; *Sabine*, Tex., 1,700; *St. Thomas*, W. I., 1,185; *San Juan*, P. R., 1,143; *Santiago*, Cuba, 786; *Tampico*, 1,710; *Trinidad*, 1,315; *Tuxpam*, Mex., 1,676; *Vera Cruz*, 1,635; *Willemsted*, Curacao, 803; *Wilmington*, N. C., 1,992.

PANAMA ROADS TO PACIFIC PORTS.

Acajutla, Salvador, 959; *Acapulco*, Mex., 1,642; *Amalpa*, Honduras, 858; *Apia*, Samoa, 6,575; *Arica*, Chili, 2,212; *Auckland*, 7,499; *Bombay*, 14,921; *Calcutta*, 13,989; *Callao*, 1,550; *Cape Engano*, Luzon, 10,324; *Colombo*, 13,919; *Guam*, 9,199; *Guayaquil*, 913; *Hongkong*, 10,588; *Honolulu*, 5,395; *Iquique*, 2,288; *Los Angeles*, 3,354; *Magdalena Bay*, 2,608; *Manila*, 10,764; *Melbourne*, 9,130; *Port Townsend*, Wash., 4,589; *Portland*, Ore., 4,455; *Punta Arenas*, Chili, 4,541; *Seattle*, 4,630; *Salina Cruz*, Mex., 1,347; *San Diego*, 3,274; *San Francisco*, 3,737; *Shanghai*, 9,853; *Singapore*, 12,097; *Sydney*, 8,837; *Tacoma*, 4,653; *Valparaiso*, 3,013; *Vancouver*, 4,643; *Vladivostok*, 9,020; *Wellington*, 7,491; *Yokohama*, 8,846.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Statute miles; shortest direct routes; data from War Department's *Official Table of Distances.*)

City.	Baltimore.	Bismarck.	Boston.	Charleston, S. C.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Denver.	Galveston.	Indianapolis.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.
Albany	332	1676	201	881	832	742	480	1866	1880	764	1283	3063
Annapolis	25	1666	444	545	822	589	471	1846	1573	699	1206	2986
Asheville	519	1567	938	292	723	438	700	1606	1157	548	966	2741
Atlanta	689	1577	1108	309	733	488	750	1529	912	598	889	2496
Augusta, Me.	589	2047	170	1138	1203	1113	851	2237	2166	1135	1654	3434
Baltimore	0	1641	419	549	797	593	446	1831	1577	703	1210	2990
Birmingham	803	1497	1222	476	653	481	743	1371	774	506	735	2358
Bismarck	1641	0	1877	1859	844	1129	1201	1115	1742	1028	936	1900
Boston	419	1877	0	968	1033	943	681	2067	1996	965	1484	3264
Buffalo	396	1369	498	945	525	445	183	1559	1583	467	969	2749
Burlington, Vt.	490	1834	234	1039	990	900	638	2024	2038	922	1441	3221
Charleston, S. C.	549	1859	968	0	1015	730	992	1838	1221	840	1198	2805
Charl'st'n, W.Va.	427	1340	846	705	496	211	320	1467	1318	321	827	2607
Cheyenne	1801	995	2037	1850	1004	1289	1361	107	1253	1188	710	1305
Chicago	797	844	1033	1015	0	285	357	1034	1148	184	451	2231
Cincinnati	593	1129	943	730	285	0	262	1257	1157	110	617	2397
Cleveland	446	1201	681	992	357	262	0	1391	1400	284	757	2537
Dallas	1618	1453	1903	1130	970	977	1222	834	322	927	517	1459
Deming	2266	1870	2551	2082	1555	1673	1795	755	975	1575	1038	723
Denver	1831	1115	2067	1838	1034	1257	1391	0	1146	1159	636	1422
Des Moines	1155	706	1391	1260	358	643	715	725	1027	542	221	1967
Detroit	617	1116	750	990	272	260	171	1306	1352	276	715	2495
Elmira	252	1515	401	801	671	591	329	1705	1729	613	1115	2895
El Paso	2177	1894	2462	1993	1466	1584	1706	779	886	1486	949	812
Ft. Wayne	649	992	869	896	148	166	187	1182	1206	119	570	2350
Ft. Worth	1652	1443	1937	1162	1004	999	1256	802	344	961	507	1427
Galveston	1577	1742	1996	1221	1148	1157	1400	1146	0	1105	806	1698
Grand Rapids	791	1029	881	1039	245	309	279	1219	1333	261	636	2416
Greensboro	328	1713	747	332	869	584	702	1797	1273	694	1157	2857
Hannibal	1016	904	1266	1040	282	423	556	812	984	293	199	1979
Harrisburg	84	1557	428	633	713	556	383	1747	1661	616	1135	2915
Hartford	299	1804	117	848	960	870	608	1994	1876	892	1411	3191
Helena	2326	685	2562	2475	1529	1814	1886	908	2054	1713	1277	1290
Houston	1520	1685	1939	1164	1100	1109	1352	1074	48	1057	749	1641
Indianapolis	703	1028	965	840	184	110	284	1159	1105	0	519	2299
Jackson	1052	1559	1470	725	747	730	992	1239	505	715	697	1864
Jacksonville	795	1932	1214	268	1088	822	1084	1869	1031	932	1233	2615
Kansas City, Mo.	1210	936	1484	1198	451	617	757	636	806	519	0	1780
Key West	1317	2454	1736	790	1610	1344	1606	2391	1553	1454	1755	3137
Lansing	667	1065	821	1012	221	282	221	1255	1342	255	672	2452
Leavenworth	1244	965	1513	1232	480	651	786	638	835	553	29	1809
Lexington, Ky.	617	1211	1025	648	367	82	344	1279	1128	192	639	2419
Little Rock	1104	1373	1566	860	633	627	885	1094	515	590	527	1818
Los Angeles	2990	1900	3264	2805	2231	2397	2537	1422	1698	2299	1780	0
Louisville	702	1150	1057	707	306	114	376	1192	1043	112	552	2332
Madison, Wis.	927	714	1163	1145	130	415	487	1003	1235	314	513	2293
Memphis	971	1329	1390	727	534	494	756	1120	663	492	484	1966
Milwaukee	882	771	1118	1100	85	370	442	1119	1233	269	536	2316
Montgomery	864	1593	1283	484	749	605	867	1468	737	603	832	2321
Nashville	811	1289	1243	597	445	300	562	1241	895	298	601	2198
New Haven	262	1828	157	811	984	826	644	2018	1839	887	1406	3186
New Orleans	1158	1742	1577	802	930	836	1098	1349	419	899	868	2003
New York	187	1753	232	736	909	751	579	1943	1764	812	1331	3111
Norfolk	184	1796	579	391	952	667	638	1923	1509	777	1283	3063
Odgen	2285	1079	2521	2334	1488	1773	1845	591	1687	1672	1194	821
Oklahoma City	1458	1279	1760	1214	835	882	1079	737	551	784	343	1492
Omaha	1285	817	1521	1334	488	773	845	538	1000	672	194	1821
Pensacola	1027	1756	1446	647	912	768	1030	1592	662	766	995	2246
Philadelphia	95	1661	324	644	817	660	487	1851	1672	720	1239	3019
Pittsburgh	314	1312	673	811	468	311	135	1502	1476	371	890	2670
Plattsburg	501	1845	282	1050	1001	911	649	2035	2049	933	1452	3232
Portland, Me.	528	1986	109	1077	1142	1052	790	2176	2105	1074	1593	3373
Portland, Ore.	3050	1437	3286	3119	2253	2538	2610	1376	2522	2437	1979	1129
Raleigh	313	1741	732	260	897	612	710	1878	1334	722	1238	2918
Reno	2824	1618	3060	2873	2027	2312	2384	1130	2226	2211	1733	601
Richmond	156	1709	575	393	865	580	553	1836	1461	690	1196	2976
St. Louis	932	1024	1217	920	284	339	536	918	864	241	278	2058
St. Paul	1195	446	1431	1413	398	683	755	909	1296	582	490	2192
San Antonio	1729	1720	2141	1373	1208	1217	1460	1079	266	1165	784	1432
San Diego	3117	2027	3319	2932	2358	2524	2664	1549	1825	2426	1907	127
San Francisco	3068	1862	3304	3117	2271	2556	2628	1374	2173	2455	1977	475
Savannah	658	1871	1077	115	1027	743	1005	1823	1075	853	1183	2659
Seattle	2995	1458	3231	3248	2198	2483	2555	1559	2827	2382	2050	1312
Spokane	2675	1059	2911	2849	1878	2163	2235	1282	2428	2062	1651	1497
Springfield, Ill.	914	936	1165	952	185	321	455	914	963	197	298	2078
Toledo	559	1088	794	932	244	202	113	1278	1301	225	662	2442
Tucson	2490	2194	2775	2306	1779	1897	2019	1092	1199	1799	1262	499
Washingt'n, D.C.	40	1631	459	509	787	553	437	1810	1537	663	1170	2950

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

City.	Min'e-apolis.	New Orle-ans.	New York.	Phila-del-phia.	Port-land, Me.	Port-land, Ore.	Rich-mond, Va.	St. Louis.	San Fran-cisco.	Seattle	Wash-ingt'n, D. C.
Albany	1240	1490	145	237	310	3085	488	1016	3103	3030	372
Annapolis	1230	1154	212	120	553	3075	152	928	3093	3020	36
Asheville	1131	738	706	614	1047	2887	379	688	2885	2921	479
Atlanta	1141	493	876	784	1217	2810	549	611	2808	2939	649
Augusta, Me	1611	1747	402	494	61	3456	745	1387	3474	3401	629
Baltimore	1205	1158	187	95	528	3050	156	932	3068	2995	40
Benson	1714	1456	2563	2471	2836	1676	2428	1510	1022	1859	2402
Billings	882	1906	2199	2107	2432	991	2155	1316	1416	1012	2077
Birmingham	1061	355	990	898	1331	2684	736	485	2682	2813	763
Bismarck	436	1742	1753	1661	1986	1437	1709	1024	1862	1458	1631
Boston	1441	1577	232	324	109	3286	575	1217	3304	3231	459
Buffalo	933	1281	396	416	607	2778	552	719	2796	2723	436
Burlington, Vt	1398	1648	303	395	230	3243	646	1174	3261	3188	530
Charleston, S. C	1423	802	736	644	1077	3119	393	920	3117	3248	509
Charleston, W. Va	904	944	614	522	955	2749	369	549	2767	2694	387
Cheyenne	897	1456	1913	1821	2146	1269	1869	930	1267	1452	1791
Chicago	408	930	909	817	1142	2253	865	284	2271	2198	787
Cincinnati	693	836	751	660	1052	2538	580	339	2556	2483	553
Cleveland	765	1098	579	487	790	2610	553	536	2628	2555	437
Dallas	1017	515	1739	1647	2012	2210	1370	686	1934	2515	1578
Deming	1538	1280	2387	2295	2660	1852	2252	1334	1198	2035	2226
Denver	919	1349	1943	1851	2176	1376	1836	918	1374	1559	1810
Des Moines	270	1058	1267	1175	1500	1931	1223	340	1929	2055	1145
Detroit	680	1096	648	668	859	2525	724	488	2543	2470	608
Elmira	1079	1372	250	272	510	2924	408	865	2942	2869	292
El Paso	1449	1191	2298	2206	2571	1941	2163	1245	1287	2124	2137
Ft. Wayne	556	1002	761	669	978	2401	746	342	2419	2346	689
Ft. Worth	1007	547	1773	1681	2046	2178	1402	720	1902	2483	1612
Galveston	1306	419	1764	1672	2105	2522	1461	864	2173	2827	1537
Grand Rapids	593	1115	779	811	990	2438	889	469	2456	2383	764
Greensboro	1277	854	515	423	856	3078	188	879	3076	3067	288
Hannibal	468	838	1105	1013	1375	2120	1003	120	2118	2208	976
Harrisburg	1121	1204	196	104	537	2966	240	857	2984	2911	124
Hartford	1368	1457	112	204	226	3213	455	1144	3231	3158	339
Helena	1121	2145	2438	2346	2671	752	2394	1555	1252	773	2316
Houston	1249	362	1707	1615	2048	2450	1404	816	2079	2755	1480
Indianapolis	592	899	812	720	1074	2437	690	241	2455	2382	663
Jackson	1123	183	1239	1147	1580	2615	985	535	2339	2747	1012
Jacksonville	1496	612	982	890	1323	3165	639	966	3058	3294	755
Kansas City, Mo	500	868	1331	1239	1593	1979	1196	278	1977	2050	1170
Key West	2018	1134	1504	1412	1845	3687	1161	1488	3580	3816	1277
Lansing	629	1151	719	717	917	2474	774	478	2492	2419	658
Leavenworth	501	897	1365	1273	1622	1954	1230	312	1952	2018	1204
Lexington, Ky	775	754	804	712	1134	2560	559	361	2558	2561	577
Little Rock	937	471	1291	1199	1675	2506	1037	349	2293	2577	1064
Los Angeles	2202	2003	3111	3019	3373	1129	2976	2058	475	1312	2950
Louisville	714	787	865	774	1166	2473	644	274	2471	2504	662
Madison, Wis	278	1016	1039	947	1272	2093	995	371	2248	2052	917
Memphis	893	396	1158	1066	1499	2463	904	305	2441	2534	931
Milwaukee	335	1015	994	902	1227	2168	950	369	2356	2113	872
Montgomery	1157	318	1051	959	1392	2818	724	619	2764	2947	824
Nashville	853	623	998	906	1352	2522	744	323	2520	2651	771
New Haven	1392	1420	75	167	266	3237	418	1128	3255	3182	302
New Orleans	1306	0	1345	1253	1686	2725	1042	718	2446	2918	1118
New York	1317	1345	0	92	341	3162	343	1053	3180	3107	227
Norfolk	1360	1090	347	256	688	3205	87	1005	3223	3150	201
Ogden	1381	1890	2397	2305	2630	851	2353	1414	783	1034	2275
Oklahoma City	843	752	1596	1504	1869	2113	1391	543	1803	2344	1418
Omaha	381	1062	1397	1305	1630	1785	1353	414	1783	1909	1275
Pensacola	1320	243	1214	1122	1555	2990	887	791	2689	3119	987
Philadelphia	1225	1253	92	0	433	3070	251	961	3088	3015	135
Pittsburgh	876	1147	441	349	782	2721	418	612	2739	2666	302
Plattsburg	....	1659	314	406	267	3254	657	1185	3272	3199	541
Portland, Me	1550	1686	341	433	0	3395	684	1326	3413	3340	568
Portland, Ore	1815	2725	3162	3070	3395	0	3118	2199	772	183	3040
Raleigh	1305	915	500	408	841	3159	157	960	3157	3095	273
Reno	1920	2429	2936	2844	3169	800	2892	1953	244	983	2814
Richmond	1273	1042	343	251	684	3118	0	918	3136	3063	116
St. Louis	588	718	1053	961	1326	2199	918	0	2197	2328	892
St. Paul	10	1296	1307	1215	1540	1825	1263	578	2154	1784	1185
San Antonio	1284	571	1916	1824	2250	2455	1613	924	1907	2760	1689
San Diego	2329	2130	3238	3146	3500	1256	3103	2185	602	1439	3077
San Francisco	2164	2446	3180	3088	3413	772	3136	2197	0	955	3058
Savannah	1435	656	845	753	1186	3104	502	905	3102	3233	618
Seattle	1774	2918	3107	3015	3340	183	3063	2328	955	0	2985
Spokane	1437	2519	2787	2695	3020	368	2743	1929	1140	309	2665
Springfield, Ill	500	782	1009	917	1274	2222	901	99	2221	2310	874
Toledo	652	1038	701	609	903	2497	692	437	2515	2442	550
Tucson	1762	1504	2611	2519	2884	1628	2476	1558	974	1811	2450
Washington, D. C	1195	1118	227	135	568	3040	116	892	3058	2985	0

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS.

(Compiled in statute miles by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

Capital.	Albany.	Annapolis.	Atlanta.	Augusta.	Austin.	Baton Ro'ge	Bismar'k	Boise.	Boston.	Carson.	Charleston.	Cheyenne.	Columbia.
Albany	0	291	842	230	1575	1279	1350	2119	139	2385	509	1592	716
Annapolis	291	0	568	505	1345	1020	1336	2067	378	2299	281	1499	426
Atlanta	842	568	0	1068	817	459	1244	1833	936	1988	353	1227	193
Augusta	230	505	1068	0	1803	1508	1500	2279	149	2561	739	1778	931
Austin	1575	1345	817	1803	0	391	1155	1369	1693	1389	1073	849	1010
Baton Rouge	1279	1020	459	1508	391	0	1242	1643	1383	1721	770	1060	642
Bismarck	1350	1336	1244	1500	1155	1242	0	782	1485	1092	1143	441	1358
Boise	2119	2067	1833	2279	1369	1643	782	0	2256	357	1826	606	1990
Boston	139	378	936	149	1693	1383	1485	2256	0	2523	621	1731	791
Carson	2385	2299	1988	2561	1389	1721	1092	357	2523	0	2040	800	2162
Charleston	509	281	353	739	1073	770	1143	1826	621	2040	0	1243	302
Cheyenne	1592	1499	1227	1778	849	1060	441	606	1731	800	1243	0	1388
Columbia	716	426	193	931	1010	642	1358	1990	791	2162	302	1388	0
Columbus	514	354	436	740	1066	803	1008	1718	642	1945	133	1145	426
Concord	119	390	952	116	1693	1393	1441	2215	63	2488	625	1699	816
Denver	1626	1517	1209	1820	771	1008	533	638	1765	789	1253	97	1377
Des Moines	1017	918	739	1215	815	782	506	1155	1156	1382	672	582	862
Dover	259	53	618	463	1398	1071	1374	2111	322	2346	334	1546	469
Frankfort	660	456	307	889	914	644	1003	1669	782	1872	176	1078	360
Harrisburg	231	91	611	458	1359	1051	1274	2016	335	2258	286	1458	489
Hartford	83	278	845	228	1602	1291	1425	2190	92	451	529	1656	703
Helena	1883	1860	1694	2030	1362	1576	533	290	2018	645	1638	520	1834
Indianapolis	674	519	427	895	926	704	880	1565	805	1782	262	984	389
Jackson	1147	896	351	1376	467	141	1148	1609	1255	1717	638	1012	542
Jefferson City	1004	844	547	1221	655	565	717	1294	1137	1479	570	693	696
Lansing	540	487	620	739	1133	928	850	1595	678	1849	336	1053	630
Lincoln	1187	1077	833	1385	731	780	462	1014	1325	1222	820	423	979
Little Rock	1134	919	455	1362	444	304	944	1414	1256	1542	640	813	643
Madison	791	728	698	981	997	878	614	1343	929	1595	521	801	772
Montgomery	986	714	146	1212	690	318	1257	1791	1081	1922	489	1187	324
Montpelier	126	417	962	139	1676	1392	1368	2146	152	2425	622	1640	840
Nashville	826	596	215	1055	752	470	1030	1633	942	1806	321	1021	358
Oklahoma	1362	1179	755	1582	359	505	802	1140	1492	1246	899	557	940
Olympia	2387	2373	2196	2522	1771	2036	1040	402	2519	567	2153	983	2343
Phoenix	2159	2007	1588	2366	869	1240	1097	736	2295	582	1729	664	1777
Pierre	1332	1281	1124	1502	984	1084	171	789	1470	1060	1053	318	1253
Providence	132	332	900	190	1664	1350	1482	2250	40	2513	591	1719	752
Raleigh	542	250	355	752	1168	814	1372	2051	609	2248	242	1458	183
Richmond	403	112	470	614	1265	926	1349	2059	474	2276	236	1478	317
Sacramento	2488	2399	2082	2663	1465	1805	1191	442	2625	101	2139	900	2257
St. Paul	975	945	901	1143	1045	1007	392	1144	1112	1418	746	647	991
Salem	2424	2393	2180	2571	1703	1990	1074	350	2559	433	2161	954	2334
Salt Lake	1954	1869	1580	2134	1074	1359	693	295	2093	431	1612	370	1748
Santa Fe	1778	1627	1229	1986	605	927	813	771	1914	794	1350	381	1414
Springfield	848	705	509	1063	801	652	739	1389	982	1599	442	802	622
Tallahassee	1025	737	230	1242	802	411	1434	1966	1102	2086	568	1363	311
Topeka	1169	1028	726	1378	617	646	595	1108	1305	1288	758	504	884
Trenton	176	125	693	389	1461	1142	1373	2122	243	2367	389	1568	552
Washington, D. C.	311	29	543	523	1317	993	1316	2043	393	2273	252	1474	405

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Algiers	5,767	Liverpool	5,312
Amsterdam	5,634	London	5,582
Barbados	2,468	Marseilles	6,081
Barcelona	5,879	Montevideo	7,102
Belize	979	Naples	6,412
Bermuda	1,946	New York	2,001
Bluefields	1,393	Pensacola	263
Bordeux	5,469	Philadelphia	1,967
Boston	2,285	Port au Prince	1,404
Buenos Ayres	7,233	Port Royal	1,304
Calcutta	12,900	Progreso	640
Campeche	749	Quebec	3,371
Cape Haytien	1,368	Queenstown	5,046
Cape Town	9,392	Rio de Janeiro	5,965
Charleston, S. C.	1,363	St. John, N. B.	2,477
Cienfuegos	1,008	St. John's, N. F.	3,021
Constantinople	7,384	San Juan, P. R.	1,768
Copenhagen	6,257	Santiago	1,302
Gibraltar	5,289	Santo Domingo	1,737
Havana	694	Tampico	819
Hamburg	5,935	Trinidad	2,376
Key West	658	Vera Cruz	909

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM GALVESTON.

Algiers	5,951	La Guayra	2,233
Amsterdam	5,846	Liverpool	5,496
Bahia	5,438	London	5,766
Barbados	2,604	Marseilles	6,265
Barcelona	6,063	Montevideo	7,358
Bermuda	2,130	Naples	6,596
Boston	2,469	New Orleans	451
Buenos Ayres	7,490	New York	2,186
Cape Haytien	1,576	Norfolk	1,954
Campeche	710	Pensacola	514
Charleston, S. C.	1,548	Pernambuco	4,987
Colombo	11,692	Philadelphia	2,151
Constantinople	7,568	Port au Prince	1,612
Curacao	2,069	Port Royal	1,428
Fayal	4,180	Port Said	7,682
Funchal	4,936	San Juan, P. R.	1,976
Genoa	6,456	Santo Domingo	1,875
Gibraltar	5,473	Tampico	545
Halifax	2,720	Trinidad	2,560
Havana	886	Tuxpan	610
Hamburg	6,119	Vera Cruz	717
Key West	872	Yucatan Channel	801

CANADIAN TRAVELLING DISTANCES.

(Data from U. S. War Department's Official Table of Distances; statute miles.)

Montreal, to—*Coburg*, 264; *Halifax*, 758; *Hamilton*, 372; *Kingston*, 175; *Malone*, N. Y., 65; *Montpelier*, Vt., 129; *Nashville*, Tenn., 1,124; *New Orleans*, La., 1,660; *New York City*, 387; *Norfolk*, Va., 734; *Ogden*, Utah, 2,329; *Ogdensburg*, N. Y., 115; *Omaha*, Neb., 1,329; *Ottawa*, 117; *Pensacola*, Fla., 1,592; *Philadelphia*, Pa., 479; *Plattsburg*, N. Y., 75; *Port Huron*, Mich., 507; *Portland*, Me., 297; *Portland*, Ore., 3,094; *Prescott*, Ariz., 2,629; *Providence*, R. I., 341; *Quebec*, 172; *Raleigh*, N. C., 887; *Reno*, Nev., 2,868; *Richmond*, Va., 730; *Rochester*, N. Y., 365; *St. John*, N. B., 483; *St. Louis*, Mo., 1,052; *St. Paul*, Minn., 1,113; *San Antonio*, Tex., 1,976; *San Diego*, Cal., 3,186; *San Francisco*, Cal., 3,112; *Santa Fe*, N. M., 2,118; *Sault Ste. Marie*, Mich., 625; *Savannah*, Ga., 1,232; *Seattle*, Wash., 3,039; *Spokane*, Wash., 2,719; *Suspension Bridge*, N. Y. (Niagara Falls), 416; *Tampa*, Fla., 1,581; *Toledo*, Ohio, 622; *Toronto*, 333; *Tucson*, Ariz., 2,541; *Vicksburg*, Miss., 1,534; *Washington*, D. C., 614.

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Columbus.	Concord.	Denver.	Des Moin's	Dover.	Frankfort.	Harrisburg.	Hartford.	Helena.	Indianapolis.	Jackson.	Jefferson City.
Albany	514	119	1626	1017	259	660	231	83	1883	674	1147	1004
Annapolis	354	390	1517	918	53	456	91	278	1860	519	896	844
Atlanta	436	952	1209	739	618	307	611	845	1694	427	351	547
Augusta	740	116	1820	1215	463	889	458	228	2030	895	1376	1221
Austin	1066	1693	771	815	1398	914	1359	1602	1362	926	467	655
Baton Rouge	803	1393	1008	782	1071	644	1051	1291	1576	704	141	565
Bismarck	1008	1441	533	506	1374	1003	1274	1425	533	880	1148	717
Boise	1718	2215	638	1155	2111	1669	2016	2190	290	1565	1609	1294
Boston	642	63	1765	1156	322	782	335	92	2018	805	1255	1137
Carson	1945	2488	789	1382	2346	1872	2258	2451	645	1782	1717	1479
Charleston	133	625	1253	672	334	176	286	529	1638	262	638	570
Cheyenne	1145	1699	97	582	1546	1078	1458	1656	520	984	1012	693
Columbia	426	816	1377	862	469	360	489	703	1834	489	542	696
Columbus	0	633	1163	566	402	159	324	553	1521	168	664	500
Concord	633	0	1746	1128	348	779	342	115	1974	792	1262	1121
Denver	1163	1746	0	610	1565	1083	1482	1687	591	998	971	690
Des Moines	566	1128	610	0	965	519	876	1078	975	409	669	221
Dover	402	348	1565	965	0	509	105	234	1900	569	948	895
Frankfort	159	779	1083	519	509	0	451	691	1493	129	505	396
Harrisburg	324	342	1482	876	105	451	0	243	1801	492	921	823
Hartford	553	115	1687	1078	234	691	243	0	1953	718	1163	1050
Helena	1521	1974	591	975	1900	1493	1801	1953	0	1378	1518	1147
Indianapolis	168	792	998	409	569	129	492	718	1378	0	563	332
Jackson	664	1262	971	669	948	505	921	1163	1518	563	0	448
Jefferson City	500	1121	690	221	895	396	823	1050	1147	332	448	0
Lansing	205	650	1087	478	524	315	424	602	1377	224	787	498
Lincoln	723	1298	442	170	1125	656	1040	1246	861	560	690	286
Little Rock	623	1253	779	478	972	474	922	1165	1313	483	207	265
Madison	394	898	839	239	769	412	673	856	1132	283	746	343
Montgomery	555	1097	1158	753	763	409	755	990	1675	511	227	541
Montpelier	610	90	1681	1076	384	763	353	173	1900	762	1258	1085
Nashville	333	943	1020	524	649	175	607	850	1485	251	330	340
Oklahoma	851	1480	504	473	1232	723	1170	1404	1075	688	473	365
Olympia	2035	2473	1028	1487	2413	2006	2313	2463	514	1892	1995	1651
Phoenix	1664	2274	586	1155	2059	1553	1988	2211	908	1496	1270	1165
Pierre	937	1432	398	391	1324	908	1227	1402	586	793	997	582
Providence	618	95	1751	1141	284	755	305	65	2016	783	1223	1115
Raleigh	374	637	1459	900	289	382	324	523	1873	495	703	769
Richmond	343	499	1489	904	152	408	191	386	1864	495	807	804
Sacramento	2045	2590	887	1482	2446	1970	2359	2552	732	1882	1805	1577
St. Paul	618	1073	705	233	984	631	884	1046	918	503	887	442
Salem	2048	2515	986	1490	2434	2007	2337	2499	541	1899	1958	1639
Salt Lake	1515	2059	371	951	1915	1446	1827	2020	402	1353	1334	1057
Santa Fe	1283	1893	284	780	1678	1174	1606	1830	815	1115	932	784
Springfield	353	964	813	241	754	280	676	897	1216	185	519	159
Tallahassee	662	1127	1330	929	781	537	797	1015	1853	654	371	719
Topeka	678	1284	499	207	1078	586	1001	1221	976	510	558	192
Trenton	435	265	1592	986	84	559	112	153	1903	603	1016	934
Wash'gt'n, D.C	328	412	1491	893	82	428	97	303	1838	493	868	817

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Acajutla	2,817	Port Townsend	887
Acapulco	2,111	Prince Rupert	1,387
Amapala	2,978	Punta Arenas	7,132
Antofagasta	5,484	Salaverry	4,319
Arica	5,241	Salina Cruz	2,459
Caldera	5,636	San Blas	1,632
Callao	4,591	San Diego	521
Chimbote	4,381	San Jose	2,758
Coquimbo	5,766	Santa Barbara	332
Corinto	3,009	Seattle	926
Dutch Harbor	2,748	Seward	1,959
Esmeralda	3,849	Sitka	1,499
Guayaquil	4,047	Sydney	7,766
Guaymas	1,716	Tacoma	951
Hongkong	7,262	Talcahuano	6,069
Honolulu	2,408	Tientsin	6,815
Magdalena Bay	1,154	Tumaco	3,864
Manila	7,164	Valdivia	6,227
Nagasaki	6,068	Valparaiso	5,919
Pago Pago	4,779	Vancouver	935
Pisagua	5,289	Victoria, B. C.	858
Pisco	4,718	Yokohama	5,223

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM KEY WEST.

Apalachicola	416	Havana	106
Barbados	1,680	Halifax	1,845
Bermuda	1,240	Hampton Roads	1,066
Boston	1,594	Liverpool	4,606
Campeche	728	Mobile	585
Cape Haytien	713	Montevideo	6,446
Charleston	673	New York	1,310
Cienfuegos	621	Pensacola	533
Curacoa	1,312	Philadelphia	1,276
Galveston	872	San Juan, P. R.	1,112
Gibraltar	4,583	Vera Cruz	1,001

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM LOS ANGELES.

Adelaide	8,544	Portland, Ore	1,139
Auckland	5,515	Saigon	8,525
Bangkok	9,163	San Diego	112
Batavia	9,117	San Francisco	423
Bombay	12,251	Shanghai	6,859
Colombo	11,235	Singapore	9,058
Freemantle	9,817	Sydney	7,498
Hongkong	7,493	Tahiti	4,112
Honolulu	2,566	Tientsin	7,164
Manila	7,520	Tsingtau	6,938
Melbourne	8,097	Vladivostok	5,747
Monterey	331	Wellington	6,746
Nagasaki	6,416	Yokohama	5,572

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM SEATTLE.

Bellingham	89	Portland, Ore	415
Dutch Harbor	1,966	Shanghai	6,316
Hongkong	6,943	Sitka	932
Honolulu	2,774	Tacoma	29
Los Angeles	1,320	Vancouver	139
Manila	6,923	Vladivostok	5,029
Nome	2,635	Yokohama	4,900

WATER ROUTES FROM PORTLAND, ME.

Bahia	4,711	New York, via Canal	345
Baltimore	790	Newport News	646
Bermuda	841	Pernambuco	4,261
Boston	113	Philadelphia	600
Buenos Ayres	6,763	Port Castries, S. L.	2,137
Charleston	1,026	Quebec	1,229
Havana	1,677	Rio de Janeiro	5,495
Halifax	389	St. Johns, N. B	248
Key West	1,610	St. Thomas, W. I.	1,793
Montevideo	6,632	St. Vincent, C. V.	3,229
Nassau, N. P.	1,401	Savannah	1,110

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Lansing.	Lincoln.	Little Rock.	Madison.	Montgom'y.	Montpelier.	Nashville.	Oklahoma.	Olympia.	Phoenix.	Pierre.	Providence.
Albany	540	1187	1134	791	986	126	826	1362	2387	2159	1332	132
Annapolis	487	1077	919	728	714	417	596	1179	2373	2007	1281	332
Atlanta	620	833	455	698	146	962	215	755	2196	1588	1124	900
Augusta	739	1385	1362	981	1212	139	1055	1582	2522	2366	1502	190
Austin	1133	731	444	997	690	1676	752	359	1771	869	984	1664
Baton Rouge	928	780	304	878	318	1392	470	505	2036	1240	1084	1350
Bismarck	850	462	944	614	1257	1368	1030	802	1040	1097	171	1482
Boise	1595	1014	1414	1343	1791	2146	1633	1140	402	736	789	2250
Boston	678	1325	1256	929	1081	152	942	1492	2519	2295	1470	40
Carson	1849	1222	1542	1595	1922	2425	1806	1246	567	582	1060	2513
Charleston	336	820	640	521	489	622	321	899	2153	1729	1053	591
Cheyenne	1053	423	813	801	1187	1640	1021	557	983	664	318	1719
Columbia	630	979	643	772	324	840	358	940	2343	1777	1253	752
Columbus	205	723	623	394	555	610	333	851	2035	1664	937	618
Concord	650	1298	1253	898	1097	90	943	1480	2473	2274	1432	95
Denver	1087	442	779	839	1158	1681	1020	504	1028	586	398	1751
Des Moines	478	170	478	239	753	1076	524	473	1487	1155	391	1141
Dover	524	1125	972	769	763	384	649	1232	2413	2059	1324	284
Frankfort	315	656	474	412	409	763	175	723	2006	1553	908	755
Harrisburg	424	1040	924	673	755	353	607	1170	2313	1988	1227	305
Hartford	602	1246	1165	856	990	173	850	1404	2463	2211	1402	65
Helena	1377	861	1313	1132	1675	1900	1485	1075	514	908	586	2016
Indianapolis	224	560	483	283	511	762	251	688	1892	1496	793	783
Jackson	787	690	207	746	227	1258	330	473	1995	1270	997	1223
Jefferson City	498	286	265	343	541	1085	340	365	1651	1165	582	1115
Lansing	0	648	696	254	723	601	471	863	1889	1627	806	665
Lincoln	648	0	484	408	819	1246	625	372	1365	985	307	1310
Little Rock	696	484	0	596	381	1234	324	300	1795	1135	791	1228
Madison	254	408	596	0	758	842	497	682	1646	1393	554	918
Montgomery	723	819	381	758	0	1105	263	677	2167	1493	1122	1046
Montpelier	601	1246	1234	842	1105	0	933	1448	2396	2228	1366	178
Nashville	471	625	324	497	263	933	0	603	1990	1443	911	912
Oklahoma	863	372	300	682	677	1448	603	0	1532	840	634	1469
Olympia	1889	1365	1795	1646	2167	2396	1990	1532	0	1097	1100	2519
Phoenix	1627	985	1135	1393	1493	2228	1443	840	1097	0	981	2276
Pierre	806	307	791	554	1122	1366	911	634	1100	981	0	1463
Providence	665	1310	1228	918	1046	178	912	1469	2519	2276	1463	0
Raleigh	570	1038	772	762	497	667	456	1059	2386	1899	1287	570
Richmond	513	1055	849	736	615	529	525	1122	2378	1958	1280	436
Sacramento	1950	1322	1634	1696	2013	2526	1902	1336	589	634	1161	2615
St. Paul	460	339	706	225	942	1007	691	695	1430	1284	359	1106
Salem	1914	1356	1763	1665	2140	2441	1978	1488	145	985	1112	2557
Salt Lake	1418	793	1146	1164	1527	1987	1390	862	698	506	637	2083
Santa Fe	1248	613	774	1018	1146	1848	1071	474	1173	382	668	1895
Springfield	340	378	377	227	546	927	296	524	1727	1314	632	962
Tallahassee	850	999	552	917	179	1149	421	841	2344	1638	1301	1064
Topeka	642	134	351	430	699	1241	526	267	1472	990	439	1286
Trenton	527	1150	1029	779	839	301	709	1280	2413	2099	1333	207
Wash'gt'n, D.C.	468	1051	890	706	688	436	567	1151	2352	1979	1258	358

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM BOSTON.

Amsterdam	3,721	Havana	1,629
Antwerp	3,693	Halifax	438
Aux Cayes	1,878	Hamburg	3,995
Baltimore	737	Liverpool	3,372
Bangor, Me	224	London	3,641
Barcelona	4,076	Mobile	2,173
Batavia	11,844	Montreal	1,436
Bath, Me	137	Norfolk	597
Belfast, Me	193	Philadelphia	547
Bermuda	792	Progreso	2,117
Bombay	9,206	Queenstown	3,106
Bordeaux	3,528	Rio de Janeiro	5,460
Brunswick, Ga	1,110	St. John, N. B.	329
Buenos Ayres	6,727	St. Johns's, N. F.	1,019
Calcutta	11,130	St. Thomas, W. I.	1,742
Cape Town, S. Afr.	7,723	San Juan, P. R.	1,711
Charleston, S. C.	973	Sandy Hook	287
Constantinople	5,582	Santiago	1,779
Copenhagen	4,317	Savannah	1,057
Galveston	2,437	Singapore	11,531
Gibraltar	3,487	Tampico	2,589
Glasgow	3,290	Vera Cruz	2,554

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Amsterdam	4,033	Liverpool	3,743
Antwerp	4,064	London	4,012
Bahia	4,763	Marseilles	4,650
Baltimore	109	Mobile	1,875
Barbados	2,118	Naples	4,981
Belize, Brit. Hond.	1,928	Norfolk	299
Bermuda	841	Pernambuco	4,313
Buenos Ayres	6,815	Port Castries	2,019
Cadiz	3,793	Trinidad	2,232
Charleston, S. C.	687	Puerto Cortez	2,003
Copenhagen	4,688	Rio de Janeiro	5,547
Curacao	2,026	St. Helena	5,952
Ft. de France	1,985	St. Vincent, C V. Is.	3,470
Genoa	4,840	San Juan, P. R.	1,606
Gibraltar	3,858	Sandy Hook	258
Glasgow	3,661	Santo Domingo	1,703
Havana	1,331	Savannah	772
Halifax	863	Tampico	2,296
Hamburg	4,365	Trieste	5,799
Havre	3,840	Vera Cruz	2,249
Jacksonville	876	Wilmington, N. C.	609
Key West	1,264		

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM NORFOLK.

Algiers	4,358	Puerto Mexico	2,007
Baltimore	198	Quebec	1,745
Belize	1,731	Rio de Janeiro	5,439
Boston	597	Rotterdam	4,090
Key West	1,067	San Juan, P. R.	1,442
Liverpool	3,768	St. Thomas	1,492
Malta	5,012	Santa Marta	1,829
Marseilles	4,672	Savannah	575
New York	336	Vera Cruz	2,066
Philadelphia	299	Washington, D. C.	198
Port Said	6,088	Wilmington, N. C.	412

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM BALTIMORE.

Amsterdam	4,521	Constantinople	6,113
Antwerp	4,229	Copenhagen	4,853
Bahia	4,704	Fayal	2,774
Barcelona	4,608	Genoa	5,002
Bermuda	896	Gibraltar	4,019
Bluefields	2,220	Havana	1,275
Buenos Aires	6,846	Halifax	1,049
Cape Haytien	1,413	Hamburg	4,530
Cartagena	2,050	Havre	4,005
Charleston	631	London	4,177
Colombo	10,237	Vera Cruz	2,065

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Raleigh.	Richmond.	Sacramento.	St. Paul.	Salem.	Salt Lake.	Santa Fe.	Spri'g-field.	Tallahassee.	Topeka.	Trenton.	Washingt'n, D. C.
Albany	542	403	2486	975	2424	1954	1778	848	1025	1169	176	311
Annapolis	250	112	2399	945	2393	1869	1627	705	737	1028	125	29
Atlanta	355	470	2082	901	2180	1580	1229	509	230	726	693	543
Augusta	752	614	2663	1143	2571	2134	1986	1063	1242	1378	380	528
Austin	1168	1265	1465	1045	1703	1074	605	801	802	617	1461	1317
Baton Rouge	814	926	1805	1007	1990	1359	927	652	411	646	1142	993
Bismarck	1372	1349	1191	392	1074	693	813	739	1434	595	1373	1316
Boise	2051	2059	442	1144	350	295	771	1389	1966	1108	2122	2043
Boston	609	474	2625	1112	2559	2093	1914	982	1102	1305	243	393
Carson	2248	2276	101	1418	433	431	794	1599	2086	1288	2367	2273
Charleston	242	236	2139	746	2161	1612	1350	442	568	758	389	252
Cheyenne	1458	1478	900	647	954	370	381	802	1363	504	1568	1474
Columbia	183	317	2257	991	2334	1748	1414	622	311	884	552	405
Columbus	374	343	2045	618	2048	1515	1283	353	662	678	435	328
Concord	637	499	2590	1073	2515	2059	1893	964	1127	1284	265	412
Denver	1459	1489	887	705	986	371	284	813	1330	499	1592	1491
Des Moines	900	904	1482	233	1490	951	780	241	929	207	986	893
Dover	289	152	2446	984	2434	1915	1678	754	781	1078	84	82
Frankfort	382	408	1970	631	2007	1446	1174	280	537	586	559	428
Harrisburg	324	191	2359	884	2337	1827	1606	676	797	1001	112	97
Hartford	523	386	2552	1046	2499	2020	1830	897	1015	1221	153	303
Helena	1873	1864	732	918	541	402	815	1216	1853	976	1903	1838
Indianapolis	495	495	1882	503	1899	1353	1115	185	654	510	603	493
Jackson	703	807	1805	887	1958	1334	932	519	371	558	1016	868
Jefferson City	769	804	1577	442	1639	1057	784	159	719	192	934	817
Lansing	570	513	1950	460	1914	1418	1248	340	850	642	527	468
Lincoln	1038	1055	1322	339	1356	793	613	378	999	134	1150	1051
Little Rock	772	849	1634	706	1763	1146	774	377	552	351	1029	890
Madison	762	736	1696	225	1665	1164	1018	227	917	430	779	706
Montgomery	497	615	2013	942	2140	1527	1146	546	179	699	839	688
Montpelier	667	529	2526	1007	2441	1997	1848	927	1149	1241	301	436
Nashville	456	525	1902	691	1978	1390	1071	296	421	526	709	567
Oklahoma	1059	1122	1336	695	1488	862	474	524	841	267	1280	1151
Olympia	2386	2378	589	1430	145	698	1173	1727	2344	1472	2413	2352
Phoenix	1899	1958	634	1284	985	506	382	1314	1638	990	2099	1979
Pierre	1287	1280	1161	359	1112	637	668	632	1301	439	1333	1258
Providence	570	436	2615	1106	2557	2083	1895	962	1064	1286	207	358
Raleigh	0	139	2346	987	2389	1825	1527	662	493	960	372	233
Richmond	139	0	2375	959	2391	1848	1580	677	628	993	235	96
Sacramento	2346	2375	0	1520	447	532	878	1698	2176	1386	2468	2373
St. Paul	987	959	1520	0	1456	992	929	397	1111	428	985	924
Salem	2389	2391	447	1456	0	633	1100	1727	2315	1454	2440	2370
Salt Lake	1825	1848	532	992	633	0	476	1171	1698	866	1936	1843
Santa Fe	1527	1580	878	929	1100	476	0	933	1303	609	1718	1599
Springfield	662	677	1698	397	1727	1171	933	0	714	326	787	678
Tallahassee	493	628	2176	1111	2315	1698	1303	714	0	878	862	715
Topeka	960	993	1386	428	1454	866	609	326	878	0	1113	1001
Trenton	372	235	2468	985	2440	1936	1718	787	862	1113	0	151
Wash'gt'n, D.C.	233	96	2373	924	2370	1843	1599	678	715	1001	151	0

ALASKA DISTANCES.

(From the War Department's Official Table of Distances; statute miles.)

Fort Davis, to—*Cape Nome*, 4; *Dawson*, B. C., 1,725; *Dutch Harbor* (Unalaska), 757; *Ft. Egbert*, 1,594; *Ft. Gibbon*, 1,019; *Portland*, Ore., 2,928; *Rampart City*, 1,094; *San Francisco*, 3,700; *Seattle*, 2,745; *Ft. St. Michael*, 119; *Vancouver Barracks*, Wash., 2,918.

Fort Egbert, to—*Dawson*, B. C., 130; *Ft. Gibbon*, 575; *Seattle*, 1,811; *Skagway*, 695; *Ft. St. Michael*, 1,475; *Valdez*, 1,559.

Fort Liscum, to—*Dutch Harbor*, 935; *Fairbanks* (winter), 538; (summer), 2,412; *Juneau*, 752; *Portland*, Ore., 1,858; *Port Valdez*, 3; *Ft. St. Michael*, via Dutch Harbor, 1,741; *Seattle*, 1,675; *Seward*, 168; *Skagway*, 867; *Vancouver Barracks*, 1,848; *Ft. Seward*, 847.

Fort St. Michael, to—*Anvil City*, 115; *Barr's Harbor*, 310; *Boundary*, 1,500; *Cape Nome*, 115; *Cape York*, 221; *Cape Topok*, 102; *Circle City*, 1,330; *Dawson*, B. C., 1,605; *Dutch Harbor*, 806; *Eagle City*, 1,475; *Fairbanks*, 1,134; *Ft. Yukon*, 1,255; *Ft. Gibbon*, 900; *Kaltag*, 625; *King Is.*, 219; *Kokrines*, 800; *Koserefski*, 410; *Koyukuk*, 700; *Porcupine River's Mouth* 1,245; *Nome*, 115; *Port Clarence*, 232; *Port Hamilton*, 1,035; *Postolik* (mouth of Yukon River), 65; *Rampart City*, 975; *Rapids*, 935; *Russian Mission*, 320; *Seattle*, via Dutch Harbor, 2,794; *Selkirk*, B. C., 1,781; *Skagway*, 2,170; *Tanana River* (mouth of), 900; *White Horse*, B. C., 2,058; *White River*, B. C., 1,686.

Skagway to—*Bennett*, B. C., 41; *Cape Nome*, via Dawson, 2,285; *Circle City*, 840; *Ft. Davis*, via Dawson, 2,289; *Dawson*, 565; *Dutch Harbor*, via Valdez, 1,796; *Eagle City*, 695; *Ft. Selkirk*, B. C., 383; *Ft. Yukon*, 915; *Ft. Gibbon*, 1,270; *Juneau*, 115; *Ft. Liscum*, 867; *Portland*, Ore., 1,299; *Port Townsend*, *Wash.*, 1,068; *Rampart City*, 1,195; *Ft. St. Michael*, via Dawson, 2,170; *San Francisco*, 2,071; *Seattle*, 1,116; *Sitka*, 219; *Valdez*, 864; *Vancouver Barracks*, 1,289; *Ft. Seward*, 20; *White Horse*, B. C., 111; *Wrangell*, 365.

PORTO RICAN DISTANCES (STATUTE MILES).

Ponce, to—*Aguadilla*, 84; *Arecibo*, 122; *Arroyo*, 48; *Bayamon*, 163; *Cayey*, 43; *Coamo*, 20; *Nayaguez*, 54; *San Juan*, by rail, 175; by land, 81; by water, 149; *Santurce*, 78; *Vieques*, 92; *Yauco*, 21.

San Juan, to—*Aguadilla*, 91; *Aibonito*, 51; *Arecibo*, 53; *Arroyo*, 58; *Bayamon*, 7; *Caguas*, 24; *Camuy*, 62; *Carolina*, 14; *Cayey*, 38; *Coamo*, 61; *Faiardo*, 40; *Humacoa*, 43; *Lares*, 78; *Las Marias*, 118; *Manati*, 36; *Mayaguez*, 121; *New York City*, 1,559; *Rio Pedras*, 7; *St. Thomas*, W. I., 83; *San German*, 133; *Utuardo*, 73; *Vieques*, 57; *Yauco*, 154.

CUBAN DISTANCES (STATUTE MILES).

Santiago de Cuba, to—*Baracoa*, 167; *Batabano*, 576; *Cape Mayst*, 136; *Cienfuegos*, 399; *Guantanamo*, 69; *Havana*, 532; *Key West*, Fla., 636; *Kingston*, Jamaica, 198; *Manzanillo*, 198; *New York City*, 1,512; *Nuevitas*, 240; *Siboney*, 12.

DISTANCES IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Colon, to—*Amador, Ft.*, 48; *Ancon*, 47; *Balboa*, 46; *Bas Obispo*, 50; *Bohio*, 18; *Caimito*, 26; *Corozal*, 44; *Culebra*, 45; *Darien*, 25; *Gamboa*, 30; *Gatun*, 7; *Gold Hill*, 36; *Las Cascadas*, 48; *Miraflores Lock*, 42; *New Culebra*, 35; *New Gatun*, 6; *Panama*, 48; *Paraiso*, 41; *Quebrancha*, 12; *Summit*, 44.

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

(This list is compiled from Lloyd's 1925-'26 Register of Shipping.)

NOTE—Length between perpendiculars means the length from the stem to the fore part of the rudder post. Except for the very largest ships, this is the length that gives the best basis of comparison.

There is controversy between the White Star Line, British owners of the Majestic (originally the Bismarck), as to whether that steamship, or the Leviathan (originally the Vaterland), American-owned, is the world's "largest" vessel.

According to Dr. Ernest Foerster, consulting engineer of the Hamburg-American Line, who designed both steamships, the original plans made them identical in size, but, by a change in design, the Bismarck was lengthened to her present dimension. This was done by introducing two additional frames amidships.

The Scientific American estimates that this change added 700 tons of displacement, so that the Majestic now has 64,800 tons displacement, as against 64,100 tons for the Leviathan.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping gives their net tonnage as—Leviathan, 27,696; Majestic, 26,325.

NAME.	Registered Tonnage.	L'gth Bet. Perp'dic.	Breadth.	Depth.
		Ft.In.	Ft.In.	Ft.In.
Leviathan, U. S.	59,957	907 6	100 3	58 2
Majestic, Br.	56,551	915 5	100 1	58 2
Berengaria, Br.	52,226	883 6	98 3	57 1
Olympic, Br.	46,439	852 5	92 5	59 5
Aquitania, Br.	45,647	868 7	97 0	49 7
Paris, Fr.	34,569	735 4	85 3	59 1
Homeric, Br.	34,351	751 0	83 3	48 6
Columbus, Ger.	32,354	749 6	83 1	49 4
Mauretania, Br.	30,696	762 2	88 0	57 1
Statendam, Dutch	28,150	670 4	81 4	49 4
Belgenland, Br.	27,132	670 4	78 4	44 7
Empress of Scotland, Br.	25,128	677 5	77 3	50 2
Duilio, It.	24,281	602 4	76 3	46 3
Rotterdam, Hol.	24,149	709 2	75 5	43 5
Baltic, Br.	23,884	709 2	75 6	52 6
George Washington, U. S.	23,788	699 1	78 2	50 1
France, Fr.	23,769	690 1	75 6	48 5
Minnetonka, Br.	21,998	600 8	80 4	49 4
Empress of Australia, Br.	21,861	589 9	75 2	41 5
Minnewaska, Br.	21,716	600 8	80 4	49 4
Guilio Cesare, It.	21,657	602 4	76 5	46 3
Empress of Canada, Br.	21,517	627 0	77 9	42 2
America, U. S.	21,144	668 8	74 3	47 3
Cedric, Br.	21,073	689 9	75 3	44 1
Celtic, Br.	21,026	680 9	75 3	44 1
Moltan, Br.	20,847	600 8	73 4	48 6
Maloja, Br.	20,837	600 8	73 4	48 6
Albert Ballin, Ger.	20,815	602 5	79 0	51 6
Deutschland, Ger.	20,602	602 5	78 7	51 6
Minnesota, U. S.	20,602	620 2	73 5	41 5
Cap Palomo, Ger.	20,576	637 7	72 4	39 5
Franconia, Br.	20,175	601 3	73 7	40 6
Oronsay, Br.	20,001	633 6	75 2	33 0
Otranto, Br.	20,000	632 0	75 3	33 0
Corinthia, Br.	20,000	600 0	73 0	40 0
Caronia, Br.	19,782	650 0	72 2	40 2
Orama, Br.	19,777	632 0	75 2	32 9
Scythia, Br.	19,730	600 7	73 8	40 7
Laconia, Br.	19,680	601 3	73 7	40 6
Samaria, Br.	19,597	601 5	72 7	40 7
Carmania, Br.	19,566	650 4	72 7	40 7
Agamemnon, U. S.	19,361	684 3	72 3	40 2
Arundel Castle, Br.	19,023	630 5	72 5	41 5
Windsor Castle, Br.	18,967	632 4	72 5	41 6
Ohio, Br.	18,940	590 8	72 0	37 6
Conte Verde, It.	18,765	570 2	74 2	35 0
Lapland, Br.	18,565	605 8	70 4	37 4
Ceramic, Br.	18,495	655 1	69 4	43 8
Mount Vernon, U. S.	18,372	658 4	72 2	40 5
Empress of France, Br.	18,357	571 4	72 4	41 7
Aorangi, Br.	17,941	580 1	72 2	43 4
Republic, U. S.	17,910	599 0	68 2	48 3
De Grasso, Fr.	17,707	552 0	71 2	25 9
Monteith, Br.	17,282	590 1	68 3	38 6
Minnekahda, U. S.	17,281	520 5	66 4	47 3
Resolute, U. S.	17,250	596 0	72 3	40 2
Transylvania, Br.	17,250	552 4	70 3	30 3
Nieuw Amsterdam, Hol.	17,149	600 3	68 9	35 6
Conte Rasso, It.	17,048	570 2	74 2	35 0
Gripsholm, Swed.	17,000	.....	.....	.....
Tuscania, Br.	16,991	552 3	70 3	38 6
Empress of Asia, Br.	16,909	570 1	58 2	42 0
Empress of Russia, Br.	16,810	570 2	68 2	42 0
Caledonia, Br.	16,800	550 0	70 0	42 7
Reliance, U. S.	16,798	592 0	72 3	39 7
California, Br.	16,792	550 0	70 4	38 8
Arabic, Br.	16,786	590 2	69 7	38 9
Ranpura, Br.	16,585	548 3	71 3	43 2
Mongolia, Br.	16,504	551 6	72 0	38 5
Regina, Br.	16,500	575 3	67 8	41 2
Doric, Br.	16,484	575 5	67 9	41 2
Moldavia, Br.	16,436	552 4	71 7	38 4
Montcalm, Br.	16,418	549 5	70 2	40 2
Montrose, Br.	16,402	548 7	70 2	40 3
Hansa, Ger.	16,376	560 9	67 3	40 3
Cameronia, Br.	16,365	552 4	70 4	38 8
Pittsburgh, Br.	16,322	575 4	67 8	41 2
Montclair, Br.	16,314	549 5	70 2	40 2
Lancaster, Br. (ex-Tyrrhenia)	16,243	552 8	70 4	38 8

NAME.	Registered Tonnage.	L'gth Bet. Perp'dic.	Breadth.	Depth.
		Ft.In.	Ft.In.	Ft.In.
Narkanda, Br.	16,227	581 4	69 4	27 7
Orca, Br.	16,063	550 3	67 3	43 0
Rawalpindi, Br.	16,000	547 7	71 2	43 4
Waldera, Br.	15,993	580 9	67 2	44 4
Cleveland, Br. (ex-King Alexander)	15,746	588 9	65 3	46 7
Montroyal, Br.	15,646	548 8	65 7	36 7
Andes, Br.	15,620	570 3	67 3	33 3
Almanzora, Br.	15,551	570 0	67 3	33 0
Orduna, Br.	15,499	550 3	67 3	43 0
Orbita, Br.	15,486	550 3	67 3	43 0
Veendam, Hol.	15,450	550 2	67 3	41 1
Manchuria, U. S.	15,445	600 0	65 3	31 1
Valendam, Hol.	15,434	550 2	67 3	32 6
G. Harrison Smith, Br.	15,371	550 6	72 3	44 1
Svealand, Swed.	15,339	561 3	72 2	44 1
Massilla, Fr.	15,147	577 1	64 1	37 0
Comorin, Br.	15,116	523 5	70 2	42 3
Cathay, Br.	15,104	523 5	70 2	42 3
Peter Corneliszoon, Dutch	15,000	541 3	67 8	46 5
Chitral, Br.	15,000	524 7	70 3	42 3
Euripides, Br.	14,947	550 7	67 4	44 1
Arlanza, Br.	14,930	570 3	65 3	33 3
Megantic, Br.	14,878	550 4	67 3	41 2
Ormonde, Br.	14,853	580 5	66 7	40 5
Berlin, Ger.	14,800	548 0	68 0	.....
D'Artagnon, Fr.	14,700	540 0	65 0	44 5
Aramis, Fr.	14,664	541 3	65 0	44 7
Lutetia, Fr.	14,654	579 0	64 1	36 7
Ulysses, Br.	14,626	563 2	68 4	40 2
Ormuz, Br.	14,588	550 0	67 3	35 1
Nestor, Br.	14,547	563 2	68 4	31 2
Talyo Maru, Jap.	14,457	560 0	65 3	31 2
President Harding, U. S.	14,187	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Lincoln, U. S.	14,187	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Madison, U. S.	14,187	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Roosevelt, U. S.	14,187	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Jefferson, U. S.	14,174	516 5	72 2	27 8
President McKinley, U. S.	14,127	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Wilson, U. S.	14,127	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Jackson, U. S.	14,124	517 0	72 2	27 8
President Cleveland, U. S.	14,123	517 0	72 2	27 8
President Pierce, U. S.	14,123	517 0	72 2	27 8
President Taft, U. S.	14,123	517 0	72 2	27 8
President Grant, U. S.	14,119	517 0	72 2	27 8
Oropesa, Br.	14,072	530 0	66 3	41 2
William Rockefeller, U. S.	14,054	554 9	75 3	43 0
John D. Archbold, U. S.	14,054	570 2	75 1	42 6
Melita, Br.	14,000	520 0	67 2	41 8
Minnedosa, Br.	14,000	520 0	67 2	41 8
Alauma, Br.	14,000	519 0	.....	.....
Aurania, Br.	13,984	519 7	65 3	39 2
Andama, Br.	13,950	520 2	65 3	39 2
Ansonia, Br.	13,912	520 0	65 3	39 1
Ascania, Br.	13,900	519 0	65 0	43 0
Gelria, Hol.	13,868	541 1	65 8	35 3
Antonia, Br.	13,867	519 9	65 3	39 1
Esperance Bay, Br.	13,856	530 9	68 3	39 9
Moreton Bay, Br.	13,855	530 6	68 3	39 9
Largs Bay, Br.	13,853	530 9	68 3	39 9
Hobson's Bay, Br.	13,840	530 6	68 3	39 9
Jervis Bay, Br.	13,839	530 6	68 3	39 9
Southern Cross, U. S.	13,789	516 5	72 2	27 8
American Legion, U. S.	13,736	516 5	72 2	27 8
Pan-American, U. S.	13,712	517 0	72 0	27 8
Western World, U. S.	13,712	517 0	72 0	41 0
Andre Lebon, Fr.	13,682	508 2	61 6	45 8
Monte Sacramento, Ger.	13,625	500 6	65 8	37 9
Cap Norte, Ger.	13,615	499 5	64 0	38 7
Monte Olivia, Ger.	13,600	500 0	65 5	38 0
Antonio Delfino, Ger.	13,589	499 5	64 0	38 7
Letitia, Br.	13,475	525 7	66 4	29 5
Athenia, Br.	13,465	526 3	66 4	38 1
Niagara, Br.	13,415	524 7	66 3	34 5
Munchen, Ger.	13,410	526 9	65 0	34 7
Tenyo Maru, Jap.	13,402	558 0	61 9	35 5
Stuttgart, Ger.	13,367	527 0	65 0	34 7
Balmoral Castle, Br.	13,361	570 0	64 5	38 9
Edinburgh Castle, Br.	13,330	570 2	64 7	38 7
Voltaire, Br.	13,248	510 3	64 4	30 9

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—*Continued.*

Name.	Registered Tonnage.	L'gth Bet. Perp'dic.	Breadth.	Depth.
		Ft.In.	Ft.In.	Ft.In.
Vandyck, Br.	13,233	510 6	64 3	39 3
Stavangerford, Nor.	13,156	532 5	64 2	29 3
Chilore, U. S.	13,154	549 6	72 2	40 5
Barabool, Br.	13,148	519 9	64 4	37 8
Baradine, Br.	13,144	519 9	64 4	37 8
Ascania, Br.	13,090	519 0	65 0	43 0
San Fernando, Br.	13,056	530 4	69 4	42 2
Salayo Maru, Jap.	13,039	538 0	61 9	35 5
Shinyo Maru, Jap.	13,039	558 0	61 9	35 5
Balranald, Br.	13,039	519 8	64 2	29 8
Bendigo, Br.	13,039	519 8	64 2	37 8
San Felix, Br.	13,037	530 4	69 4	42 2
Ballarat, Br.	13,033	519 8	64 2	37 8
San Fabian, Br.	13,031	530 5	69 4	42 2
Paul Lecat, Fr.	12,989	510 7	61 6	42 0
Kenilworth Castle, Br.	12,975	570 2	64 7	38 7
Armadale Castle, Br.	12,973	570 1	64 5	39 0
San Gerardo, Br.	12,915	530 2	68 5	42 1
San Gaspar, Br.	12,910	530 2	68 5	42 1
San Florentine, Br.	12,842	530 4	68 6	42 0
Stockholm, Swed.	12,835	547 1	62 1	34 6
Albania, Br.	12,768	530 7	64 0	43 9
Portias, Fr.	12,692	510 8	61 6	42 9
Suevi, Br.	12,686	550 2	63 3	39 9
Rochambeau, Fr.	12,678	559 4	63 7	43 3
Runic, Br.	12,663	550 2	63 3	39 9
City of Los Angeles, U. S.	12,642	560 2	62 3	35 9
Presidente Wilson, It.	12,578	477 5	66 2	43 2
Walmer Castle, Br.	12,546	570 5	64 4	38 6
Rijndam, Hol.	12,535	550 3	62 3	26 2
Champollon, Fr.	12,500	508 5	62 7	43 8
Metagama, Br.	12,420	500 4	64 2	37 9
Saxon, Br.	12,385	570 5	64 4	38 6
Corinthia, Br.	12,367	500 3	63 3	45 0
Athenic, Br.	12,366	500 3	63 3	45 0
Sophocles, Br.	12,361	500 4	63 2	39 6
San Melito, Br.	12,286	530 0	66 5	33 5
Canopic, Br.	12,268	578 3	59 3	35 8
Oroya, Br.	12,257	525 3	62 8	32 1
Medic, Br.	12,222	550 2	63 3	39 3
Persic, Br.	12,221	550 2	63 3	39 9
LaFayette, Fr.	12,220	546 7	64 0	34 8
Devonian, Br.	12,153	582 0	60 3	38 3
Orvieto, Br.	12,133	535 3	64 0	38 6
Osterley, Br.	12,129	535 0	63 2	34 1
Rotariva, Br.	12,112	526 4	61 4	33 3
San Lorenzo, Br.	12,097	527 5	66 6	42 0
San Gregorio, Br.	12,093	537 2	66 6	33 9
Colombo, It.	12,087	518 0	64 0	24 2
Cadillac, Br.	12,074	530 2	66 3	33 8
Saranac, Br.	12,070	530 5	66 3	42 7
Orsova, Br.	12,041	536 2	63 3	34 3
San Nazario, Br.	12,029	525 5	66 5	41 4
San Geronimo, Br.	12,028	525 5	66 5	33 0
Arcadian, Br.	12,015	520 3	62 3	31 8
Providence, Fr.	11,996	511 8	59 7	43 5
Argyllshire, Br.	11,949	562 2	61 4	33 3
Suffern, Fr.	11,948	528 0	62 3	34 7
Finland, U. S.	11,941	560 0	60 3	38 4
Kroonland, U. S.	11,933	560 0	60 2	38 4
San Fraterno, Br.	11,929	527 3	66 6	42 7
Patria, Fr.	11,885	487 2	59 2	40 1
San Patricio, Br.	11,877	530 0	66 6	33 5
Frederik VIII., Dan.	11,850	523 5	62 3	38 3
Korea Maru, Jap.	11,810	557 7	63 2	40 8
Mahana, Br.	11,796	500 9	63 3	39 6
Siberia Maru, Jap.	11,785	551 7	63 2	21 8
Jan Pieterszoon Coen, Hol.	11,692	503 2	60 5	35 8
Zeeland, Br.	11,667	561 6	60 2	38 2
Orcoma, Br.	11,577	511 6	62 2	29 1
Northumberland, Br.	11,573	530 5	63 0	31 9
Darro, Br.	11,484	500 7	62 3	40 2
Demerarra, Br.	11,484	500 7	62 3	40 2
Desna, Br.	11,483	500 7	62 3	40 2
Deseado, Br.	11,477	500 7	62 3	40 2
Sierra Cordoba, Ger.	11,469	500 3	61 8	34 3
King Alexander, Br.	11,455	550 5	60 2	34 9
Cumberland, Br.	11,446	520 0	64 2	29 0
Philoctetes, Br.	11,446	511 9	63 2	41 1
Kaiser-I-Hind, Br.	11,430	520 0	62 2	33 1
Sierra Morena, Ger.	11,430	490 5	61 8	34 3
Achilles, Br.	11,426	507 4	63 2	41 1
Slamat, Dutch.	11,406	482 5	62 0	35 0
Transbalt, Rus.	11,397	501 1	62 2	46 3
Sierra Ventana, Ger.	11,392	490 5	61 8	34 3
Sphinx, Fr.	11,375	478 0	60 7	40 6
Tyndareus, Br.	11,347	507 0	63 2	41 6
Esperia, It.	11,346	492 1	61 7	34 1
Thuringia, Ger.	11,343	473 6	60 7	41 9
Westphalia, Ger.	11,343	473 6	60 7	41 9
Cuba, Fr.	11,337	476 0	62 3	35 1
Sarpedon, Br.	11,321	499 0	62 3	34 9
Petrodus, Fr.	11,314	498 8	63 3	26 4
Llanstepnan Castle, Br.	11,293	500 5	63 3	37 2
Hororata, Br.	11,243	511 1	64 2	32 0

Name.	Registered Tonnage.	L'gth Bet. Perp'dic.	Breadth.	Depth.
		Ft.In.	Ft.In.	Ft.In.
Themistocles, Br.	11,231	500 6	62 3	39 4
Demosthenes, Br.	11,223	500 6	62 3	39 4
Berrima, Br.	11,202	500 1	62 2	37 8
Borda, Br.	11,199	500 0	62 2	37 8
Hector, Br.	11,198	498 8	62 3	26 4
Drottningholm, Swed.	11,182	510 0	60 0	38 0
Antenor, Br.	11,174	497 7	62 2	35 0
Tamiahua, U. S.	11,170	500 0	71 2	31 2
La Savoie, Fr.	11,168	563 1	60 0	35 9
Beltana, Br.	11,167	500 1	62 2	37 8
Remuera, Br.	11,158	485 0	62 3	41 0
Espagne, Fr.	11,155	537 8	60 8	39 0
Macedonia, Br.	11,089	530 4	60 4	25 5
Avon, Br.	11,073	520 3	62 3	31 8
Bergensjford, Nor.	11,013	512 4	61 2	29 4
Cambridge, Br.	10,964	524 5	65 7	37 3
Grampian, Br.	10,955	485 7	60 2	38 1
Huntingdon, Br.	10,951	520 7	64 2	38 1
Norfolk, Br.	10,947	520 7	64 2	38 1
Malwa, Br.	10,941	540 0	61 3	24 6
Fushimi Maru, Jap.	10,936	513 0	63 5	37 5
Morea, Br.	10,918	540 0	61 2	24 7
City of Paris, Br.	10,912	484 1	59 3	32 6
Mantua, Br.	10,902	540 0	61 3	24 6
Robert Dollar, Br.	10,893	523 5	65 7	37 5
Amsterdam, Dutch.	10,873	474 4	45 6	40 8
Tjibesar, Jap.	10,836	500 1	63 7	39 2
Cristobal Colon, Sp.	10,833	499 4	61 0	32 3
Vancolite, Br.	10,831	500 3	68 0	30 5
Bremen, Ger.	10,826	523 5	60 2	34 7
Victolite, Br.	10,825	500 4	68 2	40 0
Marburn, Br.	10,743	500 6	59 2	39 8
Andrea F. Luckenbach, U. S.	10,725	496 0	68 2	37 2
Ruahine, Br.	10,720	480 6	60 3	32 1
Marloch, Br.	10,687	520 0	60 4	38 0
Suwa Maru, Jap.	10,672	516 0	62 6	34 9
Cornwall, Br.	10,669	495 1	63 1	40 3
Lewis Luckenbach, U. S.	10,662	496 0	68 0	40 0
Vauban, Br.	10,660	495 5	60 8	28 7
Rasmak, Br.	10,602	500 4	63 2	34 0
President Adams, U. S.	10,558	502 1	62 2	28 3
President Garfield, U. S.	10,558	502 1	62 2	28 3
Alfonso XIII., Sp.	10,551	480 0	61 0	32 3
President Harrison, U. S.	10,533	502 1	62 2	28 3
President Hayes, U. S.	10,533	502 1	62 2	28 3
President Monroe, U. S.	10,533	502 1	62 2	28 3
President Van Buren, U. S.	10,533	502 1	62 2	28 3
Araguaya, Br.	10,530	515 2	61 3	30 5
Johan de Witt, Hol.	10,519	482 2	59 2	34 8
President Polk, U. S.	10,513	502 1	62 2	28 3
Chicago, Fr.	10,502	508 4	57 8	39 5
Indrapoera, Dutch.	10,500	480 0	60 0	38 0
Vestris, Br.	10,494	495 5	60 8	28 7
Italia, It.	10,484	499 3	60 2	34 6
Doriestar, Br.	10,441	499 8	64 0	37 0
Winifredian, Br.	10,428	552 5	59 3	28 9
Haruna Maru, Jap.	10,421	495 0	62 0	37 0
President Arthur, U. S.	10,421	523 5	61 1	34 7
Hakone Maru, Jap.	10,420	495 0	62 0	37 0
Margien, Br.	10,417	515 3	59 8	23 8
Hakosaki Maru, Jap.	10,413	495 0	62 0	37 0
Llandovery Castle, Br.	10,400	470 0	61 5	42 5
Walmana, Br.	10,389	477 6	63 1	31 3
Agwismith, Br.	10,388	500 0	68 2	29 3
Agwistone, Br.	10,388	500 0	68 2	29 3
Hakusan Maru, Jap.	10,380	495 0	62 0	37 0
Diomed, Br.	10,354	491 0	62 4	34 1
Infanta Isabel de Borbon, Sp.	10,348	481 9	61 3	32 7
Calchas, Br.	10,304	490 8	62 4	39 6
Leconte de Lisle, Fr.	10,300	452 8	61 0	40 5
Menelaus, Br.	10,278	495 5	62 3	39 6
Perseus, Br.	10,276	490 5	62 3	39 6
Briton, Br.	10,248	530 3	60 3	36 2
Ixion, Br.	10,229	506 1	60 3	39 5
Tathybius, Br.	10,224	506 0	60 3	39 5
Kamoi, Jap.	10,222	478 7	67 3	38 1
Yorkshire, Br.	10,187	482 4	58 3	40 4
Flandria, Hol.	10,171	450 1	59 2	41 7
City of Magpur, Br.	10,138	469 9	59 3	40 0
Reina Victoria Eugenia, Sp.	10,137	480 0	61 3	40 7
Hellig Olav, Dan.	10,136	500 8	58 3	37 6
Mosella, Fr.	10,123	484 2	59 3	27 2
Meduana, Fr.	10,123	481 5	59 2	35 2
General Belgrano, Ger.	10,121	491 6	59 1	35 6
Vasari, Br.	10,117	486 0	59 3	27 4
Maris, Fr.	10,058	500 1	58 4	28 8
Aeneas, Br.	10,058	493 0	60 4	28 6
Ascanius, Br.	10,048	493 0	60 4	28 6
Fontainebleau, Fr.	10,015	479 0	59 0	38 0
Oscar II., Dan.	10,012	500 8	58 3	29 2
Tilawa, Br.	10,006	451 0	59 3	36 8
Anchises, Br.	10,000	493 0	60 4	28 6
Talma, Br.	10,000	451 0	59 3	36 8

THE MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

(Figures, compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, cover all sailing, motor, steam, etc., vessels of 100 tons or over.)

On July 1.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	On July 1.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	On July 1.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	On July 1.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.
1890...	32,174	21,118,528	1899...	27,816	27,613,851	1908...	30,524	40,920,551	1917...	.....	.....
1891...	32,277	22,912,753	1900...	27,840	28,957,358	1909...	30,536	41,447,825	1918...	.....	.....
1892...	31,983	23,672,698	1901...	28,209	30,479,971	1910...	30,053	41,912,520	1919...	29,255	50,919,273
1893...	31,926	24,236,865	1902...	28,630	32,302,412	1911...	30,082	43,144,909	1920...	31,595	57,314,065
1894...	30,640	24,547,597	1903...	28,901	33,501,855	1912...	30,316	44,600,677	1921...	33,206	61,974,653
1895...	30,288	25,086,199	1904...	29,283	34,786,132	1913...	30,591	46,970,113	1922...	33,935	64,370,786
1896...	29,801	25,593,186	1905...	29,750	35,998,180	1914...	30,836	49,089,552	1923...	33,507	65,166,238
1897...	28,280	25,889,044	1906...	30,087	37,550,477	1915...	30,720	49,261,769	1924...	32,956	64,023,567
1898...	27,982	26,543,360	1907...	30,197	39,435,788	1916...	30,167	48,683,136	1925...	32,916	64,641,418

GROSS TONNAGE OF MERCHANT FLEETS OF CHIEF NATIONS.

On July 1.	United States.	Great Britain.	Germany	France.	Japan.	Norway.	Holland.	Italy.	Belgium.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1870.....	4,246,507	5,617,693	982,355	1,072,241	.....	1,022,515	389,526	1,012,164	30,149
1880.....	4,068,034	6,574,513	1,181,525	919,298	89,309	1,518,658	328,281	999,196	75,666
1890.....	4,424,497	7,978,538	1,433,413	944,013	145,692	1,705,699	255,711	820,716	75,946
1900.....	5,164,839	9,304,108	1,941,645	1,037,726	863,830	1,508,118	346,923	945,008	113,259
1901.....	5,524,218	9,608,420	2,093,033	1,110,988	917,971	1,467,089	382,102	999,918	110,457
1902.....	5,797,902	10,054,770	2,203,804	1,217,614	944,458	1,451,116	404,680	1,018,807	106,182
1903.....	6,087,345	10,268,604	2,322,045	1,235,341	989,612	1,443,904	395,695	1,044,758	102,760
1904.....	6,291,535	10,554,520	2,352,575	1,349,327	1,124,695	1,451,425	399,633	1,032,614	102,737
1905.....	6,456,543	10,735,582	2,469,292	1,387,220	1,273,467	1,482,094	411,307	1,025,603	199,733
1906.....	6,674,969	11,167,332	2,629,093	1,400,542	1,392,798	1,547,884	436,749	1,000,797	112,515
1907.....	6,938,794	11,485,999	2,790,435	1,402,647	1,481,206	1,569,964	447,666	995,260	120,187
1908.....	7,365,445	11,541,394	2,825,449	1,452,495	1,544,921	1,581,146	458,345	1,020,062	152,325
1909.....	7,388,755	11,585,878	2,859,307	1,444,338	1,602,283	1,479,684	511,246	1,071,193	187,444
1910.....	7,508,082	11,555,663	2,903,570	1,451,648	1,647,629	1,526,156	534,275	1,107,187	191,132
1911.....	7,638,790	11,698,508	3,023,725	1,462,639	1,833,354	1,646,030	565,613	1,320,653	166,420
1912.....	7,714,183	18,213,620	4,628,983	2,052,518	1,344,991	2,292,596	1,129,906	1,298,582	271,684
1913.....	7,886,551	18,696,237	5,082,061	2,201,164	1,500,014	2,457,890	1,309,849	1,521,942	304,386
1914.....	7,928,688	19,256,766	5,459,296	2,319,438	1,708,386	2,504,722	1,496,455	1,668,296	352,124
1915.....	8,389,429	19,541,368	4,706,027	2,285,728	1,826,068	2,529,188	1,522,547	1,736,545	276,427
1916.....	8,469,649	19,134,857	4,151,552	2,216,643	1,847,453	2,771,022	1,508,916	1,896,534	272,160
1917.....	8,871,037	19,637,418	3,156,008	2,152,524	2,059,001	2,307,164	1,552,382	1,757,605	233,606
1918.....	9,924,518	21,035,149	3,225,294	2,029,884	2,299,405	1,806,576	1,288,245	1,283,790	193,538
1919.....	12,907,300	16,555,471	3,503,380	2,233,631	2,325,266	1,857,829	1,591,911	1,370,097	313,276
1920.....	16,324,024	18,330,424	672,671	3,245,194	2,995,878	2,114,190	1,848,348	2,406,958	464,659
1921.....	17,026,002	19,571,554	717,450	3,652,249	3,354,806	2,584,058	2,225,787	2,650,573	551,031
1922.....	16,986,196	19,295,637	1,887,408	3,845,792	3,586,918	2,600,861	2,632,713	2,866,335	.....
1923.....	16,952,018	19,281,549	2,590,073	3,737,244	3,604,147	2,551,912	2,625,741	3,033,742	605,050
1924.....	15,956,967	19,105,838	3,253,673	3,498,233	3,842,707	2,505,393	2,556,417	2,832,212	560,597
1925.....	15,377,480	19,440,711	3,073,713	3,511,984	3,919,807	2,680,642	2,600,831	3,028,661	542,583

SHIPBUILDING IN THE WORLD SINCE 1911.

(Figures compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping.)

Year.	United Kingdom.		Dominions.		Austria-Hungary.		Denmark.		France.		Germany.		Holland.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911...	772	1,803,844	62	19,662	16	37,836	18	18,689	79	125,472	154	255,532	113	93,050
1912...	712	1,738,514	84	34,790	12	38,821	22	26,103	80	110,734	165	375,317	112	99,439
1913...	688	1,932,153	91	48,339	17	61,757	31	40,932	89	176,095	162	465,226	95	104,296
1914...	656	1,083,553	80	47,534	11	34,335	25	32,815	33	114,052	89	387,192	130	118,153
1915...	327	650,919	31	22,014	....	.....	23	45,198	6	25,402	....	.....	120	113,075
1916...	306	608,235	40	31,571	....	.....	28	35,277	9	42,752	....	.....	201	180,197
1917...	286	1,162,896	105	94,471	....	.....	23	20,445	6	18,828	....	.....	146	148,779
1918...	301	1,348,120	206	279,904	....	.....	13	26,150	3	13,715	....	.....	74	74,026
1919...	612	1,620,442	263	358,728	....	.....	46	37,766	34	32,633	....	.....	100	137,086
1920...	618	2,055,624	103	203,644	....	.....	30	60,669	50	93,449	....	.....	99	183,149
1921...	426	1,538,052	54	129,675	....	.....	37	77,238	65	210,663	242	509,064	98	232,402
1922...	235	1,031,081	39	62,765	....	.....	23	41,016	62	184,509	195	575,264	60	163,132
1923...	222	645,651	44	41,263	....	.....	24	49,479	27	96,644	109	345,062	35	65,632
1924...	494	1,439,885	31	44,879	....	.....	33	63,937	26	79,685	108	175,113	41	63,627

Year.	Italy.		Japan.		Norway.		Sweden.		United States.		Other Countries.		World Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911...	14	17,401	109	44,359	71	35,435	11	9,427	142	171,569	38	17,864	1,599	2,650,140
1912...	27	25,196	168	57,755	89	50,255	22	13,968	174	284,223	52	46,654	1,719	2,901,769
1913...	38	50,356	152	64,664	74	50,637	25	18,524	205	276,448	83	43,455	1,750	3,332,882
1914...	47	42,981	32	85,861	61	54,204	26	15,163	94	200,762	35	36,148	1,319	2,852,753
1915...	30	22,132	26	49,408	59	62,070	27	20,319	84	177,460	10	13,641	743	1,201,638
1916...	10	56,654	55	145,624	52	42,458	34	26,769	211	504,247	18	14,296	964	1,688,080
1917...	11	38,906	104	350,141	44	46,103	34	26,760	326	997,919	27	32,538	1,112	2,937,786
1918...	15	60,791	198	489,924	51	47,723	36	39,583	929	3,033,030	40	34,478	1,866	5,447,444
1919...	32	82,713	133	611,883	82	57,578	53	50,971	1,051	4,075,385	16	26,725	2,483	7,144,549
1920...	82	133,190	140	456,642	30	38,855	46	63,823	509	2,474,253	52	96,368	1,759	5,861,666
1921...	85	164,748	43	227,425	35	51,458	27	65,911	173	1,006,413	78	63,465	1,377	4,341,679
1922...	42	101,177	49	83,419	23	32,391	14	30,038	59	119,138	45	27,881	852	2,467,084
1923...	21	66,523	44	72,475	48	42,619	10	20,118	83	172,817	14	6,097	701	1,643,181
1924...	19	82,526	31	72,757	34	25,139	12	31,211	79	139,463	12	21,673	924	2,247,751

MERCHANT FLEETS, BY COUNTRIES AND CLASSES, JULY 1, 1925.

Countries Where Owned.	Steamers and Motor Ships.		Sailing Vessels.	Other and Total.
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.
United States	3,921	14,272,329	1,105,151	15,377,480
United Kingdom	8,161	19,304,670	136,041	19,440,711
Japan	2,087	3,919,807	.....	3,919,807
France	1,527	3,919,645	192,339	3,511,984
Germany	1,947	3,006,270	67,443	3,073,713
Italy	1,035	2,930,836	97,825	3,028,661
Norway	1,745	2,618,445	62,197	2,680,642
Holland	1,046	2,587,789	13,042	2,600,831
Sweden	1,203	1,253,900	47,226	1,301,126
Spain	789	1,142,924	41,797	1,184,721
Denmark	652	1,021,617	38,229	1,059,846
Greece	448	894,542	3,336	897,878
Belgium	237	538,193	4,390	542,583
Brazil	330	447,554	18,039	465,613
Russia	361	313,854	8,403	322,257
Portugal	180	267,310	32,611	299,921
China	173	267,300	2,637	269,937

Countries Where Owned.	Steamers and Motor Ships.		Sailing Vessels.	Other and Total.
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.
Argentina	192	202,692	20,067	222,759
Finland	185	128,894	81,935	210,829
Chili	123	165,900	19,858	185,758
Jugoslavia	129	167,543	.....	167,543
Turkey	173	131,754	490	132,244
Panama	18	97,566	.....	97,566
Danzig	33	93,316	.....	93,316
Uruguay	50	67,722	9,048	76,770
Peru	22	58,529	17,194	75,723
Rumania	37	67,851	.....	67,851
Mexico	51	56,186	10,677	66,863
Cuba	53	53,734	7,768	61,502
Honduras	24	53,003	270	53,273
Latvia	45	46,548	6,164	52,712
Esthonia	59	34,641	11,636	46,277
Total	29,205	62,380,376	2,261,042	64,641,418

Motor ships in the world number 1,116, of 2,403,070 gross tons.

Steamers number 25,521 with reciprocating engines (50,516,809 gross tons); 1,404 with turbine engines (9,100,274 gross tons).

Of the steamers and motor ships, 24,223 (59,985,926 tons) are steel; 2,245 (1,331,415 tons) are iron; the rest, wood or composite.

Of the sailing vessels, 744 (786,496 tons) are steel; 175 (167,485 tons) are iron; the rest, wood or composite.

Tankers of over 1,000 tons each number 939, of 5,177,630 gross tonnage; steamers fitted for burning oil, 3,490, of 17,804,122 gross tonnage; trawlers and other fishing vessels, 3,599, of 796,369 gross tonnage.

SHIPS LOST AT SEA.

(Data by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, includes War Losses.)

Year.	United States.		United Kingdom.		Germany.		France.		Japan.		Italy.		World Total.		Pct. of All Ships
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	
1902	82	108,786	7	8,796	19	36,021	9	8,505	12	7,178	5	9,643	232	308,182	1.23
1903	109	155,071	11	12,307	22	19,879	13	20,037	13	9,200	2	1,232	237	298,376	1.14
1904	98	166,826	16	15,671	21	42,446	11	8,809	34	69,718	10	17,769	280	424,175	1.54
1905	106	155,603	14	14,742	19	36,071	13	14,147	30	33,125	5	11,518	297	407,975	1.42
1906	115	168,793	15	14,988	26	37,354	8	11,894	21	17,451	9	19,649	284	367,176	1.21
1907	90	150,893	11	35,004	27	46,405	14	16,190	27	33,644	4	4,865	273	408,328	1.26
1908	114	181,988	8	10,342	21	46,058	12	21,129	29	25,082	7	7,859	304	419,806	1.24
1909	83	182,836	14	20,706	30	43,896	10	10,191	15	10,162	3	6,153	256	393,770	1.14
1910	102	190,135	14	15,800	26	31,594	14	15,900	22	21,505	3	8,060	293	421,549	1.20
1911	112	187,062	10	13,499	20	29,438	11	9,834	20	17,946	6	14,313	305	449,087	1.23
1912	108	245,358	8	4,085	19	38,741	14	16,926	33	27,553	8	16,265	292	450,675	1.18
1913	93	182,248	20	21,583	21	39,235	15	25,948	25	25,514	13	20,127	295	445,265	1.09
1914	194	410,965	18	24,329	32	89,056	13	13,837	22	28,897	9	11,671	437	773,934	1.79
1915	544	1,092,924	19	39,730	32	74,830	46	113,011	20	43,041	20	53,930	968	1,867,386	4.29
1916	571	1,411,429	27	57,255	25	39,536	57	143,051	28	81,038	82	223,290	1,274	2,714,982	6.31
1917	1,384	4,093,717	60	166,630	24	19,750	144	355,037	36	32,113	128	398,790	2,596	6,602,478	....
1918	661	1,874,182	90	308,742	18	13,249	92	186,033	30	61,829	50	184,173	1,288	3,330,354	....
1919	84	140,941	54	114,752	47	19,152	22	32,250	42	43,829	2	366	415	514,234	1.12
1920	86	123,861	45	112,040	17	9,061	25	50,874	29	41,988	9	13,020	357	510,794	0.99
1921	65	65,718	22	60,392	12	7,005	21	27,899	29	51,185	15	28,069	310	458,992	0.81
1922	77	119,297	24	54,842	27	24,380	23	23,770	64	54,136	15	31,059	351	428,756	0.72
1923	84	138,744	28	65,939	29	35,710	20	12,936	33	58,548	22	49,629	324	494,364	0.82
1924	67	108,077	26	42,445	20	15,542	13	23,938	42	70,933	12	38,125	292	440,404	.....

Figures for the United States exclude ships trading on the Great Lakes.

Of steamships and motorships lost (1924) 4 burned, 5 went down in collisions, 16 stranded and 3 vanished.

BIG FISHES CAUGHT BY ANGLERS, 1916-1924.

(Largest game fish of each species entered in Field and Stream's annual prize fishing contest since 1916.)

Striped Bass (1916)—Weight, 59 lbs. 14 oz. Caught by August Kubler, N. Y. City, at Point Pleasant, N. J.

**Large Mouth Black Bass* (1923)—Weight, 20 lbs. 2 oz. Caught by Fritz J. Friebel, near San Antonio, Fla.

Brook Trout (1917)—Weight, 7 lbs. 10 oz. Caught by Carl S. Carlson, in Magalloway River, Me.

Tarpon (1918)—Weight, 205 lbs. Caught by W. Ashby Jones, in Caloosahatchee River, Fla.

Cutthroat Trout (1919)—Weight, 8 lbs. 3 oz. Caught by O. LaLonde, Butte City, Mont.

**Muscallonge* (1919)—Weight, 51 lbs. 3 oz. Caught by J. A. Knobla, Donaldson, Wis.

Ouaniche (1919)—Weight, 16 lbs. 12 oz. Caught by R. C. Haynes, Auburn, Me.

Bluefish (1919)—Weight, 18 lbs. Caught by Geo. Barandon, Bronx, N. Y.

**Channel Bass* (1920)—Weight, 68 lbs. 4 oz. Caught by Louis M. Silvia.

Rainbow Trout (1921)—Weight, 23 lbs. 8 oz. Caught by Dr. A. E. Sykes, Oakland, Cal., at Rocky Point, Ore.

**Wall-Eyed Pike* (1921)—Weight, 15 lbs. Caught by Ernest L. Burrell, Chicago, Ill., at Robins, Wis.

Steelhead (1922)—Weight, 15 lbs. 5 oz. Caught by H. L. Van Luven, Portland, Ore., in Rogue River, Ore.

Sailfish (1922)—Weight, 46 lbs. Caught by Allan C. House, Cleveland, O., at Palm Beach Pier, Fla.

Tuna (1922)—Weight, 166 lbs. Caught by A. R. Martin, Pasadena, Cal., at San Clemente Island, Cal.

Brown Trout (1923)—Weight, 12 lbs. Caught by Geo. A. Babb, Lake Nebagamon, Wis., in Brule River, Wis.

Great Northern Pike (1923)—Weight, 28 lbs. Caught by L. S. Mathews, Minneapolis, Minn., at Mille Lac, Minn.

**Weakfish* (1924)—Weight, 16 lbs. 8 oz. Caught by John P. Wolf, at Fire Island Inlet, N. Y.

**Lake Trout* (1922)—Weight, 36 lbs. 8 oz. Caught by E. D. Calvert, in Lake of the Woods, Ontario, Canada.

Fish marked with * are World's Record Fish taken with rod and reel.

FAST OCEAN AND AIR PASSAGES.

Sailing Ships—Columbus, in 1492, sailed from Spain (Palos) to the Gulf of Mexico in thirty-seven days.

The American-built clipper, the Lightning, of the Black Ball (British) Australian Line, on March 1, 1854, sailed 435 nautical miles, on way from Boston to Liverpool, on her maiden voyage. A gale was blowing and the ship's log showed a speed as high as 18½ miles an hour. The same vessel, on March 19, 1857, sailed 430 nautical miles, on way from Liverpool to Melbourne, Australia. The clipper Donald McKay, Black Ball Line, on Feb. 27, 1855, sailed 421 nautical miles on maiden voyage from Boston to Liverpool.

The fastest day's record on a sailing ship on any sea—437 miles—was made by the Sovereign of the Seas, on a passage from New York to San Francisco. The Flying Cloud made 433½ miles in one day, New York to San Francisco.

THE CLIPPER SHIPS.

The quickest passage of a clipper ship across the Atlantic was made, it is asserted in maritime circles, by the Dreadnaught, which cleared from New York on June 15, 1859, and arrived off Cape Clear, Ireland, on June 27—12 days. The clipper Red Jacket, built at Rockland, Me., sailed from Sandy Hook, N. Y., to Liverpool in 13 days 1 hour 25 minutes. The Dreadnaught once went from New York to Liverpool in 13 days 8 hours. She was built in 1853 at Newburyport, Mass. She was 217 feet long, 40 feet wide, 26 feet deep, 1,443 gross tons. She was lost July 4, 1869, on Cape Penas, northeast of Terra del Fuego, South America, on the way from Liverpool to San Francisco.

The sailing ship Northern Light went from San Francisco to Boston, via Cape Horn, in 76 days and 8 hours. The Andrew Jackson sailed from New York to San Francisco in 80 days and 4 hours. The Dreadnaught went from Honolulu to New Bedford, Mass., 13,470 miles, in 82 days. The Sovereign of the Seas sailed from Honolulu to New York in 88 days. The Natchez sailed from Canton, China, to New York in 76 days. The Trade Wind, in 1853, sailed from San Francisco to New York in 75 days. The Lightning, in 1854, sailed from Australia to Liverpool in 64 days. The bark Dawn of New York sailed from Buenos Ayres to New York in 36 days. The Nabob, of Boston, went from New York to Rangoon (Burmah), India, in 75 days. The Flying Dutchman in 1852-3 made a round trip, New York to San Francisco and return (27,220 miles), in 201 days.

STEAMSHIP RECORDS.

Steamships—The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Savannah, 350 tons, built at New York City, which left Savannah, Ga., on May 24, 1819, and reached Liverpool in 26 days, during eighteen of which she used her side-paddles. The Great Western, on her maiden voyage, from Bristol England, to New York, covered the distance in April, 1838, in 15 days. The Sirius, in April, 1838, went from England to New York in 18½ days. The Britannia, first Cunard liner, in July, 1840, came from Liverpool to New York in 14 days 8 hours. The Great Western's best record across the ocean was 10 days 10 hours 15 minutes. In May, 1851, the Pacific reduced the Atlantic record to 9 days 19 hours 25 minutes. The Persia, in 1856, did it in 9 days 1 hour 45 minutes; the Scotia, in 1866, in 8 days 2 hours 48 minutes; the City of Brussels, in 1869, in 7 days 22 hours 3 minutes; the Baltic, in 1873, in 7 days 20 hours 9 minutes; the City of Berlin, in 1875, in 7 days 15 hours 48 minutes; the Arizona, in 1880, in 7 days 7 hours 23 minutes; the Alaska, in 1882, in 6 days 18 hours 37 minutes; the Etruria, in 1888, in 6 days 1 hour 55 minutes; the Majestic, in 1891, in 5 days 18 hours 8 minutes; the Lucania, in 1894, in 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes; the Lusitania, in 1908, in 4 days 15 hours; the Mauretania, in 1910, in 4 days 10 hours 41 minutes, at the rate of 26.06 knots an hour. The foregoing records, since and including 1856, are between New York and Queenstown.

LEVIATHAN'S QUICK TRIP.

The Leviathan, June 22, 1923, on a trial 25-hour run from Jupiter Inlet Light, Florida, to a point off Cape Henry, Virginia, made 687 nautical miles at an average rate of 27.07 knots an hour; and reached an average speed of 28.04 knots an hour for 75.7 miles.

The Mauretania, in 1924, went from Cherbourg to New York—3,157 miles—in 5 days 3 hours 20 minutes, at the rate of 25.60 knots an hour. Her best day's run was 642 knots.

The Mauretania, in August, 1924, went from New York to Cherbourg, 3,098 miles, in 5 days 1 hour 49 minutes, at an average speed of 26 25 knots an hour.

The Mauretania, in September, 1924, went from New York to Plymouth in 4 days 21 hours 57 minutes.

The best run from New York to Havre was made by the France, of the French Line, in 5 days 17 hours,

The day's run record—676 knots (27.04 an hour)—was made by the Mauretania, in January, 1911.

The Olympic, in July, 1922, made 27.81 knots an hour for several hours.

The quickest run from New York to San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, was made by the Santa Catalina, an oil burner, in 1914, in 45 days 21 hours 50 minutes.

PACIFIC RECORDS.

The following log of the voyage of the Santa Catalina is compiled from the records of the owners of the ship, W. R. Grace & Co., of New York.

Steamship *Santa Catalina*—Sailed from New York April 13th, 1914, at 7 A. M., arriving at San Pedro May 27th, 9.40 P. M., with a total steaming time of 44 days 14 hours and 40 minutes, and covering a total mileage of 12,649 miles, thus giving an average of 11.8 nautical miles per hour. She left San Pedro May 29th, at 12.25 P. M., arriving in San Francisco May 30th, at 7.35 P. M., steaming time being 1 day 7 hours and 10 minutes. The total time from New York to San Francisco, via San Pedro, being 45 days 21 hours and 50 minutes, covering a total distance of 12,929 miles, or an average of 11.8 miles per hour.

FAST RUN BY U. S. CRUISER OMAHA.

The light cruiser Omaha, of the U. S. Navy, in 1923 (May 8-11), steamed from Diamond Head, Oahu, Hawaii, to the San Francisco Light Vessel, a distance of 2,091 miles, in 3 days 3 hours 40 minutes 40 seconds.

The average speed on the voyage was 27.76 miles an hour.

The maximum day's run for 24 hours was 690 miles, or an average of 28.75 miles an hour.

DESTROYERS AND MOTOR BOATS.

The U. S. destroyer Cole made 43.75 miles an hour on her trial sea trip. The motor boat Miss America, in 1920, on Lake George, N. Y., went at the rate of 77.85 miles an hour; the motor boat Maple Leaf VII. (August, 1921) made 80 miles an hour on the Solent, England.

The U. S. scout cruiser Milwaukee made 41.4 miles an hour in her trial trip, 1923, off Puget Sound.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

1889, by Nellie Bly, 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes; 1903, by Henry Frederick, 54 days 7 hours 2 minutes; 1911, by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, 39 days 19 hours 42 minutes 38 seconds; 1913, by John H. Mears, 35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

NOTED AIR FLIGHTS.

(See Aviation for greater details)

The Zeppelin dirigible ZR-3, built by Germany for the United States Government and later renamed the Los Angeles, left Friedrickshafen, Oct. 12, 1924, sailed across the Atlantic, and arrived at the Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station on Oct. 15—time, 81 hours 17 minutes; distance, 5,066 miles; average speed about 62 miles an hour.

The American-built dirigible Shenandoah (ZR-1) was destroyed by storm Sept. 4, 1925, in passage over Ohio, with loss of 14 lives.

The U. S. Army (Fokker) monoplane T-2 flew without a stop, May 2-3, 1923, from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N. Y., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. (2,520 miles), in 26 hours 50 minutes 38 2-5 seconds.

The U. S. naval seaplane NC-4 (Read), in 1919 (May 16-27), flew from Trepassy, British North America, via the Azores, to Lisbon, Portugal, 2,150 miles, in 26 hours 45 minutes, actual flying time.

A British biplane (Alcock-Brown), in 1919 (June 14-15), flew from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, 1,960 miles, in 16 hours 12 minutes.

The British dirigible balloon R-34 (Scott), in 1919 (July), flew from East Fortune, Scotland, to Mineola, N. Y., 3,130 miles, in 108 hours 12 minutes, and returned from Mineola to Pulham, England, 3,200 miles, in 74 hours 56 minutes.

A hydroplane flew in 1922 from Portugal to Brazil.

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Date.	Railroad.	Run.	Miles.	Time, H. M.	Speed, M. P. Hour.
May, 1848	Great Western (England)	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
April, 1895	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28
Sept., 1895	N. Y. Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
April, 1897	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.96	0.33	80
Mar., 1902	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7
Mar., 1903	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
April, 1904	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3.11½	70.74
July, 1904	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
June, 1905	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7.20	63.53
June, 1905	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.69
June, 1905	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.5	15.56	60.28
July, 1905	Pennsylvania	Washington, Ohio—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Feb., 1911	Pennsylvania	Altoona—Philadelphia	235	3.29	67.2
April, 1911	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Toledo—Elkhart	133	1.46	75.28
May, 1912	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Elkhart—Toledo	133	1.47	74.26
July, 1923	Photo Special	New York—Boston	234	4.5	57.3
July, 1925	Fishermen's Special, P. R. R.	Camden, N. J.—Cape May, N. J.	81	1.12	67.5

FAST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Run.	Miles.	Time, M. S.	Speed, M. P. Hour.
May, 1893	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899	Burlington Route	Siding—Arlon	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904	Philadelphia & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2.00	105

SCHEDULE TIME OF FAST AMERICAN TRAINS.
(By Lee G. Lauck, in New York Central Lines Magazine, June, 1925.)

Railroad.	Train.	Run.	Miles.	Ave'ge M. P. Hour.
New York Central	20th Century Limited	New York—Chicago	960	48.0
New York Central	Empire State Express	New York—Buffalo	439	48.7
Baltimore & Ohio	Capitol Limited	Baltimore—Chicago	823	41.2
New York Central	Detroiter	New York—Detroit	675	45.8
Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited	New York—Chicago	908	45.4
New York Central	Fifth Avenue Special	Chicago—New York	960	41.6
New York Central	Southwestern Limited	New York—St. Louis	1,158	43.8
Pennsylvania	Washington-Broadway Limited	Washington—Chicago	826	43.5
Southern Pacific	Sunset Limited	Los Angeles—Avondale, La.	1,992	35.5
Union Pacific	Overland Limited	Cheyenne—Omaha	500	42.0
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgher	New York—Pittsburgh	440	45.9
Illinois Central	Panama Limited	Chicago—New Orleans	921	41.0
Pennsylvania	New Yorker	St. Louis—New York	1,051	42.9

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. from Buffalo to Chicago in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R. R., Sept. 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64 ⅓ miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on Jan. 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

On Aug. 15, 1898, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J. and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes including 2 slow-ups, some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, May 31-June 4, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours 27 minutes.

A special train of an engine and two cars, which was run in January, 1911, to carry J. P. Morgan from Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the trip of 226.8 miles in 3 hours 55 minutes and 30 seconds, or at the rate of 57.8 miles an hour.

The record time between Los Angeles and Chicago, via the Sante Fe Lines, 2,230 miles, is 44 hours and 54 minutes (46 miles an hour) made by the "Scotty"-the-Miner special in July, 1905.

Mrs. Alfred H. Smith, wife of the President of the New York Central Lines, who was killed by a fall from his horse in Central Park, left Los Angeles on March 9, 1924, in a special train on the Santa Fe system and arrived at Chicago in 49 hours and 17 minutes. Another special train took her 931.5 miles to New York City in 19 hours 54 minutes. The cross-continent record run thus was made in 69 hours 11 minutes.

BRITISH FAST TRAIN SCHEDULES.

London to—	Miles.	Railway.	1924, M. P. H.	1914, M. P. H.
Birmingham	112.9	London, Midland & Scottish Railway	56.5	56.5
Aberdeen	523.2	London & North Eastern Railway	46.8	47.1
Edinburgh	392.7	London & North Eastern Railway	50.7	50.7
Harrogate	203.7	London, Midland & Scottish Railway	47.6	53.4
Penzance	305.2	Great Western Railway	49.2	46.4
Torquay	199.7	Great Western Railway	55.7	55.0
York	188.2	London & North Eastern Railway	53.8	52.5
Perth	449.8	London, Midland & Scottish Railway	48.9	50.0
Scarborough	230.2	London & North Eastern Railway	51.2	48.8
Inverness	567.8	London, Midland & Scottish Railway	42.1	44.1
Manchester	188.5	London, Midland & Scottish Railway	56.7	56.7
Newcastle	268.3	London & North Eastern Railway	51.4	51.4
Southampton	79.3	Southern Railway	51.7	48.6

The best 1924 time from Darlington to York was 61.5 miles an hour.

The number of daily trains between Paris and Marseilles, 536 miles, is ten, the fastest of which makes 40.6 miles per hour.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Total number of navigable streams in United States, 295, tributary as follows, the total navigable length in miles being in parentheses—Atlantic, 148 (5,365); Gulf, not including the Mississippi, 53 (5,212); Mississippi and branches, 54 (13,912); Canada, 2 (315); Pacific, 38 (1,606). Total navigable length, 26,410 miles.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa	Ohio River	350
Altamaha	Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	150
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me	Kennebec River	160
Apalachicola	Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2,000
Atchafalaya	Point Coupee Parish, La	Gulf of Mexico	200
Big Black	So. E. Missouri	White River, Ark	400
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	190
Black Warrior	Locust and Mulberry Rivers, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Cape Fear	Haw and Deep Rivers, N. Car	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Chickasawha	Kemper County, Miss	Pascagoula River	200
Chowan	Meheran and Nottaway Rivers, N. Car	Albemarle Sound	50
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Conecuh	Pike County, Ala	Escambia River, Fla	175
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	350
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	450
Dolores	San Juan Mountains, Col	Grand River	250
Edisto	North and South Edisto Rivers, S. Car	Atlantic Ocean	150
Escambia	Monroe County, Ala	Pensacola Bay	50
Flint	Near Atlanta, Ga	Apalachicola River	350
Fox	Green Lake County, Wis	Green Bay	250
Genesee	Near Raymond, Pa	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex	Colorado River	550
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grand	Grand Lake, Col	Green River	350
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. Car	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky	Ohio River	350
Greenbrier	Pocahontas County, W. Va	Great Kanawha River	175
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y	Newark Bay	50
Holston	North and South Forks Rivers, Tenn	Tennessee River	350
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
Indian	Eastern Florida	Atlantic Ocean	100
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan	Missouri River	300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	250
Menominee	Brule and Michigamie Rivers, Mich	Green Bay	125
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak	Mississippi River	475
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Northern Minnesota	Gulf of Mexico	2,486
Missouri	Rocky Mountains, Southwestern Montana	Mississippi River	2,945
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va	Alleghany River	300
Neches	Van Zandt County, Tex	Sabine Lake, Tex	350
Neosho	Morris County, Kan	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	300
Ocmulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Oconee	Altamaha River, Ga	Ocmulgee River	270
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Passaic	Morris County, N. J	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss	Gulf of Mexico	350
Pecos	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex	Rio Grande	800
Pedee (Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Winyaw Bay, S. C	300
Penobscot	Somerset County, Me	Penobscot Bay	350
Platte	Sweetwater River, Wyo	Missouri River	1,260
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Rappahannock	Blue Ridge Mountains, Va	Chesapeake Bay	155
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn	Lake Winnipeg	700
Red Lake River	Red Lake, Minn	Red River of the North	135
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va	Albemarle Sound	240
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Near Sisson, Cal	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. John's	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	400
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	450

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo	Columbia River	950
Sunflower (Big)	Coahoma County, Miss	Yazoo River	200
Susquehanna	N. or E. Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay	256
Susquehanna	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa	Susquehanna River	250
Suwanee	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	200
Tallahatchee	Northern Mississippi	Yazoo River	240
Tallapoosa	Paulding County, Ga	Coosa River	250
Tar (Pamlico)	Granville County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	220
Tennessee	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn	Ohio River	1,200
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, Miss	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Northern Texas	Galveston Bay	530
Wabash	Mercer County, Ohio	Ohio River	550
Waccamaw	Southern North Carolina	Great Pedee River	550
Washita	Western Arkansas (also called Ouachita)	Red River	550
White	Northwestern Arkansas	Mississippi River	800
Willamette	Cascade Range, Ore	Columbia River	275
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin	Mississippi River	400
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss	Mississippi River	300
Yellowstone	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Missouri River	1,100
Yukon	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada	Bering Sea	2,200

The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi 20 miles above St. Louis. Its total length from its source to the Gulf of Mexico is 4,221 miles.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.
Albany	Hudson Bay	610	Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Po	Adriatic Sea	420
Amazon	Atlantic Ocean	3,900	Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Red	Lake Winnipeg	545
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Kazan	Hudson Bay	445	Rhine	North Sea	700
Amur	Gulf Tartary	2,900	Koksoak	Hudson Bay	535	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500
Ashwanipi	(See Hamilton)		Kootenay	Columbia Riv	400	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv	1,400
Assiniboine	Red Riv. of N.	450	La Plata	Atlantic Ocean	2,300	Riv. of Doubt	Riv. Madeira	950
Athabaska	Arctic Ocean	765	Lena	Arctic Ocean	2,600	Saguenay	St. Law. Riv	405
Backs	Arctic Ocean	605	Liard	Arctic Ocean	550	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Brahm'putra	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	St. Lawrence	Gulf St. Law	2,150
Bug	Dneiper Riv	500	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,525	St. Maurice	St. Law. Riv	325
Churchill	Hudson Bay	1,000	Madeira	Amazon Riv	2,000	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,150	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950	S. Francisco	Atlantic Ocean	1,200
Congo	Atlantic Ocean	2,900	Manikugan	St. Lawr. Riv	310	Sask'tch'wan	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Coppermine	Arctic Ocean	525	Maros	Theiss River	500	Seine	English Chan	475
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Marne	Seine River	310	Severn	Hudson Bay	420
Darling	Murray River	1,160	Mekong	China Sea	2,500	Shannon	Atlantic Ocean	250
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Meuse (Ms)	North Sea	575	Souris	Hudson Bay	450
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Murray	Indian Ocean	2,310	Tagus	Atlantic Ocean	550
Drave	Danube Riv	450	Nelson	Hudson Bay	1,660	Thames	North Sea	215
Dubawnt	Hudson Bay	580	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Theiss	Danube Riv	800
Ebro	Mediterranean	400	Nile	Mediterranean	4,000	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
Elbe	North Sea	700	Nottaway	Hudson Bay	400	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,400
English	Hudson Bay	330	Ob	Gulf of Ob	3,200	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Fraser	Pacific Ocean	695	Orange	Atlantic Ocean	1,100	Weser	North Sea	300
Gambia	Atlantic Ocean	500	Orinoco	Atlantic Ocean	1,600	Winnipeg	Hudson Bay	475
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Ottawa	St. Law. Riv	685	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,100
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Paraguay	Parana River	1,500	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Hamilton	Esquimau Bay	350	Parana	Atlantic Ocean	2,450	Yukon	Bering Sea	2,300
Hwang (Yellow)	Gulf Pechili	2,700	Peace	Arctic Ocean	1,065	Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1,600
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv	1,000			

Canadian drainage basins, area, in square miles—Atlantic, 554,000; Hudson Bay, 1,486,000; Pacific, 387,300; Arctic, 1,290,000.

The Ottawa River, in its upper course, north of Pembroke, is over 5,000 feet deep.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and Location.	Height in feet.	Name and Location.	Height in feet.	Name and Location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385	Rjukan, Norway	780	Twin, Idaho	180
Grand, Labrador	2,000	Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100	Vettis, Norway	950
Kaieteur, British Guiana	800	Seven Falls, Colorado	266	Victoria, Africa	400
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50	Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530	Voringfos, Norway	600
Missouri, Montana	90	Shoshone, Idaho	210	Yellowstone (upper), Montana	110
Montmorenci, Quebec	265	Snoqualmie, Washington	268	Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Multnomah, Oregon	850	Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000	Yguassu, Brazil	210
Murchison, Africa	120	Stirling, New Zealand	500	Yosemite (upper), California	1,430
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904	Yosemite (middle), California	626
Ribbon, Yosemite Pk., Cal	1,612	Takkakaw, British Columbia	1,200	Yosemite (lower), California	320

The brink of Niagara Falls has moved 7 miles west in 30,000 years; the present rate of erosion is 2½ to 4 feet a year in the Horseshoe Falls. The force of the water tears away the brink quicker in the Canadian concave than in the straight front of the American Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS ILLUMINATED.

Albert Bierstadt in 1884 illuminated Niagara Falls one night for the benefit of English railwaymen by flashing powder on the ledge of rocks beneath the American Falls.

In 1907 the falls were illuminated for 30 nights by searchlights under the direction of W. Darcy Ryan of the General Electric Co. Afterward the only illumination of the falls was provided by small incandescent floodlights.

Since May 24, 1925, Niagara Falls has been illuminated in colors four hours every night. The installation of lights is on the Canadian side, and the power is donated by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The project is financed jointly by the last named, by the cities of Niagara Falls in N. Y. State and in Ontario and by the Victoria Park Commission. The lighting arrangements are by the General Electric Co., through Mr. Ryan, Director of their Illuminating Engineering Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y.

Solar screens are provided. The battery of searchlights directs upon the falls beams totaling one and one-third billion candle power.

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Canals in italics are ship canals.)

Class, State and Name.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	Depth.	Cost of Construction & Improvem't.
MASSACHUSETTS.		*Year.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
Cape Cod Ship	Buzzard-Cape Cod Bay.	1914	13.00	7.68	200	25	13,500,000
NEW YORK.							
Erie and branches	Troy-Tonawanda	1825	340.40	122.40	150	12	139,214,929
Champlain	Whitehall-Troy	1822	62.66	23.55	125	12	21,691,584
Oswego	Oswego-Three Rivers	1828	23.50	23.50	200	12	12,994,329
Cayuga and Seneca	Mays Pt.-Ith's-M't'r F'll	1839	92.23	.....	200	12	8,153,326
Black River	Rome-Lyons Falls	1849	35.00	35.00	42	4	3,894,952
NEW JERSEY.							
Delaware and Raritan	N. Brunsw'k-Bordent'n.	1834	44.00	44.00	80	8	} 5,113,749
Del. and Rar. (feeder)	Raven Rock-Trenton	1834	22.00	22.00	60	6	
Morris	Jersey City-Easton, Pa.	1836	106.69	106.69	40	5	2,759,888
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Schuylkill Nav. Co	Phila.-Port-Clinton	1825	89.96	50.33	58	6	11,055,557
Leh'h Coal and Nav. Co.	Mauch Chunk-Easton	1821	47.25	37.25	60	6	4,633,109
Del. Division Canal	Easton-Bristol	1916	59.25	59.25	45	6	2,433,350
MARYLAND.							
Chesapeake and Ohio	Wash.,D.C.-Cumb'd.Md.	1850	184.50	180.70	68	6	14,000,000
VIRGINIA.							
Lake Drum. (Dis. Sw,)	Eliz. R.,Va-Pas'k R, N. C.	1794	23.00	22.00	70	9	3,301,000
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Fairfield	Fairfield-Alligator River.	1868	4.00	4.00	26	7	60,000
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois and Michigan	Chicago-La Salle	1848	95.00	95.00	60	6	9,429,606
Chicago Drain. and Ship.	Chicago-Lockport	1900	38.60	32.35	226	22	55,208,889
MICHIGAN.							
Torch Lake	Torch Lake-Torch Bay.	1875	4.00	4.00	110	20	597,075
LOUISIANA.							
New Basin	N. Or.-L. Ponchartrain.	1836	6.50	6.50	100	10	1,384,634
Old Basin	N. Or.-St. Johns Bayou.	1794	5.50	2.00	84	5	227,352
Lake Borgne	Miss. R.-Lake Borgne	1900	7.00	7.00	100	6	350,000

Figures in the above table are as gathered by U. S. Census Bureau for 1916, except as to Erie Canals, which are up to 1921.

GOVERNMENT CANALS.

(Length is in miles unless otherwise stated.)

State and Name.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	D'th.	Cost of Construction and Improv'm't to June 30, 1924.
NEW YORK.		*Year.*			*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
Black Rock Canal	East Bank, Niagara Riv. at Buffalo	1914	3.20	3.20	200	20	3,891,603
DELAWARE.							
Waterway	Delaware-Rehoboth Bays	1916	12	12	40-50	6	262,790
Chesapeake and Del. Canal	Del. Riv.-Chesap'k Bay	55% com.	29.63	13.63	90	12	5,206,493
VIRGINIA.							
Waterway	Norfolk, Va.,-Beaufort Inlet, N. C.	64% com.	206.28	.....	90-300	12	4,906,623
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Waterway	Swan Quarter Bay-Deep Bay	1911	5,500 ft.	5,500 ft.	50	6	8,551
Waterway	Beaufort-Jacksonville	96% com.	70	.....	40-100	2½-3	198,707
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Estherville-Minim C'k Can.	Santee Riv.-Winyah Bay	1906	5	5	70	6	174,620
LOUISIANA.							
Waterway from Miss. Riv. to Sabine River:							
From	Miss. Riv.-Bayou Teche	Partially com.	115	.....	40	5	672,113
From	Franklin-Mermentau	34% com.	93.7	.....	40	5	249,052
From	Vermillion Riv-Schooner Bayou	1923	4	4	40	5	37,500
From	Mermentau Riv.-Calcasieu Riv	36% com.	37.67	.....	75	7	279,288
From	Calcasieu Riv.-Sabine Riv.	73% com.	25.6	.....	90	12	853,492
TEXAS.							
Sabine Neches Waterway	Beaumont-Orange-Port Arthur-Gulf of Mexico	25% com.	56	23	125-450	30-33	6,797,179
Channel	West Galveston Bay-Brazos Riv	1910	36	.....	40	5	233,594
Channel	Brazos Riv.-Matagorda Bay	1913	32	32	40	5	251,549
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois and Miss. Canal	LaSalle,Ill.,-Miss. Riv.	1906	75	75	35	7	7,547,278
IOWA.							
LeClaire Canal	LeClaire to foot of Smith Island, Miss. Riv	1922	3.6	3.6	80	7	2,040,632
ALABAMA.							
Colbert Shoals Canal	Colbert Shoals, Tenn. Riv.	1911	8.06	8.06	80	7	2,313,000
Muscle Shoals Canal	Muscle Shoals & Elk Riv. Shoals, Tenn. Riv	1890	11.2	11.2	57	5	3,191,726
MICHIGAN.							
St. Marys Falls, Canal, So.	Around Falls, St. Marys R.	1896	7,400 ft.	7,400 ft.	80	24½	8,218,265
St. Marys Falls Canal, No.	Around Falls, St. Marys R.	1919	7,515 ft.	7,515 ft.	80	24½	9,475,000
Keweenaw Waterway	Lake Superior-Portage Bay Keweenaw Bay	98% com.	25	25	120	20	1,954,104
WISCONSIN.							
Sturgeon Bay-Lake Mich. Ship Canal	Sturgeon Bay-Lake Mich.	1881	7,200 ft.	7,200 ft.	160-250	19	566,642

GOVERNMENT CANALS—*Continued.*

STATE AND NAME.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	D'th.	Cost of Construction and Improv'm't to June 30, 1924.
KENTUCKY.		*Year.*			*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
Louisville & Portland Canal	Around Ohio Riv. Falls at Louisville	1830	2	2	200	9	6,960,920
OREGON.							
Willamette River	Willamette Falls near Oregon City	1873	3,500 ft.	3,500 ft.	40	6	677,122
Cascades Canal	At the Cascades, Columbia River	1896	3,000 ft.	3,000 ft.	90	8	3,903,780
Dalles-Celilo	The Dalles-Celilo Falls, Columbia Riv.	1915	8.50	8.50	65	8	4,714,995
WASHINGTON.							
Waterway	Port Townsend-Oak Bays.	1916	4,800 ft.	4,800 ft.	75	15	73,322
Lake Washington Ship Can	Puget Sound-Lake Wash'n	1916	8	8	.....	34	3,347,677

Figures for the St. Mary's Falls Canals are estimated.

CANALIZED RIVERS.

CLASS, STATE AND NAME.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Navigable Length.	Dimensions of Locks.	Width of Channel.	D'th of Channel.	Cost of Construction and Improvement to June 30, 1924.
NEW YORK.		*Year.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
Hudson River	Waterford-Hudson	68% com.	155	45x492.5	200–400	12	6,512,278
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Monongahela River	Pittsb'gh-Fairm't, W.Va.	1897	130	56x360	420–900	5.5-8	8,939,881
Allegheny River	Pittsb'gh-N. Y. State line	only partially com.	214	56x360	150–300	7-8	3,421,627
Ohio River (Lock and Dam construction)	Pittsburgh-Cairo	only partially com.	968.5	110x600	890–5910	9	58,974,278
WEST VIRGINIA.							
Great Kanawha River	Mouth-Loup Creek	about 1875	90	55x313	600–700	6	4,248,042
Little Kanawha	Mouth-Creston	1874	48	23x125	125–300	4	259,082
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Cape Fear River	Kings Bluff-Browns L'dg	1916	136	40x200	.....	8	1,248,200
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Congaree River	Columbia-Granby	1904	51	55x170	390	4	281,000
FLORIDA.							
Oklawaha River	Mouth-Liesburg	97% com.	94	30x125	50–200	6	184,768
ALABAMA.							
Black Warrior, Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers.	Mouth-Sanders Ferry & Nichols Shoals	1895	398.5	52x286	140–1000	6	10,242,588
Coosa River	Rome, Ga.–Mouth	1890	282	40x176	600	2.5-4	2,574,912
LOUISIANA.							
Bayou Plaquemine	Plaquemine, La.	1909	10.6	55x298	55–360	10	1,302,006
Bayou Teche	Mouth-New Iberia	1913	125	36x183	50–80	6–8	633,590
MISSISSIPPI.							
Big Sunflower River	Mouth-Pentecost	1918	124.5	36x160	150–400	3–5	560,026
ARKANSAS.							
Upper White River	1 mi. below Batesville to Guion	1904	33	36x147	625	3	813,196
Ouachita River	Mo. of Black R.-10 mi. above Camden	1915	360	55x268	500	6.5	5,100,250
OHIO.							
Muskingum	Mouth-Dresden	1840	91	55x360	600	6	3,290,530
KENTUCKY.							
Kentucky River	Mouth-Beattyville	1844	255	37x145 32x148	250–400	6	4,175,640
Green and Barren Rivers	G.R.-mo-Mammoth C. B.R.-mo.-Bowling Gr.	1841	196 29.5	35x139 35x138	.....	5	3,478,560
Big Sandy River	Mouth-Forks						
Tug Fork	Mouth-Calf Creek	1897	...	55x158	250–400	6	1,584,736
Levisa Fork	Mouth-Whitehouse						
Rough River	Mouth-Hartford	1896	29.5	27x125	.....	4	145,141
TENN., KY. & ALA.							
Cumberland River:							
Below Nashville	Nashville-Smithland, Ky.	1904	129.6	52x280	400—500	4.5-6	4,675,037
Above Nashville	Nashville-Burnside	1904	326.1	52x280	300	4–6	3,989,911
Tennessee River:							
Below Chattanooga	Chatta-Mo. at Paducah	1894	464.1	60x267	1200M	3–6	3,759,816
Above Chattanooga	Chatta.-Junc. of French Broad & Halston Rivs.	1894	188	60x265	700	1–4	2,350,128
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois River	LaSalle-Grafton	1889	223	73x300	600–1400	6–7	2,295,976
INDIANA.							
Wabash River	Mouth-LaFayette, Ind.	1893	12	52x214	450–1300	3.5	260,000
WISCONSIN.							
Fox River	Portage-Depere	1856	176	35x36 35x148	300–3000	4–6	3,938,870
Mississippi River, Missouri River-Minneapolis	Lock and dam at— Keokuk, Iowa Moline, Ill. LeClaire Canal	 1913 1907 1922	664	 110x358 80x350 80x320	300–1400	4–6	34,545,535
MISSOURI.							
Osage River	Mouth-Linn Creek	1906	109	42x220	600	2–3	668,661
OREGON.							
Yamhill River	Mouth-McMinnville	1900	18	40x210	60	4	72,165

THE HOUSTON SHIP CANAL.

The Houston, Texas, Ship Canal, fifty miles long, was completed August 1, 1925, being deepened to a thirty-foot channel and widened to 250 feet across Galveston Bay, and to 150 feet from Morgan's Point twenty-five miles up the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou to the turning basin at Houston. The total cost including municipal terminals was about $20,000,000. It has fourteen wharves with capacity for 15 vessels. The port is operated by the Navigation and Canal Commission of five members: R. S. Sterling, Chairman. Total commerce 1924, 7,094,294 tons, valued at $314,346,508.

CANALS IN CANADA.

	Cost.	L'gth.	Depth.			Cost.	L'gth.	Depth.
	Dollars.	*Miles.*	*Feet.*			*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*
Chambly	780,997	12	7	Trent		18,850,018	240	6– 8½
Cornwall	7,246,304	11¼	14	Welland		29,406,405	26¾	14
Lachine	14,132,685	8½	14–18	Welland Ship		26,620,549	25	25–30
Rideau	4,210,274	133¼	5	Williams-burg	Farrans Pt.	877,091	1¼	14
Soulanges	7,904,044	14	15		Rapide Plat.	6,143,468	7½	14
Sault Ste. Marie	4,935,809	1¼	19.5		Galops	2,159,881	3⅔	14

Welland Ship Canal is under construction, and is not yet open for traffic.

The Queenstown-Chippewa Power Canal of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission, total cost about $80,000,000 (of which $15,000,000 is yet to be spent), was opened Dec. 28, 1921, at Niagara Falls, Ont. Construction was begun in 1917; 275,000 horse-power generators are installed (Feb., 1923) and the horse-power is to be increased ultimately to 550,000. The canal is 12¾ miles long.

SOME FOREIGN CANALS.

	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	104½	36	150	$127,000,000
Cronstadt—Leningrad	16	20½	.....	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32–39	12,500,000
Marseilles—River Rhone	60	.....	82	20,000,000
Odense—Denmark	5	20	.....	1,321,000

In 1922 there passed through the Kiel Canal 39,210 merchant vessels, aggregating 12,575,987 net tons; 74 per cent. of the ships were German.

SUEZ CANAL STEAM VESSEL TRAFFIC.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
1870	486	436,609	1889	3,425	6,783,187	1907	4,267	14,728,434
1871	765	761,467	1890	3,389	6,890,094	1908	3,795	13,633,283
1872	1,082	1,160,743	1891	4,207	8,698,777	1909	4,239	15,407,527
1873	1,173	1,367,767	1892	3,559	7,712,028	1910	4,533	16,581,898
1874	1,264	1,631,650	1893	3,341	7,659,060	1911	4,969	18,324,794
1875	1,494	2,009,984	1894	3,352	8,039,175	1912	5,373	20,275,120
1876	1,457	2,096,771	1895	3,434	8,448,383	1913	5,085	20,033,884
1877	1,663	2,355,447	1896	3,409	8,560,283	1914	4,802	19,409,495
1878	1,593	2,269,678	1897	2,986	7,890,373	1915	3,708	15,266,155
1879	1,477	2,263,332	1898	3,503	9,238,603	1916	3,110	12,325,347
1880	2,026	3,057,421	1899	3,607	9,895,630	1917	2,353	8,368,918
1881	2,727	4,136,779	1900	3,441	9,738,152	1918	2,522	9,251,601
1882	3,198	5,074,808	1901	3,699	10,823,840	1919	3,986	16,013,802
1883	3,307	5,775,861	1902	3,708	11,248,413	1920	4,009	17,574,657
1884	3,284	5,871,500	1903	3,761	11,907,288	1921	3,975	18,118,999
1885	3,624	6,335,752	1904	4,237	13,401,835	1922	4,345	20,743,245
1886	3,100	5,767,655	1905	4,116	13,134,105	1923	4,621	22,730,162
1887	3,137	5,903,024	1906	3,975	13,445,504	1924	5,122	25,109,882
1888	3,440	6,640,834						

Of the 1924 net tonnage, British vessels totaled: 14,994,681; Dutch, 2,488,389; French, 1,497,487; German, 1,646,872; Japanese, 871,529; American, 795,021.

Passengers (1924) numbered 263,869; passenger dues, 2,448,000 francs; transit dues, 182,556,000 francs.

The Suez Canal has no locks. It was originally 26 feet deep, and now is being deepened to forty feet. The width of the bottom is to be increased to 300 feet.

The surface width now varies from 310 to 525 feet. The minimum surface width is to be 440 feet. The trip through takes 16 hours.

There are three towns along the canal—Port Said, on the shore of the Mediterranean, population 70,000; Ismailia, situated near the mid-length of the canal; and Port Tewfik, at the Red Sea outlet and two miles from the Village of Suez. Port Said is the industrial center of the canal zone; Ismailia is the seat of administrative headquarters.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From "The Locomotive," Hartford, Conn.)

Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Persons. Injured.	Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Persons. Injured.	Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Persons. Injured.
1900	373	268	520	1909	550	227	422	1917	506	149	289
1901	423	312	646	1910	533	280	506	1918	449	130	340
1902	391	304	529	1911	499	222	416	1919	526	186	342
1903	383	293	522	1912	537	278	392	1920	652	137	262
1904	391	220	394	1913	499	180	369	1921	620	158	312
1905	450	383	585	1914	467	148	315	1922	753	132	332
1906	431	235	467	1915	403	132	236	1923	751	150	318
1907	471	300	420	1916	499	199	375	1924	780	121	257
1908	470	281	531								

BIRTH STONES.

January—Garnet. February—Amethyst. March—Bloodstone and aquamarine. April—Diamond. May—Emerald. June—Pearl and moonstone. July—Ruby. August—Sardonyx and peridot. September—Sapphire. October—Opal and tourmaline. November—Topaz. December—Turquoise and lapis-lazuli.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Opened for Navigation Aug. 15, 1914. Gov., Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U. S. Army. Balboa Heights.)

The Panama Canal was built between latitudes 8 and 9 N. across the Isthmus of Panama at its narrowest part but one. The saddle through which it crosses the continental divide was originally about 335 feet above sea level. Gold Hill, the highest point immediately alongside the channel of the Canal, rises 540 feet above sea level. The Canal has a length of 43.8 nautical miles from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific. The Canal extends at sea level from its starting point in Limon Bay to Gatun, 5.77 miles. At Gatun the sea level section ends in a flight of three pairs of locks, forming the steps to Gatun Lake, with its normal elevation 85 feet above the sea.

Gatun Lake was formed by damming the Chagres Valley, and excess water, wasted through the spillway, finds its way to sea through the old course of the Lower Chagres. The Canal proceeds up the valley of the Chagres 20.55 miles to Gamboa, and in this section relatively little excavation was required. At Gamboa begins the real drive through the divide, the famous Culebra Cut. It is 6.97 nautical miles long, 300 feet wide at bottom, and extends to Pedro Miguel lock and dam, on the Pacific slope of the divide. Here one lock lowers the ship to Miraflores Lake, a small body about a mile long, with its surface 55 feet above the sea. At the south end of this lake are Miraflores locks, which, in two steps, lower the ship to the Pacific. A sea level channel 7 miles long carried past Balboa and out into the Pacific.

The minimum depth of the channel is 41 feet, and in parts of Gatun Lake it is about 80 feet deep. The lock chambers have a clear width of 110 feet and length of 1,000 feet, giving ample handling room for the largest ship yet built. Gatun dam, by which Gatun Lake was formed, is a big, gently sloping mound, built by pumping sand and clay into the space between two ridges of rock and earth. It is 1½ miles long and ½ mile wide at its base. Its crest is 105 feet above sea level and the width of the dam at the top is 100 feet.

The Panama Railroad extends between Colon and Panama on the eastern side of the Canal.

The Canal Zone is the strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Canal, but not including the cities of Panama and Colon, which remain within the Republic of Panama. It has an area of 553.8 square miles, including land and water. It was granted to the United States by the treaty made with Panama, February 26, 1904. The United States paid $10,000,000 for the Zone, and makes an annual payment in addition of $250,000.

Four years ago, for purposes of accounting, a part of the total cost of constructing the Panama Canal was written off to national defense.

The total thus written off, which now stands at $112,653,995.09, was arrived at more or less arbitrarily, but it represents as nearly as may be the cost of features and additional facilities (not including fortifications, military posts, submarine base, etc.) included in the design of the Canal for military or naval reasons, which might have been omitted if there had been none but commercial interests to serve.

This leaves, as of June 30, 1925, a balance of $235,975,333.74 as the investment in the Canal proper (Canal fixed property), and an additional sum of $4,139,807.32 invested in equipment (Canal transit equipment).

There is also $29,300,163.14 invested in auxiliary business enterprises other than those conducted with funds of the Panama Railroad Company.

In 1925 (fiscal year) the net income of the Panama Canal from tolls, taxes, licenses, fees, fines, postal receipts, etc., was $13,465,924.72, and the net profit on auxiliary business operations was $765,916.85.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC IN YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

YEAR.	No. Ships.	Canal Net Tonnage.	Cargo. Tons	Tolls.	YEAR.	No. Ships.	Canal Net Tonnage.	Cargo. Tons	Tolls.
1915....	1,075	3,792,572	4,888,454	$4,343,384	1921....	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214	11,261,919
1916....	758	2,396,162	3,094,114	2,399,830	1922....	8,736	11,417,459	10,884,910	11,193,383
1917....	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563	5,631,782	1923....	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875	17,507,630
1918....	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031	6,264,766	1924....	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710	24,290,963
1919....	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621	6,156,119	1925....	4,673	22,855,151	23,258,836	21,400,523
1920....	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499	8,493,082					

In the year ended June 30, 1925, in addition to the above, 378 U. S. Government vessels transited the canal, and also 6 ships for repairs, 2 Panama Government vessels, and 115 launches, each under 20 tons net—a total of 5,174 ships and a total of $21,400,992 in tolls.

The United States Government ships carried 211,401 long tons of cargo, which made the total canal cargo tonnage 24,170,237.

CANAL TRAFFIC FROM DATE OF OPENING TO JUNE 30, 1925.

The Panama Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and from the date of opening to the close of business, June 30, 1925, transits of commercial toll-paying vessels of 20 tons net measurement or over numbered 29,705, on which a total of $119,203,341.97 in tolls were paid.

The aggregate net tonnage of these vessels was 123,675,548 tons, Panama Canal measurement, and the total cargo carried was 131,869,827 long tons.

In addition to the commercial traffic listed above, a total of 2,615 vessels operated by the United States Government, exclusive of craft in the service of the canal, were passed through the canal without payment of tolls.

CANAL TRADE, ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

COMMODITY.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	COMMODITY.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Long Tons.	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*		*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*
Mfd. goods (incl. iron, textiles, etc.)	2,019,590	2,273,381	1,769,881	Coal and coke.....	280,343	281,935	255,345
Oils (incl. crude, ref., veg., etc.)....	1,065,184	1,122,398	951,627	Sulphur.....	117,084	146,712	165,925
Metals, various....	270,703	322,896	206,933	Automobiles.....	51,474	110,351	145,676
Cement.....	113,726	303,724	359,831	Cotton, raw.....	122,728	100,925	145,604
				Other and total..	7,086,259	7,860,100	7,596,687

CANAL TRADE, PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC.

COMMODITY.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	COMMODITY.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	Long Tons.	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*		*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*
Oils, various.....	4,388,909	9,755,341	5,964,909	Barley.....	379,542	266,859	236,115
Lumber.....	1,539,340	1,824,438	2,255,421	Cold-stor. food....	138,090	167,893	210,816
Nitrate	1,664,751	1,744,589	2,155,814	Fruit, dried.....	90,187	103,469	130,062
Wheat.....	816,392	1,352,733	1,029,062	Coffee.....	81,654	102,451	116,090
Ores.....	712,681	1,062,774	1,235,802	Wool.....	106,111	84,696	91,586
Canned goods.....	489,461	444,595	498,378				
Metals, various....	347,715	360,822	436,466	Other and total..	12,481,616	19,134,610	16,362,149
Sugar.....	296,471	270,633	261,168				

Commerical traffic includes all ocean-going vessels paying tolls. Vessels in the direct service of the United States Government, including merchant vessels chartered by the Government, do not pay tolls. Shipping Board vessels in commercial service pay tolls.

NOTABLE BRIDGES.

(Revised by Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

River.	Location.	Channel Span.	Completed.
CANTILEVER.		*Feet.*	
St. Lawrence	Quebec	1,800	1917
Firth of Forth	Scotland	1,710	1890
East	Queensboro	1,182	1909
Monongahela	Pittsburgh	812	1904
Mississippi	Memphis	790	1892
Ohio	Sciotoville, O.	775	1918
Ohio	Beaver, Pa.	769	1910
Ohio	Sewickley, Pa.	750	1910
Ohio	Mingo Junc't, O.	769	1910
Mississippi	Thebes, Ill.	671	1905
Colorado	Red Rock, Cal.	660	1890
SUSPENSION.			
Delaware	Philadelphia	1,750	*
Hudson (Bear Mt.)	Peekskill	1,632	1924
East	Williamsburg	1,600	1904
East	Brooklyn	1,596	1883
Hudson	Poughkeepsie	1,500	*
East	Manhattan	1,470	1909
St. Cath. Strait	Florianapolis, Brazil	1,113	*
Ohio	Cincinnati	1,057	1867,1898
Ojuela, Mex.	Mampimi	1,030	1900
Ohio	Wheeling	1,010	1849,1862
Cauca, Colombia	Colombia	940	1894
STEEL ARCH.		*Feet.*	
Sydney Harbor	Australia	1,650	*
East	Hell Gate, N. Y.	978	1917
Niagara	Niagara Falls	840	1898
Colorado	Topock, Ariz.	592	1916
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	591	1917
Niagara	Niagara Falls	550	1897
Connecticut	N. Walpole, N. H.	540	1905
Mississippi	St. Louis (Eads)	520	1874
Harlem	Wash'gt'n B'dge	509	1889
Mississippi	St. Louis	502	1874
SIMPLE TRUSS.			
Hudson	Castleton, N. Y.	1,008	1924
Ohio	Metropolis, Ill.	720	1917
Mississippi	St. Louis	668	1918
St. Lawrence	Quebec	640	1917
Miami	Elizb'thtown, O.	586	1906
Ohio	Louisville, Ky.	546	1894
Ohio	Cincinnati	542	1889
Delaware	Philadelphia	533	1896
Ohio	Cairo, Ill.	523	1889
BASCULE DRAWSPAN.			
Chicago River	16th Street	260	1920
St. Mary's Canal	St. Ste Marie, Mich.	336	1913

*Under construction.

The pier-viaduct bridge across the mouth of the Tay, near Dundee, Scotland, has 85 spans with a total length of over 10,500 feet. It was opened in June, 1887.

THE MID-HUDSON BRIDGE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The following data about the proposed Mid-Hudson Bridge, construction of which is in progress, have been communicated by Le Roy Greenalch, Acting Engineer of Bridges and Grade Crossings, New York State Department of Public Works:

This bridge leaves the junction of Church and Union Streets, Poughkeepsie, and crosses the Hudson River to the Town of Lloyd, Ulster County.

Total length of the structure—4,072 feet.

The east approach in the City of Poughkeepsie is of the viaduct construction.

The main span is 1,500 feet clear between piers with a 750 foot approach span on each side.

Clearance above mean high water—135. feet.

Roadway thirty feet (face to face of curbs) with two five-foot sidewalks.

Height of towers above mean high water—308.5 feet.

Depth of tower foundations 118 feet and 138 feet below mean high water level.

Diameter of cables—sixteen and three-quarter inches.

Estimated cost—approximately $6,000,000.

The corner stone was laid at Poughkeepsie by Gov. Smith, Oct. 9, 1925.

THE CASTLETON CUT-OFF.

The route of the New York Central Railroad's freight "cut-off," opened to traffic Nov. 20, 1924, extends from Stuyvesant, N. Y., on the main line to Feura Bush, N. Y., crossing the Hudson River on the "A. H. Smith Memorial Bridge," which latter, a steel truss structure, extends from Castleton on the east side of the stream to Selkirk on the west side.

The bridge is one mile long with its immediate approaches, and the tracks are 150 feet above water. The two channel spans are respectively 600 feet and 408 feet in length. The bridge is 10 miles south of Albany.

The cut-off cost $25,000,000, is 28 miles long, and was begun in 1922. It is the property of the Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation, a New York Central Subsidiary organized in 1913.

There are branches from the bridge, to Post Road on the Boston & Albany Railroad on the east side, and to Ravena on the west side of the river.

At Selkirk there are freight terminal yards which hold nearly 11,000 cars and eventually will accommodate 20,000 cars. The repair shops there can take care of 600 cars.

The primary object of the "cut-off" was to abolish the "bottleneck" at Albany which limited capacity and at periods of heavy density of traffic produced freight transit delays.

BEAR MOUNTAIN-HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

The only highway bridge across the Hudson River south of Albany is the one 3½ miles north of Peekskill, which extends from Anthony's Nose on the east side of the river to Bear Mountain Park on the west shore.

Construction was begun in May, 1923.

The span was opened to public traffic on Nov. 27, 1924.

Total length, 2,257 ft.; length of span, 1,632 ft.; diameter of cables, 18 in.

Width of roadway, 38 ft.; width of each sidewalk 5 ft.; number of wires in each cable, 7,252; height of towers, 350 ft.; clear height above river, 155 ft.; steel in bridge, 12,552 tons.

The suspended span is the longest in the world.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

The highway bridge over the Delaware River, connecting Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., was begun Jan. 6, 1922, and was scheduled by the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to be opened to the public on July 4, 1926.

Physical construction was commenced January 6, 1922.

Principal Dimensions: Main Span—1,750 feet. Distance anchorage to anchorage (out to out of main structure)—3,530 feet 4 inches.

Length of entire bridge—1.81 miles.

Clearance above mean high water, 135 ft., for 800 foot channel.

Height of top of towers above mean high water, 384 feet.

Total width of bridge 125 feet—designed for roadway, two surface car tracks and two rapid transit tracks.

Roadway 57 ft. clear width; traffic capacity 6,000 vehicles per hour.

Cables 30 inches in diameter—18,666 galvanized wires, each .192 inch diameter in each cable.

All exposed masonry is of granite.

Foundations of towers and anchorages are on rock.

Cost—Construction—$25,924,003; Real Estate—$11,287,166; total $37,211,169.

The cost is borne as follows: Philadelphia, $10,-794,662; Pennsylvania, $10,784,662; New Jersey, $15,641,845.

Chief engineer—Ralph Modjeski; other members of the Board of Engineers—George S. Webster, and Lawrence A. Ball, Principal Assistant Engineer—Clement E. Chase.

CONSTANZA-DANUBE BRIDGE.

The great Cerno Voda Bridge over the Danube was opened in 1895. This structure, one of the most notable in the world, with its several viaducts and approaches, is 12 miles long.

Its completion made Constanza really accessible for the first time and gave Roumania a usable salt water port. In the meantime many of the non-Roumanians had moved out of the Dobrudja, and the district had become somewhat Roumanized.

SWISS BRIDGES.

There are several notable short-span steel arch bridges in Switzerland. The longest crosses the River Sitter, at St. Gall, with a span of 394 feet, completed in 1910.

The oldest, over the Schwarzwasser, Canton Berne, completed in 1882, with a length of 374 feet.

The bridge across the Aar, at Berne, built in 1898, is 377 feet in length.

The oldest masonry bridge in Switzerland, completed in 1461, is over the Aar, at Berne, with a span of 148 feet.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD.

(From latest available records by Chief Statistician, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y. City.)

	Telephones.	Phone Wire.	Telegraph Wire.
	Number.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
North America:			
United States	15,369,454	41,400,000	1,875,000
Canada	1,009,203	2,574,083	270,782
Central America	18,018	34,661	21,812
Mexico	50,360	121,134	76,105
West Indies:			
Cuba	47,786	138,979	10,618
Porto Rico	11,442	16,520	1,061
Other W. I. Places	15,114	31,403	5,354
Other No. Am. Places	3,665	7,330	9,500
Total	16,525,042	44,324,110	2,270,232
South America:			
Argentina	157,041	481,427	175,875
Bolivia	2,706	3,254	6,957
Brazil	93,846	248,435	95,463
Chili	30,272	49,441	38,090
Colombia	11,463	15,451	14,413
Ecuador	4,712	5,048	4,622
Paraguay	392	125	1,841
Peru	9,140	33,180	10,401
Uruguay	24,184	43,585	5,029
Venezuela	10,550	27,943	6,726
Other Places	2,313	4,521	770
Total	346,619	912,410	360,187
Europe:			
Austria	135,839	342,148	49,009
Belgium	114,807	434,960	27,695
Bulgaria	7,283	25,300	15,200
Czechoslovakia	103,606	182,811	45,339
Denmark	292,770	692,411	9,352
Finland	80,006	88,803	10,294
France	603,786	1,739,160	495,000
Germany	2,242,332	6,466,461	484,514
Great Britain and No. Ireland	1,148,095	4,493,082	299,301
Greece	5,400	5,787	23,535
Hungary	75,207	217,530	51,080
Irish Free State	21,268	51,711	23,205
Europe—*Cont.*	*Number.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Italy	142,603	454,309	255,000
Jugo-Slavia	26,000	59,000	35,500
Latvia	11,358	74,971	5,647
Netherlands	193,268	395,925	32,716
Norway	167,008	384,970	20,138
Poland	110,148	388,929	109,151
Portugal	18,859	60,761	18,700
Roumania	31,615	67,783	48,308
Russia	130,278	396,718	345,707
Spain	90,000	180,000	80,730
Sweden	402,389	885,427	51,967
Switzerland	180,280	426,114	25,318
Other Europe	56,566	124,400	14,600
Total	6,390,765	18,639,471	2,577,006
Asia:			
British India (Mar. 31, 1924)	38,850	232,200	347,295
China	101,425	108,765	87,000
Japan	472,805	1,297,348	162,397
Other Places in Asia	94,752	223,702	175,487
Total	707,832	1,862,015	772,179
Africa:			
Egypt	30,863	112,469	23,067
Union of So. Africa	65,183	213,316	44,912
Other Africa	43,585	94,087	118,618
Total	139,631	419,872	186,597
Oceania:			
Australia	281,703	1,109,990	97,438
Dutch East Indies	38,587	156,426	20,297
Hawaii	16,816	56,013	.....
New Zealand	111,441	299,264	23,067
Philippine Islands	15,000	28,500	9,200
Other Oceania	2,685	5,430	1,381
Total	466,232	1,655,623	151,383
Total World	24,576,121	67,813,501	6,317,584

TELEPHONES IN CHIEF CITIES HERE AND ABROAD.

Country and City or Exchange Area.	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.
ARGENTINA.		
Buenos Ayres	87,213	4.8
AUSTRALIA.		
Adelaide	19,934	7.1
Brisbane	15,523	6.6
Melbourne	61,111	7.2
AUSTRIA.		
Gratz	5,926	3.8
Vienna	87,440	4.6
BELGIUM.		
Antwerp	18,118	3.9
Brussels	39,599	4.5
Ghent	5,398	1.9
Liege	8,470	2.8
CANADA.		
Montreal	107,459	11.4
Ottawa	29,629	17.4
Toronto	128,496	21.0
CHINA.		
Canton	2,570	0.3
Shanghai	21,770	1.4
Peking	34,000	2.6
CUBA.		
Havana	34,276	7.2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.		
Prague	24,291	3.5
DANZIG, FREE CITY OF	14,615	4.0
DENMARK.		
Copenhagen	112,709	15.1
FRANCE.		
Bordeaux	9,565	3.5
Lille	7,574	3.7
Lyons	14,116	2.5
Marseilles	15,986	2.7
Paris	207,861	7.0
GERMANY.		
Berlin	381,291	9.8
Bremen	25,500	9.2
Breslau	33,342	6.2
Chemnitz	18,040	5.8
Cologne	46,593	7.2
Dresden	43,841	7.3
Duesseldorf	30,632	7.4
GERMANY—*Cont.*		
Essen	17,708	4.0
Frankf't-on-Main	45,383	10.3
Hamburg-Altona	120,756	10.2
Hanover	27,997	7.0
Leipzig	50,252	8.2
Magdeburg	17,619	6.0
Munich	54,716	8.5
Nuremburg	27,511	7.6
Stuttgart	27,525	8.7
GT. BRITAIN AND NO. IRELAND		
Belfast	10,889	2.6
Birmingham	33,460	2.8
Bristol	11,618	2.8
Edinburgh	18,368	4.3
Glasgow	46,158	3.6
Hull	14,114	4.2
Leeds	15,668	2.8
Liverpool	43,361	3.5
London	396,524	5.4
Manchester	55,795	3.4
Newcastle	15,457	2.5
Nottingham	10,880	3.2
Plymouth	4,716	2.0
Sheffield	13,499	2.6
HUNGARY.		
Budapest	49,151	5.2
Szegedin	2,028	1.8
IRISH FREE STATE.		
Dublin	12,500	3.1
ITALY.		
Florence	4,600	1.8
Genoa	8,347	2.7
Milan	17,992	2.5
Naples	6,786	0.9
Palermo	2,787	0.7
Rome	14,261	2.2
Turin	7,953	1.6
Venice	2,598	1.5
JAPAN.		
Kobe	21,690	3.1
Kyoto	20,474	3.1
Nagoya	18,127	2.8
JAPAN—*Cont.*		
Osaka	69,419	5.0
Tokio	58,324	2.6
Yokohama	3,949	0.9
LATVIA.		
Riga	7,315	2.6
NETHERLANDS.		
Amsterdam	35,360	5.0
The Hague	26,599	6.9
Rotterdam	28,692	5.3
NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland	11,696	6.8
Wellington	12,751	11.1
NORWAY.		
Bergen	8,736	9.0
Oslo (Christiania)	35,937	13.7
POLAND.		
Warsaw	31,280	3.3
ROUMANIA.		
Bucharest	8,940	2.5
RUSSIA.		
Kazan	1,054	0.7
Kharkov	2,614	0.8
Leningrad (Petrograd)	14,167	1.3
Moscow	35,078	2.3
Odessa	1,287	0.4
SWEDEN.		
Goteborg	26,372	11.5
Stockholm	105,733	24.6
SWITZERLAND.		
Basel	13,090	9.6
Berne	11,277	10.9
Geneva	14,451	11.1
UNITED STATES.		
New York	1,186,573	19.9
Chicago	691,488	23.8
Los Angeles	218,662	22.0
San Francisco	187,452	28.8
Cincinnati	122,660	19.1
Washington	110,969	24.1
Minneapolis	106,798	24.8
Denver	66,877	22.7
Omaha	60,870	28.3

TELEPHONE TALKS AND TELEGRAMS IN 1923 IN CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Telephone Conversations.	Number of Telegrams.	Total Number of Wire Communications.	Per Cent. of Total Wire. Communications.		Wire Communications. Per Capita.		
				Telephone Conversations.	Telegrams.	Telephone Conversations.	Telegrams.	Total.
Australia	248,809,000	16,369,000	265,178,000	93.8	6.2	44.3	2.9	47.2
Austria	302,954,000	5,351,000	308,305,000	98.3	1.7	46.2	0.8	47.0
Belgium	147,401,000	5,703,000	153,104,000	96.3	3.7	19.4	0.7	20.1
Czechoslovakia	188,718,000	4,710,000	193,428,000	97.6	2.4	13.7	0.3	14.0
Denmark	415,251,000	2,369,000	417,620,000	99.4	0.6	123.7	0.7	124.4
France	827,004,000	59,051,000	886,055,000	93.3	6.7	20.8	1.5	22.3
Germany	1,851,990,000	51,866,000	1,903,856,000	97.3	2.7	31.1	0.9	32.0
Gt. Britain and No. Ireland	924,906,000	63,522,000	988,428,000	93.5	6.5	20.4	1.4	21.8
Hungary	303,043,000	4,977,000	308,020,000	98.4	1.6	37.7	0.6	38.3
Italy	361,351,000	18,457,000	379,808,000	95.1	4.9	9.0	0.5	9.5
Japan	1,741,325,000	59,408,000	1,800,733,000	96.7	3.3	30.0	1.0	31.0
Netherlands	318,257,000	5,397,000	323,654,000	98.3	1.7	44.5	0.8	45.3
Norway	298,702,000	4,228,000	302,930,000	98.6	1.4	109.6	1.6	111.2
Russia	586,000,000	16,659,000	602,659,000	97.2	2.8	4.4	0.1	4.5
Sweden	574,525,000	3,948,000	578,473,000	99.3	0.7	95.8	0.7	96.5
Switzerland	135,471,000	2,990,000	138,461,000	97.8	2.2	34.6	0.8	35.4
United States	20,500,000,000	185,000,000	20,685,000,000	99.1	0.9	184.5	1.7	186.2

CHIEF SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

Companies.	No of Cables.	Length Naut'l Miles.
All America Cables, Inc	42	23,412
N. Y. City to Fisherman's Point, Guantanamo Bay (U. S. Naval Station), Cuba; thence via Colon to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canal Zone, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay. There are extensions from Guantanamo Bay to Santiago, Cuba, Santo Domingo, and to Porto Rico.		
Galveston, Texas and New Orleans, La., to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Mexico City, Puerto Mexico and Salina Cruz; thence to the republics of Central and South America.		
Commercial Cable Co	22	24,607
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to St. John's (Newfoundland).		
Waterville to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Waterville to Azores Islands.		
Azores Islands to Canso.		
Communication in Europe—Waterville to Havre (France).		
Waterville to Weston-Super-Mare (England).		
Azores Islands to Havre, France.		
Communication on the American Coast—St. John's to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
New York to Azores Islands.		
Canso to Rockport, Mass., Portaux-Basques, N. F., to Canso, N. S.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co	6	10,020
San Francisco to Honolulu, to Midway Island, to Guam, to Manila, to Shanghai, and Guam to Bonin Island (Japan).		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	2	1,550
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Miami, Fla., to Havana.		
Western Union Telegraph Co	39	25,267
Cables owned or leased.		
Transatlantic Sections:		
Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, Nfld. (three cables).		
Valentia, Ireland, to Hearts Content, Nfld. (four cables).		
Rockaway Beach, N.Y., to Azores Islands.		
European Sections:		
Penzance, England, to Valentia, Ireland. (three cables).		
Cuckmere, England, to Havre, France.		
Newfoundland—American Sections:		
North Sydney, N. S., to Hearts Content, Nfld. (three cables).		
North Sydney, N. S., to Bay Roberts, Nfld. (two cables).		
Canso, N. S., to Bay Roberts, Nfld. (one cable).		
Canso, N. S., to North Sydney, N. S. (two cables).		
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Cont.		
Duxbury, Mass., to Canso, N. S. (one cable).		
Rockaway Beach, N. Y., to Canso, N. S. (two cables).		
Rockaway Beach, N. Y., to Bay Roberts, Nfld. (one cable).		
Florida—West Indies System:		
Miami, Fla., to Barbados, B.W.I.		
Miami, Fla., to Key West, Fla.		
Punta Rassa, Fla., to Key West, Fla. (two cables).		
Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba. (three cables).		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	29	14,657
Brest to Horta, to N. Y.; Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, to Cape Cod. to N. Y.; Brest to London; Brest to London to Liverpool; Brest to Senegal (Dakar); to Pernambuco, Brazil.		
The West Indies system, which connects N. Y. by the U. S. and Hayti cable from Cape Hayti, covers Porto Rico, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Cayenne, French Guiana. Also Cuba, Santo Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela (Caracas).		
African Direct Telegraph Co	8	2,882
Western Telegraph Co.	54	28,985
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres. Maranham, Brazil, to Barbados, West Indies.	12	1,482
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co	2	1,267
Direct West India Cable Co		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co	18	12,010
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co	32	29,155
Eastern Telegraph Co.	162	56,217
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord	38	8,417
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co	1	852
"Imperial" (ex-German Cable System) owned by British Government	4	6,388
Penzance, England, to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, thence to Halifax, N. S.		
Penzance, England, to the Azores, thence to Halifax, N. S.	1	1,432
U. S. & Hayti Telegraph & Cable Co.	25	4,344
U. S. Military Cable, Seattle to Seward, Alaska, and Islands off Alaska	8	1,474
West African Telegraph Co	7	2,039
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	22	4,355
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.		

WATER POWER OF THE WORLD.

(Data gathered by the United States Geological Survey.)

The developed water power of the world in 1920 was about 23,000,000 horse power, according to an estimate made by the United States Department of the Interior in 1921, through the Geological Survey.

On Jan. 1, 1924, according to the best information available, it was about 29,000,000 horse power, an increase of 26 per cent. in about three years. The increase was about 1,500,000 horse power in North America, 3,400,000 in Europe, and 1,000,000 in Asia.

Europe as a whole has passed the United States in the rate of development of water power, which has been forced on all the industrial countries except Great Britain by the high price of coal.

The increase in the production of electricity by water power in the United States for the same three years was about 20 per cent.

The development of water power in the United States, although it is now going forward more rapidly than ever before, shows a percentage of increase less than that in Canada, Europe, and Japan and in the world as a whole.

It is difficult to co-ordinate estimates of water power for the several countries, particularly estimates of potential water power, because of differences in their elements and character and in the completeness and accuracy of the data on which they are based; but the estimates here given are considered sufficiently accurate to afford a rough idea of the potential water power resources of the world and the extent of their development.

The figures for the developed water power represent the rated capacity of water wheels or turbines installed, and the figures for the potential power represent the total power that could be obtained at ordinary low water, including the power already developed.

The installed capacity usually amounts to two or three times the power available at low water.

Thus although the potential power in the United States amounts to 35,000,000 horse power and the capacity of the water wheels already installed is 10,000,000 horse power, the inference should not be drawn that 29 per cent. of the water power resources of the country is developed.

Probably with complete development the installed capacity would amount to 70,000,000 horse power or more, and thus only about 14 per cent of the total resources has yet been developed.

The estimate of the developed water power in the United States includes 9,087,000 horse power in plants of 100 horse power capacity or more, an estimate based on excellent data, and 900,000 horse power in plants of less than 100 horse power capacity, a very rough estimate based on the census of 1908.

In the following table the figures showing the potential power for the United States represent the power available 90 per cent. of the time at 70 per cent. efficiency.

Summary of potential and developed water power, Jan. 1, 1924, in thousands of horse power.

NORTH AMERICA.

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
Mexico	300	6,000
United States	10,000	35,000
Alaska	40	1,000
Newfoundland	60	400
Canada	3,227	18,250
Costa Rica	15	1,000
Guatemala	4	1,500
Honduras	3	1,000
Nicaragua	Small.	800
Salvador	3	200
Panama	13	500
West Indies	19	150
Approx. total	13,700	66,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
Argentina	25	5,000
Bolivia	12	2,500
Brazil	450	25,000
British Guiana	.....	2,500
Dutch Guiana	.....	800
French Guiana	.....	500
Chili	90	2,500
Colombia	25	4,000
Ecuador	6	1,000
Paraguay	Small.	2,000
Peru	55	4,500
Uruguay	.....	300
Venezuela	13	3,000
Approx. total	675	54,000

EUROPE.

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
Sweden	1,416	8,000
Norway	1,820	9,500
Finland	220	1,800
Russia	150	3,000
Esthonia	17	125
Latvia / Lithuania	5	100
Poland	85	1,400
Ukraine	40	425
Caucasus	5	5,000
Hungary	3	175
Czechoslovakia	155	1,000
Jugoslavia	166	2,200
Austria	439	1,660
Roumania	30	1,100
Bulgaria	8	1,200

EUROPE—*Continued.*

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
Greece	8	250
Turkey	.....	Small.
Albania	1	500
Italy	1,800	3,800
Switzerland	1,490	2,500
Germany	1,100	2,000
France	2,100	5,400
British Isles	250	850
Belgium	Small.	Small.
Denmark	2	9
Netherlands	Small.	Small.
Spain	1,000	4,000
Portugal	10	300
Iceland	.....	500
Approx. total	12,300	57,000

ASIA.

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
Chinese Republic	2	20,000
India	197	27,000
Asia Minor	Small.	500
Arabia	.....	.....
Persia	.....	200
Afghanistan	2	500
Siberia	91	8,000
French Indo-China	.....	4,000
Siam, Malay States	5	4,000
Chosen	18	500
Japan	1,694	4,500
Approx. total	2,000	69,000

AFRICA.

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
Tangier	.....	50
Morocco	.....	250
Algeria	Small.	200
Tunis	.....	30
Tripoli	.....	Small.
Eritrea	.....	Small.
British Somali	.....	Small.
Italian Somali	.....	Small.
Gold Coast, British Togo	.....	1,450
Liberia	.....	4,000
Sierra Leone	.....	1,700
Senegal	.....	250
Rio de Oro	.....	Small.
Gambia	.....	Small.
Portuguese Guinea	.....	Small.

AFRICA—*Continued.*

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
Union of So. Africa	5	1,600
Angola	4	4,000
Southwest Africa	.....	150
Belgian Congo, and Belgian mandate	Small.	90,000
French Congo	.....	35,000
French mandate in Cameroon	.....	13,000
Nigeria & Brit. mandate in Cameroon	.....	9,000
Rhodesia	3	2,500
Tanganyika	1	2,700
Brit. Cent. Africa	.....	1,200
Brit. East Africa	1	4,700
Portug'se E. Africa	.....	3,700
Bechuanaland	.....	20
Abyssinia	.....	4,000
Egypt	.....	600
Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Fr. Togo	.....	2,850
French Guinea	.....	2,000
French Sudan	.....	1,000
Madagascar	Small.	5,000
Approx. total	14	190,000

OCEANIA.

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
Australia	Small.	600
New Zealand	45	2,500
Philippines	.....	1,500
Sumatra	20	2,000
Java	60	750
Borneo, New Guin., Papua	.....	7,500
Tasmania	70	700
Celebes	Small.	1,000
Hawaii	25	100
Approx. total	220	17,000

RECAPITULATION.

Country.	Developed.	Potential.
	1,000 H. P.	*1,000 H. P.*
North America	13,700	66,000
South America	675	54,000
Europe	12,300	57,000
Asia	2,000	69,000
Africa	14	190,000
Oceania	220	17,000
Approx. total	29,000	453,000

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL.

(Data gathered by the Bureau of Mines, United States Dept. of Commerce.)

COUNTRY.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Metric Tons.	*Metric Tons.*	*Metric Tons.*
North America:			
Canada: Coal	10,587,611	12,163,804	11,900,000
Lignite	3,162,907	3,249,605	.....
United States: Anthracite	49,607,344	84,675,282	82,000,000
Bituminous and Lignite	383,073,174	511,791,872	438,420,000
South America	1,916,275	2,004,192	.....
Europe:			
Belgium	21,208,500	22,922,340	23,360,000
Czechoslovakia: Coal	10,464,990	12,347,251	34,866,000
Lignite	19,174,296	16,265,530	
France: Coal	31,810,000	37,682,235	44,955,000
Lignite	772,000	861,435	.....
Germany: Coal	129,964,597	62,224,535	118,829,000
Lignite	137,207,125	118,248,735	124,360,000
Saar	11,240,000	9,121,285	14,032,000
Hungary	7,717,610	7,709,775	7,200,000
Netherlands: Coal	4,866,371	5,595,478	5,882,000
Lignite	28,919	54,185	190,000
Poland	24,194,797	36,296,032	32,000,000
Russia	9,049,300	14,504,300	14,000,000
Spain: Coal	4,435,843	5,971,446	.....
Lignite	329,680	394,268	.....
United Kingdom: Great Britain	253,613,054	280,430,369	273,453,000
Asia:			
China	22,681,000	.....	.....
India, British	19,316,112	19,973,285	20,524,000
Japan (including Taiwan and Karafuto): Coal	29,163,727	30,600,000	*c* 30,000,000
Lignite	166,302	151,462	
Africa:			
Union of South Africa	8,830,774	10,810,897	11,331,000
Oceanica:			
Australia:			
New South Wales	10,346,572	10,646,693	11,805,000
Other States	2,149,845	2,267,799	.....
Total	1,226,200,000	1,359,000,000	1,350,000,000

UNMINED COAL RESERVES.

The *unmined* coal in the coal-producing countries is estimated at more than 7,685,000,000,000 tons, mostly softer than anthracite, which latter is found in but few regions outside of Eastern Pennsylvania. Bituminous and lignite form the vast bulk of the world's unmined reserves, which, by continents, expressed in tons, are as follows:

North America—United States and Alaska, 3,500,000,000,000 (of which 16,000,000,000 is anthracite); Canada, 1,361,000,000,000 (of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite); Mexico and Central America, 10,000,000,000; total for North America—4,871,000,000,000.

South America — Colombia, 30,000,000,000; Brazil, Chili, Peru and Venezuela, 100,000,000,000; total for South America—130,000,000,000.

Europe—British Isles, 166,000,000,000; Germany, 148,200,000,000; Poland, 68,800,000,000; Ukrainia; 55,600,000,000; Czechoslovakia, 24,500,000,000; France, 18,600,000,000; Belgium, 11,000,000,000, Norway and Spitzbergen, 8,750,000,000; Spain, 5,500,000,000; Holland, 5,000,000,000; Russia in Europe, 12,000,000,000; Austria and Hungary, 1,000,000,000; other and total for Europe—522,-200,000,000.

Asia—China, 1,100,000,000,000 (of which 427,-000,000,000 is anthracite); Siberia, 192,000,000,000; India, 87,000,000,000; Indo-China, 22,000,000,000; Japan, 9,000,000,000; other and total for Asia, 1,900,000,000,000.

Australasia—200,000,000,000 (of which 183,-000,000,000 is in the Commonwealth of Australia).

Union of South Africa — 62,000,000,000.

Coal unmined in Pennsylvania is estimated at 16,000,000,000 tons anthracite and 108,474,000,000 tons bituminous; in West Virginia, 150,363,600,000 tons, bituminous.

GREAT AQUEDUCTS.

WHEN BUILT.	Length, Miles.	Name or Source	Place Supplied.	Builder.
B. C.				
312	11 (Roman)	Aqua Appia	Rome	Appius Claudius.
269	43 (Roman)	Anio Vetus	Rome	M. C. Denatus.
144	61¾ (Roman)	Aqua Marcia	Rome	Q. Marcius R. (Rebuilt 1870 A. D.)
125	11 (Roman)	Aqua Tepula	Rome	Servilius and Casius.
33	15½ (Roman)	Aqua Julia	Rome	M. Vipsanius Agrippa.
27	25 (Roman)	Aqua Nismes (Pont du Gard)	Nismes, France	M. Vipsanius Agrippa.
A. D.				
38	45 (Roman)	Aqua Claudia	Rome	Caligula.
52	62 (Roman)	Anio Novus	Rome	Claudius.
109	36½ (English)	Aqua Traiana	Rome	Trajan.
360	10 (English)	Arceuil	Paris	Julian. Rebuilt 1634, 1777.
1550	8 (English)	Belgrade Valley	Constantinople	Sultan Solyman II.
1801-1822	60 (English)	Canal de l'Ourcq	Paris	City of Paris.
1837-1842	38 (English)	Croton	New York City	City of New York.
1859	35 (English)	Loch Katrine	Glasgow	City of Glasgow.
1869	83 (English)	Vanne	Paris	City of Paris.
1869-1873	56 (English)	Kaiserbrunn	Vienna	City of Vienna.
1875-1878	16 (English)	Sudbury	Boston	City of Boston.
1875-1881	7 (English)	Gunpowder	Baltimore	City of Baltimore.
1882-1885	16 (English)	Adriatic	Venice	City of Venice.
1881-1889	564 (English)	Nadri Aqueduct	Indian irrigation	Governmental.
1880-1891	68 (English)	Vyrnwy, Wales	Liverpool	City of Liverpool.
1879-1894	96 (English)	Thirlmere	Manchester, Eng.	City of Manchester.
1892-1904	74 (English)	Radnorshire, Wales	Birmingham, Eng	City of Birmingham.
1899-1906	60 (English)	Derwent	Leicester, etc.	Four cities.
1905-1917	110 (English)	Catskill	New York City	City of New York.
1908-1913	250 (English)	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Municipality.
1915-1919	97 (English)	Greater Winnipeg Water.	Winnipeg and environs	Greater Winnipeg.

The $17,000,000 Florence Lake tunnel, 15 feet in diameter, 67,640 feet long, under construction in 1925, a link in the California waterpower system, is one of the largest hydroelectric bores in the world.

CATSKILL AND CROTON AQUEDUCTS.

Particulars of the Catskill and Croton Aqueducts, which supply the City of New York with water, are contained in the article on the water supply of that municipality, elsewhere in the ALMANAC.

RAILWAYS IN THE WORLD.

For statistics of railways in the United States, see elsewhere.

COUNTRY.	Miles of Railway.	Passengers Carried in Year.	Tons of Freight Carried in Year.	Capital.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses.
				Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentina	21,935	58,891,405	40,620,693	1,408,830,764	175,316,467	132,906,359
Australia	26,202	274,549,967	31,301,379	998,444,534	108,178,275	79,077,642
Austria	4,125	301,915,375	175,067,219	1,746,517,847	233,387,566	176,559,793
Belgium	5,686	207,193,257	74,218,532	532,168,550	65,980,138	48,032,103
Brazil	17,907	48,351,056	10,778,743	.....	88,174,397	78,996,677
Bulgaria	1,829	4,184,719	2,363,467	64,135,251	6,729,717	4,321,849
Canada	39,771	50,737,294	127,543,687	2,341,038,368	330,220,150	273,955,436
China	6,818	25,475,379	20,777,886	170,932,212	30,983,209	13,694,723
Denmark	3,092	2,949,544	8,093,179	86,614,116	24,662,968	28,971,604
Egypt	3,065	27,910,000	5,018,492	.....	24,984,450	16,049,537
France	33,568	547,885,773	229,301,308	3,895,584,986	396,786,737	252,300,073
Germany	35,209	.....	.....	5,045,641,405	1,114,346,685	924,165,968
Holland	2,380	64,288,328	145,703,354	.....	40,156,584	.....
India	37,265	459,732,400	102,100,320	1,783,371,158	279,914,379	135,604,714
Italy	12,885	.....	42,607,588	.....	259,004,649	244,137,280
Japan	8,475	245,234,480	54,602,406	593,171,996	91,487,284	42,058,458
New Zealand	3,156	11,725,645	6,285,147	176,010,020	24,277,178	16,106,180
Norway	2,141	26,550,463	6,510,876	101,125,416	20,524,635	22,549,200
Russia	42,504	216,042,000	288,351,000	3,316,674,020	542,664,427	338,254,699
Siam	1,376	2,578,066	445,954	22,224,377	1,864,551	761,397
Sweden	9,439	75,694,330	61,581,099	339,733,476	73,853,394	60,443,716
Switzerland	3,586	103,642,226	21,303,692	454,508,505	55,848,471	50,608,980
Union of South Africa	10,890	51,493,889	15,804,472	457,006,898	74,371,211	56,844,968
United Kingdom	23,734	1,591,146,000	416,672,532	6,565,974,264	751,718,522	498,918,447

Railway mileage of countries not named in the above table is as follows, for latest available years—Algeria, 2,722; Bolivia, 1,401; Chili, 5,102; Chosen, 1,157; Colombia, 926; Congo (Belgian), 1,263; Costa Rica, 410; Cuba, 3,020; Czechoslovakia, 8,718; Dominican Rep., 408; Dutch East Indies, 2,011; Ecuador, 413; Eritrea, 138; Esthonia, 769; Finland, 2,660; Formosa, 396; Greece, 1,983; Guatemala, 478; Haiti, 112; Honduras, 556; Hungary, 4,493; Indo-China (French), 1,265; Jugo Slavia, 5,696; Latvia, 1,825; Libia, 106; Luxemburg, 330; Mexico, 16,442; Morocco, 840; Nicaragua, 169; Panama, 301; Paraguay, 308; Persia, 350; Peru, 1,997; Philippines, 803; Poland, 9,541; Porto Rico, 339; Portugal, 2,128; Roumania, 7,325; Salvador, 260; Spain, 9,842; Tunis, 1,287; Turkey, 3,340; Uruguay, 1,660; Venezuela, 646.

22,506,982 MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE WORLD JAN. 1, 1925.

COUNTRY.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.
United States total	15,597,628	2,142,608	139,688
Foreign countries total	3,017,417	749,329	1,122,336
Grand total, world	18,615,045	2,891,937	1,262,024
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
Aden	350	85	120
Alaska	750	200	80
Algeria	13,000	1,600	750
Angola	650	.....	90
Arabia	320	20	75
Argentina	120,000	5,000	2,850
Australia	180,000	18,000	55,000
Austria	9,766	5,099	10,101
Azores	275	25	20
Bahama Islands	475	190	10
Barbados	1,050	145	70
Belgium	58,401	34,299	45,369
Bolivia	771	321	63
Brazil	38,000	3,750	1,100
British East Africa	2,561	503	2,269
British Guiana	829	67	107
British Honduras	89	22	5
British Malaya	14,000	3,500	4,000
British South Africa	48,000	11,500	17,250
British West Africa	3,250	3,300	1,200
Bulgaria	750	253	150
Canada	597,278	93,414	7,953
Canary Islands	1,900	600	75
Ceylon	5,300	1,012	2,600
Chile	9,000	1,000	175
China	9,026	1,076	1,000
Chosen	998	130	50
Colombia	2,600	400	75
Costa Rica	400	65	25
Cuba	24,000	8,000	350
Czechoslovakia	8,870	3,528	5,890
Danzig	1,303	468	600
Denmark	32,000	10,500	14,000
Dominican Republic	1,850	360	75
Dutch East Indies	32,152	4,100	7,128
Dutch Guiana	58	12	17
Dutch West Indies	350	50	25
Ecuador	700	200	10
Egypt	9,100	1,200	3,300
Esthonia	370	372	217
Finland	4,400	1,550	2,700
France	460,000	115,000	102,000
French Guiana	42	20	5
French Indo-China	5,300	500	600
French West Africa	700	300	50
Germany	154,208	65,782	130,620
Gibraltar	211	62	38
Greece	4,125	1,375	350
Grenada (B.W.I.)	204	31	23
Guadeloupe	450	50	10
Guatemala	856	64	154
Haiti	900	100	15
Hawaii	18,000	4,600	500
Honduras	250	50	30
Hongkong	910	240	300
Hungary	3,702	908	842
Iceland and Faroe I.	275	50	40
India	49,600	6,600	13,800
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100	.....	.....
Irish Free State	21,000	4,500	7,000
Italy	65,000	35,000	60,000
Jamaica	3,100	500	250
Japan	15,286	6,825	7,015
Latvia	360	275	180
Lithania	414	79	214
Madagascar	400	60	270
Madeira Islands	277	22	101
Malta	650	150	210
Martinique	950	75	55
Mauritius	1,750	140	250
Mexico	25,000	4,600	560
Morocco	3,900	1,700	500
Netherlands	20,000	14,000	32,000
Newfoundland	776	21	21
New Zealand	52,116	8,484	11,475
Nicaragua	350	55	30
Norway	15,000	6,000	5,600
Palestine	852	112	95
Panama	2,600	400	410
Paraguay	368	43	8
Persia	1,600	15	25
Peru	4,000	1,000	80
Philippine Islands	11,011	3,817	824
Poland	9,180	4,240	1,850
Porto Rico	9,556	1,900	180
Portugal	9,000	700	500
Portuguese E. Africa	410	150	90
Rumania	7,500	2,300	550
Russia	15,000	.....	.....
Salvador	950	50	25
Samoa	121	65	20
Siam	2,100	400	500
Society Islands	214	39	36
Spain	60,000	10,000	7,000
Sweden	49,000	13,000	21,000
Switzerland	22,000	7,000	11,000
Syria	2,400	225	90
Taiwan	115	90	20
Trinidad and Tobago	1,600	250	250
Tunis	3,600	326	644
Turkey	1,775	225	150
Union of So. Africa	45,000	2,500	17,800
United Kingdom	567,681	203,158	495,579
Uruguay	20,200	1,300	600
Venezuela	4,000	400	50
Yugoslavia	4,480	1,490	508

THE ALTITUDES OF THE GLOBE.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

CONTINENTS.	Highest Point.	Elevation (Ft.)	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (Ft.)
North America.	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America.	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	....
Europe	Mont El Bruz, Caucasus	18,465	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak (Kilimanjaro), Brit. E. Af.	19,318	Desert of Sahara	230
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,777	Lake Eyre, South Australia	38

Approximate mean elevation (feet)—North America, 1,300; South America, 1,300; Europe, 980; Asia, 1,600; Africa, 1,600; Australia, 800.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data supplied by the United States Geological Survey. Sign — means below sea level.)

NOTE.—For extended tables of altitudes of places, mountains and lakes in the various States of the Union, see the 1922 ALMANAC.

STATE.	HIGHEST POINT.			LOWEST POINT.			Approximate Mean Elevation (Feet).
	Name.	County.	Elevation (Feet).	Name.	County.	Elevation (Feet).	
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Clay-Talladega	2,407	Gulf of Mexico	.....	Sea lev.	500
Alaska	Mount McKinley	.....	20,300	Pacific Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	.....
Arizona	S. Francisco Peak	Coconino	12,611	Colorado R.	Yuma	100	4,100
Arkansas	Blue Mountain	Polk-Scott	2,800	Ouachita R.	Ashley-Un.	55	650
	Magazine Mountain	Logan	2,800				
California	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,501	Death Valley	Inyo	—276	2,900
Canal Zone	Cerro Galera	S. W. part Zone	1,223	.....	.....	Sea lev.	.....
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,420	Arkansas R.	Prowers	3,350	6,800
Connecticut	Bear Mountain	Litchfield	2,355	L. I. Sound	.....	Sea lev.	500
Delaware	Centreville	New Castle	440	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	60
Dist. of Col.	Tennallytown	N. W. part	420	Potomac R.	.....	Sea lev.	150
Florida	Iron Mountain	Polk	325	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	100
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,768	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	600
Guam	Jumullong Manglo	.....	1,290	Pacific Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	.....
Hawaii	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,823	Pacific Ocean	.....	Sea lev	.....
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	Blaine-Custer	12,078	Snake R.	Nez Perce	720	5,000
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo Daviess	1,241	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279	600
Indiana	Carlos	Randolph	1,210	Ohio R.	Vanderb'g.	316	700
Iowa	On N. boundary	Osceola	1,600	Mississippi R.	Lee	477	1,100
Kansas	On W. boundary	Gre'ley-Wal'ce	4,135	Verdigris R.	Montg'm'y	700	2,000
Kentucky	Big Black Mountain	Harlan	4,150	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257	750
Louisiana	N.W.part of county	Claiborne	400	Gulf of Mexico	.....	Sea lev.	100
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,273	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	600
Maryland	Backbone Mountain	Garrett	3,340	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	350
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,505	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	500
Michigan	Porcupine Mount'ns	Ontonagon	2,023	Lake Erie	.....	573	900
Minnesota	Mesabi Range	St. Louis	1,920	Lake Superior	.....	602	1,200
Mississippi	Near Iuka	Tishomingo	780	Gulf of Mexico	.....	Sea lev.	300
Missouri	Taum Sauk M't'n	Iron	1,750	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230	800
Montana	Granite Peak	Carbon	12,850	Kootenai R.	Flathead	1,800	3,400
Nebraska	S.W.part of county	Banner	5,350	S.E. cor. State	Richardson	825	2,600
Nevada	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,145	Colorado R.	Clark	470	5,500
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	Coos	6,293	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	1,000
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,805	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	250
New Mexico	North Truchas Peak	Rio Arriba	13,306	Red Bluff	Eddy	2,876	5,700
New York	Mount Marcy	Essex	5,344	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	900
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	6,711	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	700
North Dakota	Black Butte	Slope	3,468	Pembina	Pembina	790	1,900
Ohio	Near Bellefontaine	Logan	1,550	Ohio R.	Hamilton	425	850
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,800	Red R.	McCurtain	300	1,300
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clackamas R.	11,253	Pacific Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	3,300
Pennsylvania	Negro Mountain	Somerset	3,213	Delaware R.	.....	Sea lev.	1,100
Philippine Islands	Mount Apo	Mindanao Is.	9,610	Pacific Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	.....
Porto Rico	Luquillo Mountains	Humacao	3,532	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	.....
Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	Providence	805	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	200
Samoa	Lata Peak	Tau Island	3,056	Pacific Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	.....
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	S. C.-N. C. line	3,548	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	350
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,242	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	962	2,200
Tennessee	Clingman's Dome	Tenn.-N. C. line	6,644	Mississippi R.	Shelby	182	900
Texas	El Capitan	Culberson	9,020	Gulf of Mexico	.....	Sea lev.	1,700
Utah	Kings Peaks	Wasatch	13,498	Beaverd'm Ck.	Washingt'n	2,000	6,100
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Chit'd'n-L'm'le.	4,393	LakeChampl'n	Franklin	95	1,000
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smyth	5,719	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	950
Virgin Islands	Crown Hill	Is. St. Thomas	1,550	Atlantic Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	.....
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,408	Pacific Ocean	.....	Sea lev.	1,700
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,860	Potomac R.	Jefferson	240	1,500
Wisconsin	Rib Hill	Marathon	1,940	Lake Michigan	.....	582	1,050
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,785	B. Fourche R.	Crook	3,100	6,700
U. S. (ex. Alaska)	Mount Whitney	Inyo-T'l're,Cal	14,501	Death Valley	Inyo, Cal.	—276	2,500

The loftiest peak in the Philippines is Mount Apo, on Mindanao Island, 9,610 feet.
The highest point in Porto Rico is in the Luquillo Mountains, 3,532 feet.
The highest point in the West Indies is in the Dominican Republic, Mount Tina 10,300 feet.

SOUTH AMERICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Aconcagua	23,080	Nevado de Sorata	21,286	Juncal	20,500	Tolima	18,320
Tupungato	23,000	Illimani	21,181	Azupe de Copiapo	19,700	El Potra	18,045
Seehama	22,349	Veladeres	21,000	Cayambe	19,534	Huila	18,000
Cerrodel Merced'io	22,000	Chuquibamba	21,000	Licancaur	19,521	Aconquija	17,740
Huascaran	21,812	Parinacota	20,950	Cotopaxi	19,500	Maipo	17,421
Llullayaco	21,500	Autofalla	20,900	Chipicani	18,898	Ruiz	17,400
Chimborazo	21,424	Nevado de		Arequipa	18,373	Sangay	17,124
Incanguassi	21,400	Famantina	20,700	Herveo	18,350	Santa Isabel	16,760

CHIEF ASIAN PEAKS.

(British Empire altitudes revised by Royal Geographic Society.)

THE HIMALAYAS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mount Everest	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K2 or Dapsang)	28,250
Kinchinjinga	28,146
Makalu	27,790
Dhawalagiri	26,795
Nanga-Parbat	26,620
Nandadevi	25,645
Chumalhari	23,930
Trisul	23,360
Dunagiri	23,184
Kedarnath	22,770
Panch Chuli	22,650
Api	23,399
Nanda Kot	22,510
Badarinath	23,190
Yirnajang	21,300
Dhaola-dhar (White Mt.)	15,956

British expeditions in 1922 reached 27,300 feet on Mount Everest, and in 1924 ascended 28,100 feet. The previous height record reached there was 24,600 feet.

OTHER ASIAN PEAKS.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Tiratch-Mir, Afghanistan	25,400
Ulug Mustagh, Thibet	25,300
Tengri Khan, China	24,132
Aling Gungri, Thibet	24,000
Kinting-Shan, China	18,000
Koh i-Dena, Persia	17,000
Hong-Shan, China	16,400
Kliutchev, Kamchatka	15,750
Bielukha ("White"), Siberia	14,800
Kinabalu, Borneo	13,455

ALASKAN MOUNTAINS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alverstons	14,493	McKinley	20,300	Crillon	12,730	Illamna	10,020	Riggs	11,783
Bear	14,850	Sanford	16,210	Deborah	12,840	Jarvis	12,230	Root	12,950
Blackburn	16,140	St. Elias	18,024	Drum	12,000	La Perouse	10,756	Russell	11,600
Bona	16,420	Vancouver	15,680	George	10,000	Lituya	11,832	Sanford	13,210
Fairweather	15,400	Augusta	14,070	Haydon	11,921	Lodge	10,514	Seattle	10,175
Foraker	17,100	Anderson	10,770	Hayes	13,940	Matazhat	13,480	Spurr	11,070
Hubbard	14,950	Bertha	10,180	Hess	12,030	Redoubt	10,200	Wrangell	14,000
Hunter	14,960	Cook	13,750	Huxley	12,560	Regal	13,400		

CANADIAN PEAKS—ROCKY AND SELKIRK RANGES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Logan	19,539	Steele	16,644	Augusta	14,900	Strickland	13,818
St. Elias	18,000	Hubbard	16,400	Walsh	14,498	Cook	13,700
Lucania	17,147	Wood	15,885	McArthur	14,253	Robson	13,068
King	16,971	Vancouver	15,617	Newton	13,860	Alberta	12,000

Mount Logan, in the Yukon, was scaled in 1925, by Capt. A. H. McCarthy and party.

Greenland's only high peak is Peterman, 9,000 feet.

MEXICO.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Citlaltepetl (Peak of Orizaba)	18,564	Nevado de Toluca	14,950	Nauhcampatepetl	13,400	GUATEMALA.	
Popocatepetl	17,543	Malinche	14,630	Volcan de Colima	12,750	Tajamulco	13,800
Ixtaccihuatl	16,960	Nevado de Colima	14,100	Tancitaro	12,650	Tacana	13,300

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

DAUPHINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Pic des Ecrins	13,462
La Meije	13,081
Pic d' Allefrode	13,000
Mont Pelvoux	12,973

GRAIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Grand Parodis	13,300
La Grivola	13,028
Grand Casse	12,780
Mont Pourri	12,491
Dent Parassee	12,137

PENNINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mont Blanc (Calotte)	15,781
Mte. Rosa	15,217
Mischabelhorner (Dom.)	14,935
Lys Kamm	14,889
Weisshorn	14,804
Matterhorn	14,780
Dente Blanche	14,318
Grand Combin	14,164

BERNESE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Finsteraarhorn	14,026
Alestschhorn	13,803
Jungfrau	13,671
Monch	13,438
Bietschhorn	12,969
Wetterhorn (Mittelhorn)	12,166
Balmhorn	12,100
Blumlisalp	12,041

MARITIME ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Aiguille de Chambeyron	11,155
Grand Rioburent	11,142
Rocca dell' Argentera	10,617
Pointe Haute de Mary	10,537

COTTIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Viso	12,605
Monte Chardonnet	12,373
Clamarella	12,081
Mont Albaron	12,014
Roche Melon	11,621

NORTH SWISS ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Todi	11,887
Bifertenstock	11,237
Scheerhorn	11,142
Oberalpstock	10,925
Segneshorn	10,870
Claridenstock	10,709
Piz Tumbif	10,663

LOMBARD ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Adamello	11,832
Presanella (Cima di Nardis)	11,688
Care Alto	11,352
Crozzon di Laris	10,889

CENTRAL TYROL ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Gross Glockner	12,405
Wild Spitz	12,390
Weiskugel	12,277
Gross Venediger	12,053

RHAETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Piz Bernina	13,294
Piz Roseg	12,936
Orteler Spitze	12,814
Konigs Spitze	12,646
Monte Cevalde	12,505
Monte della Disgrazia	12,074
Pallon della Mare	12,038

S. TYROL & VENETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Marmolata	11,045
Cimon della Pala	11,000
Sorapis	10,798

THE PYRENEES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Maladetta	11,165
Pic des Possets	11,045
Mont Perdu	10,994
Pic de Vignemale	10,792
Pic Long	10,478

THE CAUCASUS RANGE. (EUROPE—ASIA).

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Elbruz	18,465
Koshtan-tau	17,096
Dykh-tau	17,054
Shkara	17,038
Yanga	16,880
Kasbek	16,346
Tetnuld	15,935
Mizhirgi-tau	15,932
Ushba	15,409
Adatkhokh	15,274

AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Ruwenzori, Africa	16,794
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks): 1—Kibo; 2—Mawenzi, Ger. E. Africa	19,318; 16,870
Ras Dashan, Abyssinia	15,150
Ala Goz, Abyssinia	14,277
Pico de Teide, Teneriffe	12,200
Jabel Ayashi, Morocco	14,000
Charles Louis, New Guinea	18,000
Cook, New Zealand	12,349
Kosciusko, Australia	7,336

CHIEF VOLCANIC PEAKS OF THE WORLD.

Peak and Country.	*Altitude.*
Sahama, Bolivia	21,000
Pomarepe, Chili	20,509
Cotopaxi, Ecuador	19,550
Misti, Peru	19,200
Demavena, Persia	18,000
Popocatepetl, Mexico	17,843
Sangay, Ecuador	17,124
Ararat, Persia	17,000
Mauna Loa, Hawaii	13,675
Santa Maria, Guatemala	12,500
Fuego, Guatemala	12,500
Fujiyama, Japan	12,365
Erebus, Antarctic	13,300
Semeru, Java	12,000
Kirungu-Cha-Gungo, Central Africa	11,300
Irazu, Costa Rica	11,200
Turri Alba, Costa Rica	10,900
Terror, Antarctic	10,755
Etna, Italy	10,384
Ontake, Japan	10,000
Tateyama, Japan	10,000
Ruapehu, New Zealand	9,008
Hualalai, Hawaii	8,275
Coseguina, Nicaragua	5,830
Aso-San, Japan	5,600
La Pelee, Martinique, W. I.	5,200
Hecla, Iceland	5,100
Kilauea, Hawaii	4,400
Vesuvius, Italy	4,300
Soufriere, St. Vincent, W. I.	4,050
Stromboli, Mediterranean Isle	3,040
Skaptar Jokul, Iceland	2,790

Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

(Data by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

UNITS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

The fundamental unit of the metric system is the meter, the unity of length. From this the units of capacity (liter) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related, e. g., for all practical purposes 1 cubic decimeter equals 1 liter and 1 liter of water weighs 1 kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "meter," "gram," and "liter" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables.

PREFIXES. Meaning.		Units.	PREFIXES. Meaning.		Units.
milli- = *one-thousandth*...	.001	"meter" *for length*	deka- = *ten*.....	10	"liter" *for capacity.*
centi- = *one-hundredth*...	.01	"gram" *for weight*	hecto- = *one hundred*.....	100	
deci- = *one-tenth*.....	.1	*or mass.*	kilo- = *one thousand*....	1000	
..... *Unit* = *one*.....	1.				

METRIC CONVERSION.

Millimeters × .03937 = inches.
Millimeters ÷ 25.4 = inches.
Centimeters × .3937 = inches.
Centimeters ÷ 2.54 = inches.
Meters × 39.37 = inches.
Meters × 3.28 = feet.
Meters × 1.094 = yards.
Kilometers × .621 = miles.
Kilometers ÷ 1.6093 = miles.
Kilometers × 3280.8 = feet.
Square millimeters × .00155 = square inches.
Square millimeters ÷ 645 = square inches.
Square centimeters × .155 = square inches.
Square centimeters ÷ 6.45 = square inches.
Square meters × 10.764 = square feet.
Square kilometers × 247.1 = acres.
Square kilometers × .3861 = square miles.
Hectares × 2.471 = acres.
Hectares × .003861 = square miles.
Cubic centimeters ÷ 16.387 = cubic inches.
Cubic centimeters ÷ 3.70 = fluid drams (U. S. P.).
Cubic centimeters ÷ 29.57 = fluid ounces (U. S. P.).
Cubic meters × 35.314 = cubic feet.
Cubic meters × 1.308 = cubic yards.
Cubic meters × 264.2 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres × 61.023 = cubic inches.
Litres × 33.81 = fluid ounces (U. S. P.).
Litres × .2642 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres ÷ 3.785 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres ÷ 28.317 = cubic feet.
Hectoliters × 3.53 = cubic feet.
Hectoliters × 2.84 = bushels (2150.42 cubic inches).
Hectoliters × .131 = cubic yards.
Hectoliters ÷ 26.42 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Grammes × 15.432 = grains.
Grammes (water) ÷ 29.57 = fluid ounces.
Grammes ÷ 28.35 = ounces avoirdupois.
Grammes per cubic centimeter ÷ 27.7 = pounds per cubic inch.
Joule × .7376 = foot pounds.
Kilograms × 2.2046 = pounds.
Kilograms × 35.3 = ounces avoirdupois.
Kilograms ÷ 907.18 = short tons (2,000 pounds).
Kilograms per square centimeter × 14.223 = pounds per square inch.
Kilogram meters × 7.233 = foot pounds.
Kilo per meter × .672 = pounds per foot.
Kilo per cubic meter × .062 = pounds per cubic foot.
Kilo per cheval × 2.235 = pounds per horse power.
Kilowatts × 1.34 = horse power (33,000 foot pounds per minute).
Watts ÷ 746 = horse power.
1 Watt = .00134 horse power = 44.3 foot pounds per minute.
Calories × 3.968 = B. T. U. (British Thermal Unit).
Cheval vapeur × 0.986 = horse power.
Centigrade × 1.8+32 = degrees Fahrenheit.
Gravity Paris = 980.94 centimeters per second.

NOTE.—*Joule:* C. G. S. unit of both mechanical and electrical energy. Equivalent to work done or heat generated in keeping up for one second a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm, or in raising the potential of one coulomb by one volt. Equal to 10,000,000 ergs or .73756 foot pound.

Calory: One of two recognized units of heat, of which the greater calory is amount of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water 1° C.; the lesser or small calory being the amount of heat necessary to raise one gram of water 1° C.

The U. S. Bureau of Standards advocates use of "Kilocalorie" and "calorie," respectively, for the greater and lesser calorie.

Foot pound, horse power, and cheval or cheval vapeur, as generally defined, vary from place to place by ½% because of variations in the intensity of gravity. The relations given here are for the international standard gravity, which gives an acceleration of 980.665 c m per second.

Units of Length.

Fundamental Units—A meter (m) is a unit of length equivalent to the distance between the defining lines of the international prototype meter at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures when this standard is at the temperature of melting ice (0° C).

A yard (yd.) is a unit of length equivalent to 3600-3937 of a meter.

Multiples and submultiples:

1 kilometer = 1000 meters.
1 hectometer = 100 meters.
1 dekameter = 10 meters.
1 decimeter = 0.1 meter.
1 centimeter = 0.01 meter.
1 millimeter = 0.001 meter = 0.1 centimeter.
1 micron = 0.000001 meter = 0.001 millimeter.
1 millimicron = 0.000000001 meter = 0.001 micron.
1 foot = 1-3 yard = 1200-3937 meter.
1 inch = 1-36 yard = 1-12 foot = 100-3937 meter.
1 link = 0.22 yard = 7.92 inches.
1 rod = 5½ yards = 16½ feet.
1 chain = 22 yards = 100 links = 66 feet = 4 rods.
1 furlong = 220 yards = 40 rods = 10 chains.
1 statute mile = 1760 yards = 5280 feet = 320 rods.
1 hand = 4 inches.
1 point = 1-72 inch.
1 mil = 0.001 inch.
1 fathom = 6 feet.
1 span = 9 inches = 1-8 fathom.
1 nautical mile } United States = 6080.20 feet.
1 sea mile } = 1.151553 statute miles.
1 geographical mile } = 1853.249 meters.

Units of Area.

Fundamental Units:

A square meter is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 meter.

A square yard is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 square kilometer = 1,000,000 square meters.
1 hectare or square hectometer = 10,000 square meters.
1 are or square dekameter = 100 square meters.
1 centare = 1 square meter.
1 square decimeter = 0.01 square meter.
1 square centimeter = 0.0001 square meter.
1 square millimeter = 0.000001 square meter = 0.01 square centimeter.
1 square foot = 1-9 square yard.
1 square inch = 1-1296 square yard = 1-144 square foot.
1 square link = 0.0484 square yard = 62.7264 square inches.
1 square rod = 30.25 square yards = 272.25 square feet = 625 square links.
1 square chain = 484 square yards = 16 square rods = 100,000 square links.
1 acre = 4840 square yards = 160 square rods = 10 square chains.
1 square mile = 3,097,600 square yards = 640 acres = 259 hectares

Units of Volume.

Fundamental Units:

A cubic meter is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 meter.

A cubic yard is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 cubic kilometer = 1,000,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic hectometer = 1,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic dekameter = 1,000 cubic meters.
1 stere = 1 cubic meter.
1 cubic decimeter = 0.001 cubic meter.
1 cubic centimeter = 0.000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic decimeter.
1 cubic millimeter = 0.000000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic centimeter.
1 cubic foot = 1-27 cubic yard.
1 cubic inch = 1-46656 cubic yard = 1-1728 cubic foot.
1 board foot = 144 cubic inches = 1-12 cubic foot.
1 cord = 128 cubic feet.

Units of Capacity.

Fundamental Units:

A liter is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogram of pure water at its maximum density (at a temperature of 4° C, practically) and under the standard atmospheric pressure (of 760 mm). It is equivalent in volume to 1.000027 cubic decimeters.

A gallon is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches.

A bushel is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 2150.42 cubic inches.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 hectoliter = 100 liters.
1 dekaliter = 10 liters.
1 deciliter = 0.1 liter.
1 centiliter = 0.01 liter.
1 liquid quart = 1-4 gallon = 57.75 cubic inches.
1 liquid pint = 1-8 gallon = 1-2 liquid quart = 28.875 cubic inches.
1 gill = 1-32 gallon = 1-4 liquid pint = 7.21875 cubic inches.
1 fluid ounce = 1-128 gallon = 1-16 liquid pint.
1 fluid dram = 1-8 fluid ounce = 1-128 liquid pint.
1 minim = 1-60 fluid dram = 1-480 fluid ounce.
1 firkin = 9 gallons.
1 peck = 1-4 bushel = 537.605 cubic inches.
1 dry quart = 1-32 bushel = 1-8 peck = 67.200625 cubic inches.
1 dry pint = 1-64 bushel = 1-2 dry quart = 33.600-3125 cubic inches.
1 barrel (for fruit, vegetables and other dry commodities) = 7056 cubic inches = 105 dry quarts.

Units of Mass.

Fundamental Units:

A kilogram is a unit of mass equivalent to the mass of the international prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

An avoirdupois pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 0.4535924277 kilogram.

A gram is a unit of mass equivalent to one-thousandth of the mass of the international prototype kilogram.

A troy pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 5760-7000 of that of the avoirdupois pound.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 metric ton = 1000 kilograms.
1 hectogram = 100 grams = 0.1 kilogram.
1 dekagram = 10 grams = 0.01 kilogram.
1 decigram = 0.1 gram.
1 centigram = 0.01 gram.
1 milligram = 0.001 gram.
1 avoirdupois ounce = 1-16 avoirdupois pound.
1 avoirdupois dram = 1-256 avoirdupois pound = 1-16 avoirdupois ounce.
1 grain = 1-7000 avoirdupois pound = 10-4375 avoirdupois ounce = 1-5760 troy pound.
1 apothecaries' pound = 1 troy pound = 5760-7000 avoirdupois pound.
1 apothecaries' or troy ounce = 1-12 troy pound = 480-7000 avoirdupois pound = 480 grains.
1 apothecaries' dram = 1-96 apothecaries' pound = 1-8 apothecaries' ounce = 60 grains.
1 pennyweight = 1-20 troy ounce = 24 grains.
1 apothecaries' scruple = 1-3 apothecaries' dram = 20 grains.
1 metric carat = 200 milligrams = 0.2 gram.
1 short hundredweight = 100 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long hundredweight = 112 avoirdupois pounds.
1 short ton = 2000 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long ton = 2240 avoirdupois pounds.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR THE METRIC SYSTEM.

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples:* One foot = 0.304801 meters; one meter = 3.28083 feet; one U. S. Mile = 1.609347 kilometers; one kilometer 0.621370 miles; one U. S. liquid quart = 0.94633 liters; one liter = 1.05671 U. S. liquid quarts; 1 pound avoirdupois = 0.45359 kilograms; one kilogram = 2.20462 pounds avoirdupois. The units are those of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Inches.		Millimeters.	Feet.		Meters.	U. S. Miles.		Kilometers.	Cubic Inches.		Cubic Centimeters.
0.03937	**1**	25.4001	3.28083	**1**	0.304801	0.621370	**1**	1.609347	0.06102	**1**	16.3872
0.07874	**2**	50.8001	6.56167	**2**	0.609601	1.242740	**2**	3.218694	0.12205	**2**	32.7743
0.11811	**3**	76.2002	9.84250	**3**	0.914402	1.864110	**3**	4.828042	0.18307	**3**	49.1615
0.15748	**4**	101.6002	13.12333	**4**	1.219202	2.485480	**4**	6.437389	0.24409	**4**	65.5486
0.19685	**5**	127.0003	16.40417	**5**	1.524003	3.106850	**5**	8.046736	0.30512	**5**	81.9358
0.23622	**6**	152.4003	19.68500	**6**	1.828804	3.728220	**6**	9.656083	0.36614	**6**	98.3230
0.27559	**7**	177.8004	22.96583	**7**	2.133604	4.349590	**7**	11.265431	0.42716	**7**	114.7101
0.31496	**8**	203.2004	26.24667	**8**	2.438405	4.970960	**8**	12.874778	0.48819	**8**	131.0973
0.35433	**9**	228.6005	29.52750	**9**	2.743205	5.592330	**9**	14.484125	0.54921	**9**	147.4845
0.39370	**10**	254.0006	32.80833	**10**	3.048006	6.213699	**10**	16.093472	0.61023	**10**	163.8717

Cubic Yards.		Cubic Meters.	Square Feet.		Square Meters.	Square Miles.		Square Kilometers.	Acres.		Hectares.
1.3079	**1**	0.7646	10.764	**1**	0.09290	0.3861	**1**	2.5900	2.471	**1**	0.4047
2.6159	**2**	1.5291	21.528	**2**	0.18581	0.7722	**2**	5.1800	4.942	**2**	0.8094
3.9238	**3**	2.2937	32.292	**3**	0.27871	1.1583	**3**	7.7700	7.413	**3**	1.2141
5.2318	**4**	3.0582	43.055	**4**	0.37161	1.5444	**4**	10.3600	9.884	**4**	1.6187
6.5397	**5**	3.8228	53.819	**5**	0.46452	1.9305	**5**	12.9500	12.355	**5**	2.0234
7.8477	**6**	4.5874	64.583	**6**	0.55742	2.1366	**6**	15.5400	14.826	**6**	2.4281
9.1556	**7**	5.3519	75.347	**7**	0.65032	2.7027	**7**	18.1300	17.297	**7**	2.8328
10.4635	**8**	6.1165	86.111	**8**	0.74323	3.0888	**8**	20.7200	19.768	**8**	3.2375
11.7715	**9**	6.8810	96.875	**9**	0.83613	3.4749	**9**	23.3100	22.239	**9**	3.6422
13.0794	**10**	7.6456	107.639	**10**	0.92903	3.8610	**10**	25.9000	24.710	**10**	4.0469

U. S. Liquid Quarts.		Liters.	U. S. Gallons.		Liters.	U. S. Bushels.		Hectoliters.	Avd. Pounds.		Kilograms.
1.05671	**1**	0.74633	0.26418	**1**	3.78533	2.8378	**1**	0.35238	2.20462	**1**	0.45359
2.11342	**2**	1.89267	0.52836	**2**	7.57066	5.6756	**2**	0.70477	4.40924	**2**	0.90718
3.17013	**3**	2.83900	0.79253	**3**	11.35600	8.5135	**3**	1.05715	6.61387	**3**	1.36078
4.22684	**4**	3.78533	1.05671	**4**	15.14133	11.3513	**4**	1.40953	8.81849	**4**	1.81437
5.28355	**5**	4.73167	1.32089	**5**	18.92666	14.1891	**5**	1.76192	11.02311	**5**	2.26796
6.34026	**6**	5.67800	1.58507	**6**	22.71199	17.0269	**6**	2.11430	13.22773	**6**	2.72155
7.39697	**7**	6.62433	1.84924	**7**	26.49733	19.8647	**7**	2.46668	15.43236	**7**	3.17515
8.45368	**8**	7.57066	2.11342	**8**	30.28266	22.7026	**8**	2.81907	17.63698	**8**	3.62874
9.51039	**9**	8.51700	2.37760	**9**	34.06799	25.5404	**9**	3.17145	19.84160	**9**	4.08233
10.56710	**10**	9.46333	2.64178	**10**	37.85333	28.3782	**10**	3.52383	22.04622	**10**	4.53592

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES (FROM 1 TO 9 UNITS).

(Data by the United States Bureau of Standards.)

Troy Pounds.	Avoirdupois Pounds.	Kilograms.	Short Tons.	Long Tons.	Metric Tons.
1	0.822857	0.37324	0.00041143	0.00036735	0.00037324
2	1.64571	0.74648	0.00082286	0.00073469	0.00074648
3	2.46857	1.11973	0.00123429	0.00110204	0.00111973
4	3.29143	1.49297	0.00164571	0.00146939	0.00149297
5	4.11429	1.86621	0.00205714	0.00183673	0.00186621
6	4.93714	2.23945	0.00246857	0.00220408	0.00223945
7	5.76000	2.61269	0.00288000	0.00257143	0.00261269
8	6.58286	2.98593	0.00329143	0.00293878	0.00298593
9	7.40571	3.35918	0.00370286	0.00330612	0.00335918
1.21528	1	0.45359	0.0005	0.00044643	0.00045359
2.43056	2	0.90718	0.0010	0.00089286	0.00090718
3.64583	3	1.36078	0.0015	0.00133929	0.00136078
4.86111	4	1.81437	0.0020	0.00178571	0.00181437
6.07639	5	2.26796	0.0025	0.00223214	0.00226796
7.29167	6	2.72155	0.0030	0.00267857	0.00272155
8.50694	7	3.17515	0.0035	0.00312500	0.00317515
9.72222	8	3.62874	0.0040	0.00357143	0.00362874
10.93750	9	4.08233	0.0045	0.00401786	0.00408233
2.67923	2.20462	1	0.00110231	0.00098421	0.001
5.35846	4.40924	2	0.00220462	0.00196841	0.002
8.03769	6.61387	3	0.00330693	0.00295262	0.003
10.71691	8.81849	4	0.00440924	0.00393683	0.004
13.93750	11.02311	5	0.00551156	0.00492103	0.005
16.07537	13.22773	6	0.00661387	0.00590524	0.006
18.75460	15.43236	7	0.00771618	0.00688944	0.007
21.43383	17.63698	8	0.00881849	0.00787365	0.008
24.11306	19.84160	9	0.00992080	0.00885786	0.009
2430.56	2000	907.18	1	0.89287	0.90718
4861.11	4000	1814.37	2	1.78571	1.81437
7291.67	6000	2721.55	3	2.67857	2.72155
9722.22	8000	3628.74	4	3.57143	3.62874
12152.78	10000	4535.92	5	4.46429	4.53592
14583.33	12000	5443.11	6	5.35714	5.44311
17013.89	14000	6350.29	7	6.25000	6.35029
19444.44	16000	7257.48	8	7.14286	7.25748
21875.00	18000	8164.66	9	8.03571	8.16466
2722.22	2240	1016.05	1.12	1	1.01605
5444.44	4480	2032.09	2.24	2	2.03209
8166.67	6720	3048.14	3.36	3	3.04814
10888.89	8960	4064.19	4.48	4	4.06419
13611.11	11200	5080.24	5.60	5	5.08024
16333.33	13440	6096.28	6.72	6	6.09628
19055.56	15680	7112.32	7.84	7	7.11232
21777.78	17920	8128.38	8.96	8	8.12838
24500.00	20160	9144.42	10.08	9	9.14442
2679.23	2204.62	1000	1.10231	0.98421	1
5358.46	4409.24	2000	2.20462	1.96841	2
8037.69	6613.87	3000	3.30693	2.95262	3
10716.91	8818.49	4000	4.40924	3.93683	4
13937.50	11023.11	5000	5.51156	4.92103	5
16075.37	13227.73	6000	6.61387	5.90524	6
18754.60	15432.36	7000	7.71618	6.88944	7
21433.83	17636.98	8000	8.81849	7.87365	8
24113.06	19841.60	9000	9.92080	8.85786	9

FACTORS FOR PRESSURE AND POWER.

(As used by the Heat Division, U. S. Bureau of Standards.)

PRESSURE.

Units.	Atmos.	Kg.—Cm.2	Lb.—In.2	†M. Hg. 0°C.	Megabar.	†In. Hg. 0°C.
1 Atmos.	1	1.0332276*	14.696007	0.760*	1.0132501	29.92120*
1 Kg. Cm.2	0.9678410	1	14.223398	0.7355591	0.980665*	28.958963
1 Lb. In.2	0.06804569	0.07030669	1	0.051714728	0.06894731	2.036009
†1 M. Hg. 0°C.	1.3157895	1.35951*	19.336851	1	1.3332239	39.37*
1 Megabar	0.9869232	1.0197163	14.503830	0.7500616	1	29.529926
†1 In. Hg. 0°	0.03342112	0.03453162	0.4911570	0.02540005	0.03386395	1

†Based on density hg. = 13.5951 g.—cm.3.
*Exact by definition.

POWER.

	Ft., Lb.—Min.	Watt.†	Cal.—Sec.	B. T. U.—Min.	Horse Power.	Chev. Vap.	Kgm.—Sec.
1 Ft., Lb.—Min. =	1	.022597	.0054021	.00128624	.000030303	.000030723	.0023042
1 Watt =	44.2536	1	.239063	.0569207	.00134102	.0013596	.101971
1 Cal.—Sec. =	185.113	4.183*	1	.238099	.0056095	.0056873	.42655
1 B. T. U.—Min. =	777.46	17.5683	4.1999	1	.023559	.023886	1.79145
1 Horse power =	33000*	745.70	178.269	42.446	1	1.01387	76.040
1 Chev. Vap. =	32548	735.50	175.830	41.865	.98632	1	75*
1 Kgm.—Sec. =	433.98	9.8066	2.3444	.55820	.0131509	.0133333	1

*Exact value by definition. †Absolute Joules.

ELECTRICAL UNITS.

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics, it is equal to the product of the volts (pressure) times amperes (rate of flow). Thus, 2 volts times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watts. Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about 1½ horsepower.

The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure. For example, 1,000 feet of copper wire of No. 10 B. and S. gauge has just 1 ohm of resistance and allows the flow of 1 ampere at 1 volt.

UNITED STATES WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

The Anglo Saxon acre was one furlong long and one chain wide.

175 troy pounds equal 144 avoirdupois pounds; 175 troy ounces equal 192 avoirdupois ounces.

KNOTS AND MILES.

The **U. S. and British Statute Mile** is 5.280 feet. The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet. The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60) 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,080.20 feet—the length of a standard knot or mile.

A **Knot** = 1.152 statute miles; a **Fathom** = 6 feet; a **Cable** = 606.97 feet.

The **Norwegian Mile** equals more than seven English or American miles, the exact relation being 7.021. The **Swedish Mile** is equivalent to 6.64 American miles; the **Austrian**, to 4.71 American miles; the **Danish**, to 4.68; the **German** (geographic), to 4.61; the **Dutch**, to 3.46; the **Swiss**, to 2.99; the **Russian**, to 0.66; the **French** kilometre, to 0.62.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

Type is measured by the number of "points" in the height of the face thereof. A "point" is approximately one-seventy-second of an inch (actually .01383 inch). There are 996 "points" in 35 centimetres. Nonpareil type, the size generally used by newspapers, is a 6-point type, and therefore sets 12 lines to an inch, measuring up and down the column. Twenty-four lines of nonpareil type make what is commonly called a "stick." There are usually ten "sticks" of type in a newspaper column. The smallest type in ordinary use is ruby, which is 3½ points in height. Diamond type is 4 or 4½ points; pearl, 5 points; agate, 5½ points; nonpareil, 6 points; minion, 7 points; brevier, 8 points; bourgeois, 9 points; long primer, 10 points; small pica, 11 points; pica, 12 points; English, 14 points; great primer, 18 points. The news columns in The World are almost 2 and three-sixteenths inches wide, equal to 12½ "picas" or pica M-quads. Each size of type has its own M-quad, which is the square of the face of the capital M of that size of type. A quadrat, or quad, is the type without a letter on it, and is used in spacing between words and in filling out blank lines. The quad is usually of four sizes—N-quad, M-quad, 2M-quad, and 3M-quad.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	VI	6	XI	11	XVI	16	XXX	30
II	2	VII	7	XII	12	XVII	17	XL	40
III	3	VIII	8	XIII	13	XVIII	18	L	50
IV	4	IX	9	XIV	14	XIX	19	LX	60
V	5	X	10	XV	15	XX	20	LXX	70

LXXX	80	CCC	300	DCCC	800
or XXC	80	CCCC	400	CM	900
XC	90	D	500	M or	
C	100	DC	600	clc	1000
CC	200	DCC	700	MM	2000

NOTE—A dash line over a numeral, multiplies the value by 1,000: thus, $\overline{X}$ = 10,000; $\overline{L}$ = 50,000; $\overline{C}$ = 100,000; $\overline{D}$ = 500,000; $\overline{M}$ = 1,000,000; $\overline{CLIX}$ = 159,000; $\overline{DLIX}$ = 559,000.

Other general rules in Roman numerals are as follows: (1), repeating a letter repeats its value—XX=20; CCC=300; (2), a letter placed after one of greater value adds thereto—VI=6; DC=600; (3), a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts therefrom—IV = 4.

Arabic numerals are those now commonly in use—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; ℥ ʒ, fluid ounce; ℥ ʒ, fluid drachm; ss, ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce; ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces: gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Valency.	Density (Grams per Cubic Centimeter).	Melting Point (Degrees Centigrade).	Year Discovered.	Discoverer.
Aluminum	Al	26.972	3	2.70	658.7	1828	Wohler.
Antimony	Sb	121.7	3, 5	6.22	630.0	1450	Valentine.
Argon	A	39.91	0	1.3845	—188	1894	Rayleigh and Ramsay.
Arsenic	As	74.96	3, 5	3.70	850	13th Cent.	Magnus.
Barium	Ba	137.37	2	3.78	850	1808	Davy.
Beryllium (Glucinum)	Gl	9.02	2	1.85	1280	1828	Wohler and Bussy.
Bismuth	Bi	209.0	3, 5	9.67	271	15th Cent.	Valentine.
Boron	B	10.82	3	2.45	2200 ?	1808	Davy.
Bromin	Br	79.916	1	3.12	—7.3	1826	Balard.
Cadmium	Cd	112.41	2	8.37	320.9	1817	Stromeyer.
Cassium	Cs	132.81	1	1.873	26	1861	Bunsen and Kirchhoff.
Calcium	Ca	40.07	2	1.54	810	1808	Davy.
Carbon	C	11.999	4	3.52	3500	B. C.	
Cerium	Ce	140.25	3, 4	7.02	640	1839	Mosander.
Chlorin	Cl	35.458	1	1.507	—101.5	1774	Scheele.
Chromium	Cr	52.01	2, 3, 6	6.92	1615	1797	Vauquelin.
Cobalt	Co	58.94	2, 3	8.71	1480	1735	Brandt.
Columbium (Niobium)	Cb	93.1	5	12.7	1950	1801	Hatchett.
Copper	Cu	63.54	1, 2	8.217	1083	B. C.	
Dysprosium	Dy	162.52	3	.....	.....	1886	Boisbaudran.
Erbium	Er	167.7	3	4.77	.....	1843	Mosander.
Europium	Eu	152.0	3	.....	.....	1896	Demarcay.
Fluorin	F	19.00	1	1.14	—223	1771	Scheele.
Gadolinium	Gd	157.26	3	.....	.....	1886	Marignac.
Gallium	Ga	69.72	3	5.93	30.1	1875	Boisbaudran.
Germanium	Ge	72.607	4	5.46	958	1886	Winkler.
Glucinum (Beryllium)	Gl	9.02	2	1.85	1280	1828	Wohler and Bussy.
Gold	Au	197.2	1, 3	19.3	1063.0	B. C.	
Hafnium	.....	180.8	4	.....	.....	1923	Coster and Hevesy.
Helium	He	4.00	0	0.15	—271	1895	Ramsay.
Holmium	Ho	163.4	3	.....	.....	.....	
Hydrogen	H	1.008	1	0.070	—259	1766	Cavendish.
Indium	In	114.8	3	7.28	155	1863	Reich and Richter.
Iodin	I	126.932	1	4.940	113.5	1811	Courtois.
Iridium	Ir	193.1	4	22.42	2350 ?	1804	Tennant.
Iron	Fe	55.84	2, 3	7.85–7.88	1530	B. C.	
Krypton	Kr	82.9	0	2.16	—169	1898	Ramsay and Travers.
Lanthanum	La	138.90	3	6.15	810 ?	1839	Mosander.
Lead	Pb	207.20	2, 4	10.645	327	B. C.	
Lithium	Li	6.940	1	0.534	186	1817	Arfredson.
Lutecium	Lu	175.0	3	.....	.....	1907	Von Welsbach and Urbain.
Magnesium	Mg	24.32	2	1.741	651	1830	Liebig and Bussy.
Manganese	Mn	54.93	2, 3, 7	7.42	1230	1774	Gahn.
Mercury	Hg	200.61	1, 2	13.596	—38.87	B. C.	
Molybdenum	Mo	96.0	4, 6	9.01	2535	1790	Hjelm.
Neodymium	Nd	144.27	3	6.96	840 ?	1885	Von Welsbach.
Neon	Ne	20.2	0	.....	—253 ?	1898	Ramsay and Travers.
Nickel	Ni	58.69	2, 3	8.60–8.90	1452	1751	Cronstedt.
Niobium (Columbium)	Cb	93.1	5	12.7	1950	1801	Hatchett.
Niton	Nt	224.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nitrogen	N	14.007	3, 5	0.810	—211	1772	Rutherford.
Osmium	Os	190.8	6, 8	22.5	2700	1804	Tennant.
Oxygen	O	16.000	2	1.14	—218	1774	Priestley.
Palladium	Pd	106.7	2, 4	12.16	1549	1803	Wollaston.
Phosphorus	P	31.027	3, 5	1.83	44.2	1669	Brandt.
Platinum	Pt	195.23	2, 4	21.37	1755	16th Cent.	
Potassium	K	39.096	1	0.870	62.3	1807	Davy.
Praseodymium	Pr	140.92	3	6.475	940	1885	Von Welsbach.
Radium	Ra	225.95	2	.....	700	1902	Curie.
Radon	Rn	222.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rhodium	Rh	102.91	3	12.44	1950	1803	Wollaston.
Rubidium	Rb	85.44	1	1.532	38	1861	Bunsen and Kirchhoff.
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7	6, 8	12.06	2450 ?	1845	Claus.
Samarium	Sa	150.43	3	7.7–7.8	1300	1879	Boisbaudran.
Scandium	Sc	45.10	3	.....	.....	1879	Wilson and Cleve.
Selenium	Se	79.2	2, 4, 6	4.3–4.8	217	1817	Berzelius.
Silicon	Si	28.105	4	2.35	1420	1823	Berzelius.
Silver	Ag	107.880	1	9.51	960.5	B. C.	
Sodium	Na	22.997	1	0.9712	97.5	1807	Davy.
Strontium	Sr	87.63	2	2.50–2.58	820	1808	Davy.
Sulphur	S	32.064	2, 4, 6	2.0–2.1	106.8	B. C.	
Tantalum	Ta	181.5	5	16.6	2900	1802	Eckeberg.
Tellurium	Te	127.5	2, 4, 6	6.02	452	1782	Von Reichenstein.
Terbium	Tb	159.2	3	.....	.....	1843	Mosander.
Thallium	Tl	204.39	1, 3	11.86	302	1861	Crooks.
Thorium	Th	232.15	4	12.16	—1840	1828	Berzelius.
Thullum	Tm	169.4	3	.....	.....	1879	Cleve.
Tin	Sn	118.70	2, 4	6.99	231.9	B. C.	
Titanium	Ti	48.1	4	4.5	1795	1789	Gregor.
Tungsten	W	184.0	6	18.6–19.1	3400	1783	d'Elhujar.
Uranium	U	238.17	4, 6	18.7	1850	1841	Peligot.
Vanadium	V	50.96	3, 5	5.69	1720	1831	Berzelius.
Xenon	Xe	130.2	0	3.52	—140	1898	Ramsay and Travers.
Ytterbium	Yb	173.6	3	.....	.....	1878	Marignac.
Yttrium	Yt	88.95	3	3.80	1490	1828	Wohler.
Zinc	Zn	65.38	2	6.48	419.4	B. C.	
Zirconium	Zr	91.32	4	6.44	1700 ?	1825	Berzelius.

Discovery of two hitherto unknown chemical elements was announced in June, 1925, by Dr. Walter Noddack and Dr. Ida Tacke, at Berlin.

One of the new elements is named Masurium; symbol, Ma.; number on the Mendeleyeff List, 43. The other is Rhenium; symbol, Re.; number on the list, 75.

Atomic weight is the weight of an atom of an element as compared with that of oxygen.

To reduce *density* to pounds per cubic foot, multiply by 62.4.

RELATIVE HARDNESS OF THE ELEMENTS.

Carbon	10.0	Manganese	5.0	Aluminum	2.9	Sulphur	2.0	Indium	1.2
Boron	9.5	Palladium	4.8	Silver	2.7	Selenium	2.0	Lithium	0.6
Chromium	9.0	Iron	4.5	Bismuth	2.5	Magnesium	2.0	Phosphorus	0.5
Osmium	7.0	Platinum	4.3	Zinc	2.5	Tin	1.8	Potassium	0.5
Silicon	7.0	Arsenic	3.5	Gold	2.5	Strontium	1.8	Sodium	0.4
Iridium	6.5	Copper	3.0	Tellurium	2.3	Calcium	1.5	Rubidium	0.3
Ruthenium	6.5	Antimony	3.0	Cadmium	2.0	Lead	1.5	Caesium	0.2

RELATIVE HARDNESS OF CERTAIN GEMS AND SUBSTANCES.

Diamond	10.0	Pyrite	6.3	Platinum	4.3	Copper	3.0	Asphalt	2.0
Corundum	9.0	Augite	6.0	Bell-metal	4.0	Gold	3.0	Gypsum	2.0
Steel	8.5	Feldspar	6.0	Brass	4.0	Meerschaum	3.0	Rock salt	2.0
Topaz	8.0	Hematite	6.0	Dolomite	4.0	Ross metal	3.0	Stibnite	2.0
Beryl	7.8	Iridium	6.0	Fluorite	4.0	Silver	3.0	Alabaster	1.7
Andalusite	7.5	Magnetite	6.0	Marble	4.0	Wood's metal	3.0	Tin	1.5
Tourmaline	7.3	Opal	6.0	Phosphorbronze	4.0	Mica	2.8	Silver chloride	1.3
Agate	7.0	Orthoclase	6.0	Serpentine	4.0	Alum	2.5	Graphite	1.0
Flint	7.0	Hornblende	5.5	Aragonite	3.5	Amber	2.5	Kaolin	1.0
Garnet	7.0	Apatite	5.0	Arsenic	3.5	Bismuth	2.5	Talc	1.0
Iridosmium	7.0	Asbestos	5.0	Antimony	3.3	Galena	2.5	Loess	0.3
Quartz	7.0	Calamine	5.0	Barite	3.3	Sulphur	2.5	Wax	0.2
Glass	6.5	Iron	5.0	Boric acid	3.0	Anthracite	2.2		
Platin-iridium	6.5	Palladium	4.8	Calcite	3.0	Aluminum	2.0		

BOILING POINTS OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Element.	Boiling Point, C.°	Element.	Boiling Point, C.°	Element.	Boiling Point, C.°	Element.	Boiling Point, C.°
Aluminum	1,800	Chlorine	—33.6	Magnesium	1,120	Rubidium	696
Antimony	1,440	Chromium	2,200	Manganese	1,900	Selenium	690
Argon	—186.1	Copper	2,310	Mercury	357	Silver	1,955
Arsenic	360	Fluorine	—187	Molybdenum	3,620	Sodium	750
Barium	.....	Helium	—267	Neon	—239	Sulphur	444.7
Bismuth	1,430	Hydrogen	—252.6	Nitrogen	—195	Tellurium	1,390
Boron	.....	Iodine	200	Oxygen	—182.7	Thallium	1,280
Bromine	61.1	Iron	2,450	Ozone	—119	Tin	2,270
Cadmium	778	Krypton	—151.7	Phosphorus	288	Tungsten	5,830
Caesium	670	Lead	1,525	Platinum	3,910	Xenon	—109.1
Carbon	3,600	Lithium	1,400	Potassium	712	Zinc	930

DENSITY OF GASES.

Gas.	Weight of Normal Litre in Grams.	Specific Gravity. Air = 1.	Specific Gravity. O = 1.	Pounds per Cubic Foot.	Gas.	Weight of Normal Litre in Grams.	Specific Gravity. Air = 1.	Specific Gravity. O = 1.	Pounds per Cubic Foot.
Air	1.2930	1.0000	0.9048	0.08072	Hydrochloric acid	1.6398	1.2682	1.1475	0.10237
Acetylene	1.1791	0.9119	0.8251	0.07361	Hydrofluoric acid	0.922	0.713	0.645	0.0576
Ammonia	0.7708	0.5961	0.5394	0.04812	Hydrogen	0.08987	0.06950	0.06289	0.00561
Argon	1.7809	1.3773	1.2462	0.11118	Hydrogen sulphide	1.538	1.189	1.076	0.09602
Bromine	7.14	5.52	5.00	0.446	Krypton	3.708	2.868	2.595	0.2315
Butane	2.594	2.006	1.815	0.1619	Methane	0.7168	0.5544	0.5016	0.04475
Carbon dioxide	1.9768	1.5289	1.3833	0.12341	Methyl chloride	2.304	1.782	1.612	0.1438
Carbon monoxide	1.2504	0.9671	0.8750	0.07806	Methyl ether	2.110	1.632	1.477	0.1317
Chlorine	3.221	2.491	2.254	0.2011	Neon	0.9002	0.6962	0.6299	0.05620
Coal gas	0.41 to 0.96	0.32 to 0.74	0.29 to 0.67	0.026 to 0.060	Nitrogen	1.2507	0.9673	0.8752	0.07808
					Nitric oxide	1.3402	1.0365	0.9378	0.08367
Cyanogen	2.323	1.797	1.626	0.1450	Nitrous oxide	1.9777	1.5296	1.3839	0.12347
Ethane	1.3562	1.0489	0.9490	0.08467	Oxygen	1.42905	1.1052	1.0000	0.08921
Ethylene	1.2609	0.9752	0.8823	0.07872	Propane	2.0196	1.5620	1.4132	0.12608
Fluorine	1.70	1.31	1.19	0.106	Steam at 100° C.	0.598	0.462	0.418	0.0373
Helium	0.1785	0.1381	0.1249	0.01115	Sulphur dioxide	2.9266	2.2634	2.0479	0.18270
Hydrobromic acid	3.616	2.797	2.530	0.2257	Xenon	5.851	4.525	4.094	0.3653

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

(Gauge pressure = 0 = atmospheric pressure = 14.7 lbs. per square inch absolute pressure.)

Gauge Pressure Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit.	Gauge Pressure Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit.	Gauge Pressure Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit.	Gauge Pressure Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

SPEED OF A FALLING BODY.

In the first second of its descent a body falls 16 feet; second second, 16+32=48 feet; third second, 16+64=80 feet; fourth second, 16+96=112 feet; fifth second, 16+128=144 feet; nth second, 16+32 (n-1) feet.

The total distance fallen by a body at the end of the nth second is 16n2 feet, thus at tne end of the first second it has fallen 16 feet, at the end of the second 64 feet, at the end of the fifth 400 feet. The figures given above are only approximate ones and in them no account is taken of air resistance. As the air resistance encountered by a falling body depends on the shape and size of the body no general rule can be given for taking account of it, except to say that the air resistance increases with the velocity. The force of gravity on a body one mile above the surface of the earth is less than if the body were at the surface of the earth by about one-twentieth of one per cent.

MELTING AND BOILING POINTS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

Substance.	Melting Point, C.°	Boiling Point, C.°	Substance.	Melting Point, C.°	Boiling Point, C.°
Aluminum chloride	190	183	Nickel carbonyl	—25	43
Aluminum nitrate	72.8	134	Nickel nitrate	56.7	136.7
Aluminum oxide	2,050	.....	Nickel oxide	.....	.....
Ammonia	—75	—33.5	Nickel sulphate	99	.....
Ammonium nitrate	165	210	Nitric acid	—42	86
Ammonium sulphate	140	.....	Nitric anhydride	30	48
Ammonium phosphate	123	150	Nitric oxide	—167	—153
Antimony trichloride	73	223	Nitric peroxide	—9.6	21.6
Antimony pentachloride	3	102	Nitrous anhydride	—111	3.5
Arsenic trichloride	—18	130.2	Nitrous oxide	—102.4	—89.8
Arsenic hydride	—113.5	—54.8	Phosphoric acid (ortho)	40	.....
Barium chloride	960	.....	Phosphorus acid	72	.....
Barium nitrate	575	.....	Phosphorus trichloride	—111.8	76
Barium perchlorate	505	.....	Phosphorus oxychloride	1.3	108
Bismuth trichloride	232.5	440	Phosphorus disulphide	297	.....
Boric acid	185	.....	Phosphorus pentasulphide	275	522
Boric anhydride	577	.....	Phosphorus sesquisulphide	168	400
Borax (sodium borate)	741	.....	Phosphorus trisulphide	290	490
Cadmium chloride	560	900..	Potassium carbonate	909	.....
Cadmium nitrate	59.5	132	Potassium chlorate	357	.....
Calcium chloride	774.0	.....	Potassium chromate	975	.....
Calcium chloride	29.6	.....	Potassium cyanide	red h't	.....
Calcium nitrate	499	.....	Potassium perchlorate	610	410
Calcium nitrate	42.3	132	Potassium chloride	772	1,500
Calcium oxide	2,570	.....	Potassium nitrate	341	400
Carbon tetrachloride	—24	76.7	Potassium acid phosphate	96	.....
Carbon trichloride	184	.....	Potassium acid sulphate	205	dec.
Carbon monoxide	—207	—190	Silver chloride	451	.....
Carbon dioxide	—57	—80	Silver nitrate	218	dec.
Carbon disulphide	—110	46.2	Silver perchlorate	486	.....
Chloric (per) acid	50	.....	Silver phosphate	849	.....
Chlorine dioxide	—76	9.9	Silver metaphosphate	482	.....
Chrome alum	89	.....	Silver sulphate	655	1,085
Chrome nitrate	37	170	Sodium chloride	800	1,490
Chromium oxide	1,990	.....	Sodium hydroxide	318	.....
Cobalt sulphate	97	880	Sodium nitrate	315	380
Cupric chloride	498	.....	Sodium chlorate	248	.....
Cuprous chloride	421	1,000	Sodium perchlorate	482	.....
Cupric nitrate	114.5	170	Sodium carbonate	852	.....
Hydrobromic acid	—86.7	—68.7	Sodium carbonate	34	.....
Hydrochloric acid	—111.3	—83.1	Sodium phosphate	38	.....
Hydrofluoric acid	—92.3	—36.7	Sodium metaphosphate	617	.....
Hydriodic acid	—51.3	—35.7	Sodium pyrophosphate	970	.....
Hydrogen peroxide	—2	80.2	Sodium phosphite	42	.....
Hydrogen phosphide	—132.5	.....	Sodium sulphate	884	.....
Hydrogen sulphide	—86	—62	Sodium sulphate	32.38	.....
Iron chloride	301	.....	Sodium hyposulphite	48.16	.....
Iron nitrate	47.2	.....	Sulphur dioxide	—76	—10
Iron sulphate	64	.....	Sulphuric acid	10.4	338
Lead chloride	500	900	Sulphuric acid	—0.5	.....
Lead metaphosphate	800	.....	Sulphuric acid	8.5	.....
Magnesium chloride	708	.....	Sulphuric acid (pyro)	35	.....
Magnesium oxide	2,800	.....	Sulphur trioxide	16.8	44.9
Magnesium nitrate	90	143	Tin, stannic chloride	—33	114
Magnesium sulphate	150	.....	Tin, stannous chloride	250	605
Manganese chloride	87.5	106	Zinc chloride	365	710
Manganese nitrate	26	129	Zinc chloride	6.5	.....
Manganese sulphate	54	.....	Zinc nitrate	36.4	131
Mercurous chloride	450	.....	Zinc sulphate	50	.....

VELOCITY OF SOUND IN SOLID SUBSTANCES.

(From the Smithsonian Physical Tables.)

Substance.	Temp. C.	Velocity in Metres Per Second.	Velocity in Feet Per Second.	Substance.	Temp. C.	Velocity in Metres Per Second.	Velocity in Feet Per Second.
Aluminum	...	5,104	16,740	Iron, cast steel	20	4,990	16,360
Ash, along the fibre	...	4,670	15,310	Iron and soft steel	...	5,000	16,410
Ash, across the rings	...	1,390	4,570	Ivory	...	3,013	9,886
Ash, along the rings	...	1,260	4,140	Lead	20	1,227	4,026
Beech, along the fibre	...	3,340	10,960	Magnesium	...	4,602	15,100
Beech, across the rings	...	1,840	6,030	Maple, along the fibre	...	4,110	13,470
Beech, along the rings	...	1,415	4,640	Marble	...	3,810	12,500
Brass	...	3,500	11,480	Nickel	...	4,973	16,320
Brick	...	3,652	11,980	Oak, along the fibre	...	3,850	12,620
Cadmium	...	2,307	7,570	Palladium	...	3,150	10,340
Clay rock	...	3,480	11,420	Paraffin	15	1,304	4,280
Cobalt	...	4,724	15,500	Pine, along the fibre	...	3,320	10,900
Copper	20	3,560	11,670	Platinum	20	2,690	8,815
Copper	200	2,950	9,690	Platinum	200	2,460	8,079
Cork	...	500	1,640	Poplar, along the fibre	...	4,280	14,050
Elm, along the fibre	...	4,120	13,516	Silver	20	2,610	8,553
Elm, across the rings	...	1,420	4,665	Silver	100	2,640	8,658
Elm, along the rings	...	1,013	3,324	Slate	...	4,510	14,800
Fir, along the fibre	...	4,640	15,220	Sycamore	...	4,460	14,640
Glass—from	...	5,000	16,410	Tallow	16	390	1,280
—to	...	6,000	19,690	Tin	...	2,500	8,200
Gold (soft)	20	1,743	5,717	Vulcanized rubber (black)	50	31	102
Gold (hard)	...	2,100	6,890	Vulcanized rubber (red)	0	69	226
Granite	...	3,950	12,960	Vulcanized rubber (red)	70	34	111
Iron	20	5,130	16,820	Wax	17	880	2,890
Iron	100	5,300	17,390	Wax	28	441	1,450
Iron	200	4,720	15,480	Zinc	...	3,700	12,140

WEIGHT OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES.

(From the Smithsonian Physical Tables.)

SOLIDS.

Material.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Material.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Material.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Material.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.
Agate	156-168	Clay	122-162	Graphite	144-170	Opal	137
Alabaster:		Coal, soft	75-94	Gum Arabic	80-85	Paper	44-72
Carbonate	168-173	Cocoa butter	50-57	Gypsum	144-145	Paraffin	54-57
Sulphate	141-145	Coke	62-105	Hornblende	187	Peat	52
Amber	66-69	Copal	65-71	Ice	57.2	Pitch	67
Anthracite	87-112	Corundum	245-250	Ivory	114-120	Porcelain	143-156
Asbestos	125-175	Diamond:		Lava: Basaltic	175-185	Porphyry	162-181
Asphalt	69-94	Anthracitic	104	Trachytic	125-168	Pyrite	309-318
Basalt	150-190	Carbonado	188-203	Leather: Dry	54	Quartz	165
Beeswax	60-61	Diorite	157	Greased	64	Resin	67
Beryl	168	Dolomite	177	Lime: Mortar	103-111	Rock salt	136
Biotite	170-190	Ebonite	72	Slaked	81-87	Rutile	374-406
Bone	106-125	Emery	250	Limestone	167-171	Sandstone	134-147
Brick	87-137	Epidote	203-218	Litharge:		Serpentine	156-165
Butter	53-54	Feldspar	159-172	Artificial	580-585	Slag, furnace	125-240
Caoutchouc	57-62	Flint	164	Natural	490-500	Slate	162-205
Celluloid	87	Fluorite	198	Magnetite	306-324	Soapstone	162-175
Cement, set	170-190	Gamboge	75	Malachite	231-256	Starch	95
Chalk	118-175	Garnet	197-268	Marble	160-177	Sugar	100
Charcoal: Oak	35	Gas carbon	117	Meerschaum	62-80	Talc	168-174
Pine	18-28	Gelatine	180	Mica	165-200	Tallow	57-60
Chrome yellow	374	Glass: Common	150-175	Muscovite	172-225	Topaz	219-223

WOODS.

Wood.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Wood.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Wood.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Wood.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.
Alder	26-42	Cork	14-16	Hazel	37-49	Mahogany, Spanish	53
Apple	41-52	Dogwood	47	Hickory	37-58	Maple	37-47
Ash	40-53	Ebony	69-83	Holly	47	Oak	37-56
Bamboo	19-25	Elm	34-37	Iron-bark	64	Pear-tree	38-45
Basswood, see Lind	en.	Fir or pine, Amer-		Juniper	35	Plum-tree	41-49
Beech	43-56	ican white	22-31	Laburnum	57	Poplar	22-31
Blue gum	62	Fir or pine, larch	31-35	Lancewood	42-62	Satinwood	59
Birch	32-48	Fir or pine, pitch	52-53	Lignum vitae	73-83	Sycamore	24-37
Box	59-72	Fir or pine, red	30-44	Linden or lime-tree	20-37	Teak, Indian	41-55
Butternut	24	Fir or pine, spruce	30-44	Locust	42-44	Walnut	40-43
Cedar	30-35	Fir or pine, yellow	23-37	Logwood	57	Water gum	62
Cherry	43-56	Greenheart	58-65	Mahogany	41	Willow	24-37

WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.

Note—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot of salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

OTHER LIQUIDS.

Liquid.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Liquid.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Liquid.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.	Liquid.	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.
Alcohol: Ethyl.	50.4	Glycerine	78.6	*Oils—Continued*		*Oils—Continued*	
Methyl	50.5	Milk	64.2-64.6	Lard	57.4	Pine	53.0-54.0
Aniline	64.5	Naphtha (petro-		Lavender	54.7	Poppy	57.7
Benzene	56.1	leum ether)	41.5	Linseed (boil-		Resin	59.6
Bromine	199.0			ed)	58.8	Sperm	55.0
Carbolic acid		Oils: Amber	49.9	Neat's foot	57.0-57.2	Soya-bean	57.3
(crude)	59.2-60.2	Camphor	56.8	Olive	57.3	Train or whale	57.3-57.7
Carbon disul-		Castor	60.5	Palm	56.5	Turpentine	54.2
phide	80.6	Clove	65.0-66.0	Pentane	40.6	Valerian	60.2
Chloroform	92.3	Cocoanut	57.7	Peppermint	56.0-57.0	Wintergreen	74.0
Ether	45.9	Cotton seed	57.8	Petroleum	54.8	Water	62.4
Gasoline	41.0-43.0	Creosote	64.9-68.6				

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.
METALS.		Lead	2,000	Chrome nickel va-		Hickory	15,000
Alum'um casting	15,000	Zinc	5,400	nadium steel	129,100	Locust	22,000
" wire	50,000	Brass (cast)	24,000	Manganese steel		Lignum vitae	11,000
" bars	28,000	Copper (cast)	24,000	(cast)	90,000	Maple	10,500
Nickel alum'um	40,000	Soft copper wire	35,000	Manganese steel		White oak	14,500
Alum'um bronze	70,000	Hard copper wire	60,000	(quenched)	140,000	Live oak	13,000
Manganese "	60,000	Cast iron	20,000	WOODS.		Poplar	7,000
Phosphor "	46,000	" steel	60,000	Ash	14,000	Redwood	8,500
Tobin "	66,000	Wrought iron	50,000	Black walnut	12,000	Spruce	14,500
Bronze gun metal	35,000	Carbon steel	60,000	Beech	14,500	White pine	12,000
Platinum wire	32,000	Nickel steel	80,000	Cedar	10,000	Yellow pine	11,000
Tin	3,500	Steel for Bridges	60,000	Chestnut	10,000	Red fir	10,000
Gold (cast)	20,000	Vanadium steel	70,000	Elm	13,400	Yellow fir	12,000
Silver (cast)	40,000	Vanadium steel	100,000	Hemlock	8,700	Teak	14,000

Tensile Strength is resistance to separation; expressed above in pounds per square inch.

COMMON FRACTIONS REDUCED TO DECIMALS.

8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths	
			1	.015625				23	.359375				45	.703125
		1	2	.03125	3	6	12	24	.375			23	46	.71875
			3	.046875				25	.390625				47	.734375
	1	2	4	.0625			13	26	.40625	6	12	24	48	.75
			5	.078125				27	.421875				49	.765625
		3	6	.09375		7	14	28	.4375			25	50	.78125
			7	.109375				29	.453125				51	.796875
1	2	4	8	.125			15	30	.46875		13	26	52	.8125
			9	.140625				31	.484375				53	.828125
		5	10	.15625	4	8	16	32	.5			27	54	.84375
			11	.171875				33	.515625				55	.859375
	3	6	12	.1875			17	34	.53125	7	14	28	56	.875
			13	.203125				35	.546875				57	.890625
		7	14	.21875		9	18	36	.5625			29	58	.90625
			15	.234375				37	.578125				59	.921875
2	4	8	16	.25			19	38	.59375		15	30	60	.9375
			17	.265625				39	.609375				61	.953125
		9	18	.28125	5	10	20	40	.625			31	62	.96875
			19	.296875				41	.640625				63	.984375
	5	10	20	.3125			21	42	.65625	8	16	32	64	1.
			21	.328125				43	.671875					
		11	22	.34375		11	22	44	.6875					

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260										

SQUARES, SQ. ROOTS, CUBES AND CU. ROOTS OF NOS. 1 TO 100.

No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
0.1	0.01	0.001	0.316	0.464	23	529	12167	4.795	2.843	63	3969	250047	7.937	3.979
.15	0.022	0.003	0.387	0.531	24	576	13824	4.899	2.884	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000
.2	0.04	0.008	0.447	0.585	25	625	15625	5.000	2.924	65	4225	274625	8.062	4.020
.25	0.062	0.015	0.500	0.630	26	676	17576	5.099	2.962	66	4356	287496	8.124	4.041
.3	0.09	0.027	0.548	0.669	27	729	19683	5.196	3.000	67	4489	300763	8.185	4.061
.35	0.122	0.042	0.592	0.705	28	784	21952	5.291	3.036	68	4624	314432	8.246	4.081
.4	0.16	0.064	0.633	0.737	29	841	24389	5.385	3.072	69	4761	328509	8.306	4.101
.45	0.202	0.091	0.671	0.766	30	900	27000	5.477	3.107	70	4900	343000	8.366	4.121
.5	0.25	0.125	0.707	0.794	31	961	29791	5.567	3.141	71	5041	357911	8.426	4.140
.55	0.302	0.166	0.742	0.819	32	1024	32768	5.656	3.174	72	5184	373248	8.485	4.160
.6	0.36	0.216	0.775	0.843	33	1089	35937	5.744	3.207	73	5320	389017	8.544	4.179
.65	0.422	0.274	0.806	0.866	34	1156	39304	5.831	3.239	74	5476	405224	8.602	4.198
.7	0.49	0.343	0.837	0.888	35	1225	42875	5.916	3.271	75	5625	421875	8.660	4.217
.75	0.562	0.421	0.866	0.909	36	1296	46656	6.000	3.301	76	5776	438976	8.717	4.235
.8	0.64	0.512	0.894	0.928	37	1369	50653	6.082	3.332	77	5929	456533	8.775	4.254
.85	0.722	0.614	0.922	0.947	38	1444	54872	6.164	3.362	78	6084	474552	8.831	4.272
.9	0.81	0.729	0.949	0.965	39	1521	59319	6.245	3.391	79	6241	493039	8.888	4.290
.95	0.902	0.857	0.975	0.983	40	1600	64000	6.324	3.420	80	6400	512000	8.944	4.308
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	41	1681	68921	6.403	3.448	81	6561	531441	9.000	4.326
2	4	8	1.414	1.259	42	1764	74088	6.480	3.476	82	6724	551368	9.055	4.344
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	43	1849	79507	6.557	3.503	83	6889	571787	9.110	4.362
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	44	1936	85184	6.633	3.530	84	7056	592704	9.165	4.379
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	45	2025	91125	6.708	3.556	85	7225	614125	9.219	4.396
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	46	2116	97336	6.782	3.583	86	7396	636056	9.273	4.414
7	49	343	2.645	1.913	47	2209	103823	6.855	3.608	87	7569	658503	9.327	4.431
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	48	2304	110592	6.928	3.634	88	7744	681472	9.380	4.448
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	49	2401	117649	7.000	3.659	89	7921	704969	9.434	4.464
10	100	1000	3.162	2.154	50	2500	125000	7.071	3.684	90	8100	729000	9.486	4.481
11	121	1331	3.316	2.224	51	2601	132651	7.141	3.708	91	8281	753571	9.539	4.497
12	144	1728	3.464	2.289	52	2704	140608	7.211	3.732	92	8464	778688	9.591	4.514
13	169	2197	3.605	2.351	53	2809	148877	7.280	3.756	93	8649	804357	9.643	4.530
14	196	2744	3.741	2.410	54	2916	157464	7.348	3.779	94	8836	830584	9.695	4.546
15	225	3375	3.873	2.466	55	3025	166375	7.416	3.803	95	9025	857375	9.746	4.562
16	256	4096	4.000	2.519	56	3136	175616	7.483	3.825	96	9216	884736	9.798	4.578
17	289	4913	4.123	2.571	57	3249	185193	7.549	3.848	97	9409	912673	9.848	4.594
18	324	5832	4.246	2.620	58	3364	195112	7.615	3.870	98	9604	941192	9.899	4.610
19	361	6859	4.358	2.668	59	3481	205379	7.681	3.893	99	9801	970299	9.949	4.626
20	400	8000	4.472	2.714	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.914	100	10000	1000000	10.000	4.641

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 TO 2000.

Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
1000	31.62	10.00	1255	35.43	10.79	1510	38.86	11.47	1765	42.01	12.09
1005	31.70	10.02	1260	35.50	10.80	1515	38.92	11.49	1770	42.07	12.10
1010	31.78	10.03	1265	35.57	10.82	1520	38.99	11.50	1775	42.13	12.11
1020	31.94	10.07	1275	35.71	10.84	1530	39.12	11.52	1785	42.25	12.13
1025	32.02	10.08	1280	35.78	10.86	1535	39.18	11.54	1790	42.31	12.14
1030	32.09	10.10	1285	35.85	10.87	1540	39.24	11.55	1795	42.37	12.15
1035	32.17	10.12	1290	35.92	10.89	1545	39.31	11.56	1800	42.43	12.16
1045	32.33	10.15	1300	36.06	10.91	1555	39.43	11.59	1810	42.54	12.19
1050	32.40	10.16	1305	36.12	10.93	1560	39.50	11.60	1815	42.60	12.20
1060	32.56	10.20	1315	36.26	10.96	1570	39.62	11.62	1825	42.72	12.22
1065	32.63	10.21	1320	36.33	10.97	1575	39.69	11.63	1830	42.78	12.23
1075	32.79	10.24	1330	36.47	11.00	1585	39.81	11.66	1840	42.90	12.25
1080	32.86	10.26	1335	36.54	11.01	1590	39.87	11.67	1845	42.95	12.26
1085	32.94	10.28	1340	36.61	11.02	1595	39.94	11.68	1850	43.01	12.28
1090	33.02	10.29	1345	36.67	11.04	1600	40.00	11.70	1855	43.07	12.29
1095	33.09	10.31	1350	36.74	11.05	1605	40.06	11.71	1860	43.13	12.30
1100	33.17	10.32	1355	36.81	11.07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43.19	12.31
1105	33.24	10.34	1360	36.88	11.08	1615	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12.32
1110	33.32	10.35	1365	36.95	11.09	1620	40.25	11.74	1875	43.30	12.33
1115	33.39	10.37	1370	37.01	11.11	1625	40.31	11.76	1880	43.36	12.34
1120	33.47	10.38	1375	37.08	11.12	1630	40.37	11.77	1885	43.42	12.35
1125	33.54	10.40	1380	37.15	11.13	1635	40 44	11.78	1890	43.47	12.36
1130	33.62	10.42	1385	37.22	11.15	1640	40.50	11.79	1895	43.53	12.37
1135	33.69	10.43	1390	37.28	11.16	1645	40.56	11.80	19.0	43.59	12.39
1140	33.76	10.45	1395	37.35	11.17	1650	40.62	11.82	1905	43.65	12.40
1145	33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11.19	1655	40.68	11.83	1910	43.70	12.41
1150	33.91	10.48	1405	37.48	11.20	1660	40.74	11.84	1915	43.76	12.42
1155	33.99	10.49	1410	37.55	11.21	1665	40.80	11.85	1920	43.82	12.43
1160	34.06	10.51	1415	37.62	11.23	1670	40.87	11.86	1925	43.87	12.44
1165	34.13	10.52	1420	37.68	11.24	1675	40.93	11.88	1930	43.93	12.45
1170	31.21	10.54	1425	37.75	11.25	1680	40.99	11.89	1935	43.99	12.46
1175	34.28	10.55	1430	37.82	11.27	1685	41.05	11.90	1940	44.05	12.47
1180	34.35	10.57	1435	37.88	11.28	1690	41.11	11.91	1945	44.10	12.48
1185	34.42	10.58	1440	37.95	11.29	1695	41.17	11.92	1950	44.16	12.49
1190	34.50	10.60	1445	38.01	11.31	1700	41.23	11.93	1955	44.22	12.50
1195	34.57	10.61	1450	38.08	11.32	1705	41.29	11.95	1960	44.27	12.51
1200	34.64	10.63	1455	38.14	11.33	1710	41.35	11.96	1965	44.33	12.53
1205	34.71	10.64	1460	38.21	11.34	1715	41.41	11.97	1970	44.38	12.54
1210	34.79	10.66	1465	38.28	11.36	1720	41.47	11.98	1975	44.44	12.55
1215	34.86	10.67	1470	38.34	11.37	1725	41.53	11.99	1980	44.50	12.56
1220	34.93	10.69	1475	38.41	11.38	1730	41.59	12.00	1985	44.55	12.57
1225	35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11.40	1735	41.65	12.02	1990	44.61	12.58
1235	35.14	10.73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41.77	12.04	1995	44.67	12.59
1245	35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

MINUTES OR SECONDS IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE.

Min.	Degree.	Min.	Degree.	Min.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.
1	0.016	21	0.350	41	0.683	1	0.00027	21	0.00583	41	0.01138
2	0.033	22	0.366	42	0.700	2	0.00055	22	0.00611	42	0.01166
3	0.050	23	0.383	43	0.716	3	0.00083	23	0.00638	43	0.01194
4	0.066	24	0.400	44	0.733	4	0.00111	24	0.00666	44	0.01222
5	0.083	25	0.416	45	0.750	5	0.00138	25	0.00694	45	0.01250
6	0.100	26	0.433	46	0.766	6	0.00166	26	0.00722	46	0.01277
7	0.116	27	0.450	47	0.783	7	0.00194	27	0.00750	47	0.01305
8	0.133	28	0.466	48	0.800	8	0.00222	28	0.00777	48	0.01333
9	0.150	29	0.483	49	0.816	9	0.00250	29	0.00805	49	0.01361
10	0.166	30	0.500	50	0.833	10	0.00277	30	0.00833	50	0.01388
11	0.183	31	0.516	51	0.850	11	0.00305	31	0.00861	51	0.01416
12	0.200	32	0.533	52	0.866	12	0.00333	32	0.00888	52	0.01444
13	0.216	33	0.550	53	0.883	13	0.00361	33	0.00916	53	0.01472
14	0.233	34	0.566	54	0.900	14	0.00388	34	0.00944	54	0.01500
15	0.250	35	0.583	55	0.916	15	0.00416	35	0.00972	55	0.01527
16	0.266	36	0.600	56	0.933	16	0.00444	36	0.01000	56	0.01555
17	0.283	37	0.616	57	0.950	17	0.00472	37	0.01027	57	0.01583
18	0.300	38	0.633	58	0.966	18	0.00500	38	0.01055	58	0.01611
19	0.316	39	0.650	59	0.983	19	0.00527	39	0.01083	59	0.01638
20	0.333	40	0.666	60	1.000	20	0.00555	40	0.01111	60	0.01666

AREAS OF CIRCLES.

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.14159265 (commonly expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter by .785398 (usually expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder or pipe, multiply the area by the height or depth. Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length contains .7854 cubic feet. To find how many gallons are contained in a pipe or cylinder, divide the cubic contents by 231, which is the number of cubic inches in a United States gallon.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT.

Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.
1-32	.09817	.0007	9-16	1.76715	.2485	1	3.14159	.7854	2	6.28319	3.1416
1-16	.19635	.0030	19-32	1.86532	.2768	1 1-16	3.33794	.8866	2 3-16	6.87223	3.7583
3-32	.29452	.0069	21-32	2.06167	.3382	1 3-16	3.73064	1.1075	2 5-16	7.26493	4.2000
1-8	.58904	.0276	11-16	2.15984	.3712	1 5-16	4.12334	1.3530	2 7-16	7.65763	4.6664
7-32	.68722	.0375	23-32	2.25802	.4057	1 7-16	4.51604	1.6230	2 9-16	8.05033	5.1572
9-32	.88357	.0621	25-32	2.45437	.4793	1 9-16	4.90874	1.9175	2 11-16	8.44303	5.6727
11-32	1.07992	.0928	27-32	2.65072	.5591	1 11-16	5.30144	2.2365	2 13-16	8.83573	6.2126
13-32	1.27627	.1296	29-32	2.84707	.6450	1 13-16	5.69414	2.5802	2 15-16	9.22843	6.7771

A square is equal in area to a circle when the side of the square equals 0.88623 multiplied by the diameter of the circle; or when the diameter of the circle equals 1.12838 multiplied by the side of the square.

Any straight line extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference is called a *radius*.

AMOUNT OF ONE DOLLAR AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

YEARS.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	YEARS.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	19	1.75	2.10	2.30	2.52	3.02
2	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.12	20	1.80	2.19	2.41	2.65	3.20
3	1.09	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.19	21	1.86	2.27	2.52	2.78	3.40
4	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.26	22	1.91	2.37	2.63	2.92	3.60
5	1.15	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.33	23	1.97	2.46	2.75	3.07	3.82
6	1.19	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.41	24	2.03	2.56	2.87	3.22	4.04
7	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.40	1.50	25	2.09	2.66	3.00	3.38	4.29
8	1.26	1.36	1.42	1.47	1.59	26	2.15	2.77	3.14	3.55	4.54
9	1.30	1.42	1.48	1.55	1.68	27	2.22	2.88	3.28	3.73	4.82
10	1.34	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.79	28	2.28	2.99	3.43	3.92	5.11
11	1.38	1.53	1.62	1.71	1.89	29	2.35	3.11	3.58	4.11	5.41
12	1.42	1.60	1.69	1.79	2.01	30	2.42	3.24	3.74	4.32	5.74
13	1.46	1.66	1.77	1.88	2.13	31	2.50	3.37	3.91	4.53	6.08
14	1.51	1.73	1.85	1.98	2.26	32	2.57	3.50	4.09	4.76	6.45
15	1.55	1.80	1.93	2.07	2.39	33	2.65	3.64	4.27	5.00	6.84
16	1.60	1.87	2.02	2.18	2.54	34	2.73	3.79	4.46	5.25	7.25
17	1.65	1.94	2.11	2.29	2.69	35	2.81	3.94	4.66	5.51	7.68
18	1.70	2.02	2.20	2.40	2.85	100	19.21	50.50	81.58	131.50	339.30

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT INTEREST.

RATE.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.	RATE.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
	Years.	*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*		*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*
1	100.00	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

TIME.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	TIME.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
$1.00 1 month	$.003	$.004	$.005	$.005	$.006	$100.00 4 days	$.045	$.053	$.066	$.077	$.089
" 2 months	.007	.008	.010	.011	.013	" 5 "	.056	.069	.082	.097	.111
" 3 "	.011	.013	.015	.017	.020	" 6 "	.067	.083	.100	.116	.133
" 6 "	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040	" 1 month	.334	.416	.500	.583	.667
" 12 "	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080	" 2 months	.667	.832	1.000	1.166	1.333
$100.00 1 day	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022	" 3 "	1.000	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000
" 2 days	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044	" 6 "	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000
" 3 "	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067	" 12 "	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000

INTEREST ON $1,000 FOR ONE TO THIRTY DAYS (BASED ON 360-DAY YEAR).

DAYS.	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	7%	DAYS.	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	7%
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*		*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
1	0.0972	0.1111	0.125	0.1389	0.1667	0.1944	16	1.5555	1.7778	2.000	2.2222	2.6667	3.1111
2	0.1924	0.2222	0.250	0.2778	0.3333	0.3889	17	1.6528	1.8889	2.125	2.3611	2.8333	3.3055
3	0.2916	0.3333	0.375	0.4167	0.5000	0.5833	18	1.7500	2.0000	2.250	2.5000	3.0000	3.5000
4	0.3889	0.4444	0.500	0.5556	0.6667	0.7778	19	1.8472	2.1111	2.375	2.6389	3.1667	3.6944
5	0.4861	0.5555	0.625	0.6944	0.8333	0.9722	20	1.9444	2.2222	2.500	2.7778	3.3333	3.8889
6	0.5833	0.6667	0.750	0.8333	1.0000	1.1667	21	2.0417	2.3333	2.625	2.9167	3.5000	4.0833
7	0.6805	0.7778	0.875	0.9722	1.1667	1.3611	22	2.1389	2.4444	2.750	3.0555	3.6667	4.2778
8	0.7778	0.8889	1.000	1.1111	1.3333	1.5555	23	2.2361	2.5555	2.875	3.1944	3.8333	4.4722
9	0.8750	1.0000	1.125	1.2500	1.5000	1.7500	24	2.3333	2.6667	3.000	3.3333	4.0000	4.6667
10	0.9722	1.1111	1.250	1.3889	1.6667	1.9444	25	2.4305	2.7778	3.125	3.4722	4.1667	4.8611
11	1.0694	1.2222	1.375	1.5278	1.8333	2.1389	26	2.5278	2.8889	3.250	3.6111	4.3333	5.0555
12	1.1667	1.3333	1.500	1.6667	2.0000	2.3333	27	2.6250	3.0000	3.375	3.7500	4.5000	5.2500
13	1.2639	1.4444	1.625	1.8055	2.1667	2.5278	28	2.7222	3.1111	3.500	3.8889	4.6667	5.4444
14	1.3611	1.5555	1.750	1.9444	2.3333	2.7222	29	2.8194	3.2222	3.625	4.0278	4.8333	5.6389
15	1.4583	1.6667	1.875	2.0833	2.5000	2.9167	30	2.9167	3.3333	3.750	4.1667	5.0000	5.8333

RENT COLLECTION TABLE.

(By C. R. Swickard, Columbus, O.)

DAYS.	Month of 31 Days.	Month of 30 Days.	Month of 29 Days.	Month of 28 Days.	DAYS.	Month of 31 Days.	Month of 30 Days.	Month of 29 Days.	Month of 28 Days.
1	.0322	.0333	.0344	.0357	17	.5462	.5666	.5861	.6069
2	.0645	.0666	.0689	.0714	18	.5806	.5999	.6206	.6426
3	.0967	.0999	.1034	.1071	19	.6128	.6333	.6551	.6783
4	.1290	.1333	.1379	.1428	20	.6450	.6666	.6896	.7140
5	.1613	.1666	.1724	.1785	21	.6774	.6999	.7240	.7497
6	.1936	.1999	.2068	.2142	22	.7097	.7332	.7585	.7854
7	.2253	.2333	.2413	.2499	23	.7419	.7666	.7930	.8211
8	.2570	.2666	.2758	.2856	24	.7742	.7999	.8275	.8568
9	.2903	.2999	.3103	.3213	25	.8065	.8332	.8620	.8925
10	.3225	.3333	.3448	.3570	26	.8387	.8666	.8964	.9282
11	.3647	.3666	.3792	.3927	27	.8710	.8999	.9309	.9639
12	.3870	.3999	.4137	.4284	28	.8032	.9332	.9654	1.00
13	.4192	.4333	.4482	.4641	29	.9355	.9666	1.00	.....
14	.4516	.4666	.4827	.4998	30	.9677	1.00	.....	.....
15	.4838	.4999	.5172	.5355	31	1.00	.....	.....	.....
16	.5140	.5333	.5516	.5712					

Note—Multiply the total rental a month by the figure opposite the number of days due.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gals.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bu.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 lbs.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 lbs.
"	Brazil	32.38 lbs.
"	Cuba	25.3664 lbs.
"	Portugal	32.38 lbs.
"	Spain	25.36 lbs.
"	Venezuela	25.4024 lbs.
" (liqu'd)	Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela	4.263 gals.
Arshine	Russia	28 in.
" (sq.)	"	5.44 sq. ft.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 lbs.
Baril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gals.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gals.
"	Spain (raisins)	100 lbs.
Berkovets	Russia	361.12 lbs.
Boll or Bole	Scotland, Ireland	4 Winch'r bu.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bouw	Sumatra	7.096.5 sq. metres
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gals.
Caffiso	Malta	5.4 gals.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 lbs.
"	India (Madras)	500 lbs.
Cantar	Egypt	99.05 lbs. av.
"	Morocco	113 lbs.
"	Syria (Damascus)	575 lbs.
"	Turkey	124.7036 lbs.
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	175 lbs.
Carga	Mexico, Salvador	300 lbs.
Catty	China	1.333⅓ lbs.
"	Japan	1.31 lbs.
"	Java, Siam, Malac'a	1.35 lbs.
"	Sumatra	2.12 lbs.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gals.
Centner	Bremen, Brunswick	117.5 lbs.
"	Denmark, Norway	110 11 lbs.
"	Prussia	113.44 lbs.
"	Sweden	93.7 lbs.
"	Vienna	123.5 lbs.
"	Zollverein	110.24 lbs.
"	Double or metric	220.46 lbs.
Chetvert	Russia	5.7748 bu.
Chih	China	14 inches.
Cho	Japan	2.4507 acres.
Comb	England	4 bu.
Coyan	Sarawak	3,098 lbs.
"	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 lbs.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
"	Paraguay	78.9 yds.
"	Paraguay (sq.)	8.077 sq. ft.
"	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cu. ft.
Cwt. (hundredweight)	British	112 lbs.
Dessiatine	Russia	2.6997 acres.
"	Spain	1.599 bu.
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bu.
"	Chile	2.575 bu.
"	Cuba	1.599 bu.
"	Mexico	1.54728 bu.
"	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bu.
"	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bu.
"	Venezuela	1.599 bu.
" (liquid)	Spain	16 gals.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 lbs.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 qts.
"	Mexico	2.5 qts.
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 lbs.
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.17 gals.
Funt	Russia	0.9028 lb.
Garnice	Russian Poland	0.88 gal
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	"	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter: Dry	"	2.838 bu.
" Liquid	"	26.417 gals.
Joch	Austria, Hungary	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 lbs.
Kilometer	"	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cu. ft.
Koku	Japan	4.9629 Imp. bu.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bu.
Kwamme	Japan	8.28 lbs.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Last	Belgium, Holland	85.134 bu.
"	England (dry malt)	82.52 bu.
"	Germany	2 metric tons (4,480 lbs.)
"	Prussia	112.29 bu.
"	Russian Poland	11 ¾ bu.
"	Scotland, Ireland	10 quarters.
"	Spain (salt)	4,760 lbs.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Li	China	2,115 ft.
Libra (lb.)	Argentine Republic	1.0127 lbs.
"	Central America	1.043 lbs.
"	Chile	1.014 lbs.
"	Cuba	1.0161 lbs.
"	Mexico	1.01465 lbs.
"	Peru	1.0143 lbs.
"	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
"	Spain	1.0144 lbs.
"	Uruguay	1.0143 lbs.
"	Venezuela	1.0161 lbs.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (lb.)	Greece	1.1 lbs.
"	Guiana	1.0791 lbs.
Load	England (timber)	Sq., 50 cu. ft.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
"	Nicaragua Salvad'r	1.727 acres
Mate	Bolivia	0.507 lb.
Maund	India	82 2-7 lbs.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
"	Denmark (geog'cal)	4.61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua & Honduras	1.1493 miles
Mna	Greece	3.3069 lbs. av.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre
Ocque	Greece	2.84 lbs. av.
Oke	Egypt	2.8052 lbs.
"	Greece	2.84 lbs.
"	Turkey	2.82838 lbs.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo & Celebes	135.64 lbs.
"	China, Japan	133⅓ lbs.
"	Java	135.1 lbs.
"	Philippine Islands	137.9 lbs.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
"	Spain	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 lbs.
Pund (lb.)	Denmark & Sweden	1.102 lbs.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bu.
"	London (coal)	36 bu.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 lbs.
"	Brazil	130.06 lbs.
"	Castile, Chile, Mexico and Peru	101.41 lbs.
"	Metric	220.46 lbs.
Rottle	Palestine	6 lbs.
Sack	England	4 bu.; of flour, it is 480 lbs.
Sagene	Russia	7 feet.
Salm	Malta	490 lbs.
Se	Japan	0.02451 acre.
Seer	India	1 lb. 13 ozs.
Shaku	Japan	11.9305 inches.
Sno	"	1.6 quarts.
Standard (Lengingrad)	Lumber measure	165 cu. ft.
Stone	British	14 lbs.
Sun	Japan	1.193 inches.
Tael	Cochin-China	590.75 grs. (troy)
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.
Tchetvert	Russia	5.77 Imper. bu., or 5.95 Winchester bu.
To	Japan	2 pecks.
Ton	Space measure	40 cu. ft.
Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94733 Win. bu.
Tondeland	"	1.36 acres.
Tonne	France	2204.62 lbs. av.
Tsubo	Japan	6 ft. sq.
Tsun	China	1.41 inches.
Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bu.
Tunnland	"	1.22 acres
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
"	Central America	32.87 inches.
"	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
"	Cuba	33.384 inches.
"	Mexico	33 inches.
"	Spain	0.914117 yd.
Vedro	Russia	2.707 gals.
Verst	"	0.663 mile.
Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.
Wey	Scotland & Ireland	5 quarters.

The *carat*, used as a gem unit, weighs over 3 grains (3.168), or 205 milligrams.

The word also is used to denote the proportion of alloy in a metal: thus, pure gold is 24 carats fine.

FOREIGN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury as of Oct. 1, 1925.)

Argentine Republic, G., ($0.9648). Currency: Paper, normally convertible at 44 per cent. of face value; now inconvertible.

Austria, G., Schilling ($0.1407).

Belgium, G. and S., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Bolivia, G., Boliviano ($0.3893). 12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.

Brazil, G., Milreis ($0.5462). Currency: Government paper normally convertible at 16 pence (—$0.3244) per milreis; now inconvertible.

British Colonies in Australasia and Africa, G., Pound sterling ($4.8665).

British Honduras, G., Dollar ($1.0000).

Bulgaria, G., Leva ($0.1930).

Canada, G., Dollar ($1.00).

Chili, G., Peso ($0.3650). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

China, S., Tael, Haikwan (customs) ($0.8574). The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The values of other taels are based on their relation to the value of the Haikwan tael. The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivalent to .644+ of the Haikwan tael. Dollar, Yuan ($0.5461). Mexican silver pesos issued under Mexican decree of Nov. 13, 1918, are of silver content approximately 41% less than the dollar here quoted; and those issued under decree of Oct. 27, 1919, contain about 51% less silver.

Colombia, G., Peso ($0.9733). Currency: Government paper and gold.

Costa Rica, G., Colon ($0.4653).

Cuba, G., Peso ($1.0000).

Czecho-Slovakia, G., Krone ($0.2026).

Denmark, G., Krone ($0.2680).

Dominican Republic, G., Dollar ($1.0000). U. S. money is principal circulating medium.

Ecuador, G., Sucre ($0.4867).

Egypt, G., Pound (100 piasters) ($4.9431). The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.

Esthonia, G., Kroon ($0.2680).

Finland, G., Markka ($0.1930).

France, G. and S., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Germany, G., Reichsmark ($0.2382).

Great Britain, G., Pound sterling ($4.8665).

Greece, G. and S., Drachma ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Guatemala, G., Quetzal ($1.000).

Hayti, G., Gourde ($0.2000). Currency: National bank notes redeemable on demand in American dollars.

Honduras, S., Peso ($0.5140). Currency: Bank notes.

Hungary, G., Krone ($0.2026).

India (British), G., Sovereign ($4.8665); S., Rupee ($0.2443). The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender in India at 10 rupees per sovereign; actual exchange rates approximate 15 rupees.

Indo-China, S., Piaster ($0.5551).

Italy, G., Lira ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Japan, G., Yen ($0.4985).

Jugo-Slavia, G., Dinar ($0.1930).

Latvia, G., Lat. ($0.1930). Currency: Notes of the Bank of Lithuania, not now convertible.

Liberia, G., Dollar ($1.0000). Currency: Depreciated silver token coins. Customs duties are collected in gold.

Lithuania, G., Litas ($0.1000).

Mexico, G., Peso ($0.4985).

Netherlands, G., Guilder (florin), ($0.4020).

Newfoundland, G., Dollar ($1.0000).

Nicaragua, G., Cordoba ($1.0000).

Norway, G., Krone ($0.2680).

Panama, G., Balboa ($1.0000).

Paraguay, G., Peso (Argentine), ($0.9648). Currency: Depreciated Paraguayan paper currency.

Persia, S., Kran ($0.0946). Currency: Silver circulating above its metallic value. Gold coin is a commodity only, normally worth double the silver.

Peru, G., Libra ($4.8665).

Philippine Islands, G., Peso ($0.5000).

Poland, G., Zloty ($0.1930).

Portugal, G., Escudo ($1,0805). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

Roumania, G., Leu ($0.1930).

Russia, G., Ruble ($0.5146).

Salvador, G., Colon ($0.5000).

Siam, G., Tical ($0.3709).

Spain, G. and S., Peseta ($0.1930). Valuation is for gold peseta; currency is notes of the Bank of Spain.

Straits Settlements, G., Dollar ($0.5678).

Sweden, G., Krona ($0.2680).

Switzerland, G., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Turkey, G., Piaster ($0.0440). (100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.).

Uruguay, G., Peso ($1.0342). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

Venezuela, G., Bolivar ($0.1930).

G. means gold standard country; S, silver. Value in U. S. money is stated in parentheses.

Russia has stabilized its currency by use of a new standard, the *chervonets*, equivalent to 10 gold rubles (gold par of exchange, $5.146) and is issuing bank notes on that standard based on a gold reserve.

JAPANESE WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS, WITH EQUIVALENTS.

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	UNITED STATES.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
Ri	2.44030 miles	2.44030 miles	3.92727 kilometres	3.92727 kilometre
Ri (marine)	1.15152 miles	1.15152 miles	1.85318 kilometres	1.85318 kilometre
Square Ri	5.95505 sq. miles	5.95505 sq. miles	15.42347 kilometres	15.42347 quadrat-kilometre
Cho = 10 *Tan*... = 3,000 *Tsubo*	2.45064 acres	2.45064 acres	99.17355 ares	99.17355 ar
Tsubo	3.95369 sq. yards	3.95369 sq. yards	3.3 579 centiares	3.30579 quadrat-metre
Koku = 10 *To*.. = 100 *Sho*	4.96005 bushels	47.65389 gals. (liquid) 5.11902 bush. (dry)	1.80391 hectolitre	1.80391 hectolitre
" (Capacity of vessels)	1-10 of one ton	1-10 of one ton	1-10 de tonne	1-10 tonne
Kwan = 1,000 *Momme.*	8.26733 lb. (avoir.) 10.04711 lb. (troy)	8.26733 lb. (avoir.) 10.04711 lb. (troy)	3.75000 kilogrammes	3.75000 kilo-gramme
Ktn = 160 *Momme*	1.32277 lb. (avoir.) 1.60754 lb. (troy)	1.32277 lb. (avoir.) 1.60754 lb. (troy)	0.60000 kilo-gramme	0.60000 kilogramme
Momme	2.11644 drams 2.41131 dwts.	0.13228 oz. (avoir.) 0.12057 oz. (troy)	3.75000 grammes	3.75000 gramme
Yen = 100 *Sen*	2s. 0d. 582.	0.4984 dollar	2.583 francs	2.0924 mark

The value of the yen is as follows: Prior to December, 188 , gold yen, 0.4 momme of pure gold; from January, 1886, to September, 1897, silver yen, 6.7 momme of pure silver; subsequent to October, 1897, gold yen, 0.2 momme of pure gold.

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF GOLD.

The unit in weighing gold is the troy ounce. A "fine" ounce means an ounce of pure gold. The mint value of gold does not fluctuate but remains constant at $20.67183462 per fine ounce. Troy measure is used in weighing gold. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure but the ounce and the pound are not the same. The troy ounce contains 480 grains and the troy pound 5,760 grains, there being 12 ounces to the pound. The troy pound is never used in weighing gold, even when the weights of large quantities are to be computed. The avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains and the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to the pound.

GOLD BARS.

There is no standard bar, in the sense of the word, there being various sizes—jewelers preferring those valued at from $100 to $500.

The $10,000 bar is most frequently used for transfer purposes. It is about 3½ inches wide, 6¾ inches long, and 1¾ inches deep. The value of such a bar ranges from $10,000 to $11,000. It is the largest made.

For a gold bar valued at $50,000 (should there be such) the dimensions would be: 3½ inches wide, 6¾ inches long and 8¾ inches deep; the value $50,005.167, and the weight, 2,418.75 ounces.

These dimensions are for pure gold bullion, called 1,000 fine, which is 999.99 fine, and are approximations only.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 British Imperial bushel = 1.03205 U. S. (Winchester) bushel.
1 U. S. bushel = 0.96895 British Imperial bushel.
1 British quart = 1.03205 U. S. dry quarts.
1 U. S. dry quart = 0.96895 British quart.
1 British quart (or gallon) = 1.20094 U. S. liquid quarts (or gallons).
1 U. S. liquid quart (or gallon) = 0.83268 British quart (or gallon).

There is an interrelation between the British liquid measure and the British dry measure, that is, the British use the same unit for both liquid and dry measure.

Such a relationship does not obtain in the liquid and dry measure used in the United States, which have both a liquid quart and a dry quart.

The British gallon, under the Act of 1878, is defined as the volume of 10 standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both air and water at 62 degrees Fahrenheit with the barometer at 30 inches.

The British gallon contains 277.420 British cubic inches (277.418 U. S. cubic inches); and 8 gallons make 1 Imperial bushel 2219.36 British cubic inches (2219.34 U. S. cubic inches).

The difference between the British inch and the U. S. inch comes from the fact that the equivalents of the metre in terms of the British yard and the U. S. yard are slightly different, as follows:

1 British yard = 39.370113 inches.
1 U. S. yard = 39.37 inches.

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minae) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic choenix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅛ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 feet.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58+cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80.
The denarius = 14.35+cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39+cents.
The drachma = 14.35+cents.
The mina (100 drachmae) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minae) = $861.00.
The Greek stater was worth $4; the Persian, $5.35. Each coin was of silver, composed of 20 drachmas, each drachma equal in value to 19½ cents, American money.

The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. The Greek stater weighed 134.75 grains avoirdupois. The Roman aureus was worth $4.50.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel, 12 grains; the Bekah, half a Shekel, 5 pennyweight; the Shekel, 10 pennyweight; the Maneh, 60 Shekels, 2 lbs. 6 oz.; the Talent, 50 Manehs, or 3,000 Shekels, 125 lbs.

ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.

The United States is literally the most powerful country in the world, according to a statement made by Dr. Thomas T. Read of the Federal Bureau of Mines, before the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University. "The real basis of power of a nation is its energy resources rather than its man-power strength," said Dr. Read. "The modern way to use the energy of a man is to employ it in a way similar to the little detonator of the big explosive shell—the little charge sets off the big one and does an amount of work far in excess of its own capacity. The energy output of an average workman is about a tenth of a horsepower. The energy expended by a coal miner in an eight-hour day thus amounts to about that available from two pounds of coal. A Japanese miner who gets out 1,400 pounds of coal a day thus multiplies his energy by 700. It is somewhat like planting one grain of wheat and having 700 grow from it.

"The American miner gets out 8,800 pounds of coal in a day and so multiplies his energy by 4,400. There are 41,000,000 wage earners in the United States and their energy output is a little over 4,000,000 horsepower, or only nine times the potential energy output in the form of coal of 100 miners. The power minerals, coal, petroleum, and waterpower, are, therefore, the real sources of strength in an industrial civilization. Just where the United States stands on this basis is best brought out by some comparative figures which may be stated in millions of horsepower years, so that the figures will be easier to handle. Taking the estimates of probable and possible available coal, petroleum, and waterpower in the principal countries of the world, and reckoning them in terms of millions of horsepower years, they line up something like this:

Country.	Coal (Millions of Hp. Years).	Petr'le'm (Millions of Hp. Years).	Water-power (Millions of Hp.)	Country.	Coal (Millions of Hp. Years).	Petr'le'm (Millions of Hp. Years).	Water-power (Millions of Hp.)
United States	500,000	400	28	Australasia	19,000	(?)	4
China	200,000	60	20	Russia	17,000	280	16
Germany	48,000	2	1½	Poland and Czecho-Slovakia	14,000	45	1
Canada	40,000	40	20	India	11,000	70	27
Great Britain	27 000	(?)	1				

Latest reports show Chinese figures of coal power resources may be too large.

No other country than these has as much as one-fiftieth part of the total energy resources as the United States. The United States had resources before 1492 even greater than now because they were all unused. China is in somewhat the same position to-day as the United States was 400 years ago. Japan, on the other hand, is an example of a country that has developed its very limited resources to a large extent. Japan's energy resources are less than one five-hundredth part of those of the United States, and therefore the Japanese cannot afford to use their energy for rough uses that require large quantities, such as in breaking stone.

BUSHEL WEIGHTS IN POUNDS.

United States—Federal Law—Apples (green or ripe), 50; barley, 48; barley malt, 34; beans, 60; beans (castor), 50; buckwheat, 48; cherries (green or ripe), 50; corn (shelled), 56; flaxseed (linseed), 56; oats, 32; peaches (green or ripe), 50; pears (green or ripe), 50; peas (green or dried), 60; plums (green or ripe), 50; potatoes (white), 60; quinces (green or ripe), 50; rye, 56; wheat, 60.

Bushel weights (lbs.) under N. Y. State law—Apples, 48; barley, 48; beans, 60; bran, 20; buckwheat, 48; clover seed, 60; corn (shelled), 56; corn meal, 50; cottonseed (Sea Island), 44; cotton seed (upland), 30; flaxseed, 55; malt, 34; oats, 32; onions, 57; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; potatoes (sweet), 54; rye, 56; rye meal, 50; timothy seed, 45; wheat, 60; lime, 70; coarse salt, 70; fine salt, 56; carrots, 50; herds grass seed, 45; rough rice, 45; dried peaches, 33; dried apples, 25.

Dry measure in the United States is based on the old English Winchester *struck* bushel, containing 2,150.42 cubic inches, or 1.24 cubic feet; inside dimensions—18.5 inches diameter, 8 inches deep; when heaped, cone not less than 6 inches high. The United States Court of Customs Appeals decided in February, 1912, that a "bushel" under the tariff law means a *heaped* bushel, so far as apples are concerned, and that a *heaped* bushel should contain 2,747.715 cubic inches. Under this decision, a *heaped* bushel is 27.8 per cent. larger than a *struck* bushel. Heaped measure is used with bulky commodities, such as apples, pears, potatoes, onions, etc.

A bushel of coal in Pennsylvania must contain 75 lbs. of anthracite, or 76 lbs. of bituminous, or 80 lbs. of stone coal.

The United States Department of Agriculture does not recommend the sale of fruits and vegetables by weight bushel. The U. S. standard bushel is a unit of volume and it is impossible to define accurately a unit of volume in terms of weight, as the weight of any given volume of fruits or vegetables will vary with the size, variety, condition of the product and the tightness of the pack.

Many of the States have enacted laws standardizing various types of fruit and vegetable containers, fixing the dimensions, etc.

States requiring sales by weight—Some States have laws requiring that all dry commodities be sold by weight, while others require that those for which a legal weight has been established be so sold. In the latter class when a unit of dry measure is called for, this must be determined by weight in accordance with the standard schedule of weight per bushel. In some of these States a special contract may be made by the parties, specifying some other method of sale.

The list of States follows: Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

In these States purchasers may demand that all orders be actually weighed before delivery, and that full weight as specified in the State law be delivered. It is desirable for purchasers to check the deliveries by weight and compare them with the standard legal weights.

States requiring definite weights—In the second class may be grouped a number of States having statutes similar to each other in wording and apparently similar in legal effect. These statutes read somewhat as follows: "The bushel shall consist of or will mean, a stated weight," sometimes with the qualification, "When sold by the bushel." This list includes: California, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming and the Territory of Hawaii.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland and Rhode Island there is a legal or standard weight per bushel, without a provision for a special agreement clause.

In Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia there is a legal or standard weight but it is binding only when the purchaser so specifies.

In Arizona and Washington there are no legal or standard bushel weights.

A CORD OF WOOD OR STONE.

A cord of wood or stone contains 128 cubic feet. The standard size of a piled cord of wood is 8 feet long, by 4 feet wide, by 4 feet high.

WEIGHT OF MILK AND CREAM.

Milk, at ordinary temperature, weighs 8.60 lbs. a gallon, provided it contains 3 per cent. of butter fat; cream, 8.37 lbs. a gallon, if it has in it 28 per cent. of butter fat. When cream contains 40 per cent. of fat it weighs 8.28 lbs. a gallon.

HOW LONG IT TAKES TREES TO GROW.

Species.	Fence Posts (6-in. trees)	Pulp-wood, Fuel (8-in. trees)	Ties (11-in. trees)	Poles & Piling (14-in. trees)	Saw-logs (18-in. trees)
	Years	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*
Northern:					
Aspen	25–35	30–40	45– 55	60– 70	.....
Beech	65–80	80–95	110–125	145–160	185–200
Birch, paper	30–35	50–55	.....	.....	.....
Birch, yellow	45–55	60–70	75– 85	100–110	130–140
Hemlock	25–40	35–50	50– 65	65– 80	85–100
Maple, sugar	55–70	70–85	90–105	110–125	145–160
Pine, jack	25–35	30–40	50– 60	75– 85	.....
Pine, red	15–25	25–35	30– 40	40– 50	55– 65
Pine, white	25–35	35–45	50– 60	65– 75	90–100
Spruce, red	30–40	45–55	60– 70	.....	.....
Tamarack	50–60	45–55	110–120	160–170	.....
Central hard-wood:					
Chestnut	15–25	25–35	30– 40	45– 55	65– 75
Hickory	40–50	50–60	70– 80	90–100	110–120
Oak, black	25–35	35–45	45– 55	75– 85	125–135
Oak, red	25–35	35–45	45– 55	60– 70	100–110
Oak, white	30–40	40–50	55– 65	90–100	150–160
Poplar, yellow	16–37	22–50	32– 70	45–100	65–135
Catalpa	25–30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larch, Euro.	20–30	25–35	45– 55	.....	.....

Species.	Fence Posts (6-in. trees)	Pulp-wood, Fuel (8-in. trees)	Poles & Ties (11-in. trees)	Saw-Piling (14-in. trees)	Saw-logs (18-in. trees)
	Years	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*
Maple, silver	15–25	20–30	25– 35	.....	.....
Walnut, black	15–25	20–30	30– 40	.....	.....
Southern:					
Cottonwood	5–15	10–20	15– 25	20– 30	25– 35
Ash, white	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	50– 60
Cedar, red	25–35	35–45	50– 60	65– 75	.....
Cypress	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	40– 50
Gum, red	10–20	15–25	15– 30	20– 30	30– 40
Pine, lobl	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	45– 55
Pine, long	20–30	25–35	45– 55	65– 80	90–110
Pine, scrub	15–25	20–30	30– 40	40– 50	50– 60
Pine, short	10–20	15–25	20– 30	25– 35	55– 65
Pine, slash	15–25	20–30	30– 40	60– 70	.....
Rocky Mountain:					
Fir, Douglas	20–30	25–35	30– 40	45– 55	60– 70
Pine, lodge	35–45	50–60	75– 85	150–160	.....
Pine, yellow	25–40	35–50	45– 60	60– 75	80–100
Pacific:					
Fir, white	60–70	70–80	85– 95	100–110	120–130
Hemlock	.....	45–55	65– 75	90–100	120–130
Pine, sugar	35–45	45–55	60– 70	70– 80	100–110
Redwood	15–25	20–30	30– 40	45– 55	65– 75

One northern hardwood tree of any variety 21 inches in diameter 5 feet above the ground will yield one cord of wood. A southern softwood tree 23 inches in diameter will yield a cord. It takes 35 northern and 25 southern hardwood trees 5 inches in diameter 5 feet above the ground to yield one cord.

CARLOAD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES.

Commodity.	Tons.	Commodity.	Tons.	Commodity.	Tons.
Wheat	39.4	Horses and mules	11.4	Sugar, syrup, glucose, and molasses	28.0
Corn	36.2	Cattle and calves	11.7	Canned goods	24.8
Oats	30.0	Sheep and goats	10.3	Anthracite coal	48.0
Flour and meal	30.9	Hogs	9.7	Bituminous coal	50.1
Hay, straw, and alfalfa	12.2	Poultry	11.5	Textiles	12.8
Tobacco	13.9	Eggs	11.6	Lumber, timber, box shooks, staves, and headings	26.8
Cotton	12.4	Butter and cheese	13.2		
Citrus fruits	17.5	Wool	12.6		
Potatoes	18.7				

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

COMPILED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS AND THE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The weights are for persons with shoes on, and without coat and vest, which weigh from 3 to 7 pounds, depending on height of individual and season of year.

MEN.

AGE GROUP.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.
	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	5′ 6″	5′ 7″
15-19	113	115	118	121	124	128	132	136
20-24	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142
25-29	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146
30-34	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149
35-39	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152
40-44	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154
45-49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156
50-54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157
	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	6′ 1″	6′ 2″	6′ 3″
15-19	140	144	148	153	158	163	168	173
20-24	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178
25-29	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187
30-34	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192
35-39	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197
40-44	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201
45-49	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204
50-54	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205

WOMEN.

	4′ 11″	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	.....
15-19	110	112	114	117	120	123	126	.....
20-24	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	.....
25-29	116	118	120	122	125	129	132	.....
30-34	119	121	123	125	128	132	136	.....
35-39	122	124	126	129	132	136	140	.....
40-44	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	.....
45-49	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	.....
50-54	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	.....
	5′ 6″	5′ 7″	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	.....
15-19	130	134	138	141	145	150	155	.....
20-24	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	.....
25-29	136	140	144	148	152	155	159	.....
30-34	140	144	148	152	155	158	162	.....
35-39	144	148	152	156	159	162	165	.....
40-44	147	151	155	159	162	166	169	.....
45-49	151	155	159	163	166	170	173	.....
50-54	152	157	162	166	170	174	177	.....

U. S. COV'T TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

AGE.	BOYS.		GIRLS.		AGE.	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.		Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.
Birth.....	20.6	7.6	20.5	7.16	33 months...	36½	30⅝	35⅝	29⅛
3 months....	23½	13	.....	.....	34 months...	36½	31⅛	36½	30⅛
6 months....	26½	18	25⅞	16¾	35 months...	36¾	31⅞	36½	30¼
7 months....	27¼	19⅛	26½	17⅜	36 months...	37⅛	32¼	36¾	30½
8 months....	27⅝	19¾	27	18¼	37 months...	37⅜	32¼	36¾	30¾
9 months....	28⅛	20⅜	27⅝	19⅛	38 months...	37½	32⅜	37	31
10 months...	28½	20⅞	27⅞	19½	39 months...	37⅞	33⅛	37¼	31⅝
11 months...	29	21⅜	28⅜	20⅛	40 months...	38½	33½	37½	32
12 months...	29⅜	21⅞	28⅞	20¾	41 months...	38⅝	33⅝	37¾	32¼
13 months...	29⅞	22⅞	29⅜	21	42 months...	38⅝	33¾	38	32½
14 months...	30¼	23	29½	21⅝	43 months...	38¾	33¾	38¼	32¾
15 months...	30¾	23⅝	30⅛	21⅞	44 months...	38⅞	34¼	38½	33
16 months...	31⅛	24⅛	30½	22⅝	45 months...	39	34½	38½	33¼
17 months...	31⅜	24½	30¾	22⅞	46 months...	39	34¾	38¾	33½
18 months...	31¾	24⅝	31⅛	23⅜	47 months...	39¼	35¾	38⅞	33½
19 months...	32¼	25½	31½	23¾	48 months...	39½	35⅞	39	33¾
20 months...	32⅝	25¾	32	24⅛	5 years.....	41.6	41.1	41.3	39.7
21 months...	32⅞	25¾	32¼	24¾	6 years.....	43.8	45.2	43.4	43.3
22 months...	33¼	26⅞	32⅝	25¼	7 years.....	45.7	49.1	45.5	47.5
23 months...	33⅝	27	32⅞	25⅝	8 years.....	47.8	53.9	47.6	52.0
24 months...	33¾	27⅛	33⅜	26⅛	9 years.....	49.7	59.2	49.4	57.1
25 months...	34	27⅞	33¾	26⅞	10 years.....	51.7	65.3	51.3	62.4
26 months...	34⅛	28¼	33⅞	27¼	11 years.....	53.3	70.2	53.4	68.8
27 months...	34¾	29	33⅞	27¼	12 years.....	55.1	76.9	55.9	78.3
28 months...	35⅛	29⅛	34⅝	27¾	13 years.....	57.2	84.8	58.2	88.7
29 months...	35⅜	29¼	34¾	27¾	14 years.....	59.9	94.9	59.9	98.4
30 months...	35⅜	29½	34⅞	28¼	15 years.....	62.3	107.1	61.1	106.1
31 months...	35½	30½	35⅛	28¾	16 years.....	65.0	121.0	61.6	112.0

WEST POINT BODY MEASUREMENTS.

The authorities at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., have decided that cadets, at seventeen years of age, whose range in height varies from 64 to 71 inches should weigh from 110 to 128 lbs.; their chest measure should be from 29 to 30¾ inches, and the chest expansion should range from 2 to 2½ inches.

At other ages, the ranges are:

Eighteen years—Height, 64 to 72 inches; weight, 117 to 136 lbs.; chest measure, 30¾ to 32 inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3 inches.

Nineteen years—Height, 64 to 73 inches; weight, 121 to 149 lbs.; chest measure, 30¾ to 32¾ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3 inches.

Twenty years—Height, 64 to 74 inches; weight, 121 to 154 lbs.; chest measure, 31 to 33¼ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3½ inches.

Twenty-one years—Height, 64 to 75 inches; weight, 121 to 167 lbs.; chest measure, 31¼ to 33¾ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3½ inches.

Twenty-two years—Height, 64 to 76 inches; weight, 123 to 174 lbs.; chest measure, 31½ to 34¼ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 4 inches.

HUMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(By Arthur MacDonald, Anthropologist, Washington, D. C.)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS OF ORGANS IN AN ADULT.

	Grams.	Ounces.	Percentage Relation to Body Weight.		Grams.	Ounces.	Percentage Relation to Body Weight.		Grams.	Ounces.	Percentage Relation to Body Weight.
Brain...	1,400	49	2.37	Spleen..	170	6	0.346	Adrenals	10	0.35	0.014
Heart...	300	10	0.46	Liver...	1,600	57	2.75	Muscles.	30,000	1,050	43.09
Lungs...	1,175	41	2.0	Pancreas	200	7	0.346	Skeleton	11,500	400	15.35
Thymus gland.	5	0.13	0.0086	Kidneys.	300	10.5	0.44				

The brain of Anatole France, author, who died in 1924, weighed only 1,017 grams, but its convolutions were deep and numerous.

Every human death may be attributed to one of three causes: (1) Interference with respiration (asphyxia or apnea); (2) Interference with the heart's action (syncope), and (3) Interference with the nervous system (coma or shock). The number of distinct diseases producing death is limited.

The length of the humerus multiplied by 5.06, or the length of the femur multiplied by 3.66, equals the height of the man. Thus the height of prehistoric peoples can be worked out.

In height man may vary from 1m. 25 (4 feet 1 inch) to 1m. 99 (6 feet 6¾ inches). Below 1m. 25 man is abnormal or pathological (dwarfism); above 2 meters man is also abnormal (giantism). Both these extremes are sterile.

The extreme averages of different populations run from 1m. 38 (4 feet 6 inches) to 1m. 79 (5 feet 10.5 inches); the Scots of Galloway or Scots of the North are 1m. 78.

The stature of man is not more than 2 or 3 centimeters higher than his skeleton.

The length of the trunk in man is more than one-third and less than two-fifths of the height.

The arm reach in American soldiers, compared to their height, is as 1,043 to 1,000.

The brains of the higher apes are much less complex in their convolutions and much less in both relative and absolute weight.

The gorilla's brain barely exceeds twenty ounces in weight, while man's brain hardly weighs less than thirty-two.

From 11,000 brains weighed, Topinard finds an average weight of 1,361 grams for man and 1,290 grams for woman.

It is possible to obtain the approximate weight of brain and cranial capacity (volume of inside of skull) of a living man, from external measurements of the head, by means of the following formulae or equations:

1. Lee's formula for cranial capacity, from external head measurements: [(head length, in millimetres—11) multiplied by (head breadth—11) multiplied by (head height—11) multiplied by .000337] + 406.01 = cranial capacity in cubic centimeters.

2. To obtain the brain weight, after finding the cranial capacity, the following formula of Welcker's is used:

Cranial Capacity.

1200—1300 cu. c.	×91	gives brain weight in grams per 100 cubic centimeters capacity.
1300—1400 " "	×92	
1400—1500 " "	×93	
1500—1600 " "	×94	
1600—1700 " "	×95	

The gray substance represents 37 to 38 per cent. of the total weight of the brain.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF (INSURED) MORTALITY.

Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Ave. Future Life, in Years.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Ave. Future Life, in Years.
10.....	10,000.0	74.9	7.490	48.72	53.....	6,679.7	109.1	16.333	18.79
11.....	9,925.1	74.6	7.516	48.08	54.....	6,570.6	114.3	17.396	18.09
12.....	9,850.5	74.3	7.543	47.45	55.....	6,456.3	119.9	18.571	17.40
13.....	9,776.2	74.0	7.569	46.80	56.....	6,336.4	126.0	19.885	16.72
14.....	9,702.2	73.7	7.596	46.16	57.....	6,210.4	132.5	21.335	16.05
15.....	9,628.5	73.5	7.634	45.50	58.....	6,077.9	139.4	22.936	15.39
16.....	9,555.0	73.2	7.661	44.85	59.....	5,938.5	146.8	24.720	14.74
17.....	9,481.8	72.9	7.688	44.19	60.....	5,791.7	154.6	26.693	14.10
18.....	9,408.9	72.7	7.727	43.53	61.....	5,637.1	162.8	28.880	13.47
19.....	9,336.2	72.5	7.765	42.87	62.....	5,474.3	171.3	31.292	12.86
20.....	9,263.7	72.3	7.805	42.20	63.....	5,303.0	180.0	33.943	12.26
21.....	9,191.4	72.2	7.855	41.53	64.....	5,123.0	188.9	36.873	11.67
22.....	9,119.2	72.1	7.906	40.85	65.....	4,934.1	198.0	40.129	11.10
23.....	9,047.1	72.0	7.958	40.17	66.....	4,736.1	207.0	43.707	10.54
24.....	8,975.1	71.9	8.011	39.49	67.....	4,529.1	215.8	47.647	10.00
25.....	8,903.2	71.8	8.065	38.81	68.....	4,313.3	224.3	52.002	9.47
26.....	8,831.4	71.8	8.130	38.12	69.....	4,089.0	232.1	56.762	8.97
27.....	8,759.6	71.8	8.197	37.43	70.....	3,856.9	239.1	61.993	8.48
28.....	8,687.8	71.8	8.264	36.73	71.....	3,617.8	244.8	67.665	8.00
29.....	8,616.0	71.9	8.345	36.03	72.....	3,373.0	248.7	73.733	7.55
30.....	8,544.1	72.0	8.427	35.33	73.....	3,124.3	250.5	80.178	7.11
31.....	8,472.1	72.1	8.510	34.63	74.....	2,873.8	250.1	87.028	6.68
32.....	8,400.0	72.3	8.607	33.92	75.....	2,623.7	247.6	94.371	6.27
33.....	8,327.7	72.6	8.718	33.21	76.....	2,376.1	243.1	102.311	5.88
34.....	8,255.1	72.9	8.831	32.50	77.....	2,133.0	236.9	111.064	5.49
35.....	8,182.2	73.2	8.946	31.78	78.....	1,896.1	229.1	120.827	5.11
36.....	8,109.0	73.7	9.089	31.07	79.....	1,667.0	219.6	131.734	4.74
37.....	8,035.3	74.2	9.234	30.35	80.....	1,447.4	209.1	144.466	4.30
38.....	7,961.1	74.9	9.408	29.62	81.....	1,238.3	196.4	158.605	4.05
39.....	7,886.2	75.6	9.586	28.90	82.....	1,041.9	181.6	174.297	3.71
40.....	7,810.6	76.5	9.794	28.18	83.....	860.3	164.8	191.561	3.30
41.....	7,734.1	77.4	10.008	27.45	84.....	695.5	147.0	211.359	3.08
42.....	7,656.7	78.5	10.252	26.72	85.....	548.5	129.2	235.552	2.77
43.....	7,578.2	79.7	10.517	26.00	86.....	419.3	111.4	265.681	2.47
44.....	7,498.5	81.2	10.829	25.27	87.....	307.9	93.3	303.020	2.18
45.....	7,417.3	82.8	11.163	24.54	88.....	214.6	74.4	346.692	1.91
46.....	7,334.5	84.8	11.562	23.81	89.....	140.2	55.5	395.863	1.66
47.....	7,249.7	87.0	12.000	23.08	90.....	84.7	38.5	454.545	1.42
48.....	7,162.7	89.6	12.509	22.36	91.....	46.2	24.6	532.466	1.19
49.....	7,073.1	92.7	13.106	21.63	92.....	21.6	13.7	634.259	.98
50.....	6,980.4	96.2	13.781	20.91	93.....	7.9	5.8	734.177	.80
51.....	6,884.2	100.1	14.541	20.20	94.....	2.1	1.8	857.143	.64
52.....	6,784.1	104.4	15.389	19.49	95.....	.3	.3	1,000.000	.50

Average future lifetime is sometimes called "Expectation of Life."

The expectation of life at birth, in the United States, in 1920, according to the Census Bureau, was as follows: White males, 53.98 years; white females, 56.33 years. This was a gain over the expectation at birth, as shown by the 1910 Census, of 3.75 years for white males; 2.71 years for white females.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE (PERCENTAGE) TABLE.

(Per cent. that live to the end of a term of years, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.)

Age.	End of 5 Years	End of 10 Years	End of 15 Years	End of 20 Years	End of 25 Years	End of 30 Years	End of 35 Years	Age.	End of 5 Years	End of 10 Years	End of 15 Years	End of 20 Years	End of 25 Years	End of 30 Years	End of 35 Years
25	95.97	91.90	87.73	83.33	78.40	72.52	65.05	43	94.52	88.14	80.20	69.98	56.92	41.23	25.01
26	95.93	91.82	87.57	83.05	77.95	71.75	63.80	44	94.33	87.63	79.20	68.32	54.53	38.32	22.23
27	95.89	91.73	87.41	82.76	77.45	70.90	62.49	45	94.11	87.04	78.08	66.52	52.00	35.37	19.51
28	95.86	91.63	87.23	82.45	76.89	69.96	61.04	46	93.86	86.39	76.86	64.57	49.33	32.40	16.88
29	95.81	91.53	87.03	82.09	76.26	68.92	59.46	47	93.58	85.66	75.51	62.47	46.53	29.42	14.37
30	95.76	91.41	86.81	81.70	75.57	67.79	57.75	48	93.25	84.85	74.04	60.22	43.62	26.47	12.01
31	95.71	91.29	86.57	81.26	74.79	66.54	55.90	49	92.90	83.96	72.42	57.81	40.63	23.57	9.83
32	95.66	91.15	86.31	80.76	73.93	65.17	53.92	50	92.49	82.97	70.68	55.25	37.59	20.74	7.86
33	95.60	91.00	86.01	80.21	72.98	63.68	51.79	51	92.04	81.88	68.80	52.55	34.52	17.99	.....
34	95.53	90.83	85.68	79.59	71.94	62.06	49.53	52	91.54	80.69	66.76	49.72	31.44	15.36	.....
35	95.46	90.65	85.31	78.91	70.78	60.30	47.14	53	90.99	79.39	64.57	46.77	28.39	12.86	.....
36	95.38	90.45	84.90	78.14	69.52	58.41	44.61	54	90.38	77.97	62.23	43.74	25.37	10.59	.....
37	95.29	90.22	84.43	77.29	68.13	56.37	41.98	55	89.71	76.42	59.74	40.64	22.42	8.50	.....
38	95.19	89.97	83.90	76.34	66.61	54.18	39.24	56	88.96	74.74	57.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	95.08	89.69	83.32	75.30	64.96	51.85	36.44	57	88.15	72.93	54.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	94.96	89.37	82.66	74.15	63.17	49.38	33.59	58	87.25	70.97	51.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	94.83	89.01	81.93	72.89	61.24	46.78	30.72	59	86.27	68.86	48.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	94.68	88.60	81.11	71.50	59.15	44.05	27.86	60	85.19	66.59	45.30	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Table prepared by Dr. Louis I. Dublin of New York City.)

Country Year.	Expectation at Birth.	Country Year.	Expectation at Birth.	Country Year.	Expectation at Birth.	Country Year.	Expectation at Birth.
ENGL'D & WALES:		BELGIUM:		INDIA:		FRANCE:	
1838-1854	40.88	1881-1890	45.11	1881-1891	25.07	1817-1831	39.55
1871-1880	42.98	1891-1900	47.10	1891-1901	23.80	1840-1859	40.15
1876-1880	43.56	SWEDEN:		1901-1911	22.95	1861-1865	39.82
1881-1890	45.42	1816-1840	41.53	FINLAND:		1877-1881	42.12
1891-1900	45.95	1841-1845	44.27	1881-1890	42.80	1898-1903	47.43
1901-1910	50.45	1846-1850	43.48	1891-1900	44.25	SWITZERLAND:	
1910-1912	53.42	1851-1855	42.57	1901-1910	46.30	1876-1881	41.90
SCOTLAND:		1856-1860	42.31	GERMANY:		1881-1888	44.49
1861-1870	42.09	1861-1870	44.60	1871-1880	37.01	1889-1900	47.10
1871-1880	42.37	1871-1880	46.95	1881-1890	38.71	1901-1910	50.70
1881-1890	45.12	1881-1890	50.01	1891-1900	42.26		
1891-1900	46.06	1891-1900	52.28	1901-1910	46.57	U. S. (Reg. states)	
1911	51.64	1901-1910	55.75	1910-1911	49.04	1901	49.24
DENMARK:		HOLLAND:		PRUSSIA:		1910	51.49
1835-1844	43.65	1850-1859	37.32	1867-1877	36.68	1920 (Orig. Reg. States)	55 16
1860-1869	44.45	1870-1879	39.55	1890-1891	40.60	1920 (Total Reg. States)	56.32
1880-1889	47.85	1880-1889	43.75	1891-1900	42.83	MASSACHUSETTS:	
1885-1894	48.05	1890-1899	47.60	1900-1901	43.95	1855	39.77
1895-1900	51.70	1900-1909	52.20	1906-1910	48.22	1890	43.48
1906-1910	56.40	NORWAY:		BAVARIA:		1895	45.35
ITALY:		1856-1865	48.67	1891-1900	39.48	1901	47.75
1876-1887	35.25	1871-1880	49.81	1901-1910	43.78	1910	51.19
1899-1902	43.01	1881-1890	49.97	SAXONY:		1920	55.25
1901-1910	44.53	1891-1900	52.27	1891-1900	39.80		
1910-1912	47.33	1901-1910	56.26	1900-1911	44.77		

In Australia, the expectation of life at birth is 55.20 years for males, and 58.84 years for females; in Japan, 43.97 years for males, and 44.85 years for females; in New Zealand, 59.17 years for males, and 61.76 years for females.

ANNUITIES.

Present Values of $1 Per Annum.

Interest Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	Interest Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02	$19.52345647	$31.42360589	$35.35264002	0.035	16.48151459	23.45561787	25.18587049
0.025	18.42437642	28.36231168	31.34672836	0.0425	15.21733627	20.59306131	21.747463
0.03	17.41314769	25.72976401	28.00034279	0.05	14.09394457	18.25592546	19.02883404

Annual Instalment for Amortizing Principal of $1.

Annual Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	Annual Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02	$0.03122044	$0.01182321	$0.00828643	0.035	.02567404	.00763371	.00470480
0.025	.02927592	.01025806	.00690126	0.0425	.02321452	.00606005	.003482375
0.03	.02742787	.00886550	.00571385	0.05	.02095246	.00477674	.00255183

Annual Interest Plus Instalment on Principal of $1.

Annual Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	Annual Rate.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02	$0.05122044	$0.03182321	$0.02828643	0.035	.06067404	.04263371	.03970480
0.025	.05427592	.03525806	.03190126	0.0425	.06571452	.04856005	.045982375
0.03	.05742787	.03886550	.03571385	0.05	.07095246	.05477674	.05255183

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1,000 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
5	4,580	4,452	4,390	4,329	4,212	35	21,487	18,664	17,461	16,374	14,498
10	8,530	8,111	7,913	7,722	7,360	40	23,115	19,793	18,401	17,159	15,046
15	11,938	11,118	10,740	10,380	9,712	45	24,519	20,720	19,156	17,774	15,456
20	14,877	13,590	13,008	12,462	11,470	50	25,730	21,482	19,762	18,256	15,762
25	17,413	15,622	14,828	14,094	12,783	100	31,599	24,505	21,950	19,848	16,618
30	19,600	17,292	16,289	15,372	13,765						

SOME FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE OF 1925.

At what age is one to be classed as "old"? Five centuries ago a man was called old at fifty. In the nineteenth century few under sixty would admit that they were old. With so many hale and hearty men well on in years to-day, it seems well to keep the limit set by the Psalmist of threescore years and ten in offering this list, by no means exhaustive, of famous old people of 1925. The age at the last birthday is given and the list is made up as of Oct. 1, 1925.

107—Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway of Eastford, Conn., real daughter of the American Revolution.

103—John A. Stewart, banker, New York.

96—John R. Voorhis, President of the Board of Elections, New York.

95—Ezra Meeker, Oregon pioneer.

92—Prof. William F. Warren, former President of Boston University.

91—Chauncey M. Depew, former U. S. Senator, New York; James Brown Herreshoff, yacht builder, inventor; Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University.

90—Sir Archibald Geikie, O. M., geologist; Mrs. William H. Felton of Georgia, first woman to be appointed United States Senator; George Ehret, brewer.

89—Joseph G. Cannon, former Congressman from Illinois; Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli; Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury; Mme. Juliette Adam, French author; Dr. Georg A. Schweinfurth, scientist; Osman Digna.

88—Sir John M. Le Sage, managing editor, London Telegraph; Washington A. Roebling, engineer, built the Brooklyn Bridge; Marvin Hughitt, railroad executive.

87—Sir George Otto Trevelyan, biographer of Macaulay and English publicist; Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, 1899-1906; Henry A. du Pont, former U. S. Senator; Edward P. Weston, long distance walker; Gen. Valeriano Weyler, Spanish commander in Cuba in war of 1898; Elbridge T. Gerry, former President Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

86—John D. Rockefeller, founder of the Standard Oil Co.; William P. Clyde, steamship owner; Henry Phipps, philanthropist.

85—Simeon E. Baldwin, jurist, former Governor of Connecticut; George F. Baker, banker, New York; Thomas Hardy, O. M., English novelist and poet; Sir John Scott Keltie, editor the Statesman's Year Book; Henry Holt, New York publisher; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H. Seymour, O. M.; Viscount Mersey, English jurist; Carlotta, former Empress of Mexico; Gen. George W. Wingate, founder Public Schools Athletic League; Claud Monet, artist.

84—Oliver Wendell Holmes, U. S. Supreme Court Justice; Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France; the Earl of Dunraven, yachtsman; Sir Edward George Clarke, British lawyer.

83—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian minister; Richard Vincent Jr., famous dahlia grower; August Thyssen, German coal baron; George Brandes, Danish critic; Capt. Robert Dollar, shipping.

82—Joseph McKenna, former U. S. Supreme Court Justice; Carroll S. Page, ex-U. S. Senator, Vermont; Lord Trevathin, former Lord Chief Justice of England; Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, President Temple University, Philadelphia, lecturer; Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. N. (retired); Robert T. Lincoln, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran clergyman; Dr. F. L. Patton, former President of Princeton University; Dr. Kaufman Kohler, rabbi; Anna Dickinson, reformer, lecturer; Giovanni Giolitti, five times Premier of Italy.

81—Queen Mother Alexandra of Great Britain; George Haven Putnam, New York publisher; Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A. Signal Service (retired), Arctic explorer; Frank E. Warren, U. S. Senator, Wyoming; N. Pashitch, Premier of Jugo-Slavia; Robert Bridges, poet-laureate of England; T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Irish journalist; Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. N. (retired); Charles P. Taft, editor.

80—Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; Rear Admiral William H. Brownson, U. S. N. (retired); the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; the Marquis of Lansdowne, British statesman; Field Marshal Lord Methuen; J. Ranken Towse, dramatic critic; William H. Crane, actor; Harvey W. Wiley, chemist; Leopold Auer, violinist and teacher.

79—Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio, 1909-13, former U. S. Attorney General; the Earl of Harewood, father-in-law of Princess Mary of Great Britain; Charles P. Scott, editor of the Manchester (England) Guardian; Ira Remsen, educator, chemist; Clara Morris, actress; George Saintsbury, English critic; Count Albert Apponyi, Hungarian statesman.

78—Thomas A. Edison, inventor; the Earl of Rosebery, former Premier of Great Britain; Prof. Henry A. Beers, author, critic; Arthur Shelbourne Hardy, author, diplomatist; the Marquis of Aberdeen, English statesman; the Earl of Iveagh, brewer, philanthropist; Annie Besant, theosophist; Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, President of the German Reich; Prof. E. Ray Lankester, scientist.

77—Louis C. Tiffany, artist; Nat. G. Herreshoff, yacht builder, inventor; Melville E. Stone, journalist; Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist; James Ford Rhodes, historian; Nathan Straus, merchant, philanthropist; Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury; the Earl of Balfour (Arthur J.), British statesman, former Premier; Rt. Rev. Dr. R. T. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury; Brooks Adams, lawyer, author; Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, U. S. N. (retired); Ellen Terry, actress; F. A. Bridgman, artist; Robert W. De Forest, President Metropolitan Museum of Art; Lord Atholstan, Montreal editor and philanthropist; Flora A. Steel, novelist.

76—Luther Burbank, plant wizard; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. (retired); Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N. (retired); Dr. Talcott Williams, journalist, educator; the Duke of Wellington; Prof. Edward S. Dana, scientist, educator; Charles B. Alexander, lawyer; Austen G. Fox, lawyer; Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to King George V.; Field Marshal August von Mackensen, German General; Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, former head of the German Navy; Col. Robert W. Thompson, financier, President American Olympic Committee; Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Presiding Bishop, P. E. Church; Sir Edmund Gosse, English man of letters.

75—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, journalist; Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakia; Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador; David R. Francis, former Ambassador; Henry White, former Ambassador; the Duke of Connaught; Augustine Birrell, British statesman, author; Lord Shaw, English jurist; Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador, educator; Prof. William M. Sloane, President American Academy of Arts and Letters; Henry W. Cannon, banker; Rose Coghlan, actress; Sir Thomas Lipton, merchant, yachtsman; Ellen Key, Swedish feminist, author; Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, German General, commanded the Turkish Army; Dr. William Lawrence, P. E. Bishop of Massachusetts; Gustav Lindenthal, bridge builder; Daniel Chester French, artist; Henry E. Huntington, capitalist, bibliophile; Sir Basil Zaharoff.

74—Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies in the World War; Felix Adler, lecturer, educator; Cardinal Mercier; Thomas F. Ryan, financier; Henry Arthur Jones, dramatist; Dr. Robert Abbe, surgeon; Count George Noble Plunkett, Irish publicist; Richard Henry Dana, lawyer; Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Leland Stanford Jr. University; Fred Warde, actor; the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder Society Christian Endeavor; Sir Oliver Lodge, scientist.

73—Marshal J. J. C. Joffre, hero of the Marne; Brander Matthews, author, critic, educator; Edwin Markham, poet; the Earl of Oxford and Asquith (H. H. Asquith), former Premier of Great Britain; Alton B. Parker, jurist; Paul Bourget, French author; Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, fought in Boer War; Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, author, diplomatist; the Duke of Montrose; M. Marcel, made famous by his wave; George Foster Peabody, New York banker, publicist; George Moore, author; Timothy Cole, engraver; Emma Albani, D. B. E., singer; John Bach McMaster, historian.

72—Hudson Maxim, inventor; Lillie Langtry (Lady de Bathe) English actress; Sir Hall Caine, novelist; David Belasco; Elihu Thomson, electrician; John F. Stevens, engineer.

71—Dr. Adolph Lorenz, surgeon; John Drew, actor; Frank A. Munsey, newspaper proprietor; E. W. Scripps, newspaper proprietor; George Eastman, head of Kodak Company and philanthropist; Charles F. Thwing, educator; Sir Robert Borden, Canadian statesman; Francis Wilson, actor; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fisk, U. S. N.

70—John Hays Hammond, mining engineer; Field Marshal Hubert Lyautey, Resident-General of Morocco; Samuel Rea, railway President; John Philip Sousa, musician; J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of France to U. S. for 22 years; Timothy M. Healy, Governor-General of the Irish Free State; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; John Barton Payne, Chairman American Red Cross; Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France.

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

The United States with its outlying possessions occupies approximately 6.5 per cent. of the world's land area and embraces about 7.2 per cent. of its population.

The area and population of the larger countries and of the continental divisions of the earth are shown in the following table, which gives separate figures for the eleven countries or empires, each having a population, according to the latest census or estimate available, in excess of 25,000,000. The population shown for China is the usual estimate of 400,000,000, but other estimates range from 340,000,000 to 440,000,000. The figures for the remaining foreign countries are the latest census figures or authoritative estimates:

Region or Country.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pct. Distribution. Area.	Pct. Distribution. Pop.
Aggregate	57,255,200	1,748,000,000	100.0	100.0
Cont. divs.:				
Africa	11,622,619	142,000,000	20.3	8.1
America, No.	8,589,257	136,000,000	15.0	7.8
America, So.	7,570,215	64,000,000	13.2	3.7
Asia	17,206,000	921,000,000	30.0	52.7
Australasia	3,312,613	9,000,000	5.9	0.5
Europe	3,872,561	476,000,000	6.7	27.2
Polar Regions	5,081,935	.....	8.9	.....
Countries (incl. deps.):				
Brit. Emp.	13,406,103	441,595,965	23.4	25.3
China	4,277,170	400,000,000	7.5	22.9
Russia	8,273,130	133,442,065	14.5	7.6
U. S.	3,743,529	125,624,278	6.5	7.2
France	5,817,797	99,525,039	10.2	5.7
Japan	260,738	80,704,800	0.5	4.6
Germany	185,889	59,858,284	0.3	3.4
Netherlands	961,569	57,001,391	1.6	3.3
Italy	590,865	40,888,834	1.3	2.3
Brazil	3,276,358	30,635,605	5.7	1.8
Poland	149,140	27,372,447	0.2	1.6
Other countries	17,312,712	21,351,292	30.3	14.3

THE RACES OF MANKIND.

According to Dr. A. Hrdlicka, curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., three main human races are recognized to-day, which are: 1, the whites; 2, the yellow-browns; and 3, the blacks.

Each one of these shows a number of sub-races or types which are often called "races" also. The principal of these are:

Whites: The Mediterraneans, the Alpines and the Nordics.

Yellow-browns: The Mongoloids, the Malays and the American Indian.

Blacks: The Negrito, Negrillos and Bushmen; the Melanesian Negroes and Australians and the African Negroes.

Population of the world by races under a slightly different classification is estimated as follows—Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white), 821,000,000; Mongolian or Turanian (yellow-brown), 645,000,000; Semitic (white), 75,000,000; Negro and Bantu (black), 139,000,000; Malay and Polynesian (brown), 40,000,000; American Indian, north and south (red, half breeds), 28,000,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION.

Large or at least considerable numbers of people are living on most of the lands throughout the world which are favorable for human habitation, the principal exceptions to this being Southern Siberia, Southern Brazil, Argentina, Southeastern Australia and South Africa. With these exceptions the present sparsely peopled areas are hot or cold deserts which cannot support large populations, says H. M. Strong, geographic expert, Division of Statistical Research, United States Department of Commerce.

Three island areas, England, Japan and Java, are notable for their dense population. In England the crowding of people is due to industrial development. In Japan it has been chiefly the result of intensive agriculture carried almost to the limit of production as related to subsistence, and recently manufacturing. Java is a tropical island, within a few degrees of the Equator, containing a large area of level, highly fertile and well watered land. The Dutch have maintained stable political conditions in Java for many years, thus favoring the development of a highly productive tropical agriculture. Cuba also a tropical island, approximately the same size, yet has about 3,000,000 people as compared with 34,000,000 in Java.

DENSE CONTINENTAL POPULATION.

Dense population exists in three large continental areas: China, India and the greater part of Europe—excluding the northern and northeastern parts. Northeastern United States, within a line drawn from Boston to Buffalo to Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, is the only region in the Western Hemisphere in any way comparable to these three in density of population.

The dense populations of Continental Asia are based on intensive agriculture and relatively low standards of living. Only in recent years has manufacturing developed in the vicinity of Shanghai and Hankow, Bombay, and Bihar-Orissa section of India southwest of Calcutta.

The crowded conditions in Northwest Europe and to some extent in Italy have grown out of manufacturing. Here the people are not raising as much food and raw materials as they need, and consequently here where buying power is relatively high and demand large is the great import market of the world. Northern France, Western Poland and Czechoslovakia also have important manufacturing activities, so that the economic life of these peoples is colored strongly by manufacturing industries. In Poland and Southern Russia is a thickly peopled agricultural land.

The dense population in tropical countries, like India and Java, and the crowded conditions in some port cities of the tropics have given an exaggerated idea of the large number of persons living in these regions as a whole. The tropics in general are rather sparsely peopled, as shown by a survey of the regions crossed by the Equator in South America, Africa and the East Indies, though the coastal regions of Brazil and the sections around the Gold Coast in Africa are fairly well inhabited. In these areas agriculture and mining have stimulated growth of population, while markets in the United States and Europe create demand for the minerals and crops they produce.

Some plateaus in tropical regions, where climate is cooler than on the lowlands, are conspicuously well peopled, namely, Abyssinia, Peru, Colombia and Mexico.

VACANT ASIAN DESERTS.

The fertile black soil strip across Southern Siberia can support a fairly dense population, but those lands in Asia, which are at present almost vacant, will for the most part remain sparsely peopled. In the desert area between the Caspian Sea and Eastern China some irrigated lands will claim a few people, but the high, dry, cold desert of Western China can support but a few nomads. The greater part of Siberia and Northern European Russia as well will remain sparsely populated. Had suitable conditions existed in Northern European Russia, the overcrowded conditions of Southern and Western Russia long ago would have peopled these lands. Similarly, most of Siberia never can support a dense population because of its short growing season, low rainfall and intense winter cold.

Arabia, the Sahara, Southwest Africa and the interior of Australia are deserts which never can be well peopled. The people now living in Australia occupy only the humid areas; on the northern and northeast coasts the climate is tropical with a rainy and dry season.

ROOM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

South America on the whole is sparsely peopled. The vast unsettled region of Brazil and Bolivia near the Equator will not acquire a dense population under present conditions. The southern part of Argentina, except near the Andes, is relatively dry. The section west of the pampas also is deficient in rainfall, irrigation being necessary to produce crops. In Northeastern Argentina, however, where cotton and similar crops can be grown, settlement may occur. At present the well-peopled area of Argentina is on the pampas or great level wheat lands, close to the River Plate and ocean shipping.

THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

(By Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the Standard Dictionary.)

There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276.

The English language is spoken by more than 180,000,000 of people.

German	by more	than	120,000,000	of	people.
Russian	"	"	90,000,000	"	"
French	"	"	60,000,000	"	"
Spanish	"	"	55,000,000	"	"
Italian	"	"	40,000,000	"	"
Portuguese	"	"	30,000,000	"	"

The unsettled condition of European and Asiatic Russia and the fluctuating state of the German population make it impossible at this time to give any more satisfactory figures than the above.

Although the war has added some few words to the English language, the number is less than 10,000.

The reputable English language contains approximately 700,000 words. Possibly 300,000 more terms may be stigmatized as nonce, obsolete, vulgar, low, etc., and therefore seldom or never sought in dictionaries designed for the home. The vernacular of the dance-halls, the gun man, the underworld, the flapper, etc., being of the ephemeral character which does not find its way into standard literature, is included only after it has been tested in the crucible of time.

Of the bulk—700,000 terms—nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of textbooks and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

Various estimates of the sources of English words have been made at different times. On the basis of the Lord's Prayer, George Hickes calculated that nine-tenths of our words were of Saxon origin. Sharon Turner's estimate was that the Norman were to the Saxon as 4 to 6. Trench computed 60 per cent. Saxon; 30 per cent. Latin, including those received through French; 5 per cent. Greek, and 5 per cent. other sources. Prof. W. W. Skeat in the recently published fourth edition of his dictionary, which contains approximately 20,000 words, shows the following sources:

Anglo-Saxon and English, 3,681; Low German, 126; Dutch, 207; Scandinavian, 693; German, 333. French from Low German, 54; French from Dutch or Middle Dutch, 45; French from Scandinavian, 63; French from (1) German, 85; French from (2) Middle High German, 27; French from (3) Old High German, 154; French from (4) Teutonic, 225; French (Romance languages), 297; French from Latin, 4,842; French from Late Latin, 828; French from Italian, 162.

Celtic, 170; Latin (direct), 2,880; Provencal, from Latin, 25; Italian, 99; Spanish, 108; Portuguese, 21.

Greek direct or through Latin, Late Latin, French or other sources, 2,493; Slavonic, 31; Lithuanian, 1.

Asiatic: Aryan languages, including Persian and Sanskrit, 163; European non-Aryan languages, 20. Semitic: Hebrew, 99; Arabic, 272.

Asiatic: Non-Aryan, not Semitic, including Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tatar, Australian, 135; African languages, 32; American, 102; hybrid, 675; unknown, 12.

Total, 19,160.

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages, no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 455,000 words. If the dead words of our speech be added, the total, as shown by the Oxford Historical Dictionary, would reach 700,000 words for the English tongue, living and dead.

The German word-book (Kurschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not more than 300,000 words, including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words; Littre's Dictionary of the French Language, 210,000 words; Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language, 140,000 words; Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language, 120,000 words; Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language, 140,000 words.

Esperanto, an "international language," was invented in the last century by a Russian, Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff of Warsaw, Poland. The first book in Esperanto was published in 1887.

Ro, a so-called "universal language," was invented by the Rev. Edward P. Foster of Marietta, Ohio. The first publication, an eight-page outline, was issued in 1906.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE EARTH.

Dr. Henry S. Washington of the Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C., in an article in the *Scientific American* for July, 1925, set forth the theory now held by scientists of the composition of the earth thus:

"We now conceive the earth to be constituted as follows:

"At the centre is a huge sphere of metallic iron or nickel-iron, which extends rather more than half-way to the surface. Near its outer border particles of stony matter occur scattered through the metal. These gradually increase in quantity, while the amount of metal decreases, until the material is about half metal and half stone. From this depth outward the amount of metal decreases and that of stone increases, until the material is stone peppered with small and few specks of metal. Finally the iron disappears and the material is wholly stone at a depth of about 1,000 miles.

"The stone or rock is not uniform. It changes its character outward, the deepest layers or shells being of very heavy, dense rock, which passes gradually into lighter rock, and finally into a comparatively thin sheet of basaltic rock, similar to the floors of the ocean. The very light, granitic rocks are at the top. The layers of limestone, sandstone, shale, coal, soil, and other such materials are relatively so thin that their masses are quite negligible when the composition of the earth as a whole is being considered. The same is true of the ocean waters and the atmosphere.

"Having estimated, by the help of earthquake waves, the average thickness of the several shells and of the core, and combining these with what we know of the composition of meteorites, we can arrive at a pretty fair idea of the chemical composition of the whole earth. It is found that iron is the most abundant element, making up 40 per cent. of the whole earth. After it in abundance come oxygen, silicon, and magnesium, in the order named. These four elements together make up about 91 per cent. of the earth. With three others, nickel, calcium, and aluminum, they make up 98 per cent. Indeed, twelve elements constitute 99.8 per cent. of the earth, leaving only two-tenths of one per cent. for all the seventy or more other elements, among them some of our most widely used and most common metals, such as copper, lead, tin, and zinc.

"All these common and useful metals are present, even in the surface crust, in such small amounts that they cannot be detected in most rocks and are made available for our use only by processes of natural concentration into what we call ores."

Prof. Horace Lamb, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in his annual address at the opening session of the association at Southampton, England, in May, 1925, explained that the earth, instead of having a molten, flaming centre, as was formerly supposed, has a hard, rigid metallic heart, as stiff as steel. Sixty miles below the surface is a stratum of viscous material, neither solid nor fluid, on which the mountains literally float. The heaviest and densest parts of the earth's crust are the sea bottoms.

Since the crust of the earth hardened and became relatively stable, Prof. Lamb said, somwhere between one billion and ten billions of years have elapsed, an age for the earth giving "ample scope for the drama of evolution." The age of the earth, he explained, has been scientifically estimated by a study of the radio-activity of the rocks of which the crust is composed. Radium and similar elements decompose at a known rate, and by comparing the degrees of radio-activity of rocks of various geological periods and noting how much this activity has "slowed down" in the older formations it has been possible to establish a time scale for the age of the crustal rocks.

Although not a flaming mass, the central portion of the earth is as hot as the primitive conception of Hades, said Prof. Lamb, for it is enclosed by a thick envelope of material that is but feebly conductive of heat, just as a steam boiler is jacketed with asbestos. Over half of the earth's original heat is thus retained.

Tides move through this rigid, solid earth as they move through the ocean, though they are only a few ten-thousandths of an inch instead of the many feet we see in the oceanic tides.

Earthquake shock waves travel through the earth at the leisurely rate of 2½ to 7⅓ miles per second. They reveal the fact that all but the central quarter diameter of the earth is elastic. This central mass is plastic under long stresses, but rigid to short-length vibrations—and these short vibrations may be as much as a day or a fortnight in length. This innermost part of the earth thus seems to behave more or less like pitch or tar, which will slowly bend under gradual pressure, but resists a sudden thrust or blow, even to the breaking point.

DIMENSIONS OF THE EARTH; OCEAN DEPTHS.

The superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles—139,685,000 square miles of water and 57,255,000 square miles of land.

The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles.

There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas.

The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,896 miles; the meridianal circumference, 24,854 miles.

The length of one degree of longitude along the equator is 69.2 miles. Each degree of longitude represents four minutes of time. The lines of longitude are termed *meridians*.

According to Keith Johnston, a degree of latitude measures 68.7 miles at the equator and increases to 69.4 in the vicinity of the poles.

The weight of the earth has been estimated at six sextillion (6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000) tons, not including the atmosphere, whose weight has been estimated at more than five quadrillion (5,178,000,000,000,000) tons.

THE EARTH'S DIAMETER.

The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926.687 miles, and through the poles, 7,899.964 miles.

The difference between these two diameters is 26.714 miles, and the ratio for the earth's flattening at the poles is thus 1 part of 297.

The above equatorial and polar diameters were determined by the late Prof. John Fillmore Hayford of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1910. His computations were adopted in 1924 by the International Geodetic and Physical Union at its session at Madrid as the standard spheroid for international use. Dr. Hayford was awarded the Victoria Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1924 for his proof of his theory of Isostasy. He died March 10, 1925, being then the director of Northwestern University College of Engineering.

THE OCEAN DEPTHS.

The average elevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet.

The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet.

The deepest place in the ocean yet found is 145 miles southeast of Tokio, Japan—32,644 feet.

The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,141 feet.

This gives a range of 61,777 feet or more than 11½ miles between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic Ocean is near Porto Rico, 31,366 feet; in the Indian Ocean, 22,968; in the Arctic, 13,200; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbean, 20,568; in the Mediterranean, 12,276; in the Bering, 13,422.

The latest estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles.

Areas in square miles of seas; Okhotsk, 580,000; Yellow, 480,000; Japan, 405,000; Andaman, 300,000; North, 220,000; Red, 178,000; Baltic, 160,000; Hudson Bay, 472,000.

AREA OF ISLANDS.

Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.
Australia	2,974,581	Gotland	1,150	Man	227	Porto Rico	3,435
Azores *a*	922	Gov'nor's, N. Y.	2	Manhattan	21.9	Reunion	970
Baffin Land	236,000	Greenland	827,300	Martha's Vineyard	120	Sakhalin	29,100
Bahamas *a*	4,404	Great Britain	88,745	Martinique	385	Samoan *a*	1,307
Balearic *a*	1,935	Guadeloupe *a*	688	Mauritius	720	Sardinia	9,299
Barbados	166	Guam	225	Marquesas *a*	489	Scilly *a*	30
Bermudas *a*	20	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Melville Land	20,000	Seychelles *a*	156
Bismarck *a*	15,752	Hayti	28,954	Mindanao	36,906	Shetland *a*	551
Borneo	306,906	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Moluccas	30,168	Sicily	9,935
Bornholm	210	Heligoland	0.3	Nantucket	60	Singapore	217
Canary *a*	2,807	Hainan	13,000	Newfoundland	42,734	Solomon *a*	3,800
Cape Breton	3,120	Hokkaido	30,340	New Britain	10,000	St. Helena	47
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Hongkong	32	New Guinea	330,000	Spitzbergen *a*	25,000
Carolina *a*	560	Honshiu *a*	87,426	New Hebrides *a*	5,100	Skye	535
Celebes	72,697	Iceland	39,709	New Ireland	4,600	Southampton	17,800
Ceylon	25,331	Ireland	32,583	New Zealand *a*	103,568	South Georgia	1,000
Channel *a*	75	Jamaica	4,207	North Devon	24,000	Sumatra	163,138
Corfu	277	Japan	146,106	North Somerset	12,000	Tahiti *a*	600
Corsica	3,367	Java	48,400	Nova Zembla *a*	30,000	Tasmania	26,215
Crete	3,127	Jersey	45	Orkney *a*	375	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Cuba	44,164	Leeward *a*	715	Pemba	380	Teneriffe	785
Curacao *a*	403	Long Is., N. Y.	1,376	Penang	108	Tonga *a*	385
Cyprus	3,584	Luzon	40,814	Philippines *a*	115,026	Trinidad	1,750
Falkland *a*	6,300	Madagascar	228,000	Pines	1,180	Vancouver	16,400
Fiji *a*	7,435	Madeira *a*	315	Prince Edward	2,184	Virgin, U. S. *a*	132
Formosa	13,911	Madura	2,000	Prince of Wales	15,000	Windward *a*	516
Galapogos *a*	2,858	Malta *a*	118			Zanzibar	640

a Area of entire group. Japan does not include Formosa (13,911 square miles); New Zealand does not include islands annexed since 1900.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

(Includes tussah silk; figures, compiled by the Silk Association of America, cover seasons.)

Country.	1924-1925.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Europe	12,533,000	11,519,000	8,841,000	7,628,000	8,058,000	4,927,000
Italy	11,585,000	10,803,000	8,234,000	7,066,000	7,330,000	4,045,000
France	739,000	562,000	437,000	430,000	551,000	397,000
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,000
Spain	209,000	154,000	170,000	132,000	177,000	154,000
Levant	1,984,000	1,676,000	1,543,000	1,213,000	1,654,000	2,293,000
Asia: Total quantity exported	69,631,000	53,015,000	57,439,000	53,941,000	35,138,500	51,860,000
China, Shanghai	8,817,000	8,697,000	8,628,000	6,993,000	6,518,500	10,225,000
China, Canton	6,550,000	6,018,000	7,050,000	5,735,000	4,210,000	7,093,000
Japan	54,064,000	38,100,000	41,541,000	40,982,000	24,300,000	34,222,000
India	200,000	200,000	220,000	231,000	110,000	320,000
Total, pounds	84,148,000	66,210,000	67,823,000	62,782,000	44,850,500	59,080,000
Tussah	1,712,000	990,000	2,034,000	1,856,000	1,650,000	1,960,000
Grand total, pounds	85,860,000	67,200,000	69,857,000	64,638,000	46,500,500	61,040,000

The production of raw silk in China is unknown. The domestic consumption of raw silk (including tussah) in China is estimated to be 55 per cent. of the production. The Japan crop is approximately 59,500,000 pounds in 1924-5. In the absence of statistics from Austria and the Levant, 1915 production is used as an estimate. Shanghai figures exclude tussah. Japan's silk mostly comes to the United States.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

(The figures represent thousands of 42-gallon barrels.)

YEAR.	Roumania	United States.	Italy.	Canada.	Russia.	Poland (Galicia).	Japan and Formosa.	Germany.	India.	Dutch East Indies.	Peru.	Mexico.	Argentina.	Total World Production
1900..	1,629	63,621	12	913	75,780	2,347	871	358	1,079	2,253	274	.....	.....	149,137
1901..	1,678	69,389	16	757	85,168	3,251	1,117	314	1,431	4,014	275	10	.....	167,440
1902..	2,060	88,767	19	531	80,540	4,142	996	354	1,617	2,430	287	40	.....	181,809
1903..	2,763	100,461	18	487	75,591	5,235	1,209	446	2,510	5,770	278	75	.....	194,879
1904..	3,599	117,081	26	553	78,537	5,947	1,219	637	3,585	6,508	290	126	.....	217,948
1905..	4,421	134,717	44	634	54,960	5,766	1,347	561	4,137	7,850	373	251	.....	215,091
1906..	6,378	126,494	54	569	58,897	5,468	1,564	579	4,016	8,181	531	502	.....	213,263
1907..	8,118	166,095	60	789	61,851	8,456	1,718	757	4,344	9,983	751	1,005	.....	263,957
1908..	8,252	178,527	51	528	62,187	12,612	1,871	1,009	5,047	10,283	945	3,933	12	285,287
1909..	9,327	183,171	42	421	65,970	14,933	1,887	1,019	6,677	11,042	1,411	2,714	18	298,709
1910..	9,724	209,557	51	316	70,337	12,673	1,829	1,032	6,138	11,031	1,258	3,634	20	327,763
1911..	11,108	220,449	75	291	66,184	10,519	1,737	1,017	6,451	12,173	1,465	12,553	13	344,361
1912..	12,976	222,935	54	243	62,019	8,535	1,659	1,031	7,117	10,846	1,752	16,558	47	352,443
1913..	13,555	248,446	47	228	62,834	7,818	1,940	857	7,930	11,172	2,071	25,696	131	385,345
1914..	12,827	265,763	40	215	67,020	6,436	2,636	781	7,410	11,422	1,837	26,235	276	407,544
1915..	12,030	281,104	44	215	68,548	5,352	2,928	703	8,202	11,920	2,579	32,911	513	432,033
1916..	8,945	300,767	51	198	65,817	6,587	2,963	656	8,491	12,547	2,593	40,546	867	457,500
1917..	3,721	335,316	41	214	63,072	6,228	2,861	642	8,079	13,180	2,577	55,293	1,218	502,824
1918..	8,730	355,928	35	305	27,168	6,032	2,441	270	8,188	12,778	5,527	63,828	1,353	503,430
1919..	6,618	378,367	35	241	31,752	6,096	2,238	265	8,736	15,508	2,628	87,073	1,331	555,795
1920..	7,435	442,929	35	196	25,430	5,607	2,221	246	8,375	17,529	2,817	163,540	1,651	695,275
1921..	8,368	472,183	32	188	28,968	5,167	2,233	274	8,734	16,958	3,699	193,398	2,036	765,903
1922..	9,843	557,531	31	179	35,692	5,227	2,055	319	8,529	17,066	5,314	182,278	2,866	858,909
1923..	10,867	732,407	34	170	39,156	5,402	1,805	312	8,320	19,868	5,699	145,585	3,400	1,018,620
1924..	13,296	707,265	33	175	45,162	5,710	1,600	350	8,150	21,000	7,812	139,587	3,844	1,013,139

The 1924 production (thousands of 42-gallon bbls.) of certain other countries in 1924 was—Persia, 31,845; Venezuela, 9,500; Sarawak (British Borneo), 4,500; Trinidad, 4,284; Egypt, 1,107; Colombia, 500; France (Alsace), 436; Czechoslovakia, 100; Algeria, 14; Cuba, 4.

Total United States production (1857-1924)—7,899,254,000 bbls. (42-gal. each); total **Mexican** (1901-1924), 1,201,371,000 bbls. (42-gal. each;) **Russia** (1863-1924), 2,052,999,000 bbls. (42-gal. each.).

Total world production, up to end of 1924—12,401,485,000 bbls. (42-gal. each).

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT OF CHIEF COUNTRIES.

YEAR.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.	YEAR.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.
PIG IRON.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met. tons*	STEEL.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met. tons.*
1900.....	8,960,000	13,789,000	8,521,000	2,714,000	1900.....	4,901,000	10,188,000	6,646,000	1,565,000
1905.....	9,608,000	22,992,000	10,988,000	3,077,000	1905.....	5,812,000	20,024,000	10,067,000	2,240,000
1910.....	10,012,000	27,304,000	14,793,000	4,032,000	1910.....	6,374,000	26,095,000	13,699,000	3,390,000
1911.....	9,526,000	23,650,000	15,534,000	4,426,000	1911.....	6,462,000	23,676,000	15,019,000	3,681,000
1912.....	8,751,000	29,727,000	17,753,000	4,939,000	1912.....	6,796,000	31,251,000	17,302,000	4,428,000
1913.....	10,260,000	30,966,000	16,765,000	5,124,000	1913.....	7,668,000	31,301,000	18,959,000	4,620,000
1914.....	8,924,000	23,332,000	14,392,000	.....	1914.....	7,885,000	23,513,000	14,973,000	.....
1915.....	8,794,000	29,916,000	11,790,000	.....	1915.....	8,550,000	32,151,000	13,258,000	.....
1916.....	9,048,000	39,435,000	13,285,000	1,447,000	1916.....	9,196,000	42,774,000	16,183,000	1,952,000
1917.....	9,420,000	38,621,000	13,142,000	1,684,000	1917.....	9,804,000	45,061,000	16,587,000	2,232,000
1918.....	9,066,000	39,055,000	11,590,000	1,297,000	1918.....	9,591,000	44,462,000	14,874,000	1,912,000
1919.....	7,398,000	31,015,364	5,654,000	2,376,000	1919.....	7,894,000	34,671,232	6,732,000	2,148,000
1920.....	8,007,000	36,925,987	5,550,000	3,380,000	1920.....	9,056,000	42,132,934	7,710,000	3,002,000
1921.....	2,611,000	16,688,126	5,750,000	3,294,000	1921.....	3,624,000	19,783,797	7,750,000	2,913,000
1922.....	4,899,500	27,219,904	8,400,000	5,128,608	1922.....	5,831,900	35,602,926	9,144,000	4,471,275
1923.....	7,438,500	40,361,146	4,000,000	5,431,787	1923.....	8,488,900	44,943,696	5,000,000	5,109,517
1924.....	7,318,900	31,405,790	.....	7,693,018	1924.....	8,217,100	37,931,939	8,637,000	6,900,310

Iron Ore Unmined (millions of tons)—America, 9,855; France, 4,369; Great Britain, 2,254; Sweden, 1,548; Germany, 1,374; Russia, 1,032; Spain, 610; Norway, 367; Austria-Hungary, 284; Luxemburg, 270; Asia, 260; Africa, 225; Australia, 136; Greece, 100; world total—23,000.

World production, in year, of other chief minerals (metric tons)—Lead, 1,135,000; aluminum, 117,130; platinum, 60,000; tin, 131,000; zinc, 1,000,000; tungsten, 4,300; steel, 63,000,000.

WORLD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF CRUDE RUBBER.

YEAR.	World Production.		United States.			YEAR.	World Production.		United States.		
	Total.	Plantation.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Consumption.		Total.	Plantation.	Imports.	Re-exports.	Consumption.
	Long Tons.	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*		*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*
1905.....	59,494	174	28,637	1,616	27,021	1916.....	210,079	158,993	120,576	4,098	116,478
1906.....	62,581	577	30,316	1,698	28,618	1917.....	277,938	221,187	181,089	4,000	177,089
1907.....	67,170	1,157	30,649	1,832	28,817	1918.....	217,511	180,800	145,518	2,746	142,772
1908.....	66,566	1,796	34,058	1,655	32,403	1919.....	398,998	348,574	239,259	2,282	236,977
1909.....	73,756	3,386	41,950	2,156	39,794	1915.....	169,017	114,277	98,876	2,082	96,794
1910.....	80,746	7,269	45,038	2,764	42,274	1920.....	341,135	304,671	252,922	4,160	248,762
1911.....	82,829	14,383	36,987	2,523	34,464	1921.....	300,649	276,746	185,394	5,716	179,678
1912.....	103,947	30,113	52,705	2,456	50,249	1922.....	406,110	378,232	301,076	4,809	296,267
1913.....	115,001	51,721	51,732	1,881	49,851	1923.....	406,423	379,738	309,144	8,772	300,372
1914.....	121,205	73,153	63,868	2,618	61,250	1924.....	414,207	386,703	328,056	10,309	317,747

The crude rubber consumed in other chief auto-producing countries in 1924, in long tons, was—France, 34,442; Germany, 22,738; Japan, 18,905; Canada, 14,391; United Kingdom, 11,110.

Crude rubber consumed in 1923 in the United States was valued at $185,000,000, and covered 75 per cent. of the world production.

Great Britain began, in November, 1922, to control the price of crude rubber from the Malaysian Peninsula.

CROP LANDS OF THE WORLD.

(Apportionment of total land area in 1923 for countries reporting.)

COUNTRIES.	Plough Land.	Permanent Grass and Pasture.	Wood and Forest.	Other Land.	Total Area.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Germany	49,541,000	19,622,000	47,00	01,000	116,164,000
Austria	4,621,000	5,846,000	7,826,000	2,419,000	20,712,000
Belgium	*i* 2,990,000	1,253,000	3,27	9,000	7,522,000
Bulgaria *a*	8,075,000	.....	.....	.....	25,488,000
Denmark *b*	6,612,000	1,359,000	967,000	1,749,000	10,630,000
Spain	39,610,000	62,46	9,000	24,107,000	124,810,000
Esthonia	*i* 2,533,000	4,438,000	2,219,000	*j* 1,633,000	10,823,000
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	15,777,000	10,386,000	18,797,000	16,531,000	61,491,000
Findland *d*	4,988,000	3,010,000	74,10	8,000	82,104,000
France *c*	56,176,000	26,904,000	25,567,000	25,787,000	134,435,000
Great Britain	14,174,000	30,747,000	12,06	6,000	56,886,000
Northern Ireland	1,253,000	1,693,000	405,	000	3,351,000
Hungary	13,513,000	.....	.....	.....	22,933,000
Irish Free State	*k* 3,729,000	*l* 10,566,000	2,72	3,000	17,018,000
Italy	32,889,000	16,798,000	13,796,000	13,114,000	76,596,000
Latvia	4,087,000	4,067,000	4,342,000	3,761,000	16,257,000
Luxemburg	279,000	99,000	262,	000	640,000
Norway *e*	1,712,000	*m* 702,000	17,556,000	*n* 56,485,000	76,455,000
Netherlands	2,281,000	3,086,000	586,000	2,123,000	8,075,000
Poland	*o* 33,905,000	.....	.....	.....	95,497,000
Roumania	*i* 26,469,000	.....	.....	.....	73,176,000
Sweden	9,395,000	63,02	8,000	29,032,000	101,454,000
Czechoslovakia	14,586,000	6,400,000	11,505,000	2,194,000	34,685,000
Canada *c*	57,216,000	.....	.....	.....	2,306,053,000
United States *f*	*p* 348,552,000	.....	.....	.....	1,903,215,000
Argentina *g*	52,736,000	.....	.....	.....	738,174,000
Chile *h*	4,599,000	.....	12,506,000	*q* 168,720,000	185,824,000
India (B. provinces) *g**	304,751,000	.....	85,593,000	*q* 308,732,000	*r* 665,208,000
India (India States)	*h** 78,761,000	.....	17,601,000	*q* 41,251,000	*r* 133,691,000
Australia *g*	20,134,000	.....	72,225,000	1,811,305,000	1,903,663,000
New Zealand *f*	2,009,000	.....	.....	.....	66,470,000

Note.—*a* 1921. *b* 1919. *c* 1922. *d* 1920. *e* 1917. *f* 1920 census. *g* 1922-23. *h* 1921-22. *In this total the areas utilized for more than one product in the course of the year are only counted once, although they may be reckoned in the figures dealing with various catagories, several times over.

i Exclusive of bare fallows. *j* Inclusive of bare fallows. *k* Inclusive of grasses. *l* Exclusive of grasses. *m* Exclusive of pasture. *n* Inclusive of pasture.

o Exclusive of sown grasses and bare fallows. *p* 1919 census all crops with acreage reports. *q* Inclusive of permanent grass and pasture. *r* Area of the territories for which statistical data are available.

GRAIN CROPS OF THE WORLD.

(Data by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

YEAR.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1900	3,445,529,000	2,633,405,000	3,470,581,000	1,168,630,000	1,579,937,000
1901	2,637,787,000	2,900,167,000	2,960,683,000	1,222,624,000	1,431,740,000
1902	3,552,137,000	3,117,721,000	3,812,029,000	1,365,344,000	1,638,557,000
1903	3,417,243,000	3,272,810,000	3,621,951,000	1,356,104,000	1,665,588,000
1904	3,339,736,000	3,144,436,000	3,852,755,000	1,313,769,000	1,750,938,000
1905	3,743,794,000	3,309,345,000	3,752,142,000	1,313,903,000	1,507,134,000
1906	3,980,577,000	3,493,206,000	3,713,918,000	1,456,706,000	1,440,852,000
1907	3,628,813,000	3,189,191,000	3,775,336,000	1,438,416,000	1,553,063,000
1908	3,705,956,000	3,171,263,000	3,783,767,000	1,434,561,000	1,605,055,000
1909	3,703,585,000	3,625,128,000	4,546,147,000	1,648,697,000	1,762,744,000
1910	3,951,255,000	3,575,831,000	4,257,893,000	1,518,917,000	1,680,193,000
1911	3,790,396,000	3,570,369,000	3,978,991,000	1,541,983,000	1,582,591,000
1912	4,329,454,000	3,857,488,000	4,756,725,000	1,619,575,000	1,900,437,000
1913	3,743,632,000	4,087,654,000	4,798,558,000	1,778,842,000	1,892,513,000
1914	4,041,799,000	3,625,388,000	4,148,447,000	1,557,233,000	1,624,341,000
1915	4,142,557,000	4,166,259,000	4,581,429,000	1,585,154,000	1,590,294,000
1916	3,475,462,000	3,288,291,000	4,023,526,000	1,514,614,000	1,494,975,000
1917	4,049,715,000	3,133,838,000	3,882,136,000	1,434,642,000	1,228,503,000
1918	3,469,832,000	3,147,677,000	3,777,336,000	1,488,567,000	1,170,187,000
1919	3,962,630,000	2,997,051,000	3,283,092,000	1,136,303,000	1,057,894,000
1920	4,437,421,000	3,033,438,000	3,836,484,000	1,244,526,000	970,356,000
1921	4,054,444,000	3,316,749,000	3,457,805,000	1,276,713,000	1,248,950,000
1922	4,055,238,000	3,400,448,000	3,775,424,000	1,348,202,000	1,424,426,000
1923	4,288,058,000	3,742,541,000	4,245,255,000	1,470,718,000	1,494,688,000

WHEAT HARVEST SEASONS OF THE WORLD.

January—Australia, New Zealand and Chili.

February and March—East India, Upper Egypt.

April—Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.

May—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.

June—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentuckv, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.

July—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.

August—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia, Manitoba, North and South Dakota.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and North of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa and Argentina.

December—Burmah and Argentina.

CORN HARVEST TIME.

March—New South Wales.

March and April—Argentina.

September and October—All European countries.

October—The crop of the United States is harvested principally in this month.

SEED USED PER ACRE IN PLANTING.

Wheat, 1.38 bu.; corn, 9.5 lbs.; barley, 1.84 bu.; oats, 2.37 bu.; rye, 1.44 bu.; buckwheat, 0.98 bu.; cotton, 0.96 bu.; flaxseed, 29.2 lbs.; potatoes, 8.6 bu.; rice, 1.98 bu.; sugar beets, 13.1 lbs.; timothy, 9.4 lbs.; alfalfa 18.3 lbs.; clover, 10.7 lbs.; soy beans, 1.37 bu.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION (478-LB., NET, BALES).

Crop Year.	United States.	India.	Egypt.	Brazil.	Russia, Asiatic.	Mexico.	Peru.	World Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
1900	10,123,000	2,471,000	1,126,000	210,000	633,000	101,000	38,000	15,931,000
1901	9,510,000	2,297,000	1,320,000	305,000	482,000	103,000	42,000	15,292,000
1902	10,631,000	2,818,000	1,210,000	285,000	426,000	104,000	41,000	16,948,000
1903	9,851,000	2,645,000	1,349,000	220,000	529,000	169,000	45,000	16,253,000
1904	13,438,000	3,172,000	1,308,000	270,000	555,000	253,000	49,000	20,079,000
1905	10,575,000	2,859,000	1,235,000	365,000	539,000	227,000	44,000	16,925,000
1906	13,274,000	4,429,000	1,440,000	348,000	688,000	270,000	68,000	21,357,000
1907	11,107,000	2,613,000	1,499,000	231,000	549,000	155,000	77,000	17,458,000
1908	13,242,000	3,090,000	1,399,000	265,000	633,000	270,000	94,000	21,267,000
1909	10,005,000	3,998,000	1,036,000	324,000	817,000	162,000	120,000	19,329,000
1910	11,609,000	3,254,000	1,555,000	357,000	1,006,000	200,000	88,000	21,915,000
1911	15,693,000	2,730,000	1,530,000	360,000	969,000	160,000	96,000	25,356,000
1912	13,703,000	3,702,000	1,554,000	418,000	946,000	240,000	112,000	25,043,000
1913	14,156,000	4,239,000	1,588,000	477,000	1,026,000	205,000	133,000	26,259,000
1914	16,135,000	4,359,000	1,337,000	465,000	1,270,000	108,000	128,000	28,687,000
1915	11,192,000	3,128,000	989,000	339,000	1,512,000	95,000	113,000	20,689,000
1916	11,456,000	3,759,000	1,048,000	337,000	1,199,000	103,000	127,000	19,845,000
1917	11,302,000	3,393,000	1,304,000	414,000	634,000	135,000	125,000	19,675,000
1918	12,041,000	3,328,000	999,000	406,000	161,000	203,000	142,000	20,613,000
1919	11,421,000	4,853,000	1,155,000	461,000	81,000	199,000	155,000	21,384,000
1920	13,440,000	3,013,000	1,251,000	476,000	58,000	188,000	164,000	20,875,000
1921	7,954,000	3,753,000	902,000	504,000	42,000	147,000	157,000	15,330,000
1922	9,762,000	4,247,000	1,391,000	553,000	55,000	178,000	200,000	19,170,000
1923	10,140,000	4,332,000	1,353,000	576,000	189,000	175,000	203,000	19,590,000
1924	13,619,000	5,069,000	1,500,000	605,000	458,000	281,000	206,000	24,700,000

The crop year begins about Aug. 1 of year named.

The Egyptian 1924 figure is a rough estimate, based on receipts at Alexandria.

Chosen produced 121,000 bales in 1924; Uganda, 127,000; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 36,400.

On January 31, 1925, there were about 159,904,000 cotton spindles in the world according to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

STOCKS OF COTTON (EXCL. LINTERS) IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Running Bales.	Year.	Running Bales.	Year.	Running Bales.	Year.	Running Bales.
1905–06	1,934,548	1910–11	1,040,040	1915–16	4,324,890	1920–21	4,572,812
1906–07	1,349,139	1911–12	1,375,031	1916–17	3,403,256	1921–22	7,230,639
1907–08	1,514,567	1912–13	1,776,885	1917–18	3,173,832	1922–23	3,084,663
1908–09	1,236,058	1913–14	1,648,438	1918–19	3,890,105	1923–24	2,518,138
1909–10	1,483,585	1914–15	1,547,448	1919–20	5,155,682	1924–25	1,770,172

The number of woolen mills in the United States exceeds 1,000, and there are about 80,000 looms, over 8,000 of which are used in making carpets and rugs. The number of active spinning spindles exceeds 4,000,000, pretty evenly divided between woolens and worsteds. There are usually from 250,000 to 500,000 idle spindles.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

The United States Department of Commerce estimates world wool production for 1924 at 2,836,529,000 pounds, as follows, by chief countries:

Country.	Production.	Country.	Production.	Country.	Production.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
Australia	650,000,000	Russia in Europe and Asia	195,000,000	China	75,000,000
United States	282,330,000	United Kingdom	106,300,000	Turkey in Asia	60,000,000
Argentina	280,000,000	Uruguay	95,000,000	Italy	57,000,000
British South Africa	193,000,000	Spain	84,798,000	Germany	53,600,000
New Zealand	188,000,000	British India	60,000,000	Roumania	52,910,000

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Year.	Production	Year.	Production	Year.	Production	Year.	Production	Year.	Production
	Short tons.		*Short tons.*		*Short tons.*		*Short tons.*		*Short tons.*
1895-96.	10,105,883	1901-02.	14.123,384	1907-08.	15,218,527	1913-14.	20,812,861	1919-20.	17,866,925
1896-97.	10,761,405	1902-03.	13,066,234	1908-09.	15,876,462	1914-15.	20,627,143	1920-21.	19,245,755
1897-98.	10,942,925	1903-04.	13,307,431	1909-10.	16,730,318	1915-16.	18,900,512	1921-22.	20,133,417
1898-99.	11,002,309	1904-05.	13,143,732	1910-11.	18,680,900	1916-17.	18,544,544	1922-23.	20,501,850
1899-00.	11,409,131	1905-06.	15,227,691	1911-12.	17,784,046	1917-18.	20,196,700	1923-24.	21,979,739
1900-01.	12,962,882	1906-07.	15,815,608	1912-13.	20,128,785	1918-19.	18,310,067		

WORLD'S AVERAGE ANNUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

(Based on 1921-1924 reported crops in countries named.)

Country.	Production.	Country.	Production.	Country.	Production.
	1,000 Pounds.		*1,000 Pounds.*		*1,000 Pounds.*
Algeria	37,468	France	55,849	Porto Rico	23,172
Argentina	26,451	Germany	43,512	Paraguay	23,557
Hungary	35,597	Greece	99,658	Roumania	29,632
Brazil	158,850	Italy	63,435	Russia	20,230
Belgium	10,514	Japan	138,206	Santo Domingo	19,498
Bulgaria	58,489	Jugoslavia	36,825	Syria	2,414
Canada	19,801	Korea	27,973	Turkey	88,245
Cuba	46,880	Mexico	21,683	Union of South Africa	10,828
Dutch E. Ind	95,583	Philippines	86,565	United States	1,268,566

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

NOTE—When the poison is unknown, give stimulants and soothing liquids. The data below is from an American National Red Cross textbook on first aid.

Table I.—Poisons for which an emetic is always given first.

The treatment is in addition to an emetic.

ALCOHOL—In any form—rum, gin, whiskey, proof spirits, etc., also methyl alcohol.

Symptoms—Giddiness, swaying of body, inability to stand. Face flushed, eyes red, skin clammy, weak pulse, may be convulsions and unconsciousness.

Treatment—Hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia. Try to arouse, but if weak do not exhaust by making walk. Dash cold water on face and chest. When somewhat recovered, wrap warmly and put to bed.

ARSENIC—Found in rat poisons, vermin killer, Paris green, Fowler's solution. Sometimes in tinned fruits and beer.

Symptoms—Severe pain in stomach; purging; severe cramps in legs, vomiting, dryness of throat, cold sweats, profound shock.

Treatment—Much lukewarm water. Magnesia in large quantity or dialyzed iron in ½-ounce doses, repeated. Beaten-up eggs or castor oil and stimulants. Warmth and rubbing. If rat poison has been taken, treat as for poisoning by arsenic.

CARBON MONOXIDE—It is in blast and coke furnaces and foundries; in leaky furnaces or chimneys; about gas stoves without flue connections.

The exhaust gases of gasoline automobiles contain from 4 to 12 per cent. of carbon monoxide.

Symptoms—Carbon monoxide exerts its extremely dangerous action on the body by displacing oxygen from its combination with hemoglobin, the coloring matter of the blood which normally absorbs oxygen from the air in the lungs and delivers it to the different tissues of the body.

Treatment—1. Administer oxygen as quickly as possible and in as pure form as is obtainable, preferably from a cylinder of oxygen through an inhaler mask. 2. Remove patient from atmosphere containing carbon monoxide. 3. If breathing is feeble, at once start artificial respiration by the prone posture method. 4. Keep the victim flat, quiet, and warm. 5. Afterward, give plenty of rest.

LEAD—Sugar of lead, lead paint, white lead.

Symptoms—Throat dry; metallic taste with much thirst, colic in abdomen, cramps in legs, cold sweat; sometimes paralysis of legs and convulsions.

Treatment—½-ounce Epsom salts in tumbler of water. Stimulants and soothing liquids.

OPIUM—Laudanum, morphine, paregoric, some soothing syrups and cough mixtures.

Symptoms—Drowsiness, finally unconsciousness; pulse full at first, then weak; breathing full and slow at first, gradually slower and shallow; pinhead pupils; face flushed, then purple.

Treatment—May have difficulty in getting emetic to work; plenty of strong coffee. Try to arouse by speaking loudly and threatening, but do not exhaust by compelling to walk, etc. Stimulants and artificial respiration.

PHOSPHORUS—In matches, phosphorous paste in many rat poisons and vermin killers, often with arsenic.

Symptoms—Severe pain in stomach, vomiting. Skin is dark and may have odor of phosphorus. Bleeding from nose, bloody purging. Convulsions.

Treatment—Epsom salts, ½-ounce in tumbler of water, or magnesia. Stimulants. Soothing liquid best. Milk. Avoid fats and oils.

PTOMAINE.—Poisoning by decayed meat, fish, milk, or ice cream.

Symptoms—Nausea, vomiting, purging. Skin cold and clammy. Pulse weak. Severe pain in abdomen, cramps, great prostration and weakness. Often eruption on skin.

Treatment—Purgative, castor oil or Epsom salts. Teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, and repeat.

Botulism—Poisoning from infected ripe olives, preserved fruits and food.

Symptoms—Very similar to ptomaine poisoning but may be delayed for several hours. Treatment same as ptomaine poisoning.

Poisonous Mushrooms or Toadstools and Fungi—

Symptoms—Vomiting, purging and watery diarrhea. Discharges, sometimes accompanied by blood. Pulse slow and strong at first but later weak and rapid. Saliva and sweat pour out. Dizziness and blindness; some cases convulsions and stupor.

Treatment—Give emetic at once and send for physician, who will administer sulphate of atropin, hypodermically in most cases.

STRYCHNINE—NUX VOMICA—Strychnine is frequently used on meat to poison animals, and in some vermin killers.

Symptoms—Convulsions, very severe, alternating with cramps, affecting all muscles of body. Back is bowed up by spasms of muscles. Jaws are locked. Spasm of muscles is so great that it prevents breathing, so face becomes dusky.

Treatment—Powdered charcoal, if possible, in large quantity. Follow with another emetic. Absolute quiet so as not to bring on convulsions.

Table II.—Poisons for which an emetic should not be given first.

MERCURY—Corrosive sublimate, antiseptic tablets. Other salts of mercury much less commonly used.

Symptoms—Corrosive sublimate is very irritating, so when taken turns mouth, lips and tongue white. Mouth is swollen and tongue is shrivelled; always metallic taste in mouth. Pain in abdomen. Nausea and vomiting mucus and blood, bloody purging, cold, clammy skin, great prostration, and convulsions.

Treatment—First, give white of egg or whole egg beaten up; flour and water, but not so good. Emetics, soothing liquids, and stimulants.

NITRATE OF SILVER—Lunar caustic.

Symptoms—Pain in mouth and stomach; mouth first colored white, then black; vomit first white, then turns black.

Treatment—Common salt dissolved in water, or milk very frequently. Then emetic. Afterward soothing liquids and stimulants.

Table III.—Poisons for which an emetic should never be given.

STRONG CORROSIVE ACIDS—1. Acetic; 2, Hydrochloric (spirits of salt); 3, Nitric (aqua fortis); 4, Sulphuric (vitriol.)

Symptoms—Very severe burning pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Wherever acid touches skin or mucous membrane they are destroyed. Frequently vomiting and purging. More or less suffocation from swelling of throat, great prostration and shock.

Treatment—An alkali to neutralize acid. Best, magnesia or chalk in water, given frequently and freely. Lime, whiting, baking soda, plaster, tooth powder, or even wood ashes may all be used for alkali, or ammonia, a tablespoonful to 2 cups of water, but those mentioned above are better as they are less irritating. Afterward, soothing liquids, milk, milk and egg, olive oil. Stimulants are practically always required. If acid has entered air passage, may inhale fumes of ammonia.

OXALIC ACID (salts of lemon or sorrel).

Symptoms—Much like corrosive acids just named, but not so much burning of lips, etc.

Treatment.—Magnesia, chalk, and water or lime water to neutralize acid. Then one ounce of castor oil and stimulants freely.

CARBOLIC ACID (Phenol)—(Very commonly used in attempts at suicide.)

Symptoms—It is also a powerful corrosive poison, which causes great pain and vomiting. Severe case: Unconsciousness very soon and early death. Usually easy to tell by odor of acid and burn, which with pure acid is white and with impure, black.

Treatment—Rinse mouth with pure alcohol. If grown person, should swallow three or four tablespoonfuls of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water. Follow this in five minutes with two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. Though not so good, limewater may be used to rinse mouth, several glasses of it being swallowed; three or four raw eggs may be given or castor or sweet oil. Stimulants always, and keep warm.

STRONG CAUSTIC ALKALIES: 1, Ammonia: Strong ammonia, ammonia liniment, camphor liniment; 2, Lime: Quicklime; 3, Potash: Caustic potash; 4, Soda: Caustic soda.

Symptoms—Much like corrosive acids. Immediate severe burning, pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting and purging. Alkali destroys tissues of mouth it has touched. Severe shock and suffocation from swelling.

Treatment—An acid to neutralize alkali. Vinegar, lemon or orange juice. Tartaric or citric acid in plenty of water. Soothing liquids, stimulants. If cannot swallow, may inhale acetic acid or vinegar from a pocket handkerchief.

CAUTION: In giving any antidote do not wait for it to dissolve but stir it up in any fluid which can be obtained, except oil, and give it at once.

HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Drowning. There are several methods of artificial respiration, but the Schaefer prone-pressure one-man method is considered the best, being widely used throughout the United States as well as in many foreign countries. By the plan many human lives are saved each year by members of the U. S. Vol. Life Sav. Corps, who use it to the exclusion of all others. The directions are as follows;

Send some one immediately for a doctor. DO NOT AWAIT HIS ARRIVAL, but proceed as follows: After the patient has been taken from the water locate an even flat surface, laying the patient face downward. Loosen all clothing, collars, belts, garters, etc. Clear the mouth of all mucus and foreign matter, pull the tongue out and see that it remains out; then straddle the patient, placing your hands under his stomach, clasping them together. In this manner gradually lift the patient a few inches, squeezing as you do so, dropping him suddenly. Sometimes a sharp slap between the shoulders is helpful. Lifting the patient as above mentioned should only be done once or twice, taking a few seconds, as it is merely to start anything that might be blocking the air passages.

Remind some one in the crowd about the doctor. Keep the patient lying face downward on an even flat surface, arms extended, the forehead resting on the leeward forearm, tongue out, facing the wind, the windward arm to be crooked, acting as a protector to the face. Straddle the patient as before, facing his head: place your hands, open spread, upon the patient's lower or short ribs, commencing with a downward and inward pressure to the count of three, relaxing to the same count. This motion is continuous, first down, then up, swinging the body to and fro to the count of three. After the downward pressure to the count of three the hands are relaxed from the ribs to the same count each time, and should be maintained until signs of life show—namely, when the patient breathes unaided.

For warmth and circulation, rub the arms and legs upward (toward the heart), no back strokes. Circulation should not be started until after breathing has been fully restored. During the period of operation the subject should be kept warm by the application of hot water bottles, heated bricks, etc., applied to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs or to the soles of the feet. Should you not be able to resort to these suggestions as to warmth, a fire built on the lee side of the patient at a distance not to set fire to him would help serve the purpose. Stimulants should not be given by the mouth until after the patient is able to swallow—that is, when the patient is fully conscious, then give plain black coffee, or half teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in half a glass of water.

The patient should be kept in bed as quiet as possible in a well ventilated room. To be feared: Pneumonia or possible collapse of the heart.

This treatment should be continued at least an hour. As a general rule signs of life begin to show after 8 or 10 minutes' work. One should not be discouraged if it takes longer, as life has been restored after working as long as 30 minutes, although this is not common.

Signs of death are: Breathing and the heart's action entirely cease, eyelids generally are half closed, the pupils dilated, the tongue approaches the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

Remember that mechanical devices are dangerous in the hands of the inexperienced.

Do not await the arrival of the doctor before starting the artificial respiration. Start immediately.

Do not lay the patient on the back when applying artificial respiration. Always face downward.

Do not hold the body up by the feet.

Do not dash water in the patient's face.

Do not place the body in a bath unless ordered to do so by the doctor.

Do not tie strings on the tongue or run pins or nails through it.

Do not roll the patient over barrels, boxes, or a fence.

Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime water.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie rubber ligature, or a cord around the arm or the leg a short distance above the bite. Enlarge the tooth punctures by cutting into them at least as deep as they are. Make two cuts over each, crossing one another. Suck the blood away, provided there are not cuts or fresh abrasions on the lips or in the mouth. If possible, wash the wounds and bathe them in a solution of permanganate of potash crystals. In the case of snake biet, inject snake anti-toxin, preferably into the skin of the abdomen. If weakness and giddiness develop, inject strychnine in the same way. Whiskey or brandy may be used in an emergency. Give a cathartic. Keep the wound clean and dress it with antiseptic gauze. In the case of bite by a mad dog the Pasteur serum should be administered as soon as possible by a physician.

According to Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles at the N. Y. Zoological Park, there are 111 species of snakes in the U. S., of which 17 are poisonous, as follows: **Elapine Snakes**—Common Coral Snake, the Southeast; Sonoran Coral Snake, the Southwest. **Crotaline Snakes**—1. *The Moccasins*—Copperhead Snake, Eastern U. S.; Water Moccasin, the Southeast. 2. *Dwarf Rattlesnakes*—Massasauga, Central Region; Pigmy Rattlesnake, the Southeast. 3. *Typical Rattlesnakes*—Timber Rattlesnake, Eastern U. S.; Diamond-Back Rattlesnake, the Southeast; Prairie Rattlesnake, Prairie Region; Pacific Rattlesnake, Pacific Region; Texas Rattlesnake, Texas to California; White Rattlesnake, the Southwest; Tiger Rattlesnake, the Southwest; Blacktailed, the Southwest; Price's Rattlesnake, the Southwest; Green Rattlesnake, the Southwest; Horned Rattlesnake, the Southwest.

Snakes do not sting, they bite, with a pair of hollow teeth on the upper jaw. These teeth have an opening at the tip for the ejection of venom.

In the last three years, Mr. Ditmars estimates, more than 400 persons have died in the United States from snake bites, mostly in the South.

COMMON STAINS AND HOW TO REMOVE THEM.

Blood and meat juice. Use cold water; soap and cold water; or starch paste.

Bluing. Use boiling water.

Chocolate and cocoa. Use borax and cold water.

Coffee and tea. (Clear.) Use boiling water; bleach if necessary. (With cream.) Use cold water, then boiling water, bleach if necessary.

Cream and milk. Use cold water, soap.

Egg. Use cold water.

Fruit and fruit juices. Use boiling water; bleach if necessary.

Grass. Use cold water; soap and cold water; alcohol; or a bleaching agent.

Grease and oils. Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent; or warm water and soap; or gasoline, benzine, or carbon tetrachloride.

Iodine. Use warm water and soap; alcohol; or ammonia.

Ink. Try cold water; then use an acid or bleach.

Iron. Use oxa ic acid; hydrochloric acid; salts of lemon; or lemon juice and salt.

Kerosene. Use warm water and soap.

Lampblack and soot. Use kerosene, benzine, chloroform, ether, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Medicine. Use alcohol.

Mildew. If fresh, use cold water; otherwise try to bleach with potassium permanganate.

Paint and varnish. Use alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or turpentine.

Perspiration. Use soap and warm water; bleach in the sun or with Javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Pitch, tar, and wheel grease. Rub with fat; then use soap and warm water; or benzine, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Scorch. Bleach in the sunshine.

Shoe polish. (Black.) Use soap and water; or turpentine. (Tan.) Use alcohol.

Stove polish. Use cold water and soap; or kerosene, benzine, or gasoline.

Vaseline. Use kerosene or turpentine.

Water. Steam or sponge the entire surface.

Wax. Scrape off as much as possible. Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent with a warm iron; or use benzine or gasoline.

ILLITERACY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The term illiterate, as here used, includes all persons unable to write their own language, except in cases indicated by an asterisk (*), where the basis is inability to read (a).

Country.	Illiterate.	Basis.	Year.
EUROPE:	*Pct.*		
Austria	13.7	Pop. over 11 yrs.	1910
Belgium (b)	12.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
"	7.9	Army recruits	1913
Bulgaria	65.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1905
"	25.4	Army recruits	1909
"	58.4	Marriages	1901-10
Denmark	0.2	Army recruits	1907
England & Wales	1.8	Marriages	1901-10
France	14.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1906
"	4.3	Army recruits	1912
"	4.1	Marriages	1901-10
German Empire (c)	0.05	Army recruits	1912
Greece (d)	57.2	Pop over 10 yrs.	1907
"	30.0	Army recruits	No date
Hungary (b)	33.3	Pop. over 6 yrs.	1910
Ireland*	9.2	Pop. over 9 yrs.	1911
"	8.1	Marriages	1901-10
Italy*	37.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	31.1	Army recruits	1910
"	38.7	Marriages	1901-10
Maltese Islands (e)	57.5	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1901
Netherlands (f)	2.8	Army recruits	1912
"	2.2	Marriages	1901-10
Portugal* (g)	68.9	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Prussia (c)	0.02	Army recruits	1910
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
Roumania (f)	60.6	Pop. over 7 yrs.	1909
" (d)	41.0	Army recruits	1911
Russia (h)	69.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1897
" (h)	61.7	Army re ruits	1894
Scotland	1.6	Marriages	1901-10
Serbia	78.9	Pop. over 11 yrs.	1900
"	43.4	Army recruits	1911
"	36.7	Marriages	1901-10
Spain	45.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1920
Sweden	0.2	Army recruits	1911
Switzerland (i)	0.3	Army recruits	1911
United Kingdom	1.0	Army recruits	1902-04
AMERICA:			
Argentina	54.4	Pop. over 6 yrs.	1895
Bolivia	82.9	Pop. over 7 yrs.	1900
Brazil	85.2	All ages	1890
British Honduras	68.8	All ages	1901
Canada	11.0	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1911
Chile*	49.9	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
Colombia*	73.0	Males of all ages.	1912
Costa Rica	80.2	All ages	1892
Cuba*	43.4	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
Guatemala	92.7	All ages	1893
Mexico	70.7	Pop. over 12 yrs.	1910
AMERICA—*Cont.*	*Pct.*		
Newfoundland	45.8	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1901
Porto Rico	66.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
Uruguay	39.8	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1908
AUSTRALIA:			
Commonwealth of Australia* (j)	1.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
New So. Wales* (j)	2.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" " "	1.0	Marriages	1901-10
New Zealand* (k)	0.9	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	0.3	Marriages	1901-10
Queensland* (j)	2.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	2.0	Marriages	1901-10
South Australia* (j)	1.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	0.8	Marriages	1901-10
Tasmania* (j)	3.3	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	2.4	Marriages	1901-10
Victoria* (j)	1.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
West. Australia* (j)	1.6	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	0.6	Marriages	1901-10
ASIA AND OCEANIA:			
Ceylon: All races	78.3	All ages	1901
European race	11.9	All ages	1901
Oth. than Europ'n	78.4	All ages	1901
India (l)	92.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Philippine Isl. (m)	55.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1903
Russia (n)	87.3	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1897
Hawaii	26.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
AFRICA:			
Algeria	13.0	Army recruits	1912
Cape of Good Hope:			
All races	64.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	3.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	82.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Egypt	92.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
Natal: All races	86.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	1.6	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	94.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Orange Free State:			
All races	58.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	2.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	85.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Transvaal: All races	69.4	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	2.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	91.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Union of So. Africa:			
All races	69.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	3.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	88.2	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911

(a) Figures for army recruits largely from Huebner's Statistical Tables, 1914. (b) Based on number unable to read and write (c) Based on number without schooling. (d) Based on number illiterate, but this term is not defined in official report. (e) Native Maltese population. (f) Based on number unable either to read or write. (g) Including Azores and Madeira. (h) Excluding Finland. (i) Based on number without any proficiency in writing. (j) Excluding full-blooded aboriginals. (k) Excluding Maoris and Chinese. (l) Based on number unable to write letter to friend and read reply. (m) Civilized population. (n) Caucasia, Siberia and Central Asia.

DATA FROM BOARD OF EDUCATION, LONDON.

England and Wales. (1914)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark, 0.8; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 1.0.

Scotland. (1922)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark, 0.2; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 0.3. (Report of Registrar General for Scotland.)

Irish Free State. (1923)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark, 2.6; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 1.4. (Report of Registrar General for Ireland.)

Commonwealth of Australia. (1921)—Percentage of men and women signing marriage register by mark, 0.17. (Official Year Book of Commonwealth, 1922, p. 758.) According to the 1921 census, the average per 10,000 population was: Read and write, 8,481; read only, 28; cannot read, 1,491.

Victoria, Australia. (1921)—Out of 13,676 marriages celebrated in that year, 14 men and 9 women signed with a mark. (Victorian Year Book, 1921-22, p. 324.)

New South Wales. (1917)—The rate per 10,000 marriages of persons signing the register by mark was 92. (N. S. Wales Statistical Register, 1917-18, p. 42.)

South Africa. (1921)—Total for the Union, 136 out of 12,922. (Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa, 1923, p. 236.)

New Zealand. (1916)—4.17% of the total population over five years of age could not read. The percentage of persons above 20 unable to read was 1.20. The percentage of persons between the ages of 5 and 10 unable to read was 25.64. These figures appear to exclude the Maori population. (Report of the Results of a Census of the Population of the Dominion of New Zealand taken for the night of October 15, 1916, pp. 65-66.)

Spain. An unofficial pamphlet by L. Luzuriaga on illiteracy in Spain gives the following figures: Total population 1910, 59.35% illiterate; total population over ten years, 49.9% illiterate (77); recruits of 1917, 28.06% illiterate (19).

WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Grand Divisions.	Sunday Schools	Officers and Teachers	Pupils.	Total Membership.
No. America	195,343	2,459,799	17,510,830	19,970,629
Cent. Amer.	361	1,781	16,580	18,361
So. America.	2,439	11,533	122,134	133,667
West Indies.	1,838	17,080	153,723	170,803
Europe	83,336	806,830	8,293,170	9,100,000
Asia	34,037	67,994	1,496,481	1,564,475
Africa	12,944	63,380	706,187	769,567
Malaysia	1,187	5,813	74,591	80,404
Oceania	15,516	85,982	783,723	869,705
Total	347,001	3,520,192	29,157,419	32,677,611

The total reported in 1913 was 30,015,037; and in 1920, 30,296,531.

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE.

A1	First Rate (at Lloyd's)
A. A. G.	Assistant-Adjutant-General
A. B.	Bachelor of Arts; able-bodied seaman
A. B. C. F. M.	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
Abp.	Archbishop
A. C.	Ante Christum (before Christ)
A. D.	Anno Domini
A. D. C.	Ade-de-camp
Adj.	Adjutant
ad lib.	ad libitum (at discretion)
Adm.	Admiral
Advt.	Advertisement
Aet., Aetat.	Aetatis (aged)
A. E. F.	American Expeditionary Force
A. I. A.	American Institute of Architecture
A. I. M. E.	American Institute of Mining Engineers
A. M.	Ante Meridiem (before mid-day); Anno Mundi (in the year of the world); Master of Arts
A. N. A.	Associate National Academician
Anzac	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
A. O. H.	Ancient Order of Hibernians
A. P.	Associated Press
A. Q. M. G.	Assistant-Quartermaster-General
A. R. A.	Associate of the Royal Academy
A. U. C.	Anno urbis conditae (from the foundation of the city) (Rome)
B. A.	Bachelor of Arts
B. Arch.	Bachelor of Architecture
Bart., Bt.	Baronet
Batt., Batn.	Battalion
B. C.	Before Christ; British Columbia
B. C. L.	Bachelor of Civil Law
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity
B. E.	Bachelor of Engineering
B. Litt.	Bachelor of Letters
B. LL.	Bachelor of Laws
B. M. A.	British Medical Association
B. Mus.	Bachelor of Music
Bp.	Bishop
Brig.	Brigade; Brigadier
B. S.	Bachelor of Surgery
B. Sc.	Bachelor of Science
B. Th.	Bachelor of Theology
B. V. M.	Blessed Virgin Mary
C., Cent.	Centigrade
C. A.	Chartered Accountant
Cantab.	Of Cambridge University
Cantuar	Of Canterbury (Abp's sig.)
Capt.	Captain
Cav.	Cavalry
C. B.	Companion of the Bath
C. B. E.	Commander Order of the British Empire
C. E.	Civil Engineer
cf.	Compare
C. G.	Commissary General; Consul General
C. H.	Companion of Honour (Eng.); Court House
Chem. E.	Chemical Engineer
Chap.	Chaplain
C. I. E.	Companion of the Indian Empire
C. J.	Chief Justice
C. M. G.	Companion of St. Michael and St. George
C. O.	Commanding Officer
C. O. D.	Cash on Delivery
Col.	Colony; Colonel
Coll.	College; Collegiate
Comdg.	Commanding
Comdt.	Commandant
Com.-in.Chf.	Commander-in-Chief
Comm.	Commander
Comr.	Commissioner
Corp.	Corporal; Corporation
C. S. I.	Companion of the Star of India
C. SS. R.	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorist Order)
C. V. O.	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
cwt.	hundredweight
D. Dem.	Democratic
D. B. E.	Dame Commander Order of the British Empire
D. C. L.	Doctor of Civil Law
D. C. T.	Doctor of Christian Theology
D. D.	Doctor of Divinity
D. D. S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery
deg.	Degree
del.	(L. delineavit) he drew
dele.	(L. deleatur) delete
D. Eng.	Doctor of Engineering
D. F. C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
D. G.	(Dei Gratia), by the grace of God
Ditto, do.	The same
D. L.	Deputy-Lieutenant
D.Litt..D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature
D. O. M.	Deo Optimo Maximo (To God the Best and Greatest)
Dom.	Dominus
Dr.	Doctor; Debtor
dr.	Drachm
D. Sc.	Doctor of Science
D. S. M.	Distinguished Service Medal
D. S. O.	Companion of the Distinguished Service Order
d. s. p.	died without issue
D. Th.	Doctor of Theology
D. V.	(L. Deo volente), God willing
dwt.	Pennyweight
12mo.	Duodecimo (folded in 12)
Ebor.	(Eboracensis) of York
Eccl.	Ecclesiastical
Ed. D.	Doctor of Education
Ed. M.	Master of Education
E. E. & M. P.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
e. g.	(L. exempli gratia), for example
Eng.	English
F., Fahr.	Fahrenheit
F. A. M.	Free and Accepted Masons
F. B. A.	Fellow of the British Academy
F. G. S.	Fellow of the Geological Society
F. M.	Field-Marshal
Fo.	Folio (a sheet of paper folded once)
f. o. b.	Free on board
Fr.	French
F. R. A. M.	Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music
F. R. A. S.	Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society
F. R. C. P.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
F. R. C. S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F. R. G. S.	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
F. R. I. B. A.	Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects
Frl.	Fraulein (Miss) (Ger.)
F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society
F. S. A.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
F. Z. A.	Fellow of the Zoological Academy
F. Z. S.	Fellow of the Zoological Society
G. A. R.	Grand Army of the Republic
G. B. E.	Knight or Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire
G. C. B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
G. C. I. E.	Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire
G. C. M. G.	Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
G. C. S. I.	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India
G. C. V. O.	Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order
Gen.	General
gen.	genus—kind
Ger.	German
Gr.	Greek
G. O. C.	General Officer Commanding
Gov.	Governor
Govt.	Government
G. P. O.	General Post Office
H. B. M.	His Britannic Majesty
H. E.	His Excellency; His Eminence
H. H.	His (or Her) Highness; His Holiness
H. I. H.	His (or Her) Imperial Highness
H. I. M.	His (or Her) Imperial Majesty
H. M. S.	His Majesty's Ship
h. p.	horse-power
H. Q.	Headquarters
H. R. H.	His (or Her) Royal Highness
H. S. H.	His (or Her) Serene Highness
Ib., Ibid.	Ibidem (in the same place)
i. e.	id est (that is)
ign.	ignotus (unknown)
I. H. S.	Jesus Hominum Salvator (Jesus the Saviour of Men), more correctly IHS, the first three letters in the name of Jesus in Greek
incog.	Incognito (in secret)
Insp.	Inspector
Inst.	Instant; Institute
I. O. G. T.	International Order of Good Templars
I. O. O. F.	Independent Order of Oddfellows
I O U	I owe you
Ital., It.	Italian
ital.	italics
I. W. W.	Industrial Workers of the World
J., JJ.	Judge; Judges
J. P.	Justice of the Peace
K. B.	Knight of the Bath (seldom used now); Knight Bachelor, King's Bench
K. B. E.	Knight Commander of the British Empire
K. C.	King's Counsel; Knights of Columbus.
K. C. B.	Knight Commander of the Bath

K. C. I. E.	Knight Commander of the Indian Empire
K. C. M. G.	Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George
K. C. S. I.	Knight Commander of the Star of India
K. C. V. O.	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
K. G.	Knight of the Garter
kil.	Kilometre
kilo.	Kilogramme
K. K. K.	Ku Klux Klan
K. P.	Knight of St. Patrick
K. T.	Knight of the Thistle
Kt., Knt.	Knight
Lat.	Latin
lat.	latitude
lb.	pounds (weight)
L. C. C.	London County Council
L. C. J.	Lord Chief Justice
L. H. D.	(Literarum Humaniorum Doctor) Doctor of Literature
Lic. Med	Licentiate in Medicine (Eng.)
Lit. D.	Doctor of Literature
Litt. D.	Doctor of Letters
LL. B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL. D.	Doctor of Laws
LL. M.	Master of Laws
log.	logarithm
long.	longitude
L. s. d.	Pounds, shillings and pence; Money
Lt., Lieut	Lieutenant
Lt.-Col.	Lieutenant-Colonel
Lt.-Gen.	Lieutenant-General
LXX	Septuagint
M.	Monsieur, Meridian (noon)
M. A.	Master of Arts
Maj.-Gen.	Major-General
Marq.	Marquis
Math.	Mathematics; Mathematical
M. B.	Bachelor of Medicine
M. B. A.	Master of Business Administration
M. B. E.	Member of the Order of the British Empire
M. C.	Military Cross; Member of Congress
M. D.	Doctor of Medicine
mdse.	merchandise
M. E.	Mining Engineer; Mechanical Engineer; Methodist Episcopal
Med.	Medical
M. Eng.	Master of Engineering
M. F.	Master of Forestry
Mgr.	Monsignor
Mlle.	Mademoiselle (Miss)
Mme.	Madame
Most Rev.	Most Reverend (of an Archbishop)
M. P.	Member of Parliament
M. S.	Master of Surgery
MS., MSS	Manuscript, Manuscripts
M. Sc.	Master of Science
Mus. B.	Bachelor of Music
Mus. D.	Doctor of Music
M. V. O.	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
M. W.	Most Worshipped
N. A.	National Academician
N. B.	L. Nota Bene, notice
N. C. O.	Non-Commissioned Officer
n. d.	no date
nem. con.	Nemine contradicente (no one contradicting); unanimously
net, nett	(It.) Netto (free from all deductions)
non seq	Non sequitur (it does not follow)
N. S.	New Style in the Calendar; National Society
O. B. E.	Officer Order of the British Empire
obit	obitur (he died)
O. F. M.	Order of Friars Minor
O. H. M. S.	On His Majesty's Service
O. K.	"All Correct" (slang)
O. M.	Order of Merit
O. M. I	Oblate of Mary Immaculate
O. P.	Ordinis Praedicatorum—of the Order of Preachers (Dominican Ecclesiastical Title)
o. p.	opposite prompter
O. S.	Old Style in the Calendar (in Great Britain before 1752)
O. S. B.	Order of St. Benedict
O. S. F.	Franciscan (Capuchin) Order
oz.	Ounces
8vo	Octavo (folded in eight)
P. C.	Privy Councillor; Police Constable
p. c.	per centum (by the hundred); post card
Ph. B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Phil.	Philosophical
Phys.	Physical
pinx.	(He) painted it
P. M.	Post Meridiem (after mid-day); Postmaster
P. M. G.	Postmaster-General
P. O.	Post Office; Postal Order
Pop.	Population
P. P.	Parish Priest
Pp.	Pages
P. P. C.	Fr. Pour prendre conge (to take leave)
P. R.	Prize ring (The)
Pres.	President
Prof.	Professor
Pro tem.	Pro tempore (for the time being)
Prov.	Provost; Provisional
Prox.	Proximo (next)
P. S.	Postscriptum (postscript); prompt side
pt.	Pint
Pte.	Private (soldier)
P. T. O.	Please turn over
Q. C.	Queen's Counsel
Q. E. D.	Quod erat demonstrandum (which was to be demonstrated), applied to on theorem
Q. E. F.	Quod erat faciendum (which was to be done); applied to a problem
Q. M. G.	Quartermaster-General
q. v.	quod vide (which see)
R., Rep.	Republican
R. A.	Royal Academician: Royal Artillery
R. A. F.	Royal Air Force
R. A. M. C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
R. Art.	Royal Artillery
R. A. S.	Royal Astronomical, or Asiatic, Society
R. B. S.	Royal Society of British Sculptors
R. C.	Roman Catholic
R. E.	Royal Engineers
Rear-Adm.	Rear-Admiral
Regt.	Regiment
R. F. A.	Royal Field Artillery
R. G. A.	Royal Garrison Artillery
R. H. A.	Royal Horse Artillery
R. H. G.	Royal Horse Guards
R. I.	Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours
R. I. B. A.	Royal Institute of British Architects
R. I. P.	Requiescat in pace (May he or she rest in peace)
R. M.	Royal Marines; Resident Magistrate
R. M. A.	Royal Marine Artillery
R. M. L. I.	Royal Marine Light Infantry
R. N.	Royal Navy
R. N. R.	Royal Naval Reserve
R. N. V. R.	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
R. O. T. C.	Reserve Officers Training Corps
R. S. V. P.	Fr. Repondez s'il vous plat (Please answer)
Rt. Hon.	Right Honourable (Member of British Privy Council)
Rt. Rev.	Right Reverend
R. Y. S.	Royal Yacht Squadron
S. A. S.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (U. S.)
Sc. B.	Bachelor of Science
Sc. D.	Doctor of Science
Sc. M.	Master of Science
scr.	scruple
sculps.	sculpsit (he engraved)
S. J.	Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
s. p.	sine prole (without issue)
S P. C. A.	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
S. P. Q. R.	Senatus Populusque Romanus (The Senate and People of Rome)
SS.	Steamship; Saints
S. S. M.	Society of the Sacred Mission
St.	Street; Saint
S. T. D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
stet.	let it stand
T. N. T.	Trinitrotoluene
T. R. H.	Their Royal Highnesses
Temp.	Temperature; Temporary
tr.	transpose
U. K.	United Kingdom
ult.	Ultimo (last)
Univ.	University
U. S. A.	United States of America; Union of South Africa; United States Army
U. S. N.	United States Navy
U. S. P.	United States Pharmacopoeia
v., vid.	Vide (see)
V. C.	Victoria Cross
Ven.	Venerable (of an Archdeacon)
Vet.	Veterinary
Vice-Adm.	Vice-Admiral
Visc.	Viscount
viz.	videlicet (namely)
Vol.	Volume; Volunteers
V. P.	Vice-President
V. R.	Victoria Regina (Queen Victoria)
V. R. et I.	Victoria Regina et Imperatrix (Victoria, Queen and Empress)
vs.	versus (against)
W. C. T. U.	Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Y. M. C. A.	Young Men's Christian Association
Y. M. H. A.	Young Men's Hebrew Association
Y. W. C. A.	Young Women's Christian Associatiot

GOLF.

AMERICAN (UNITED STATES) GOLF CHAMPIONS.

YR.	National Open.	National Amateur.	Nat'l Women's Amateur.	YR.	National Open.	National Amateur.	Nat'l Women's Amateur.
1894	W. Dunn	W.G.Lawrence	.....	1910	Alex. Smith	W. C. Founes	Dor. Campbell.
1895	H. Rawlins	C.B.M'donald	Mrs.C.S.Brown	1911	J.J.McDermott	H. H. Hilton	Marg. Curtis.
1896	Jos. Foulis	H. J. Whigham	Beatrix Hoyt.	1912	J.J.McDermott	J. D. Travers	Marg. Curtis.
1897	Jos. Floyd	H. J. Whigham	Beatrix Hoyt.	1913	Fr. Ouimet	J. D. Travers	Glad.R'nscroft
1898	Fred. Herd	F. S. Douglas	Beatrix Hoyt.	1914	W. C. Hagen	Fr. Ouimet	Mrs.H.Jackson
1899	W. Smith	H.M.Harriman	Ruth Underhill	1915	J. D. Travers	R. A. Gardner	Mrs.C.V'rbeck.
1900	H'y Vardon	W. J. Travis	F. C. Griscom.	1916	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Alexa Stirling.
1901	W. Anderson	W. J. Travis	Genev. Hecker.	1917	J. Hutchison	No match	No match.
1902	L. Auchterlonie	L. N. James	Genev. Hecker.	1918	No match	No match	No match.
1903	W. Anderson	W. J. Travis	Bess. Anthony.	1919	W. C. Hagen	S. D. Herron	Alexa Stirling.
1904	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Georg. Bishop.	1920	Edw. Ray	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Alexa Stirling.
1905	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Paul. MacKay.	1921	Jas. Barnes	T. Guilford	M. Hollins.
1906	Alex. Smith	E. M. Byers	Har. S. Curtis.	1922	G. Sarazen	J. Sweetser	G. Collett.
1907	Alex. Ross	J. D. Travers	Marg. Curtis.	1923	R. T. Jones, Jr.	M.R. Marston	E. Cummings.
1908	Fred. McLeod	J. D. Travers	Cath.C.Harley.	1924	C. Walker	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs.D.C.Hurd.
1909	Geo. Sargent	R. A. Gardner	Dor. Campbell.	1925	W. Macfarlane	R. T. Jones, Jr.	G. Collett.

AMERICAN SECTIONAL CHAMPIONS.

YEAR.	Western Open.	WESTERN AMATEUR.		METROPOLITAN AMATEUR.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1899	W. Smith	D. R. Forgan	.....	H. M. Harriman	.....
1900	No match	Wm. Waller	.....	W. J. Travis	Genev. Hecker.
1901	L. Auchterlonie	P. B. Hoyt	Bess. Anthony	F. S. Douglas	Genev. Hecker.
1902	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Bess. Anthony	W. J. Travis	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1903	Alex. Smith	W. E. Egan	Bess. Anthony	F. S. Douglas	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1904	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Fr. Everett	H. Wilcox	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1905	Arthur Smith	H. C. Egan	Mrs. C. L. Dering	C. H. Seely	Mrs. C. T. Stout.
1906	Alex. Smith	D. E. Sawyer	Mrs. C. L. Dering	J. D. Travers	Mrs. C. T. Stout.
1907	Robt. Simpson	H. C. Egan	Lill. French	J. D. Travers	Georg. M. Bishop
1908	W. Anderson	Mason Phelps	Mrs.W.F.Anderson	C. H. Seely	Georg. M. Bishop.
1909	W. Anderson	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Vid. Llewellyn	W. J. Travis	Julia R. Mix.
1910	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mason Phelps	Mrs. Th. Harris	F. Herreshoff	Lil. B. Hyde.
1911	R. Simpson	Alb. Seckel	Car. Painter	J. D. Travers	Lil. B. Hyde.
1912	McD. Smith	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Car. Painter	J. D. Travers	Mrs. V. M. Earle.
1913	J. J. McDermott	W. K. Wood	Myra Helmer	J. D. Travers	Marion Hollins.
1914	J. M. Barnes	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. H. Hammond	Osw. Kirkby	Lil. B. Hyde.
1915	T. J. McNamara	Ch. Evans, Jr.	El. Rosenthal	W. J. Travis	Lil. B Hyde.
1916	W. Hagen	Hein. Schmidt	Mrs. F. C. Letts	Osw. Kirkby	Mrs. Q. F. Feitner.
1917	J. M. Barnes	Fr. Ouimet	Mrs. F. C. Letts	.....	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1918	No match	No match	El. Rosenthal	.....	Mrs. L. C. Stockton
1919	J. M. Barnes	H. G. Legg	Mrs. Perry Fisk	Osw. Kirkby	Marion Hollins.
1920	J. Hutchison	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr.	E. Sawyer	Mrs. Q. F. Feitner.
1921	W. Hagen	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. Melvin Jones	G. A. White	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1922	M. Brady	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. D. Gaut	J. Sweetser	Alexa. Stirling.
1923	J. Hutchison	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Miss M. Burns	F. W. Dyer	Alexa. Stirling.
1924	W. Mehlhorn	H. R. Johnston	Miss E. Cummings	W. M. Reekie	Miss M. Hollins.
1925	M. Smith	K. Carter	Miss S. L. Reinhart	J. Sweetser	Miss M. R. Jenney.

AMERICAN SECTIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS.

YEAR.	Massachusetts Amateur.	Trans-Mississippi.	Southern.	Eastern Women's.
1903	A. G. Lockwood	J. R. Maxwell	A. W. Gaines	.....
1904	A. Carnegie, 2d	H. P. Bend	Andr. Manson	.....
1905	A. G. Lockwood	War. Dickinson	Andr. Manson	.....
1906	A. G. Lockwood	C. T. Jaffray	Leigh Carroll	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1907	J. G. Anderson	Spr. Abbott	Nels. Whitney	Miss Mary B. Adams.
1908	T. R. Fuller	E. H. Seaver	Nels. Whitney	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1909	P. Gilbert	H. G. Legg	J. P. Edrington	Miss Mary B. Adams.
1910	H. W. Stucklen	H. G. Legg	F. G. Byrd	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1911	J. G. Anderson	H. G. Legg	W. P. Stewart	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1912	Heinrich Schmidt	H. G. Legg	W. P. Stewart	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1913	Francis Ouimet	Stu. Stickney	Nels. Whitney	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1914	Francis Ouimet	J. Cady	Nels. Whitney	Mrs. H. A. Jackson.
1915	Francis Ouimet	A. B. Swift	C. L. Dixon, Jr.	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck.
1916	J. P. Guilford	H. G. Legg	R. G. Bush, Jr.	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1917	.....	S. W. Reynolds	R. T. Jones, Jr.	.....
1918	.....	G. L. Conley	.....	.....
1919	Francis Ouimet	Nels. Whitney	Francis Ouimet	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1920	F. J. Wright, Jr.	Robert McKee	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1921	J. P. Guilford	Geo. Von Elm	Perry Adair	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck.
1922	Francis Ouimet	R. E. Knepper	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Miss G. Collett.
1923	K. Mosser.	E. Held	Perry Adair	Miss G. Collett.
1924	J. P. Guilford	J. Manion	Henry R. Wenzler	Miss G. Collett.
1925	F. Ouimet	C. Wolff	G. Crismann	Miss M. Orcutt.

BRITISH OPEN.

YEAR	Winner.	YEAR	Winner.	YEAR	Winner.	YEAR	Winner.
1860	W. Parke, Sr.	1876	R. Martin.	1891	H. Kirkaldy.	1906	J. Braid.
1861	T. Morris, Sr.	1877	J. Anderson.	1892	H. H. Hilton.	1907	A. Massy.
1862	T. Morris, Sr.	1878	J. Anderson.	1893	W. Auchterlonie.	1908	J. Braid.
1863	W. Parke, Sr.	1879	J. Anderson.	1894	J. H. Taylor.	1909	J. H. Taylor.
1864	T. Morris, Sr.	1880	R. Ferguson.	1895	J. H. Taylor.	1910	J. Braid.
1865	A. Strath.	1881	R. Ferguson.	1896	Hy. Vardon.	1911	Hy. Vardon.
1866	W. Parke, Sr.	1882	R. Ferguson.	1897	H. H. Hilton.	1912	E. Ray.
1867	T. Morris, Sr.	1883	W. Fernie.	1898	Hy. Vardon.	1913	J. H. Taylor.
1868	T. Morris, Jr.	1884	J. Simpson.	1899	Hy. Vardon.	1914	Hy. Vardon.
1869	T. Morris, Jr.	1885	R. Martin.	1900	J. H. Taylor.	1920	Geo. Duncan.
1870	T. Morris, Jr.	1886	D. Brown.	1901	J. Braid.	1921	J. Hutchison.
1871	No match.	1887	W. Parke, Jr.	1902	A. Herd.	1922	W. Hagen (U. S.)
1872	T. Morris, Jr.	1888	J. Burns.	1903	Hy. Vardon.	1923	A. G. Havers.
1873	T. Kidd.	1889	W. Parke, Jr.	1904	J. White.	1924	W. Hagen (U. S.).
1874	Mungo Park.	1890	J. Ball.	1905	J. Braid.	1925	J. Barnes (U.S.).
1875	W. Parke, Sr.						

BRITISH AMATEUR.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1886.	H. Hutchison.	1895.	L. B. Melville.	1904.	W. J. Travis.	1913.	H. H. Hilton.
1887.	H. Hutchison.	1896.	F. G. Tait.	1905.	A. G. Barry.	1914.	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1888.	J. Ball, Jr.	1897.	A. J. T. Allan.	1906.	Jas. Robb.	1920.	C. Tolley.
1889.	J. E. Laidlay.	1898.	F. G. Tait.	1907.	J. Ball, Jr.	1921.	W. Hunter.
1890.	J. Ball, Jr.	1899.	J. Ball, Jr.	1908.	E. A. Lassen.	1922.	E. W. Holderness.
1891.	J. E. Laidlay.	1900.	H. H. Hilton.	1909.	R. Maxwell.	1923.	R. Wethered.
1892.	J. Ball, Jr.	1901.	H. H. Hilton.	1910.	J. Ball.	1924.	E. W. Holderness.
1893.	Peter Anderson.	1902.	C. Hutchings.	1911.	H. H. Hilton.	1925.	R. Harris.
1894.	J. Ball, Jr.	1903.	R. Maxwell.	1912.	J. Ball.		

BRITISH WOMEN'S.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1893.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1900.	Rhona Adair.	1907.	May Hezlet.	1914.	Cecil Leitch.
1894.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1901.	M. Graham.	1908.	Miss Titterton.	1920.	Cecil Leitch.
1895.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1902.	May Hezlet.	1909.	Dorothy Campbell.	1921.	Cecil Leitch.
1896.	Amy Pascoe.	1903.	Rhona Adair.	1910.	E. Grant-Suttie.	1922.	J. Wethered.
1897.	Edith Orr.	1904.	Lottie Dod.	1911.	Dorothy Campbell.	1923.	D. Chambers.
1898.	L. Thomson.	1905.	Bertha Thompson.	1912.	G. Ravencroft.	1924.	J. Wethered.
1899.	May Hecht.	1906.	Mrs. Kennion.	1913.	Muriel Dodd.	1925.	J. Wethered.

CANADIAN OPEN.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1904.	J. H. Oke.	1909.	K. Keffer.	1914.	K. Keffer.	1922.	A. Watrous.
1905.	G. Cumming.	1910.	D. Kennedy.	1919.	J. D. Edgar.	1923.	C. Hackney.
1906.	C. Murray.	1911.	C. R. Murray.	1920.	J. D. Edgar.	1924.	L. Diegel.
1907.	P. F. Barratt.	1912.	G. Sargent.	1921.	W. H. Trovenger.	1925.	L. Diegel.
1908.	Alb. Murray.	1913.	Alb. Murray.				

CANADIAN AMATEUR.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1895.	T. H. Harley.	1902.	F. R. Martin.	1909.	E. Legge.	1920.	C. B. Grier.
1896.	S. Gillespie.	1903.	G. S. Lyon.	1910.	Fritz Martin.	1921.	F. Thompson.
1897.	W. A. H. Kerr.	1904.	J. P. Taylor.	1911.	G. H. Hutton.	1922.	C. C. Fraser.
1898.	G. S. Lyon.	1905.	G. S. Lyon.	1912.	G. S. Lyon.	1923.	W. T. Thompson.
1899.	V. C. Brown.	1906.	G. S. Lyon.	1913.	G. H. Turpin.	1924.	F. Thompson.
1900.	G. S. Lyon.	1907.	G. S. Lyon.	1914.	G. S. Lyon.	1925.	C. Carrick.
1901.	W. A. H. Kerr.	1908.	A. Wilson.	1919.	Wm. B. Luckie.		

OTHER IMPORTANT GOLF RESULTS.

United States Intercollegiate Championship won by G. F. Lamprecht, Tulane University. Team championship: Yale, 1269; Princeton, 1280; Williams, 1281; Dartmouth, 1283; Harvard, 1295; Pennsylvania, 1325.

National Municipal Championship won by R. J. MacAuliffe, Buffalo.

Foreign championships—French Amateur, M. Vagliano; Canadian Women's, Miss A. MacKenzie; Bermuda Women's, Mrs. L. J. Ross; French Women's, Miss G. Collett.

State amateur championships—New Jersey, A. K. Kammer; Connecticut, A. C. Giles; Vermont, S. McLeod Jr.; Maryland, C. McCourt; Minnesota, H. Johnston; Kansas, F. Salmans; Florida, G. Gibbons; Ohio, E. Hasmann; Nebraska, G. Slattery; Iowa, R. McKee; Colorado, W. Crooks; Pennsylvania, W. Platt.

TENNIS.

Twenty-five nations challenged for the Davis Cup in 1925. Of these sixteen played in the European zone and nine in the American zone. France won the European zone and Australia the American. In the interzone final played at Forest Hills, N. Y., France defeated Australia and became the challenging nation. The Challenge round was played at Philadelphia, September 10-12, and the United States won five matches to none. The complete scores of all ties played follow:

EUROPEAN ZONE.

British Isles, 5; Poland, 0—J. D. B. Wheatley (B. I.) d. Foerster (P.) 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; F. Gordon Lowe (B. I.) d. Szwede (P.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-1; Lowe (B. I.) d. Foerster (P.) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0; C. K. Kingsley (B. I.) d. Szwede (P.) 6-2, 6-0, 6-0; Godfree-Kingsley (B. I.) d. Stajnert-Kuchar (P.) 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

India, 3; Belgium, 2—S. M. Jacob (I.) d. Jean Washer (B.) 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4; Dr. Andreas (I.) d. A. G. Watson (B.) 6-0, 6-3, 6-0; Jacob (I.) d. Watson (B.) 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; Washer (B.) d. Andreas (I.) 7-5, 6-1, 6-3; Washer-Watson (B.) d. S. M. Hadi-Sagon Mohat Lai (I.) 4-6, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 7-5.

Austria, 4; Ireland, 1—Count Salm von Hoogstraten (A.) d. Major F. S. Scroope, 0-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; P. Brick (A.) d. L A. Meldon (I.) 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Count Salm (A.) d. Meldon 8-10, 4-6, 7-5, 8-6, 6-1.

Major Scroope-Cecil Scroope (I.) d. Count Salm-Brick (A.) 6-1, 6-1, 0-6, 7-5.

Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 1—Malstrom (Swe.) d. C. F. Aeschliman (S.) 6-3, 6-3, 7-9, 6-3; Wallenberg (Swe.) d. Martin (S.) 6-1, 6-6, 6-3, Malstrom (Swe.) d. Martin (S.) 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; Aeschliman (S.) d. Wallenberg (Swe.) 6-3, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4; Wallenberg-Malstrom (Swe.) d. Aeschliman-Martin (S.) 3-6, 7-5, 7-5, 7-5.

France, 4; Hungary, 1—Jean Borotra (F.) d. E. Takacs (H.) 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Rene Lacoste (F.) d. Bela Von Kehrling (H.) 6-2, 6-2, 6-1; Kehrling (H.) d. Borotra (F.) 6-8, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2; Feret (F.) d. Takacs (H.) 6-1, 6-0, 6-2; Borotra-Lacoste (F.) d. Kehrling-M. Kalemn 6-4, 6-2, 8-10, 6-3.

Italy, 4; Portugal, 2—Serventi (I.) d. Verda (P.) 5-7, 6-1, 8-6, 4-6 default; Baron de Morpurgo (I.) d. S. D. Casanova (P.) 6-0, 6-1, 6-2; Casanova (P.) d. Serventi (I.) 4-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 8-6; Morpurgo (I.) d. Verda (P.) 6-2, 6-1, 6-8, 6-2; Morpurgo-Gaslini (I.) d. Casanova-Vasconcellos (P.) 6-3, 6-1, 3-6, 9-7.

Denmark, 3; Roumania, 1—N. Mishu (R.) d. E. Wurm (D.) 6-3, 6-3, 6-8, 6-3; Eulich (D.) d. Dr. Luppe (R.) 6-1, 6-2, 8-6; Ulrich (D.) d. Mishu (R.) 7-5, 6-1, 6-2; E. Wurm (D.) d. Dr. Luppe 6-2, 6-2, 6-4; Ulrich-Henrickson (D.) d. Mishu-Luppe (R.) 7-5, 6-0, 6-1.

Holland, 3; Czechoslovakia, 2—Timmer (H.) d. Kozeluh (C.) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Macenauer (C.) d. Diener Kool (H.) 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Timmer (H.) d. Macenauer (C.) 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; Kozeluh (C.) d. Diener Kool (H.) 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1; C. J. Van Lennep-Diemer Kool (H.) d. Zemla-Kozeluh (C.) 6-3, 6-1, 6-8.

Second Round.

Great Britain, 3; Denmark, 0—J. P. Wheatley (G. B.) d. Alex Peterson (D.) 4-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2; 6-2; J. B. Gilbert (G. B.) d. Einar Ulrich (D.) 6-1, 9-11, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; L. A. Godfree-C. H. Kingsley (G. B.) d. Erik Worm-Einar Ulrich (D.) 7-5, 7-5, 6-2.

India, 4; Austria, 0—S. M. Jacob (I.) d. P. Brick (A.) 8-6, 6-1, 6-1; Dr. Andreas (I.) d. Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraten, 6-4, 6-2, 8-6; S. M. Jacobs (I.) d. Salm von Hoogstraten 6-4, 6-4, 7-5; Dr. A. Fryzee-Jagat Mohan Lad d. Salm von Hoogstraten-Otto Relly 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

Holland, 5; Sweden, 0—H. Timmer (H.) d. C. E. von Braun 7-5, 6-1, 6-0; Diemer Kool (H.) d. M. Wallenberg (S.) 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0; Timmer (H.) d. Wallenberg (S.) 6-1, 6-4, 6-2; Kool (H.) d. von Braun (S.) 8-6, 6-1, 6-2; Kool-Van Lennep (H.) d. von Braun-Wallenberg (S.) 3-6, 6-1, 6-4, 9-7.

France, 5; Italy, 0—Rene Lacoste (F.) d. Baron de Morpurgo 6-0, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2; Jean Borotra (F.) d. C.

Colombo 6-4, 6-1, 6-1; Jean Borotra (F.) d. de Morpurgo (I.) 6-2, 2-6, 12-10, 6-2; Paul Feret (F.) d. C. Colombo (I.) 8-6, 3-6, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3; Lacoste-Jacques Brugnon (F.) d. de Morpurgo-Colombo 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Semi-Final Round.

Holland, 4; India, 1—Diemer Kool (H.) d. Jagat Mohan Lal (I.) 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Dr. A. A. Fyzee (I.) d. C. Van Lennep (H.) 6-1, 6-4, 9-11, 3-6, 6-4. Kool (H.) d. Fyzee (I.) 7-5, 6-1, 6-4; Van Lennep (H.) d. Lal (I.) 6-2, 6-4, 7-5. Kool-Van Lennep (H.) Fyzee-S. M. Hadi (I.) 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

France, 4; Great Britain, 0—Rene Lacoste (F.) d. O. G. N. Turnbull (G. B.) 3-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-2; Jean Borotra (F.) d. Crole Rees (G. B.) 6-4, 10-8, 4-6, 6-0; Lacoste (F.) d. Rees (G. B.) 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; Lacoste-Jacques Brugnon (F.) d. L. A. Godfree-J. D. P. Wheatley 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Final Round.

France, 3; Holland, 0—Rene Lacoste (F.) d. H. Timmer (H.) 5-7, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2; Jean Borotra (F.) d. Diemer Kool (H.) 6-2, 6-4, 10-8; Lacoste-Jacques Brugnon (F.) d. M. Van Lennep-Kool (H.) 6-1, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4.

AMERICAN ZONE.

Spain, 5; Cuba, 0—Manuel Alonso (S.) d. Vicente Banet (C.) 6-4, 6-1, 6-1; Eduardo Flaquer (S.) d. Rogelo Paris 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; Flaquer (S.) d. Banet (C.) 6-1, 6-0, 6-0; M. Alonso (S.) d. Paris (C.) 6-1, 6-0, 6-3; Manuel and Jose Alonso (S.) d. Paris-Raoul Chacon 8-6, 6-4, 8-6.

Japan-China—Japan by default. Australia-Hawaii—Australia by default; Canada-New Zealand—Canada by default.

Semi-Final Round.

Spain, 5; Mexico, 0—Eduardo Flaquer (S.) d. Ignacio Borbolla (M.) 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; M. Alonso (S.) d. Claude Butling (M.) 6-2, 6-1, 6-2; Flaquer (S.) d. Butling (M.) 10-12, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5; M. Alonso (S.) d. Borbolla (M.) 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

Japan, 3; Spain, 2—Takeichi Harada (J), d. Eduardo Flaquer (S.), 6-2, 6-4, 6-0; Manuel Alonso (S), d. Zenzo Shimizu (J), 7-5, 6-0, 3-6, 6-3; Harada (J), d. M. Alonso (S), 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Flaquer (S), d. Shimizu (J), 3-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4; Harada-Shimizu (J), d. M. and J. Alonso (S), 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 8-10, 6-3.

Australia, 5; Canada, 0—James O. Anderson (A), d. Willard F. Crocker (C), 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; Gerald Patterson (A), d. Jack Wright (C), 5-7, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; Patterson (A), d. Crocker (C), 6-4, 11-9, 6-4; Anderson (A), d. Wright (C), 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; Patterson-J. B. Hawkes (A), d. Crocker-Wright (C), 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

Final Round.

Australia, 4; Japan, 1—Gerald Patterson (A), d. Zenzo Shimizu (J), 6-1, 6-4, 6-2; J. O. Anderson (A), d. Takeichi Harada (J), 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1; J. B. Hawkes (A), d. M. Fukuda (J), 6-1, 6-3, 6-0; Harada (J.), d. Patterson (A), 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5; Patterson-Hawkes (A), d. Shimizu-Harada, 6-1, 6-2, 9-7.

Interzone Final.
(France, 3—Australia, 1.)

Singles—Gerald L. Patterson d. Rene Lacoste 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Jean Borotra d. James O. Anderson 6-4, 6-3, 8-6; Jean Borotra d. Gerald L. Patterson 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3. Lacoste-Anderson match defaulted by Australia.

Doubles—Rene Lacoste-Jean Borotra d. Gerald L. Patterson-John B. Hawkes 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 1-6, 10-8.

Davis Cup Challenge Round.
(United States, 5—France, 0.)

Singles—Wm. T. Tilden d. Jean Borotra 4-6, 6-0, 2-6, 9-7, 6-4; Wm. T. Tilden d. Rene Lacoste 3-6, 10-12, 8-6, 7-5, 6-2; Wm. M. Johnston d. Rene Lacoste 6-1, 6-1, 6-8, 6-3; Wm. M. Johnston d. Jean Borotra 6-1, 6-4, 6-0.

Doubles—R. N. Williams and Vincent Richards d. Jean Borotra and Rene Lacoste 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

The third annual women's international team match between the English and United States teams for the Wightman trophy was played at Forest Hills, N. Y., and was won by England, four matches to three.

DAVIS CUP INTERNATIONAL MATCHES—CHALLENGE ROUND.

YEAR.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.	YEAR.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.
1900..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—0	1912..	British Isles.....	Australasia.....	3—2
1902..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—2	1913..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—2
1903..	British Isles.....	United States....	4—1	1914..	Australasia.....	United States....	3—2
1904..	British Isles.....	Belgium.....	5—0	1919..	Australasia.....	British Isles.....	4—1
1905..	British Isles.....	United States....	5—0	1920..	United States....	Australasia.....	5—0
1906..	British Isles.....	United States....	5—0	1921..	United States....	Japan.....	5—0
1907..	Australia.....	British Isles.....	3—2	1922..	United States....	Australia.....	4—1
1908..	Australia.....	United States....	3—2	1923..	United States....	Australia.....	4—1
1909..	Australasia.....	United States....	5—0	1924..	United States....	Australia.....	5—0
1911..	Australasia.....	United States....	5—0	1925..	United States....	France.....	5—0

NATIONAL (U. S.) TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN SINGLES (OUTDOOR).

YEAR.	Winner.	YEAR.	Winner.	YEAR.	Winner.	YEAR.	Winner.
1882..	R. D. Sears.	1893..	R. D. Wrenn.	1904..	H. Ward.	1915..	W. M. Johnston.
1883..	R. D. Sears.	1894..	R. D. Wrenn.	1905..	B. C. Wright.	1916..	R. N. Williams.
1884..	R. D. Sears.	1895..	F. H. Hovey.	1906..	W. J. Clothier.	1917..	R. L. Murray.
1885..	R. D. Sears.	1896..	R. D. Wrenn.	1907..	W. A. Larned.	1918..	R. L. Murray.
1886..	R. D. Sears.	1897..	R. D. Wrenn.	1908..	W. A. Larned.	1919..	W. M. Johnston.
1887..	H. W. Slocum.	1898..	M. D. Whitman.	1909..	W. A. Larned.	1920..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1888..	H. W. Slocum.	1899..	M. D. Whitman.	1910..	W. A. Larned.	1921..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1889..	H. W. Slocum.	1900..	M. D. Whitman.	1911..	W. A. Larned.	1922..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1890..	O. S. Campbell.	1901..	W. A. Larned.	1912..	M. E. McLoughlin	1923 .	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1891..	O. S. Campbell.	1902..	W. A. Larned.	1913..	M. E. McLoughlin	1924..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1892..	O. S. Campbell.	1903..	H. L. Doherty.	1914..	R. N. Williams.	1925..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS—DOUBLES (TURF).

YEAR.	Doubles Champions.	YEAR.	Doubles Champions.
1882..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1904..	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1883..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1905..	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1884..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1906..	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1885..	R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.	1907..	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1886..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1908..	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1887..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1909..	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1888..	O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.	1910..	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1889..	H. W. Slocum Jr., and H. A. Taylor.	1911..	R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard.
1890..	V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.	1912..	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1891..	O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1913..	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1892..	O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1914..	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1893..	C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.	1915..	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1894..	C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.	1916..	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1895..	M. G. Chase and R. D. Wrenn.	1917..	*F. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton.
1896..	C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel.	1918..	Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1897..	L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1919..	N. E. Brookes and G. R. Patterson.
1898..	L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1920..	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1899..	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1921..	W. T. Tilden, 2d and Vincent Richards.
1900..	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1922..	W. T. Tilden, 2d and Vincent Richards.
1901..	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1923..	W. T. Tilden, 2d and B. I. C. Norton.
1902..	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.	1924..	H. Kinsey and R. Kinsey.
1903..	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.	1925..	R. N. Williams and Vincent Richards.

*Patriotic tournament without championships.

NATIONAL INDOOR WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1908	Miss M. Wagner.	Mrs. Pouch-Miss Moore.	1917	Miss M. Wagner.	Miss Wagner-Miss Taylor.
1909	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Moore-Miss Marcus.	1918	MissM.Bjurstedt	Mrs. Weaver-Miss Goss.
1910	Miss. F. Schmitz	Miss Wagner-Miss Kutroff.	1919.	Mrs. Wightman	Mrs. W't'man-Miss Z'derstein
1911	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Bunce-Miss Fleming.	1920	Miss H. Pollak..	Miss Pollak-Mrs. Morris.
1912	No tournament..		1921	Mrs.F.I.Mallory.	Mrs.W't'man-MissZ'derstein.
1913	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Wagner-Miss Kutroff.	1922	Mrs.F.I.Mallory.	Mrs. Jessup-Mrs. Godfrey.
1914	Miss M. Wagner	Mrs. Weaver-Miss C. Cassel.	1923	Mrs. B. E. Cole.	Mrs. Cole-Mrs. Godfrey.
1915	MissM.Bjurstedt	Mrs. McLean-Mrs. Weaver..	1924	Mrs.M.Z.Jessup.	Mrs.M.Z.Jessup-Mrs.W'tman
1916	MissM.Bjurstedt	Miss Wagner-Miss Bjurstedt	1925	Mrs.M.Z.Jessup.	Mrs. Corbiere-Mrs. Endicott.

NATIONAL WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

Yr.	Singles Champions.	Doubles Champions.	Mixed Doubles Champions.
1888	Miss B. L. Townsend.....		
1889	Miss B. L. Townsend.....		
1890	Miss E. C. Roosevelt.....	Misses E. C. & G. W. Roosevelt....	
1891	Miss Mabel E. Cahill.....	Miss M. E. Cahill & Mrs. F. Morgan.	
1892	Miss Mabel E. Cahill.....	Misses M.E.Cahill & A.M.McKinley	Miss M. E. Cahill & Clar. Hobart.
1893	Miss Aline M. Terry.....	Misses A. M. Terry & H. Butler....	Miss E.C.Roosevelt & Clar. Hobart.
1894	Miss Helen R. Helwig.....	Misses H.R.Helwig & J.P.Atkinson..	Miss J. P. Atkinson & E. P. Fischer.
1895	Miss J. P. Atkinson.....	Misses J.P.Atkinson & H.R.Helwig..	Miss J.P.Atkinson & E.P.Fischer.
1896	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore..	Misses E.H.Moore & J.P.Atkinson..	Miss J.P.Atkinson & E.P.Fischer.
1897	Miss J. P. Atkinson.....	Misses J.P.Atkinson & K. Atkinson	MissLauraHenson & D.L.Magruder.
1898	Miss J. P. Atkinson.....	Misses J. P. Atkinson & K. Atkinson.	Miss Carrie Neely & E. P. Fischer.
1899	Miss Marion Jones.....	Misses M. McAteer and J. Craven..	Miss Edith Rastall & A. L. Hoskins.
1900	Miss Murtie McAteer.....	Misses E. Parker & H. Champlin...	Miss M. Hunnewell & Alf. Codman.
1901	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore..	Misses M. McAteer & J. P. Atkinson.	Miss Marion Jones & R. D. Little.
1902	Miss Marion Jones.....	Misses M. Jones & J. P. Atkinson....	Miss E. H. Moore & W. C. Grant.
1903	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore..	Misses E. H. Moore & C. B. Neely..	Miss Chapman & Harry Allen.
1904	Miss May Sutton.....	Misses M. Sutton & M. Hall.....	Miss E. H. Moore & W. C. Grant.
1905	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore..	Misses H. H. Homans & C. B. Neely	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart.
1906	Miss Helen H. Homans...	Mrs. L. F. Coe & Mrs. D. F. Platt..	Miss Coffin & E. B. Dewhurst.
1907	Miss Evelyn Sears.....	Misses Neely & Weimer.....	Miss Sayres & W. F. Johnson.
1908	Mrs. Barger Wallach.....	Misses E. Sears & M. Curtis.....	Miss E. Rotch & N. W. Niles.
1909	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.....	Misses H. Hotchkiss & E. Rotch...	Miss H. Hotchkiss & W. F. Johnson.
1910	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.....	Misses E. Rotch & H. Hotchkiss...	Miss Hotchkiss & J. R. Carpenter,Jr.
1911	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.....	Misses E. Sears and H. Hotchkiss..	Miss Hotchkiss & W. F. Johnson.
1912	Miss Mary Browne.....	Misses M. Browne & D. Green....	Miss M. Browne & R.N.Williams,2d.
1913	Miss Mary Browne.....	MissM.Browne&Mrs.R.H.Williams.	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1914	Miss Mary Browne.....	MissM.Browne&Mrs.R.H.Williams.	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1915	Miss Molla Bjurstedt.....	Mrs.G.W.Wightman & MissEl.Sears.	Mrs.G.W.Wightman&H.C.Johns'n.
1916	Miss Molla Bjurstedt.....	Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears....	Miss E. Sears & W. E. Davis.
1917*	Miss Molla Bjurstedt.....	Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears....	Miss M. Bjurstedt & I. C. Wright.
1918	Miss Molla Bjurstedt.....	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein...	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & I.C. Wright.
1919	Mrs. Geo. W. Wightman..	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein...	Miss M. Zinderstein & V. Richards.
1920	Mrs. F. I. Mallory.....	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein..	Mrs.G.W.Wightm'n&W.F.Johns'n.
1921	Mrs. F. I. Mallory.....	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup & Miss H. Wills.	Mrs. F. Mallory & W.T.Tilden, 2d.
1922	Mrs. F. I. Mallory.....	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup & Miss H. Wills.	Mrs. F. Mallory & W.T.Tilden, 2d.
1923	Miss Helen Wills.....	Mrs. B.C.Covell & Miss K. McKane	Mrs. F. Mallory & W.T.Tilden, 2d.
1924	Miss Helen Wills.....	Mrs. G.W.Wightman & Helen Wills.	Miss Helen Wills & V. Richards.
1925	Miss Helen Wills.....	Helen Wills & Mary Browne.....	Miss K. McKane & J. B. Hawkes.

*Patriotic tournament without championships. Miss Bjurstedt became Mrs. F. I. Mallory.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

Yr.	Champion.	College.	Doubles Champions.	College.
1884	W. P. Knapp.....	Yale.....	W. P. Knapp and W. B. S. Thorne.....	Yale.
1885	W. P. Knapp.....	Yale.....	W. P. Knapp and A. L. Shipman.....	Yale.
1886	G. M. Brinley.....	Trinity.....	W. P. Knapp and W. L. Thatcher.....	Yale.
1887	P. S. Sears.....	Harvard.....	P. S. Sears and Q. A. Shaw, Jr.....	Harvard.
1888	P. S. Sears.....	Harvard.....	V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell.....	Columbia.
1889	R. P. Huntington, Jr.....	Yale.....	O. S. Campbell and A. E. Wright.....	Columbia.
1890	F. H. Hovey.....	Harvard.....	Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and S. T. Chase.....	Harvard.
1891	F. H. Hovey.....	Harvard.....	F. H. Hovey and R. D. Wrenn.....	Harvard.
1892	W. A. Larned.....	Cornell.....	R. D. Wrenn and F. B. Winslow.....	Harvard.
1893	M. G. Chace.....	Brown.....	M. G. Chace and C. R. Budlong.....	Brown.
1894	M. G. Chace.....	Yale.....	M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote.....	Yale.
1895	M. G. Chace.....	Yale.....	M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote.....	Yale.
1896	M. D. Whitman.....	Harvard.....	L. E. Ware and W. M. Scudder.....	Harvard
1897	S. G. Thomson.....	Princeton.....	L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman.....	Harvard.
1898	L. E. Ware.....	Harvard.....	L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman.....	Harvard.
1899	D. F. Davis.....	Harvard.....	Holcombe Ward and D. F. Davis.....	Harvard.
1900	R. D. Little.....	Princeton.....	F. B. Alexander and R. D. Little.....	Princeton.
1901	F. B. Alexander.....	Princeton.....	H. A. Plummer and S. L. Russell.....	Yale.
1902	W. J. Clothier.....	Harvard.....	W. J. Clothier and E W. Leonard.....	Harvard.
1903	E. B. Dewhurst.....	U. of Penn.....	B. Colston and E. Clapp.....	Yale.
1904	R. LeRoy.....	Columbia.....	K. H. Behr and G. Bodman.....	Yale.
1905	E. B. Dewhurst.....	U. of Penn.....	E. B. Dewhurst and Register.....	Pennsylvania.
1906	R. LeRoy.....	Columbia.....	Wells and Spaulding.....	Yale.
1907	G. P. Gardner.....	Harvard.....	N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney.....	Harvard.
1908	N. W. Niles.....	Harvard.....	H. M. Tilden and A. Thayer.....	Pennsylvania.
1909	W. F. Johnson.....	U. of Penn.....	W. F. Johnson and A. Thayer.....	Pennsylvania.
1910	R. A. Holden, Jr.....	Yale.....	D. Mathey and B. N. Dell.....	Princeton.
1911	E. H. Whitney.....	Harvard.....	D. Mathey and Butler.....	Princeton.
1912	G. M. Church.....	Princeton.....	G. M. Church and W. H. Mace.....	Princeton.
1913	R. N. Williams, 2d.....	Harvard.....	W. M. Washburn and J. J. Armstrong...	Harvard.
1914	G. M. Church.....	Princeton.....	R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte...	Harvard.
1915	R. N. Williams, 2d.....	Harvard.....	R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte...	Harvard.
1916	G. C. Caner.....	Harvard.....	G. C. Caner and Richard Harte.....	Harvard.
1917–1918—No tournaments.				
1919	C. S. Garland.....	Yale.....	C. S. Garland and K. N. Hawkes.....	Yale.
1920	L. M. Banks.....	Yale.....	A. Wilder and L. Wiley.....	Yale.
1921	Philip Neer.....	Stanford.....	J. B. Fenno, Jr., and E. W. Feibleman...	Yale.
1922	L. E. Williams.....	Yale.....	P. Neer and J. Davies.....	Stanford.
1923	C. Fischer.....	Phila. C. O....	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer.....	Texas.
1924	W. Scott.....	Washington...	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer.....	Texas.
1925	E. G. Chandler.....	California....	G. Stratford and G. Hillis.....	California.

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONS.

Yr.	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Yr.	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1900	J. A. Allen....	Calhoun Cragin & J. P. Paret.	1914	G. F. Touchard	W. C. Grant & G. C. Shafer.
1901	H. Ward.....	C. Cragin & O. M. Bostwick.	1915	G. F. Touchard	G. F. Touchard & W. M. Washburn.
1902	J. P. Paret....	W. C. Grant & Robert LeRoy.	1916	R. L. Murray.	A. M. Lovibond and Dr. W. Rosenbaum.
1903	W. C. Grant..	W. C. Grant & Robert LeRoy.			
1904	W. C. Grant..	W. C. Grant & Robert LeRoy.	1917	S. H. Voshell..	F. B. Alexander & Dr. W. Rosenbaum
1905	E. B. Dewhurst	T. R. Pell & H. F. Allen.			
1906	W. C. Grant..	F. B. Alexander & H. H. Hackett	1918	S. H. Voshell..	G. C. Shafer & Lieut. K. Smith.
1907	T. R. Pell....	F. B. Alexander & H. H. Hackett	1919	V. Richards...	W. T. Tilden, 2d & V. Richards.
1908	W. C. Grant..	F. B. Alexander & H. H. Hackett	1920	W. T. Tilden, 2d	W. T. Tilden 2d & V. Richards.
1909	T. R. Pell....	W. C. Grant & T. R. Pell.	1921	F. T. Anderson	V. Richards & S. H. Voshell.
1910	G. F. Touchard	G. F. Touchard & C. R. Gardner	1922	F. T. Hunter..	F. T. Anderson & S. H. Voshell.
1911	T. R. Pell....	F. B. Alexander & T. R. Pell.	1923	V. Richards...	V. Richards & F. T. Hunter.
1912	W. C. Grant..	F. B. Alexander & T. R. Pell.	1924	V. Richards...	V. Richards & F. T. Hunter.
1913	G. F. Touchard	W. C. Grant & G. C. Shafer.	1925	Jean Borotra..	Jean Borotra & A. Asthalter.

NATIONAL CLAY COURT CHAMPIONS.

Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1910	M. H. Long.....	F. G. Anderson-W. T. Hayes.	1918	W. T. Tilden, 2d.	C. S. Garland-S. Hardy.
1911	W. T. Hayes....	J. Winston-H. Whitehead..	1919	W. M. Johnston.	W. Johnston-S. Hardy.
1912	R. N. Williams, 2d	H. H. Hackett-W. M. Hall.	1920	Roland Roberts.	R. Roberts-V. Richards.
1913	J. R. Strachan..	J. R. Strachan-C. J. Griffin..	1921	W. T. Hayes....	W. T. Hayes-C. B. Herd.
1914	C. J. Griffin....	N. Browne-C. Wayne.	1922	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Burdick-F. Bastian.
1915	R. N. Williams, 2d	G. M. Church-D. Mathey.	1923	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Kinsey-H. Kinsey.
1916	W. E. Davis....	G. M. Church-D. Mathey	1924	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Kinsey-H. Kinsey.
1917*	.....	C. S. Garland-S. Hardy.	1925	W. T. Tilden, 2d	W. Westbrook-H. Snodgrass.

*Patriotic tournament without championships.

FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR 1925.

Nation.	Men.	Doubles.	Women.
England.....	R. Lacoste.....	Lacoste and Borotra.....	Mlle. Lenglen.
Australia.....	J. Anderson.....	G. Patterson and P. O. Harawood....	D. Ackhurst.
Canada.....	W. Crocker.....	W. Crocker and J. Wright.....	M. Leeming.
Switzerland.....	C. Aeschliman.....	Martin and Aeschliman.....	Mrs. L. Aeschliman.

BOWLING.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Championship Tournament of the American Bowling Congress was rolled at Buffalo, N. Y., ending April 6. The following shows final results in the four events for first ten teams or individuals to place:

INDIVIDUAL EVENT.

A. Green, Chicago, 706; H. Mahlenbrock, Jersey City, 703; D. Devito, Chicago, 702; T. Sharkey, South Bend, 702; T. Herman, Detroit, 694; L. Gazzolo, Toledo, 686; T. Carey, Madison, Wis., 685; A. Roehm, Detroit, 684; W. Ott, Chicago, 684; W. Secord, Denver, Col., 684; H. Moorman Batesville, Ind., 684. High single game—D. Devito, Chicago, 278.

TWO-MAN EVENT.

Schupp-Karlch, Chicago, 1318; Mills-Scribner, Detroit, 1288; Levy-Cohen, New York, 1273; McDonald-Crocombe, Chicago, 1271; Schwoegler-Lange, Madison, Wis., 1268; Williams-Jordan, Plymouth, Mich., 1267; Kelley-Baker, Schenectady, 1261; Tish-Urban, Erie, 1259; Brown-Binsley, Toledo, 1258, Hislop-Ludberg, Grand Rapids, 1258. High team single game—Mills-Scribner, Detroit, 525.

FIVE-MAN EVENT.

Weisser Blue Ribbons, Buffalo, 3023; Metropolitans, New York, 2994; Whissel Lumber Company, Buffalo, 2987; General Cord Tires, South Bend, 2948; North Centre Alleys, Chicago, 2937; Miles R. Miller Florists, Erie 2934; Wittemans, Cleveland, 2930; Intercity, New York, 2923; Sanitary Milks, Canton, 2914; L. O. O. Moose, Braddock, Pa., 2914. High single game—Elks, Schenectady, 1069.

ALL EVENTS.

L. C. Long, Buffalo, 1977; E. Feihl, Newark, N. J., 1906; F. Caruana, Buffalo, 1897; T. Sharkey, South Bend, 1894; D. Devito, Chicago, 1892; L. Worthington, Dayton, 1891; F. Kartheiser, Chicago, 1888; C. Klegg, Alliance, Chicago, 1877; F. Degen, Buffalo, 1876; G. Miller, Chicago, 1873.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS.

Five Men Team Event (1923), The Nelson Mitchells, Milwaukee, 3139; Two Men Team Event (1924), C. Thoma and H. Thoma, Chicago, 1380; Individual Event (1924) H. E. Smyers, Pittsburgh, Pa., 749; All Events (1923), W. J. Knox, Philadelphia, Pa., 2019; High Single Individual Game (1913), W. J. Knox, Philadelphia, Pa., 300.

World's record season's league play: Mineralite Team, Randolph League, Chicago, season 1923-24. Team Average, 90 games, 1032 47-90.

MISCELLANEOUS WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—Roy Flagg, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300; total, 870; average, 290. William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269; total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Harry Smyers, A. B. C. Tournament, Chicago, 1924, 749.

Six Games—Lee H. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279; total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3, 1909.

All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Conn., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912.

Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909.

Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907.

Six Games—Charles Scaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907.

Seventy-Five Games—Fred B. Egelhóff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906.

Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster of New York, 12.

Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909.

Five Woman Team—3 games, 2,541, Birk Cola, Toledo, O., May 3, 1922.

Two Men, Open—Knox-Satterwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, Feb. 18, 1912.

Tournament—McGurk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908.

Three Games Tournament — Thoma Brothers, A. B. C. tournament, Chicago, 1924, 1,380.

Three Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908.

Tournament—Imperial Team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910.

Five Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906; Vermonts, Chicago, 1,290, 1917.

Three Games—Brooklyn Inter-State Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, Jan. 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins; average, 1,165.2.

Four Games—Same team and place; average, 1,124.

Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909.

Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906.

Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

SKATING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held Lake Placid, N. Y. Final point score: F. Allen, Chicago, 120; V. Bialis, Lake Placid, 80; C. Gorman, Canada, 80; R. Donovan, Saranac, 50; J. Moore, New York, 30; L. Boyd, New York, 10; Results by events:

220 Yards—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., 2d; Joe Moore, New York, 3d. Time—20s.

One Mile—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake, 2d; V. Bialis, Lake Placid, 3d. Time—3m. 4-5s.

Half Mile—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, 2d; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., 3d. Time—1m. 19s.

Two Miles—Won by Donovan, Saranac Lake; Bialis, Lake Placid, 2d; Allen, Chicago, 3d. Time—6m. 18 2-5s.

440 Yards—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Francis Allen, Chicago, 2d; Joe Moore, New York, 3d. Time—36 4-5s.

Three Miles—Won by Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid; Gorman, 2d; Moore, 3d. Time—8m. 54 4-5s.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Final point score: Francis Allen, 100; Val Bialis, 80; Joe Moore, 60; Duke Donovan, 50; Charles Gorman, 50; Leslie Boyd, 40; O'Neill Farrell, 20; W. Steinmetz, 10; Ross Robinson, 10.

Result by events:

220 Yards—Won by Leslie Boyd, New York; Charles I. Gorman, St. John, N. B., 2d; William Steinmetz, Chicago, 3d. Time—10m. 19 1-5s.

Half Mile—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, 2d; O'Neill Farrell, Chicago, 3d. Time—1m. 17 4-5s.

One Mile—Won by Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake; Joe Moore, New York, 2d; O'Neill Farrell, Chicago, 3d. Time—2m. 48s.

Three-Quarter Mile—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, 2d; Joe Moore, New York, 3d. Time—2m. 11 2-5s.

Two Miles—Won by Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid; Richard E. Donovan, Saranac Lake, 2d; Ross Robinson, Toronto, 3d. Time—5m. 54 2-5s.

440-Yard Race—Won by Charles I. Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Francis Allen, Chicago, 2d; Leslie Boyd, New York, 3d. Time—40 2-5s.

Fire-Mile Race—Won by Joe Moore, New York; Francis Allen, Chicago, 2d; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, 3d. Time—15m. 37 4-5s.

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Pittsburgh. Final point score: Men, Joe Moore, New York, 150; women, Miss L. Brooks, Toronto, 80. Results by events:

220-Yard Race for Women—Won by Miss Lelia Brooks, Toronto; Miss Ruth White, Toronto, 2d; Miss Virginia Young, Pittsburgh, 3d. Time—23s.

440-Yard Race for Men—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Joe Moore, New York, 2d; E. Stevenson, Toronto, 3d. Time—37 3-5s.

Women's One Mile—Won by Miss Elsie Miller, New York; Miss Lelia Brooks, Toronto, 2d; Miss Ruth White, Toronto, 3d. Time—3m. 19 3-5s.

Men's Three-Quarter Mile—Won by Lou Morris, New York; Joe Moore, New York, 2d; Lloyd Boyd, New York, 3d. Time—2m. 26 4-5s.

One Mile, Men—Won by Moore, New York; Boyd, New York, 2d; O'Sickeey, Cleveland, 3d. Time—2m. 47 4-5s.

880 Yards, Women—Won by Miss Lelia Brooks, Toronto; Miss Elsie Muller, New York, 2d; Miss Virginia Young, Pittsburgh, 3d. Time—1m. 27s.

220 Yards, Men—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Joe Moore, New York, 2d; Leslie Boyd, New York, 3d. Time—19 1-5s.

440 Yards, Women—Won by Miss Virginia Young, Pittsburgh; Miss Ruth White, Toronto, 2d; Miss Helen Gaynor, Pittsburgh, 3d. Time—45 4-5s.

880 Yards, Men—Won by Joe Moore, New York; Leslie Boyd, New York, and Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., tied for second place (each received 15 points). Time—1m. 17 4-5s.

Two Miles, Men—Won by Joe Moore, New York; Leslie Boyd, New York, 2d; Lew Morris, New York, 3d. Time—5m. 58 2-5s.

FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at New York City. Final results:

Singles Championship for Women—Won by Miss Beatrix Loughran, New York; Mrs. Theresa W. Blanchard, Boston, 2d; Miss Rosalie Knapp, New York, 3d.

Singles Championship for Men—Won by Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston; George Braakman, New York, 2d; Carl Engel, Chicago, 3d.

Senior Pairs Championship—Won by Mrs. Theresa W. Blanchard and Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston; Miss Ada Bauman and George Braakman, New York, 2d; Miss Grace Munstock and Joel Lieberman, New York, 3d.

Waltzing Championship—Won by Miss Virginia Slattery and Ferrier Martin, New York; Miss Sidney Good and J. Burgess Greene, New York, 2d; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howe, New York, 3d.

Fourteen-Step Championship—Won by Miss Virginia Slattery and Ferrier Martin, New York; Miss Sidney Good and J. Burgess Greene, New York, 2d; Miss Ada Bauman and George Braakman, New York, 3d.

JUNIOR.

National Junior Women's Figure Skating Championship—Won by Miss Ada Bauman, New York; Miss Julia Honan, New York, 2d; Miss Gertrude Meredith, New York, 3d.

National Junior Men's Figure Skating Championship—Won by Ferrier Martin, New York; Joseph K. Savage, New York, 2d; Heaton R. Robertson, New Haven, 3d.

National Fours Championship—Won by New York Skating Club (Paul Armitage, Joel Lieberman, Miss Grace Munstock and Miss Claire Hartman), by default.

SKATING RECORDS.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1905. 100 yards—9 2-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1924. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, Jan. 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, Dec. 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, Jan. 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred J. Robson, Boston, Jan. 13, 1911. 220-yard hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred J. Robson, Toronto, Feb. 11, 1913. 300 yards—25 2-5s., Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, Jan. 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 15 3-5s., Ben O'Sickey, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards—2m. 2 1-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1923. One-mile handicap—2m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, O., Jan. 25, 1913. One mile, open—2m. 36s., John Nilsson, Minneapolis, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, Jan. 29, 1910. Three miles—8m. 21 2-5s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1923. Four miles—12m. 1-2s., A. Shiebe, Feb. 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 56s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Feb. 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. Tandem skating: 440 yards—49 2-5s., Elsie Miller and William Taylor, Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1920.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10s. flat. O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 26 1-2s., Harold Stroem, Christiania, Norway, Feb. 18, 1922. 10 000 metres—17m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Feb. 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—8 4-5s., A. Staff, Malone, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1923. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards—13 3-5s., A. Staff, Malone, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1923. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind) — 17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 15s., Bobby McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1918. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35s., Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1916. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. One and two-thirds miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. John-

son, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 15s., E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 2, 1922. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 4s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Ten miles—31m. 7 1-2s., V. Bergstroem, Stockholm, March 27, 1919. Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s. Twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s. Thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s. Fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s. Fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s. Sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s. Seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s. Eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s. Nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s. Twenty miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles—1h. 30m. 15s., John Karlsen, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 6, 1916. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Conn. Jan. 26, 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford Conn., Jan. 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

Until 1921 the Gold Cup Trophy was for boats under 40 feet in length, with unlimited power. Very costly racing craft were developed under those rules. Under the new rules the boats must be not less than 25 feet in length and the cubic capacity of the engine is limited to 625 cubic inches. Such engines average 100 horse power, and the average speed of a boat is not much over 40 miles an hour, as against 70 miles an hour under the old rules.

There were no races for the Harmsworth Trophy, emblematic of the world's speed championship, in 1925. The National Gold Cup Trophy race and other events of the Gold Cup Regatta were held off Port Washington, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 29-30.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GOLD CUP RACE—3 HEATS OF 30 MILES EACH.

Boat.	Driver.	Time, First Heat.	Time, Second Heat.	Time, Third Heat.	Speed, First Heat.	Speed, Second Heat.	Speed, Third Heat.	M.P.H. for Course.	Speed, Best Lap.
Baby Bootlegger	C. S. Bragg	37.11	37.11	39.51	48.4	48.4	45.2	46.43	49.5
Miss Tampa	Dick Locke	38.27	*	38.57	46.8	.....	46.2	46.5	47.9
Baby America II	George Wood	*	40.17	40.59	.....	44.67	43.9	44.27	46.1
Impshi	Pierre Joyce	37.16	37.14	.....	48.3	48.35	.....	48.32	49.7
Nuisance	Col. J. G. Vincent	36.46	.....	.....	49.0	.....	.....	.....	49.5
Miss Columbia	L. G. Hamersley	37.53	.....	.....	47.3	.....	.....	.....	48.1
Solar Plexus	H. E. Dodge 2d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.3
Baby Shadow	V. Kleisrath	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.95
Curtiss-Wilgold II.	R. V. Williams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.35

Fastest heat (30 miles) was made by Nuisance. Time, 36.46. Speed, 49 miles per hour.
Fastest lap (3 miles) was made by Baby Shadow. Time, 3.36. Speed, 49.95 miles per hour.
*Running when first boat finished. Flagged in.

INTERNATIONAL TROPHY RACE—1 HEAT OF 105 MILES.

Boat.	Driver.	Owner.	Speed, Best Lap.	Time.	M.P.H. Speed.	Position Won.
Teaser	Richard Hoyt	Richard Hoyt	52.85	2.06.25	.....	1
Miss Palm Beach	W. J. Connors	W. J. Connors	50.8	Flagged 35 lap	.....	2
Bobbie	J. A. Johnston	N. B. Woolworth	36.15	Flagged 25 lap	.....	3

DODGE MEMORIAL TROPHY—4 HEATS OF 12 MILES.

Boat.	Driver.	Time, First Heat.	Time, Second Heat.	Time, Third Heat.	Time, Fourth Heat.	Speed, First Heat.	Speed, Second Heat.	Speed, Third Heat.	Speed, Fourth Heat.	Speed, Best Lap.
Baby Bootlegger	C. S. Bragg	15.12	15.16	15.31	15.13	47.35	47.2	46.43	47.3	48.35
Baby Shadow	V. Kleisrath	15.47	17.05	.....	.....	45.6	42.15	.....	.....	46.3
Nuisance	H. Dodge	.....	15.18	15.33	15.20	.....	47.4	46.3	47.0	47.65

Fastest heat (12 miles) was made by Baby Bootlegger. Time, 15.13. Speed, 47.35 miles per hour.

Fastest lap (3 miles) was made by Baby Bootlegger. Time, 3.43. Speed, 48.35 miles per hour

WINNERS OF PREVIOUS GOLD CUP RACES.
(Year, course, winner, owner, in order named.)

1904—Columbia Y. C., Standard, C. C. Riotte.
1904—Columbia Y. C., Vingt-et-Un, W. S. Kilmer.
1905—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip, J. Wainwright.
1906—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip II., J. Wainwright.
1907—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip II., J. Wainwright.
1908—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Dixie II., E. J. Schroeder.
1909—Thousand Isl. Y. C., Dixie II., E. J. Schroeder.
1910—Thousand Isl. Y. C., Dixie III., F. K. Burnham.
1911—Frontenac Y. C., Mit II., J. H. Hayden.
1912—Thousand Isl. Y. C., P. D. Q. II., A. G. Miles.
1913—Thousand Isl. Y. C., Ankle Deep, C. S. Mankowski.
1914—Lake George Regatta Assn., Baby Speed Demon II., P. Blackton.
1915—L. I. Sound P. B. A., Miss Detroit, Miss Detroit P. B. A.
1916—Detroit Y. C., Miss Minneapolis, Miss Minneapolis P. B. A.
1917—Minneapolis P. B. A., Miss Detroit II., G. A. Wood.
1918—Detroit Y. C., Miss Detroit III., Detroit Y. C.
1919—Detroit Y. C., Miss Detroit III., G. A. Wood.
1920—Detroit Y. C., Miss America, G. A. Wood.
1921—Detroit Y. C., Miss America II., G. A. Wood.
1922—Detroit Y. C., Packard Chriscraft, J. G. Vincent.
1923—Detroit Y. C., Packard Chriscraft, J. G. Vincent.
1924—Columbia Y. C., Baby Bootlegger. C. S. Bragg.

RACQUETS, COURT TENNIS, SQUASH, ETC.

COURT TENNIS.

National Amateur Championship—Won by Jay Gould for the 18th time—defeating R. W. Cutler, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0. *Doubles*—Won by C. S. Cutting and F. Cutting defeating J. Gould and J. W. Wear, 6—4, 6—4, 0—6, 2—6, 6—2.

Professional Championship—Won by J. Soutar defeating W. Kinsella, 6—4, 6—5, 3—6, 6—5, 6—4, 6—4.

RACQUETS.

National Amateur Championship—Won by C. C. Pell defeating S. G. Mortimer, 15—7, 15—7, 15—12. *Doubles*—Won by Pell and Mortimer defeating J. Gould and S. W. Pearson, 15—5, 15—8, 7—15, 15—2. *English Championship*—Won by C. C. Pell defeating H. W. Leatham, 15—10, 15—12, 17—14.

SQUASH RACQUETS.

National Championship—Won by W. P. Dixon defeating C. C. Peabody, 10—15, 15—8, 15—9, 15—6. *Team Championship*—Won by Howard University, Boston, 5—0 matches.

SQUASH TENNIS.

Amateur Championship—Won by William Rand Jr. defeating C. M. Bull, 15—11, 9—15, 8—15, 15—9, 15—6. *Professional Championship*—Won by W. Kinsella defeating J. Jacobs, 15—6, 15—6, 15—12.

YACHTING.

INTERNATIONAL SIX-METRE RACES.

The international six-metre yacht races between the American and Scandinavian teams sailed, under the auspices of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club off Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 15 to 22, was won by the American team in a series of six races. The point score by races follows:

First Race—Scandinavian, 19; American, 16¼.
Second Race—American, 24½; Scandinavian, 12.
Third Race—American, 20; Scandinavian, 16¼.
Fourth Race—Scandinavian, 19; American, 17¼.
Fifth Race—American, 20¼; Scandinavian, 16.
Sixth and Last Race—American, 23¼; Scandinavian, 13.

FINAL STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.
American	4	2	.667	121¼
Scandinavian	2	4	.333	95¼

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACES.

Sailed at Rothesay, Scotland, July 11-15, between American six-metre yacht Lanai and British yacht Colla III. Won by Lanai, three races to one, thus regaining the trophy won by Colla III. off Marblehead, Mass., in 1922.

ASTOR CUP RACES.

Held off Newport, R. I., Aug. 20. Results:

SCHOONERS.
Course, 38¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elap. Time H.	M.	S.
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	5	19	57
Wildfire, C. L. Harding	5	30	09
Advance, J. S. Lawrence	5	34	52
Flying Cloud, W. W. Aldrich	5	40	06
Queen Mab, N. F. Ayre	5	40	56
Irolita, E. W. Clark	5	55	18
Taormina, F. L. Jenckes	6	05	05
Venture, not given	6	21	18
Fei Seen, Irving Cox	7	02	15
Seven Seas, V. S. Marie Smith	7	12	25
Nokomis, W. A. W. Stewart	D.	N.	F.

Corrected times—Vagrant, 4.40.58; Advance, 4.41.21; Queen Mab, 4.44.29; Wildfire, 4.46.10; Flying Cloud, 4.46.45; Venture, 4.50.58; Irolita, 5.02.58; Fei Seen, 5.05.35; Taormina, 5.17.41; Seven Seas, 5.15.45.

SLOOPS.
Course, 38¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elap. Time H.	M.	S.
Spartan, H. W. Hanan	5	35	06
Barbara, I. B. Merriman	5	36	35
Banshee, H. L. Maxwell	6	06	26
Mistral, W. B. Bell	6	10	37
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	6	12	08
Cock-a-Too, A. Coolidge	6	21	50
Sally Ann, W. S. Bordea Jr	D.	N.	F.

Corrected times—Spartan, 4.23.29; Barbara, 4.24.58; Banshee, 4.40.44; Mistral, 4.44.55; Rowdy, 4.46.26; Cock-a-Too, 4.56.08.

KING'S CUP RACE.

Held off Newport, R. I., Aug. 21. Result:

THE KING'S CUP.
Course, 30 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elap. Time H.	M.	S.
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	3	16	30
Advance, J. S. Lawrence	3	28	48
Flying Cloud, W. W. Aldrich	3	30	06
Wildfire, C. L. Harding	3	31	01
Irolita, E. W. Clark	3	31	02
Barbara, I. B. Merriman	3	41	30

Corrected times—Vagrant, 2.50.09; Advance, 2.51.13; Barbara, 2.51.39; Flying Cloud, 2.52.38; Irolita, 2.53.15; Wildfire, 2.58.50.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	American Yacht.	Time.	English Yacht.	Time.	Result.
		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851	America	10.37.00	Aurora	10.55.00	American boat first home by 18.00
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic	3.58.26 2-10	Cambria	4.37.38 9-10	American boat won by 39.12
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia	6.19.41	Livonia	6.46.45	American boat won by 27.04
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia	3.07.42	Livonia	3.18.15	American boat won by 10.33
Oct. 19, 1871	*Columbia	4.17.35	Livonia	4.02.25	*English boat won by 15.10
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho	5.39.02	Livonia	6.09.23	American boat won by 30.21
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho	4.46.17	Livonia	5.11.44	American boat won by 25.27
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine	5.23.54	Countess of Dufferin	5.34.53	American boat won by 10.59
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine	7.18.46	Countess of Dufferin	7.46.00	American boat won by 27.14
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief	4.17.09	Atalanta	4.45.39½	American boat won by 28.30¼
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief	4.54.53	Atalanta	5.33.47	American boat won by 38.54
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan	6.06.05	Genesta	6.22.24	American boat won by 16.19
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan	5.03.14	Genesta	5.04.52	American boat won by 1.38
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower	5.26.41	Galatea	5.38.43	American boat won by 12.02
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower	6.49.00	Galatea	7.18.09	American boat won by 29.09
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer	4.53.18	Thistle	5.12.41¾	American boat won by 19.23¾
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer	5.42.56¼	Thistle	5.54.45	American boat won by 11.48¾
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant	4.05.47	Valkyrie II	4.11.35	American boat won by 5.48
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant	3.25.01	Valkyrie II	3.35.36	American boat won by 10.35
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant	3.24.39	Valkyrie II	3.25.19	American boat won by .40
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender	4.59.54 9-10	Valkyrie III	5.08.44	American boat won by 8.49 1-10
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender	3.55.56	Valkyrie III	†disqualified	American boat won on foul.
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender	4.43.43	Valkyrie III	withdrew	American boat had walkover.
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia	4.53.53	Shamrock I	5.04.01	American boat won by 10.08
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia	3.27.00	Shamrock I	disabled	American boat had walkover.
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia	3.38.09	Shamrock I	3.44.43	American boat won by 6.34
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia	4.30.24	Shamrock II	4.31.44	American boat won by 1.20
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia	3.12.35	Shamrock II	3.16.10	American boat won by 3.35
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia	4.32.57	Shamrock II	4.33.38	‡American boat won by .41
Aug. 22, 1903	Reliance	3.32.17	Shamrock III	3.39.20	American boat won by 7.03
Aug. 27, 1903	Reliance	3.14.54	Shamrock III	3.16.13	American boat won by 1.19
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance	4.28.06	Shamrock III	.....	English boat lost in fog.
July 15, 1920	Resolute	disabled	Shamrock IV	4.25.12	English boat had walkover.
July 17, 1920	Yachts failed	to finish with	in six hour time	limit.	
July 20, 1920	Resolute	5.24.44	Shamrock IV	5.22.18	English boat won by 2.26
July 21, 1920	Resolute	3.56.05	Shamrock IV	4.03.06	American boat won by 7.01
July 23, 1920	Resolute	3.31.12	Shamrock IV	3.41.10	American boat won by 9.58
July 24, 1920	Race postpon	ed, strong so	uthwest gale.		
July 26, 1920	Yachts failed	to finish wit	hin six hour ti	me limit.	
July 27, 1920	Resolute	5.28.35	Shamrock IV	5.48.29	American boat won by 19.45

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. † Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47s. ahead in 3.55.09. ‡ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43s. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1m. 57s. in all their races, Reliance measuring 108.41 ft. and Shamrock III. 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution and Columbia, Constitution won three, although Reliance was selected as cup defender.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS, 1925.

Forty-ninth annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29-30. Point scores and results of events:

EVENTS AND WINNERS.	So. California.	Princeton.	Yale.	Georgetown.	Pennsylvania.	Cornell.	California.	Penn State.	Harvard.	Syracuse.	M. I. T.	Holy Cross.	Columbia.	Bowdoin.	Dartmouth.	Boston College.
100 yard dash (Bowman, Syracuse)	3	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
220 yard dash (Russell, Cornell)	0	0	3	2	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440 yard run (Tierney, Holy Cross)	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
880 yard run (Marsters, Georgetown)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Mile run (Haggerty, Harvard)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Two mile run (Tibbetts, Harvard)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
120 yard hurdles (Dye, So. Cal.)	8	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220 yard hurdles (Grumbles, So. Cal.)	5	4	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shot-put (Hills, Princeton)	7	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javelin throw (Bench, Yale)	0	0	5	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Pole vault (Sherrill, Pennsylvania)	½	3	0	0	5	3½	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
High jump (tie; Blake, Princeton, and Hampden, California)	1½	7½	1½	0	0	0	4½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discus (Houser, So. California)	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Broad jump (Norton, Yale)	0	3	5	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hammer throw (Gates, Princeton)	0	5	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total points	33	29½	26½	23	22	16½	12½	12	12	11	7	5	5	4	4	2

Results by events, finals only:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by Bowman, Syracuse; Norton, Yale, 2d; Hill, Pennsylvania, 3d; Lloyd, Southern California, 4th; Taylor, Southern California, 5th. Time—9 9-10s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Tierney, Holy Cross; Gage, Yale, 2d; Ascher, Georgetown, 3d; Paulsen, Yale, 4th; Proudlock, Syracuse, 5th. Time—47-9-10s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Haggerty, Harvard; Theobold, Columbia, 2d; Gegan, Georgetown, 3d; Stewart, Penn State, 4th; Cavanaugh, Boston College, 5th. Time 4m. 25 7-10s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Dye, Southern California; Wolf, Pennsylvania, 2d; Stever, Southern California, 3d; Becker, University of California, 4th; Scattergood, Princeton, 5th. Time—14 8-10s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Tibbetts, Harvard; Barclay, Penn State, 2d; Loucks, Syracuse, 3d; Briggs, Yale, 4th; Fouracre, Penn State, 5th. Time—9m. 26 6-10s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Grumbles, Southern California; Scattergood, Princeton, 2d; Moore, Penn State, 3d; Hass, Georgetown, 4th; Wolf, Penn, fifth. Time—24s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Marsters, Georgetown; Leness, M. I. T., 2d; Holden, Georgetown, 3d; Watters, Harvard, 4th; Campbell, Columbia, 5th. Time—1m. 53 5-10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Russell, Cornell; Hill, Penn, 2d; Norton, Yale, 3d; Ascher, Georgetown, 4th; Barber, University of California, 5th. Time—21 4-10s.

Field Events—*Javelin Throw*—Won by Bench, Yale, distance 186 ft. 4 in.; Wolkowitz, Cornell, 185 ft. 8½ in., 2d; Covert, Dartmouth, 183 ft. 9¼ in., 3d; Glen F. Dodson, University of California, 182 ft. ½ in., 4th; Verne E. Dodson, University of California, 181 ft. 8⅝ in., 5th.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Hills, Princeton, distance 49 ft. 9⅝ in. (new intercollegiate record); Houser, Southern California, 49 ft. 1¼ in., 2d; Anderson, Southern California, 47 ft. 11⅛ in., 3d; Gerkin, University of California, 47 ft. 5 in., 4th; Plansky, Georgetown, 45 ft. ⅜ in., 5th.

Running High Jump—Tie for first place between Blake, Princeton, and Hampden, University of California; height, 6 ft. 3⅛ in.; Steinmetz, Princeton, 6 ft. 2 in., 3d; tie between Deacon, Yale, and Ross, Southern California, 6 ft. 1 in., for fourth.

Discus Throw—Won by Houser, Southern California, distance 150 ft. 2¼ in.; Charles, Bowdoin, 143 ft. 5 in., 2d; Anderson, Southern California, 138 ft. 6⅛ in., 3d; Coleman, Pennsylvania, 131 ft. 9¼ in., 4th; Gates, Princeton, 131 ft. 9⅛ in., 5th.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Norton, Yale, distance 23 ft. 11 in., Dowding, Georgetown, 23 ft. 7¼ in., 2d; Reilly, Princeton, 23 ft. 4⅛ in., 3d; Mathias, Penn State, 23 ft. 3 in., 4th; Ketz, Dartmouth, 23 ft. 1½in., 5th.

Pole Vault—Won by Sherrill, Penn, height 13 ft.; Bradley, Princeton; Sanford, M. I. T., and Greening, Cornell, tied for second, 12 ft. 9 in.; White, Southern California, and Dodd, Cornell, tied for fifth, 12 ft. 6 in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Gates, Princeton, distance 160 ft. 10¾ in.; Caskey, Cornell, 160 ft. 6 in., 2d; Taylor, Penn, 159 ft. 5¾ in., 3d; Biggs, Syracuse, 151 ft. 11½ in., 4th; McManus, Boston College, 151 ft. 6 in., 5th.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-Yard Dash—9 7-10s., J. A. Le Coney, Lafayette, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1922.

220-Yard Dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

440-Yard Run—47 2-5s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916.

Half-Mile Run—1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916.

One-Mile Run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

Two-Mile Run—9m. 22 2-5s., J. C. Dresser, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1919.

Running Broad Jump—24 ft. 8 in., Comins, Yale, Boston, May 31, 1924.

Running High Jump—6 ft. 4⅝ in., L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1922.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—49 ft. 9⅝ in., Hills, Princeton, Philadelphia, May 30, 1925.

Throwing the Hammer—181 ft. 6½ in., Tootell, Bowdoin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1923.

Javelin Throw—199 ft. 1 in., Storrs, Yale, Philadelphia, May 26, 1923.

Pole Vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, June 1, 1912.

120-Yard High Hurdles—14 2-5s., Earl Thomson, Dartmouth, Philadelphia, May 29, 1920.

220-Yard Hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

One-Mile Walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1876, Princeton; 1877, Columbia, 1878, Columbia; 1879, Columbia; 1880, Harvard, 1881, Harvard; 1882, Harvard; 1883, Harvard; 1884, Harvard; 1885, Harvard; 1886, Harvard; 1887, Yale; 1888, Harvard; 1889, Yale; 1890, Harvard; 1891, Harvard; 1892, Harvard; 1893, Yale; 1894, Yale; 1895, Yale; 1896, Yale; 1897, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1898, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1899, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1900, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1901, Harvard; 1902, Yale; 1903, Yale, 1904, Yale, 1905, Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1908, Cornell; 1909, Harvard; 1910, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1913, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Cornell; 1917, no meet; 1918, Cornell; 1919, Cornell; 1920, Pennsylvania; 1921, California; 1922, California; 1923, California; 1924, Yale; 1925, Southern California.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Columbus, Ohio, June 5-6. Point scores: Michigan, 45½; Wisconsin, 31; Ohio State, 30½; Iowa, 29; Illinois, 24¼; Chicago, 14; Northwestern, 13; Minnesota, 11½; Butler, 11; Notre Dame, 6½; Michigan Aggies, 5; Marquette, 5; Ohio Wesleyan, 4; Akron, 3½; Purdue, 2.

Results by events:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by Hubbard, Michigan; Wittman, Michigan, 2d; Roberts, Iowa, 3d; Grain, Butler, 4th; Evans, Illinois, 5th. Time—9 74-100s.

440-Yard Run—Won by Phillips, Butler; Kennedy, Wisconsin, 2d; Coulter, Iowa, 3d; Martin, Northwestern, 4th; Spence, Chicago, 5th. Time—48 98-100s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Cusack, Chicago; Matthews, Minnesota, 2d; Schutt, Wisconsin, 3d; Judge, Notre Dame, 4th; Hill, Ohio Wesleyan, 5th. Time—4m. 24 59-100s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Guthrie, Ohio State; Werner, Illinois, 2d; Snyder, Ohio State, 3d; Phelps, Iowa, 4th; Merigold, Illinois, 5th. Time—14 61-100s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Schirek, Marquette; Phelps, Iowa, 2d; Bourke, Chicago, 3d; Kennedy, Ohio State, 4th; Kubly, Wisconsin, 5th. Time—9m. 32 6-100s.

Half-Mile Run—Won by Reinke, Michigan; Martin, Northwestern, 2d; Freyberg, Michigan, 3d; Cox, Notre Dame, 4th; Honser, Illinois, 5th. Time—1m. 54 84-100s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Kinsey, Illinois; Guthrie, Ohio State, 2d; Pearce, Ohio Wesleyan, 3d; Snyder, Ohio State, 4th; Merigold, Illinois, 5th. Time—23 89-100s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Alderman, Michigan Aggies; Gray, Butler, 2d; Gruenhagen, Minnesota, 3d; Irwin, Ohio State, 4th; Roberts, Iowa, 5th. Time—21 12-100s. (New Conference record; former record, 21 1-5s., made by Wilson of Iowa in 1923.)

One-Mile Relay—Won by Michigan (Ohleiser, Mueller, Hornstein, Feinsinger); Notre Dame, 2d; Illinois, 3d; Wisconsin, 4th; Iowa, 5th. Time—3m. 21 81-100s.

Field Events—*Javelin Throw*—Won by Northrup, Michigan, distance, 201 ft. 9½ in.; Smith, Akron, and Ashburn, Ohio State, tied for second, 180 ft.; Cunningham, Purdue, 4th, 179 ft. 5 in.; Kreuse, Wisconsin, 5th, 176 ft. (New Conference record; former record 198 ft. 10¾ in., made by Milton Angier, Illinois, in 1923.)

High Jump—Won by Russell, Chicago, height, 6 ft. 6 in.; McGinnis, Wisconsin, 2d, 6 ft. 2 ⅛ in.; Campbell, Northwestern; Thutar, Wisconsin, and Weeks, Michigan, tied for third, 6 ft. ½ in. (New Conference record; former record, 6 ft. 5 1-16 in., made by Osborne, Illinois, and Murphy, Notre Dame, in 1922.

Shot Put—Won by Schwarze, Wisconsin, distance 48 ft. 1¼ in.; Dauber, Iowa, 2d, 45 ft. 9 in.; Munz, Michigan, 3d, 43 ft. 9½ in.; Doyle, Michigan, 4th, 43 ft. 7¾ in.; Milbauer, Notre Dame, 5th, 43 ft. 3½ in. (New Conference record; former record, 47 ft. ¼ in., made by Ralph Rose, Michigan, in 1904.)

Discus Throw—Won by Hancock, Iowa, distance 138 ft. 2 in.; Schwarze, Wisconsin, 2d, 137 ft. 5¾ in.; Daine, Iowa, 3d, 132 ft. 3½ in.; Doyle, Michigan, 4th, 130 ft. 4¼ in.; Shutte, Minnesota, 5th, 129 ft. 1¼ in.

Pole Vault—Won by Bouscher, Northwestern, height, 13 ft.; Kreiger, Wisconsin, 2d, 12 ft. 6 in.; Northrup, Michigan; Barnes, Illinois, and Harrington, Notre Dame, tied for third, 12 ft.

Hammer Throw—Won by Bunker, Ohio State, distance, 153 ft. 6 in.; Murphy, Ohio State, 2d, 134 ft. 5¾ in.; Handy, Iowa, 3d, 134 ft. 2 in.; Cox, Minnesota, 4th, 132 ft. 2¼ in.; Shively, Illinois, 5th, 125 ft. 10 in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Hubbard, Michigan, distance, 25 ft. 3½ in.; Wallace, Illinois, 2d, 24 ft. 1¼ in.; Northrup, Michigan, 3d, 23 ft. 6 in.; Fell, Illinois, 4th, 23 ft. 2½ in.; McAndrews, Wisconsin, 5th, 22 ft. 10 in. (New Conference record; former record, 25 ft. 1½ in., made by Hubbard in 1923.)

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Chicago, June 13. Results by events:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by Hubbard, Michigan; Sweet, Montana, 2d; Wittman, Michigan, 3d; Foster, Virginia Military, 4th; Roberts, Iowa, 5th; Clarke, Washington, 6th. Time—9 8-10s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Reese, Texas; Carter, Occidental, 2d; Gillette, Montana, 3; Conger, Ames, 4th; Kimport, Kansas Aggies, 5th; Wilde, Washington, 6th. Time—4m. 18 4-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Leistner, Stanford; Guthrie, Ohio State, 2d; Snyder, Ohio State, 3d; Taylor, Grinnell, 4th; Drew, Amherst, 5th; Jones, Baylor, 6th. Time—14 6-10s.

440-Yard Run—Won by Phillips, Butler; Johnson, California, 2d; Miller, Stanford, 3d; Schoch, Illinois, 4th; Coulter, Iowa, 5th; Feinsinger, Michigan, 6th. Time—49 4-10s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Taylor, Grinnell; Leistner, Stanford, 2d; Guthrie, Ohio State, 3d; Kinsey, Illinois, 4th; Maxwell, Pomona, 5th; Davis, Washington and Lee, 6th. Time—24s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Devine, State College of Washington; Phelps, Iowa, 2d; Peaslee, New Hampshire, 3d; Esquivel, Texas, 4th; Bourke, Chicago, 5th; Maginnis, Washington, 6th. Time—9m. 32 8-10s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Charteris, Washington; Richardson, Stanford, 2d; Martin, Northwestern, 3d; Frank, Oklahoma, 4th; Boyden, California, 5th; Reinke, Michigan, 6th. Time—1m. 55 4-10s.

Field Events—*Shot Put*—Won by Hartranft, Stanford, distance 50 ft.; Gerkin, California, 47 ft. 3 in., 2d; Schwarze, Wisconsin, 46 ft. 11¾ in., 3d; Richerson, Missouri, 45 ft. 9¾ in., 4th; Rinefort, Grinnell, 45 ft. 1¼ in., 5th; Dauber, Iowa, 44 ft. 1½ in., 6th.

Running High Jump—Bransford, Pittsburgh, Russell, Chicago and Hampton, California, tied for first, second and third, height 6 ft. 2 in.; Poor, Kansas, and Work, Stanford, tied for fourth and fifth, 6 ft.; Egtvet, Washington; Weeks, Michigan; Campbell, Northwestern; Burg, Chicago, tied for sixth, 5 ft. 10 in.

Pole Vault—Northrup, Michigan; Potts, Oklahoma; McKown, Kansas State Teachers' College; Bouscher, Northwestern; Lancaster, Missouri, tied for first, second, third, fourth and fifth, height 12 ft. 4 in.; Wirsig, Nebraska; Hill, California; Dalby, Drake, tied for sixth, 12 ft.

Discus Throw—Won by Hoffman, Stanford, distance 148 ft. 4 in.; Hartranft, Stanford, 143 ft. 2 in., 2d; Doyle, Michigan, 139 ft. 9 in., 3d; Richerson, Missouri, 130 ft. 7 in., 4th; Rinefort, Grinnell, 130 ft. 2 in., 5th; Hancock, Iowa, 129 ft. 10 in., 6th.

Hammer Throw—Won by Bunker, Ohio State, distance 150 ft. 1½ in.; Cox, Minnesota, 138 ft. 2 in., 2d; Merritt, Pomona, 135 ft. 2½ in., 3d; Lyons, Amherst, 131 ft. 6½ in., 4th; Handy, Iowa, 130 ft. 4 in., 5th; Hawkins, Michigan, 129 ft. 2 in., 6th.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Hubbard, Michigan, distance 25 ft. 10⅞ in.; Taylor, Grinnell, 24 ft. 2 ⅜ in., 2d; Wallace, Illinois, 23 ft. 8¾ in., 3d; Jones, Iowa, 23 ft. 1½ in., 4th; Fell, Illinois, 22 ft. 4½ in., 5th; Lancaster, Missouri, 22 ft. 2 in., 6th. (New world's record; former record 25 ft. 6 13-16 in., made by R. L. Le Gendre of Georgetown in 1924.)

Javelin Throw—Won by Northrup, Michigan, distance, 201 ft. 11 in.; Cox, Oklahoma, 197 ft., 2d; Good, McKendree, 187 ft. 3 in., 3d; Eaton, Pomona, 186 ft. 10 in., 4th; Kreuz, Wisconsin, 182 ft. 7 in., 5th; Dodson, California, 174 ft. 1 in., 6th.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Thirty-first annual championship held at Philadelphia, April 24-25. Results:

Quarter-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Princeton; Pennsylvania State College, 2d; University of Pennsylvania, 3d. Time—42 2-5s. (equals world's record).

Distance College Medley Relay Championship (first man to run quarter-mile, next man half-mile, third three-quarters and last man one mile)—Won by Boston College; Pennsylvania State, 2d; Princeton, 3d; Navy, 4th. Time—10m. 27 2-5s.

College Sprint Medley Relay Championship (first man to run 440 yards, second and third men 220 yards and fourth man 220 yards)—Won by Georgetown; Chicago, 2d; Holy Cross, 3d; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 4th. Time—3m. 28s. (new world's record).

Two-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Georgetown; Fordham, 2d. Time—7m. 42s. (new world's record).

One-Half-Mile College Championship—Won by Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania State College, 2d; Cornell, 3d. Time—1m. 28 1-5s. (new carnival record).

One-Mile College Freshman Championship—Won by Pennsylvania State College; Syracuse, 2d; Princeton, 3d. Time—3m. 24 1-5s.

One-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Georgetown; Yale, 2d; Navy, 3d. Time—3m. 19s.

HARVARD-YALE VS. OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.

Seventh International Intercollegiate Dual Meet, held Boston, July 11. Won by Harvard-Yale on second place count, 7½ to 4½, after tie in first places. Results by events:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by A. H. Miller, Harvard; B. M. Norton, Yale, 2d; A. E. Porritt, Oxford, 3d; C. F. N. Harrison, Cambridge, 4th. Time—9 4-5s. (Equals meet record.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by A. E. Porritt, Oxford; B. M. Norton, Yale, 2d; R. B. Clark, Yale, 3d; P. G. Hunter, Cambridge, 4th. Time—21 3-5s. (Equals meet record.)

440-Yard Run—Won by W. E. Stevenson, Oxford; Howard Paulsen, Yale, 2d; C. S. Gage, Yale, 3d; E. H. Campbell, Oxford, 4th. Time—49 1-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by D. G. A. Lowe, Cambridge; J. N. Watters, Harvard, 2d; George Gibson, Yale, 3d; R. A. Orchard, Cambridge, 4th. Time—1m. 53 2-5s. (New meet record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by D. G. A. Lowe, Cambridge; R. S. Starr, Cambridge, 2d; E. C. Haggerty, Harvard, 3d. Time—4m. 21s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by W. L. Tibbets, Harvard; V. E. Morgan, Oxford, 2d; A. M. Briggs, Yale, 3d; T. C. Fooks, Cambridge, 4th. Time—9m. 30 3-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Lord Burghley, Cambridge; J. W. Vilas, Yale, 2d; R. H. Game, Yale, 3d; J. H. Flynn, Oxford, 4th. Time—15 3-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by L. L. Robb, Harvard; H. W. Cole, Yale, 2d; Lord David Burghley, Cambridge, 3d; H. M. Cleckley, Oxford, 4th. Time—25s. (new meet record).

Field Events—*16-Pound Shot Put*—Won by H. T. Dunker, Harvard, distance 43 ft. 8¼ in.; tie between D. A. Waring, Cambridge, and R. L. Hyatt, Oxford, distance 41 ft. 6¼ in., for second; J. N. Potter, Harvard, distance 39 ft. 4 in., 4th.

Running Broad Jump—Won by B. M. Norton, Yale, distance 23 ft. 5⅞ in.; V. B. V. Powell, Cambridge, 22 ft. 11 in., 2d; L. G. Wienecke, Yale, 22 ft. 8¼ in., 3d; C. W. Mackintosh, Oxford, 22 ft. 8 in., 4th.

High Jump—Won by G. T. Van Geyzell, Cambridge, height 6 ft. 2¼ in.; G. W. Deacon, Yale, 6 ft. 1¼ in., 2d; S. B. Jones, Harvard, 5 ft. 10¼ in., 3d; A. M. Mitchell, Cambridge, 5 ft. 8½ in., 4th.

Pole Vault—Won by Sabin Carr, Yale, height 13 ft. (new meet record); tie between N. B. Durfee, Yale, and R. L. Hyatt, Oxford, height, 12 ft., for second; R. H. Bailey, Cambridge, 11 ft., 4th.

CORNELL-PRINCETON VS. OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE.

Held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 18. Won by Oxford-Cambridge, 9½ events to 2 2-3. Results by events:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by A. E. Porritt, Oxford; H. A. Russell, Cornell, 2d; C. F. N. Harrison, Cambridge, 3d; J. G. Papas, Princeton, 4th. Time—10s. (New meet record.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. A. Russell, Cornell; A. E. Porritt, Oxford, 2d; E. B. Rockwell, Princeton, 3d; P. G. Hunter, Cambridge, 4th. Time—21 2-5s. (Established meet record.)

440-Yard Run—Won by W. E. Stevenson, Oxford; E. H. Campbell, Oxford, 2d; T. W. Drewes, Princeton, 3d; C. M. Weily, Cornell, 4th. Time—50s.

Half-Mile Run—Won by D. G. A. Lowe, Cambridge; J. H. Thatcher, Princeton, 2d; P. I. Higley, Cornell, 3d; R. A. Orchard, Cambridge, 4th. Time—2m.

One-Mile Run—Won by D. G. A. Lowe, Cambridge; R. S. Starr, Cambridge, 2d; J. D. Gallagher, Princeton, 3d; Hugh Prytherch, Cornell, 4th. Time—4m. 41 1-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by V. E. Morgan, Oxford; A. T. Yates, Oxford, 2d; R. M. Duncan, Princeton, 3d; J. G. Craig, Cornell, 4th. Time—9m. 52 1-5s. (Established meet record.)

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Lord Burghley, Cambridge; W. R. Howell, Princeton, 2d; J. H. Flynn, Oxford, 3d. Time—15 2-5s. (New meet record.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Lord Burghley, Cambridge; G. T. Scattergood, Princeton, 2d; H. Speleman, Cornell, 3d; H. M. Clickley, Oxford, 4th. Time—24 7-10s.

Field Events—*16-Pound Shot Put*—Won by Ralph G. Hills, Princeton, 48 ft. 1 in. (new record); E. W. Bowen, Cornell, 43 ft. 2 in., 2d; R. M. Hyatt, Oxford, 41 ft. 11 in., 3d; D. A. Waring, Cambridge, 39 ft. 8 in., 4th.

Broad Jump—Won by C. E. W. Mackintosh, Oxford, 23 ft. 5¼ in. (new meet record); V. B. V. Powell, Cambridge, 23 ft. 3⅛ in., 2d; H. F. Reilly, Princeton, 22 ft. 11 in., 3d; W. L. Dill jr., Princeton, 22 ft. 7¼ in., 4th.

Running High Jump—Won by G. T. Vangeyzel, Cambridge, 6 ft. 1½ in. (new meet record); J. J. Steinmetz, Princeton, 6 ft., 2d; A. M. Mitchell, Oxford, and C. Bradley, Cornell, tied at 5 ft. 11¾ in.

INTERNATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE RELAY RACE.

Held at London, England, April 11. Distance one mile. Order of finish: Cambridge University, 1st; University of Pennsylvania, 2d; Oxford University, 3d. Time—3m. 22 3-5s.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS RELAYS.

Held at Lawrence, Kan., April 18. Results:

University Class Relays—*Quarter-Mile*—Won by Kansas; Illinois, 2d; Missouri, 3d; Butler, 4th. Time—42s. (New world record.)

Half-Mile—Won by Illinois; Kansas, 2d; Nebraska, 3d; Texas A. & M., 4th. Time—1m. 27s. (New world record.)

One Mile—Won by Grinnell College; Nebraska, 2d; Wisconsin, 3d; Illinois, 4th. Time—3m. 20 2-5s.

Two Miles—Won by Iowa State College; Wisconsin, 2d; Missouri, 3d; Creighton University, 4th. Time—7m. 56 1-5s.

Four Miles—Won by Oregon Agricultural College; Illinois, 2d; Texas A. & M., 3d; Kansas State Agricultural College, 4th. Time—18m. 7 4-5s.

Medley of One Mile and Seven-eighths (440 yards, 220 Yards, 880 Yards, One Mile)—Won by Texas; Wisconsin, 2d; Nebraska, 3d; Oklahoma A. & M., 4th. Time, 7m. 35 3-5s. (New world and American outdoor record.)

College Class Relays—*Half-Mile*—Won by Butler University; Occidental College, 2d; Baker University, 3d; College of Emporia, 4th. Time—1m. 28 9-10s.

One Mile—Won by Butler University; Baker University, 2d; Occidental College, 3d; Haskell Indian Institute, 4th. Time—3m. 23 1-5s.

Two Miles—Won by Occidental College; Haskell Indian Institute, 2d; Cornell College, 3d; Kansas State Teachers' College (Emporia), 4th. Time—8m. 4 1-5s.

Medley of One Mile and Seven-eighths (440 Yards, 220 Yards, 880 Yards, One Mile)—Won by Kansas State Teachers' College (Pittsburg); Occidental College, 2d; Haskell Indian Institute, 3d; Pennsylvania College, 4th. Time—7m. 45 3-5s.

Junior College Class Relay—*One Mile*—Won by San Marcos Baptist Academy (Texas); Kemper Military College, 2d; Wentworth MilitaryAcademy, 3d; North Texas Agricultural College, 4th. Time—3m. 28 3-5s.

Open High School Class Relays—*Half-Mile*—Won by Northeast (Kansas City, Mo.); Westport (Kansas City, Mo.), 2d; Central (Kansas City, Mo.), 3d; Washington (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), 4th. Time—1m. 32 1-5s. (New world record.)

One Mile—Won by Northeast (Kansas City, Mo.); Cleburne (Tex.), 2d; Central (Kansas City, Mo.), 3d; Washington (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), 4th. Time—3m. 32½s.

Two Miles—Won by Florence (Kan.); Washington (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), 2d; Beatrice (Neb.), 3d; Newton (Kan.), 4th. Time—8m. 30s.

One-Mile Medley (440 Yards, 220 Yards, 240 Yards, 880 Yards)—Won by Cleburne (Tex.); Westport (Kansas City, Mo.), 2d; Northeast (Kansas City, Mo.), 3d; Junction City (Kan.), 4th. Time—3m. 42 9-10s.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY RELAYS.

Held at Des Moines, Iowa. Results:

University Section—*440-Yard Relay*—Kansas University, 1st; Butler College, 2d; Notre Dame University, 3d; Iowa University, 4th. Time—42½s.

Half-Mile Relay—Michigan University, 1st; Illinois University, 2d; Iowa University, 3d; Kansas University, 4th. Time—1m. 27½s.

One-Mile Relay—Nebraska University, 1st; Grinnell College, 2d; Wisconsin University, 3d; Illinois University, 4th. Time—3m. 19 4-5s.

Two-Mile Relay—Michigan University, 1st; Iowa State College, 2d; Illinois University, 3d; Wisconsin University, 4th. Time—7m. 51 2-5s.

Four-Mile Relay—Texas University, 1st; Oregon Agricultural College, 2d; Kansas Agricultural College, 3d; Illinois University, 4th. Time—17m. 58 3-10s.

College Section—*Half-Mile Relay*—Butler College, 1st; Occidental College, 2d; Ohio Wesleyan College, 3d; South Dakota University, 4th. Time—1m. 27 4-5s.

One-Mile Relay—Butler College, 1st; Ohio Wesleyan College, 2d; Knox College, 3d; Occidental College, 4th. Time—3m. 18 1-5s.

Two-Mile Relay—Haskell Institute, 1st; Cornell College, 2d; Kansas State Teachers' College, 3d; Carleton College, 4th. Time—8m. 4 2-5s.

Medley Relay—Butler College, 1st; Wabash College 2d; Kansas State Teachers' College, 3d; Occidental College, 4th. Time—7m. 43 9-10s.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY RELAYS.

Eighth Annual Indoor Relay Carnival of the University of Illinois held at Urbana, Ill., Feb. 8, 1925.

Track Events:—*75-Yd. Dash*—Won by Locke, Nebraska; Wittman, Michigan, second; Farley, Missouri, third; McAndrews, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—0.07 3-5. (Equals Carnival record.)

75-Yd. High Hurdles—Won by Haas, Georgetown; Snyder, Ohio State, second; Weir, Nebraska, third; Werner, Illinois, fourth. Time—0.09 4-5.

300-Yd. Dash—Won by Locke, Nebraska; Gruenagen, Minnesota, second; Grim, Michigan Aggies, third; Kitchen, Grinnell, fourth. Time—0.31 4-5 (Equals Carnival record.)

1,500-Metre Run—Won by Shimek, Marquette; Valley, Wisconsin, second; Black, Ohio State, third; Rue, Illinois, fourth. Time—4.10 4-5.

75 Yd. Low Hurdles—Won by Hubbard, Michigan Haas, Georgetown, second; Wallace, Illinois, third Weir, Nebraska, fourth. Time—0.08 2-5.

1,000-Yd. Run—Won by Martin, Northwestern; Holden, Georgetown, second; Marsters, George-

town, third; Cassidy, Wisconsin, fourth. Time—2.19 4-5.

Field Events—*Pole Vaul*—Won by Brooker, Michigan; Bouschor, Northwestern; Lancaster, Missouri; Seitz, Detroit; Kreiger, Wisconsin; Hunsley, Illinois; McKown, Kansas Teachers; and Dalby, Drake, tied for second. Height—12 ft. 6 3-4 in.

Running High Jump—Poor and Graham Kansas, tied for first; McGinnis, Wisconsin, third; Doherty, Detroit and Norton, Georgetown, tied for fourth. Height—6 ft. 3 in.

Shot Pu—Won by Schwarze, Wisconsin; Richardson, Missouri, second; Dauber, Iowa, third; Munz, Michigan, fourth. Distance—47 ft. 3 1-4 in. (New Carnival record.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by Hubbard, Michigan; Northrup, Michigan, second; Wallace, Illinois, third; Sweeney, Illinois, fourth. Distance—23 ft. 6 3-8 in.

University Relays—*Two-Mile University Relay*—Won by Georgetown (Brooks, Holden, Sul'ivan, Marsters); Michigan, second; Pennsylvania, third. Time—7.56. (New Carnival record.)

University Medley Relay—Won by Ames (Crawford, Burnison, Greenlee, Conger); Iowa, second; Notre Dame, third; Nebraska, fourth. Time—8.14 4-5. (New Carnival record.)

Four-Mile University Relay—Won by Michigan (Hornberger, Callahan, Jung, Hicks); Kansas Aggies, second; Illinois, third; Iowa, fourth. Time—18.19 3-5.

One-Mile University Relay—Won by Georgetown (Haas, Kinnaly, Herlihy, Burgess); Wisconsin, second; Northwestern, third; Illinois, fourth. Time—3.25 4-5. (New Carnival record.)

College Relays—*Two-Mile College Relay*—Won by Cornell College (Smith, Peters, Pirkey, Barbour); Knox, second; Carleton, third; Monmouth, fourth. Time—8.18 2-5. (New Carnival record.)

College Medley Relay—Won by Wabash (Gustafson, Dinwiddie, Sweeney, Johnson); Bradley, second; Des Moines, third; Armour, fourth. Time—8.27 3-5.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Butler (Ham, Caraway, Gray, Phillips); Knox, second; Ohio Wesleyan, third; Detroit, fourth. Time—3.28 2-5.

High School Relay—*One-Mile High School Relay*—Won by Cedar Rapids (Redel, Harper, Stamats, Shove); Evanston, second; Peoria Central, third; La Grange and University High (Chicago) tied for fourth. Time—3.39.

All-Around Indoor Championship—Won by Norton, Georgetown, 5,600 points; Rhodes, Nebraska, second, 5,143 points; Sturtridge, De Pauw, third, 5,087 points; Pearce, Ohio Wesleyan, fourth, 5,014 points. (Establishes new Carnival record.)

ARCHERY.

The archery championships of the United States for men and women were determined at the annual tournaments of the National Archery Association held in 1925 at Rome, N. Y., Aug. 18-21. The archery championships for both men and women in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi River were determined at the annual tournaments of the Eastern Archery Association held in 1925 at Deerfield, Mass., July 1-3. Results:

NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

The national championship for men was won by Dr. Paul W. Crouch, Boston, Mass., and the national championship for women by Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass., who successfully defended her title and is a five-times champion. Those making the highest score in each event are as follows:

Double York Round:

R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C., Hits, 206; Score, 976.
P. W. Crouch, Boston, Mass., Hits, 198; Score, 912.
A. L. Brush, Cos Cob, Conn., Hits, 186; Score, 838.

Double American Round:

P. W. Crouch, Boston, Mass., Hits, 179; Score, 1207.
R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C., Hits, 178; Score, 1114
R. Lagai, Rome, N. Y., Hits, 175; Score, 1081.

Double National Round:

Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass., Hits, 126; Score, 596.
Mrs. E. W. Frentze, Melrose, Mass., Hits, 115; Score, 543.
Miss S. Ives, Boston, Mass., Hits, 119; Score, 529.

Double Columbia Round:

Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass., Hits, 135; Score, 825.
Miss Stella M. Ives, Boston, Mass., Hits, 134; Score, 778.
Mrs. E. W. Frentze, Melrose, Mass., Hits, 124; Score, 638.

The championship standing is determined by adding together hits and scores in the Double York and Double American for the men and in the Double National and Double Columbia for the women. This gave the following rating for the three highest scorers:

Men—P. W. Crouch, 2496; R. P. Elmer, 2474; R. Lagai, 2220.

Women—Miss Dorothy D. Smith, 1682; Miss Stella M. Ives, 1564; Mrs. E. W. Frentze, 1420.

Dr. Crouch's score in the American Round established a new record. The best previous record in this event was Hits, 177; Score, 1153; made by G. P. Bryant in 1912. The attendance at the tournament this year was the largest since 1883, there being 62 entries. The tournament next year will be held in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and the following are the new officers: President, William H. Palmer jr., Allegheny Ave. and 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, Louis C. Smith, 616 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

EASTERN ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

At the tournament of the Eastern Archery Association, Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Boston won the eastern championship for men, and Miss Dorothy D. Smith of Newton Center, Mass., won the eastern championship for women for the fifth consecutive time.

The highest three scorers in the Eastern tournament were as follows:

Double York Round:

P. W. Crouch, Boston, Mass., Hits, 213; Score, 1031.
R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C., Hits, 212; Score, 962.
W. H. Palmer jr., Penn A. C., Hits, 175; Score, 791.

Double American Round:

P. W. Crouch, Boston, Mass., Hits, 180; Score, 1190.
R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C., Hits, 177; Score, 1077.
James Neild, Greenfield, Mass., Hits, 172; Score, 1052.

Double National Round:

Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass., Hits, 112; Score, 490.
Miss Stella M. Ives, Boston, Mass., Hits, 105; Score, 399.
Miss Ciara Shepherdson, Melrose, Mass., Hits, 87; Score, 351.

Double Columbia Round:

Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass., Hits, 141; Score, 851.
Miss Stella M. Ives, Boston, Mass., Hits, 134; Score, 708.
Mrs. B. P. Gray, Newton Center, Mass., Hits, 117; Score, 561.

Dr. Crouch's Double American score of 180-1190 and his Double York score of 213-1031 are new records for the Eastern Archery Association. The tournament for 1926 will be held at Deerfield, Mass., and the following officers were elected for next year: President, James Neild, Greenfield, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Center, Mass.

MARBLE SHOOTING.

United States championship won by Howard (Dutch) Robbins, 13, Springfield, Mass., at Atlantic City, N. J., June 5, defeating Tommy Raley, Owensboro, Ky., 4 games to 2 in final round. Scores: 0-13, 7-6, 5-8, 10-3, 9-4, 11-2.

New York championship and World Medal won by Joseph Parks, 12; Arthur Schneller, 11, 2d; Frank Rotundo, 15, 3d.

HOCKEY.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets won the Western section championship of the U. S. A. H. A., and the Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) Hornets the Eastern division championship. In the play-off for the national title the Yellow Jackets won, three games to none.

The scores: April 3, Yellow Jackets, 2; Hornets, 1. April 4, Yellow Jackets, 3; Hornets, 1. April 7, Yellow Jackets, 2; Hornets, 2. April 11, Yellow Jackets, 2; Hornets, 1.

STANLEY CUP.

Emblematic of world's professional championship, won by Victoria Congers over Montreal Canadians, three games to one. Results: Victoria, 5; Montreal, 2. Victoria, 3; Montreal, 1. Montreal, 3; Victoria, 1. Victoria, 6; Montreal, 1.

OTHER HOCKEY RESULTS.

Allen Cup, emblematic of Canadian amateur championship, won by Port Arthur team. Canadian junior championship won by Regina Patricias.

NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The athletic track and field season of 1925 was notable for the invasion of three famous foreign athletes, Paavo Nurmi, the Finnish distance runner; U. Frigerio, Italian walker, and A. Stenroos, the Finnish marathon runner. The latter pair broke several records in their specialties but Nurmi was the sensation of the indoor season. During his visit he bettered thirty-eight world's records, ranging from the three-quarter-mile run to the 10,000-metre run, although it is doubtful if the International Athletic Federation or the Amateur Athletic Union of America will recognize all of these.

His list of vanquished opponents includes Joie Ray, Lloyd Hahn, Jimmy Connolly, Willie Ritola, Verne Booth, Ed Kirby, Leo Larrivee and many others who hold or have held American national titles and national or world's records, and in all instances he defeated them not only once but several times in the course of the forty-eight meets in which he participated.

National Senior A. A. U. Outdoor Track and Field Championships, held under the auspices of the Olympic Club in the Kezar Memorial Stadium, San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 4 and 5, 1925.

100-Yd. Dash—Won by Frank Hussey, New York A. C.; Jackson V. Scholz, New York A. C., second; DeHart Hubbard, Michigan Univ., third; K. Lloyd, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Time—9 4-5s.

220-Yd. Dash—Won by Jackson V. Scholz, New York A. C.; J. O. MacDonald, New York A. C., second; J. A. Leconey, Meadowbrook Club, third; Phil Barber, Olympic Club, fourth. Time—20 4-5s. (Equals world's record.)

440-Yd. Dash—Won by Cecil G. Cook, Salem Crescent A. C.; Joseph Tierney, New York A. C., and R. A. Robertson, Boston A. A., ran a dead heat for second place; H. Fitch, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—49 1-5s.

880-Yd. Run—Won by Allan Helffrich, New York A. C.; John Holden, New York A. C., second; Geo. Marsters, New York A. C., third; Joseph Campbell, New York A. C., fourth. Time—1m. 56 3-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Ray Buker, Illinois A. C.; Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. A., second; James Connolly, New York A. C., third; Wm. Goodwin, New York A. C., fourth. Time—4m. 19 2-5s.

Six-Mile Run—Won by George Lermond, Boston A. A.; Willie Kyronen, Fin.-Amer. A. C., second; John J. Gray, Enterprise Catholic Club, Philadelphia, third; H. Bourke, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—31m. 34 3-5s.

Three-Mile Walk—Won by Harry Hinkle, Harlem Evening H. S.; Mack Weiss, Long Island K. of C., second; Chas. Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A., third; F. E. Smouse, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time—22m. 8 3-5s.

120-Yd. Hurdles—Won by George Guthrie, Ohio State Univ.; Hugo Leistner, Olympic Club, second; L. Dye, Hollywood A. C., third; Carl Christiernson, Newark A. C., fourth. Time—14 3-5s. (A new national championship record.)

220-Yd. Hurdles—Won by C. Brookins, Univ. of Iowa; Leistner, Olympic Club, second; G. Guthrie, Ohio State Univ., third; R. Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time—23 2-5s. (New national championship record.)

440-Yd. Hurdles—Won by F. Morgan Taylor, Illinois A. C.; John Gibson, Bloomfield C. L., second; R. Pomeroy, Cal. Tech., third; Ivan Riley, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—53 4-5s. (New world's record.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by DeHart Hubbard, Michigan Univ.; Paul Jones, Illinois A. C., second; Paul Courtois, New York A. C., third; Paul Boren, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—25 ft. 4 3-8 in. (New championship record.)

Running High Jump—Won by Harold Osborn, Illinois A. C.; J. Russell, Illinois A. C., second; R. Juday, Penn R. R., third; T. Work, Olympic Club, and A. Hampton, Olympic Club, tied for fourth place. (Work won on jump-off.) Height—6 ft. 7 in. (New national championship record.)

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by H. Martin, Illinois A. C.; Minsky, Los Angeles A. C., second; P. Courtois, New York A. C., third; R. Kelly, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—47 ft. 11 1-4 in.

Pole Vault—Won by Harry Smith, Los Angeles A. C.; Lee Barnes, H. A. C., second; E. McKowan, Kansas City A. C., third; J. Williams, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Height—12 ft. 11 1-2 in.

16-Lb. Shot—Won by Bud Houser, Hollywood; Glen Hartranft, Olympic Club, second; J. Kuck, Kansas City A. C., third; W. McGurn, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—50 ft. 1 in.

56-Lb. Weight—Won by M. J. McGrath, New York A. C.; P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., second; A. Richards, Los Angeles A. C., third; Jas. McEachern, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—36 ft. 8 3-5 in.

16-Lb. Hammer—Won by M. J. McGrath, New York A. C.; Jas. McEachern, Olympic Club, second; R. Bunker, Ohio, third; P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., fourth. Distance—172 ft. 1-2 in.

Discus—Won by Bud Houser, Hollywood; A. R. Pope, Illinois A. C., second; C. Hoffman, Olympic Club, third; G. Hartranft, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—156 ft. 6 in. (New national championship record.)

Javelin—Won by Henry Bonura, St. Stanislaus College; J. Kuck, Kansas City A. C., second; John Leyden, Newark A. C., third; E. Eaton, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Distance—213 ft. 10 1-2 in. (New national championship record.)

Point Score—New York A. C., 50½; Illinois A. C., 31; Olympic Club, 21; Hollywood A. C., 17; Los Angeles A. C., 13; Boston A. A., 10½; Ohio State, 9; Kansas City A. C., 7; Michigan Univ., 7; Salem Crescent A. C., 5; Harlem Eve. H. S., 5; Iowa Univ., 5; St. Stanislaus College, 5; Finnish-American A. C., 3; L. I. K. of C., 3; Newark A. C., 3; Bloomfield C. L., 3; Meadowbrook Club, 2; Enterprise C. C., 2; Detroit Y. M. C. A., 2; Cal. Inst. of Tech., 2; Penn R. R., 2; Chicago A. A., 1.

National Junior A. A. U. Track and Field Championships, held under the auspices of the Olympic Club in the Kezar Memorial Stadium, San Francisco, July 3, 1925.

100-Yd. Dash—Won by H. Smith, Hollywood A. C.; J. W. Todd, New York A. C., second; H. Pinney, Pomona College, third; K. Lloyd, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Time—9 4-5s.

220-Yd. Dash—Won by Phil Barber, Olympic Club; M. Schultz, Cal. Inst. of Tech., second; J. Parsons, Hollywood A. C., third; W. O'Brien, Olympic Club, fourth. Time—21 3-5s.

440-Yd. Run—Won by C. G. Cook, Salem Crescent A. C.; R. A. Robertson, Boston A. A., second; W. O'Brien, Olympic Club, third; H. Torkleson, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Time—49 3-5s.

880-Yd. Run—Won by R. McIntosh, Olympic Club; R. Niersbach, Hollywood A. C., second; A. Vawter, Hollywood A. C., third; H. Lovejoy, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Time—1m. 56 9-10s.

One-Mile Run—Won by E. Carter, Los Angeles A. C.; E. Lockhart, Olympic Club, second; C. Unruh, Hollywood A. C., third; L. Heilman, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Time—4m. 31 2-5s.

Six-Mile Run—Won by John Gray, Enterprise C. C.; T. Humphries, Los Angeles A. C., second; F. E. Eames, San Bruno, third; V. Gozo, Italia Virtus Club, fourth. Time—32m. 16 4-5s.

Three-Mile Walk—Won by F. E. Smouse, Los Angeles A. C.; J. Carter, Cal. Inst. of Tech., second; T. Haslinger, Olympic Club, third; K. Young, unattached, fourth. Time—2m. 21 3-5s.

120-Yd. Hurdles—Won by R. Stever, Hollywood A. C.; R. Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C., second; G. Krogness, Olympic Club, third; J. P. Murphy, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—15s.

220-Yd. Hurdles—Won by R. Maxwell, Los Angeles A. C.; L. Snyder, Ohio State, second; F. J. Cuhell, unattached, third; O. Anderson, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Time—23 4-5s.

440-Yd. Hurdles—Won by R. Pomeroy, Cal. Inst. of Tech.; J. Wood, Hollywood A. C., second; J. Pyne, Olympic Club, third; A. G. Graham, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Time—53 4-5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. Frisbee, Los Angeles A. C.; M. Cruikshank, Hollywood A. C., second; G. Martin, Olympic Club, third; P. Boren, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—23 ft. 5 in.

Running High Jump—Won by A. Ross, Hollywood A. C.; R. King, Olympic Club, second; A. Bower, Hollywood A. C., third; H. Coggeshall, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Height—6 ft. 2 in.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Minsky, Hollywood A. C.; M. Kaer, Hollywood A. C., second; I. Marcus, Humboldt A. C., third; E. Wilson, Hollywood A. C., fourth. Distance—47 ft. 5 in.

16-Lb. Shot—Won by J. Kuck, Kansas City A. C.; C. Hoffman, Olympic Club, second; N. Anderson, Los Angeles A. C., third; L. Aleski, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Distance—48 ft. 2 3-4 in.

56-Lb. Weight—Won by H. Hicks, Hollywood A. C.; W. Jackson, Olympic Club, second; I. Jacobs, Humboldt A. C., third; J. Healy, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—29 ft. 6 in.

16-Lb. Hammer—Won by H. Moyse, Hollywood A. C.; E. Merritt, Los Angeles A. C., second; J. Healy, Olympic Club, third; J. Williams, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—134 ft. 7 in.

Pole Vault—Won by Harry Smith, Los Angeles A. C.; R. Smith, Los Angeles A. C., second; J. Williams, Hollywood A. C., third; V. McDermott, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Height—12 ft. 11 1-2 in.

Discus—Won by C. Hoffman, Olympic Club; E. Moeller, Los Angeles A. C., second; J. Regli,

Olympic Club, third; J. Arthur, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—146 ft. 7 1-4 in.

Javelin—Won by Henry Bonura, St. Stanislaus College; C. Eaton, Los Angeles A. C., second; M. Kaer, Hollywood A. C., third; J. Davies, Olympic Club, fourth. Distance—192 ft. 6 1-4 in.

Point Score—Hollywood A. C., 62; Los Angeles A. C., 47; Olympic Club, 45; Cal. Inst. of Tech., 11; Salem Crescent A. C., 5; Enterprise C. C., 5; Kansas City A. C., 5; St. Stanislaus College, 5; Humboldt A. C., 4; Boston A. A., 4; New York A. C., 3; unattached, 3; Ohio State, 3; Pomona College, 2; San Bruno, 2; Italia Virtus Club, 1.

National Decathlon Championships, held under the auspices of the Olympic Club in the Kezar Memorial Stadium, San Francisco, Cal., on July 5, 1925.

100-Metres—Won by Paul Jones, Ill. A. C.; F. Shaw, Central States Teachers' Coll., Okla., second; Harold Osborn, Ill. A. C., and Otto Anderson, Hollywood A. C., tied for third; C. Lewis, Los Angeles A. C., fifth; Harry Frieda, Ill. A. C., and Robert Kelly, Olympic Club, San Francisco, tied for sixth; J. Russell, Ill. A. C., eighth. Time—11 1-5s.

110-Metre Hurdles—Won by Anderson; Osborn, second; Jones and Shaw tied for third; Kelly, fifth; Lewis, sixth; Frieda, seventh. Time—15 3-5s.

440-Metre Run—Won by Shaw; Anderson, second; Osborn and Jones tied for third; Kelly, fifth; Frieda, sixth; Lewis, seventh. Time—51 1-5s.

1,500-Metre Run—Won by Frieda; Anderson, second; Osborn, third; Jones, fourth; Kelly, fifth; Shaw, sixth. Time—4m. 50 2-5s. (Lewis did not finish.)

High Jump—Won by Osborn; Russell, second; Jones and Shaw tied for third; Anderson, Lewis and Kelly tied for fifth; Frieda, eighth. Height—6 ft. 6 1-4 in.

Broad Jump—Won by Jones; Osborn, second; Anderson, third; Kelly, fourth; Shaw, fifth; Frieda, sixth; Lewis seventh; Russell, eighth. Distance—23 ft. 4 1-2 in.

Pole Vault—Won by Osborn, Jones and Lewis tied for second; Frieda, fourth; Shaw, fifth; Anderson, sixth. Height—12 ft. (Kelly did not finish.)

Shot Put—Won by Shaw; Lewis, second; Osborn, third; Frieda, fourth; Anderson, fifth; Russell, sixth; Kelly, seventh; Jones, eighth. Distance—41 ft. 1-2 in.

Discus Throw—Won by Osborn; Frieda, second; Lewis, third; Shaw, fourth; Anderson, fifth Kelly, sixth; Jones, seventh. Distance—122 ft. 10 7-8 in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Frieda; Lewis, second; Osborn, third; Shaw, fourth; Anderson, fifth; Jones, sixth; Kelly, seventh. Distance—163 ft. 7 in.

Final Point Score—Harold Osborn, Ill. A. C., 7,706.36; Otto Anderson, Hollywood A. C., Los Angeles, 6,492.58; Paul Jones, Ill. A. C., 6,445.89; Harry Frieda, Ill. A. C., 6,430.35; F. Shaw, Central Teachers' College, Okla., 6,295.35; C. Lewis, Los Angeles A. C., 6,228.97; Robert Kelly, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 5,207.59.

National Senior Relay Championships: *440-Yd. Relay*—Won by N. Y. A. C. (Hussey, Todd, McDonald, Scholz); Humboldt A. C., second; Hollywood A. C., third; Olympic Club, fourth. Time—41 2-5s. (New record.)

880-Yd. Relay—Won by N. Y. A. C. (McDonald, Woodring, Tierney, Scholz); Olympic Club, second; Hollywood A. C., third. Time—1m. 27 2-5s. (Equals record.)

One-Mile Relay—Won by N. Y. A. C. (Campbell, Holden, Tierney, Helffrich); Olympic Club, second; Hollywood A. C., third. Time—3m. 20 4-5s.

Two-Mile Relay—Won by N. Y. A. C. (Swinburne, Marsters, Holden, Helffrich); Hollywood A. C., second. Time—8m. 46 2-5s.

Four-Mile Relay—Won by N. Y. A. C. (Gegan, Theobold, Goodwin, Connolly); Hollywood A. C., second. Time—18m. 39 1-5s.

National A. A. U. Pentathlon for Men, held under the auspices of the Pasadena Athletic and Country Club at Paddock Field, Pasadena, Cal., on July 11, in conjunction with the Women's National A. A. U. Track and Field Championships—Won by Paul Courtois, N. Y. A. C.; Otto Anderson, Hollywood A. C., second; Charles Lewis, Los Angeles A. C., third; Sylvan Schoeff, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Score—11 points.

Summary: *Broad Jump*—Won by Courtois; Schoeff, second; Lewis, third; Anderson, fourth. Distance—21 ft. 11 in.

Javelin—Won by Lewis; Courtois, second; Anderson, third; Schoeff, fourth. Distance—156 ft. 4 in.

Discus—Won by Lewis; Schoeff, second; Anderson, third; Courtois, fourth. Distance—117 ft. 5 1-2in.

200-Metre Run—Won by Anderson; Courtois, second; Lewis, third; Schoeff, fourth. Time—23m. 6s.

1,500-Metre Run—Won by Anderson; Courtois, second; Lewis, third; Schoeff, fourth.

Senior National A. A. U. Indoor Track and Field Championships, held under the auspices of the Louisville Amateur Athletic Federation, at the Jefferson County Armory, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1925.

60-Yd. Run—Won by Cecil Coaffee, Ill. A. C.; E. N. Hermensen, Chicago A. A., second; Robert C. Pepper jr., Indiana Univ., third; Bernard Otto, Mich. State Normal, fourth. Time—6 1-5s.

300-Yd. Run—Won by Sam Rosen, Ill. A. C.; E. N. Hermensen, Chicago A. A., second; G. F. Stevenson, Ill. A. C., third; R. C. Bennett, Cincinnati Gym. & A. C., fourth. Time—33 1-5s.

600-Yd. Run—Won by Vincent Lally, St. Anselm's A. C.; Ray Dodge, Ill. A. C., second; H. M. Fitch, Chicago A. A., third; Ray Robertson, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 15 4-5s.

1,000-Yd. Run—Won by Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. A.; Ray E. Dodge, Ill. A. C., second; Joie Ray, Ill. A. C., third; Eddie Kirby, Newark A. C., fourth. Time—2m. 13 4-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Paavo Nurmi, Finland; Harold W. Kennedy, Ohio State Univ., second; G. McIntyre, Ill. A. C., third; Rilus Doolittle, Butler Univ., fourth. Time—9m. 9 3-5s. (New national championship record.)

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by Willie Ritola, Fin.-Amer. A. C.; C. Russell Payne, Univ. of Pa., second; Egil E. Krogh, Ill. A. C., third; Basil Irwin, Newark A. C., fourth. Time—9m. 59 2-5s.

70-Yd. High Hurdles—Won by H. M. Osborn, Ill. A. C.; George Guthrie, Ohio State Univ., second; third and fourth men disqualified. Time—8 3-5s.

One-Mile Walk—Won by Alexander Zellar, Chicago A. A.; J. B. Tigerman, Ill. A. C., second; Charles Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A., third; G. E. Garrison, Cincinnati Gym. & A. C., fourth. Time—7m. 4 4-5s.

One and Seven-Eighths Mile Medley Relay—Won by Ill. A. C. (G. Stevenson, C. Coaffee, R. Watson, Joie Ray); Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., second; Cincinnati Gym. & A. C., third. Time—7m. 46s.

Pole Vault—Won by Paul W. Jones, Ill. A. C.; James Brady, Univ. of Ky., second; E. S. Chapman, Cincinnati Gym. & A. C., third. Height—11 ft. 2 in.

Running High Jump—Won by H. M. Osborn, Ill. A. C.; Robert L. Juday, Pa. R. R. A. C., second; Paul W. Jones, Ill. A. C., third; G. B. Woods, Butler College, fourth. Height—6 ft. 4 1-2 in.

16-Lb. Shot—Won by Douglas C. Sinclair, Trenton Times A. A.; Gus Pope, Ill. A. C., second; Donald Bell, Butler College, third; H. M. Osborn, Ill. A. C., fourth. Distance—42 ft. 3 3-4 in.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by H. M. Osborn, Ill. A. C.; C. E. Coleman, Cincinnati Gym. & A. C., second; Joseph Misbach, Paulist A. C., third; Julius Rieckert, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Distance—10 ft. 10 1-4 in.

Standing High Jump—Won by H. M. Osborn, Ill. A. C.; J. Rieckert, N. Y. A. C., second; C. E. Coleman, Cincinnati Gym. & A. C., third; C. E. Jaquith, Ill. A. C., fourth. Height—5 ft. 2 in.

Team Score (points)—Ill. A. C., 64; Chicago A. A., 13; Cincinnati Gym. & A. C., 11; Boston A. A., 6; Ohio State Univ., 6; Finland, 5; Fin.-Amer. A. C., 5; St. Anselm's A. C., 5; Trenton Times A. A., 5; Butler Univ., 4; N. Y. A. C., 4; Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., 3; Pa. R. R. A. C., 3; Univ. of Ky., 3; Univ. of Pa., 3; Detroit Y. M. C. A., 2; Ind. Univ., 2; Newark A. C., 2; Paulist A. C., 2; Mich. State Normal, 1.

Junior National A. A. U. Track and Field Championships (Indoor), held under the auspices of the Municipal Athletic Activities Committee at Madison Square Garden, New York, Jan. 15, 1925.

60-Yd. Dash—Won by Larry Rawlins, N. Y. A. C., Stanley A. Deck, Columbia Univ., second; Kenneth Wibecan, Robert Ogden A. A., third; Clarence McKim, Newark A. C., fourth. Time—6 3-5s.

300 Yd. Run—Won by George Kinally, Georgetown Univ.; H. Ray, Newark A. C., second; Joselyn Shore, Millrose A. A., third; Tom Paprocki, Loughlin Lyceum, fourth. Time—34 1-5s.

600-Yd. Run—Won by John Holden, Georgetown Univ.; Paul Herlihy, Georgetown Univ., second; Ray Ansbro, Manhattan College, third; Clarence A. Sherman, Robert Ogden A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 15 4-5s.

1,000-Yd. Run—Won by Thomas J. Clausen, Boston A. A.; Pat Kennedy, unattached, second; C. Nicolaides, Greek-Amer. A. C., third; Lester C. Wallach, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time—2m. 22 1-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Willie Goodwin, N. Y. A. C.; William F. Schmid, Columbia Univ., second; Andy Craw, unattached, third; David C. Horton, Columbia Univ., fourth. Time—9m. 20 2-5s. (Championship record.)

70-Yd. Hurdles—Won by Ray Wolfe, Univ. of Pa.; Harry Beach, Stuyvesant High School, second; Geo. Stollwerck, Newark A. C., third; Palmer J.

Wright, Columbia Univ., fourth. Time—9 1-5s. (Equals championship record.)

One-Mile Walk—Won by William J. Modin, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.; Michael Fekete, Pastime A. C., second; Clark Wilson, Boston A. A., third; Philip Wagner, Glencoe A. C., fourth. Time—7m. 4 4-5s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by Basil Irwin, Newark A. C; William Larson, Swedish-Amer. A. C., second; Fred W. Yates, N. Y. A. C., third; Joe Wallace, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time—10m. 34 3-5s.

One and Seven-Eighths Mile Medley Relay Race—Won by Columbia Univ.; Knights of St. Anthony, second; Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., third; St. Anselm's A. C., fourth. Time—8m. 1-5s.

Pole Vault—Won by Donald C. Foote, Baltimore Police Dept.; Richard Stevens, Newark A. C., second; Emerson Norton, Georgetown Univ., third; Harry Guthmuller, Newton H. S., fourth. Height—11 ft. 3 in.

Running High Jump—Won by Tom Halloran, N. Y. A. C.; Edward Everard, Stuyvesant H. S., second; Camilo Hackl, St. George's Club, third; Emerson Norton, Georgetown Univ., fourth. Height—6 ft. 1 3-4 in. (New championship record.)

16-Lb. Shot—Won by Paul Jappe, N. Y. A. C.; Emerson Norton, Georgetown Univ., second; C. W. Mahnken, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., third; Albert Dansarau, Newark A. C., fourth. Distance—39 ft. 7 1-2 in.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by J. M. Lewis, Columbia Univ.; C. W. Mahnken, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., second; Theodore Vorburger, Paulist A. C., third; Murray Pels, Glencoe A. C., fourth. Distance—9 ft. 11 1-2 in.

Standing High Jump—Won by Julius Rieckert, N. Y. A. C.; Edward Clark, unattached, second; Rudolph Arenberg, Newark A. C., third; John Quirk, St. Anselm's A. C., fourth. Height—5 ft. 2 1-4 in.

Team Score (points)—N. Y. A. C., 29; Georgetown Univ., 19; Columbia Univ., 18; Newark A. C., 17; unattached, 8; Boston A. A., 7; Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., 7; Stuyvesant High School, 6; Univ. of Pa., 5; 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 5; Baltimore Police Dept., 5; Robert C. Ogden A. A., 3; Pastime A. C., 3; Swedish-Amer. A. C., 3; Knights of St. Anthony, 3; Millrose A. A., 2; Manhattan College, 2; Greek-Amer. A. C., 2; Glencoe A. C., 2; St. Anselm's A. C., 2; St. George's Club, 2; Paulist A. C., 2; Loughlin Lyceum, 1; Newtown High School, 1.

National Ten-Mile Run and Seven-Mile Walk Championships, held under the auspices of the Finnish-American A. C., at City College Stadium, on Sunday, Oct. 25, 1925, at 2 P. M.

Ten-Mile Run—Won by W. Ritola, Fin.-Amer. A. C.; F. Wachsmuth, Millrose A. A., second; J. Henigan, Dorchester, Mass., Club, third; A. Michelson, Cygnet A. C., Port Chester, fourth; L. Tikkanen, Fin.-Amer. A. C., fifth; J. K. Myer, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia, sixth; H. Lichtenstein, Glencoe A. C., seventh; M. J. Dwyer, unattached, Stapleton, S. I., eighth; J. Costello, Millrose A. A., ninth. Time—53m. 5 2-5s.

Seven-Mile Walk—Won by W. Plant, Morningside A. C.; M. Weiss, unattached, second; H. Hinkel, Harlem Eve. H. S., third; F. Vasilopoulos, Greek-Amer. A. C., fourth; M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., fifth. Time—54m. 55s.

Fifteen-Mile National Championship, held under the auspices of the New York Chapter Knights of Columbus at Yankee Stadium, New York, Sept. 14, 1925.

15-Mile Run—Won by Albert Michelson, Cygnet A. C., East Port Chester, Conn.; Willie Kyronen, Fin.-Amer. A. C., second; Frank Wendling, Buffalo, third; Clarence DeMar, Melrose, Mass., fourth. Time—1h. 23m. 44 4-5s.

National A. A. U. Marathon Championship, held under the auspices of the Boston A. A., on April 20, 1925, from Hopkinton to Boston, Mass. Distance, 26 miles 385 yards. Won by Charles F. Mellor, Ill. A. C.; Clarence DeMar, Melrose, second; Frank Zuna, Newark, N. J., third; Whitey Michelson, Cygnet A. C., Port Chester, fourth; Carl Koski, Fin.-Amer. A. C., N. Y., fifth; Willie Kyronen, Fin.-Amer. A. C., sixth; Vic. McCaulay, Shubenacadiz, Hants Co., N. S., seventh; Nester Erickson, Fin.-Amer. A. C., eighth; Willie Kennedy, Cygnet A. C., Port Chester, ninth; Frank Wendling, Buffalo, N. Y., tenth; Silas McLellan, Noel, Hants Co., N. S., eleventh; Carl Linder, Boston A. A., twelfth. Time—2h. 33m. 3-5s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase Championship, held under the auspices of the N. Y. A. C., at Travers Island, New York, on Sept. 26, 1925. Won by Russell Payne, Ill. A. C.; John T. O'Neil, Newark A. C., second; Basil Irwin, unattached, third; F. Osgood, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time—10m. 40 4-5s.

National Junior Cross-Country Championship Race, held at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, Nov. 15, 1925. Distance, six miles. Won by F. Carney, Shanahan C. C., Phila.; *T. K. Mullen, Meadowbrook, Phila., second; *M. J. Dwyer, unattached, third; T. Swan, Glencoe A. C., fourth. *F. Worthington, Meadowbrook, fifth; F. Osgood, N. Y. A. C., sixth; D. C. Horton, N. Y. A. C., seventh; F. Yater, N. Y. A. C., eighth; *C. Wilberg, Fin.-Amer. A. C., ninth; H. Lichtenstein, Glencoe A. C., tenth; D. Fagerdud, Fin.-Amer. A. C., eleventh. Time—32m. 28 2-5s.

*Did not count in team score.

Team Score—N. Y. A. C., 34; Glencoe A. C., 60; Fin.-Amer. A. C., 74; Shanahan C. C., 77; Nativity C. C., 95; La Rabida K. of C., 149; Columbia Univ., 151.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS.

National Track and Field Championships, held under auspices of Pasadena, Cal., Athletic and Country Club on July 11, 1925. Results:

100-Yd. Dash—Won by Helen Filkey, W. H. T., Chicago; Alta Cartwright, Eureka A. C., second; Francis Ruppert, Meadowbrook A. C., third; Maybelle Gilliland, Savage School, fourth. Time—11 4-10s. (Equals the old world's record.)

High Jump—Won by Elizabeth Stine, Savage School; Marci Howard, Eureka A. C., second; Eleanor Egg, Paterson A. C., third; Miss Koll, Wiltz A. C., fourth. Height—4 ft. 10 in.

50-Yd. Dash—Won by Alta Cartwright, Eureka A. C.; Maybelle Gilliland, Savage School, second; Eleanor Egg, Paterson A. C., third; Ethel Nichols, Pasadena A. & C. C., fourth. Time—6 1-10s. (A new A. A. U. record. Old record was 6 4-10s.)

Discus Throw—Won by Reichardt, Pasadena; Brown, San Jose, second; Copeland, Pasadena, third; Moloss, Eureka, fourth. Distance—87 ft. 2 3-4 in.

60-Yd. Hurdles—Won by Helen Filkey, Chicago W. H. T.; Hazel Kirk, Prudential Ins. Club, second; Alta Huber, Eureka, third; Aloa Silva, Vallejo, fourth. Time—8 3-10s. (A new world's record.)

8-Lb. Shot Put—Won by Lillian Copeland, Pasadena; Maybelle Reichardt, Pasadena, second; Rena Aquistaplace, Vallejo, third; Marie Bulce, Vallejo, fourth. Distance—32 ft. 10 5-8 in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Aloa Silva, Vallejo; Estelle Moloss, Eureka, second; Margaret Proctor, Luxenbury, third; Katherine Young, Anaheim, fourth. Distance—105 ft. 8 in.

Baseball Throw—Won by Ann Harrington, Eureka; Lillian Copeland, Pasadena, second; Mabel Holmes, Paterson, N. J., third; Maxon, unattached, fourth. Distance—132 ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by H. Filkey, Chicago W. H. T.; Elvira Peterson, Pasadena, second; Lois Reed, Pasadena, and Elizabeth Stine, Savage School, tied for third. Distance—17 ft. (Beats previous accepted American record of 16 ft. 9 1-2 in.)

440-Yd. Relay—Won by Pasadena A. & C. C. (Elizabeth Nelson, Ethel Nichols, Alice Ryden, Nellie Doeschlag); Paterson, second; Vallejo, third; Eureka, fourth. Time—52 8-10s.

A. A. U. MISCELLANEOUS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Senior Singles and Doubles Handball Championships, held under the auspices of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 16-21, 1925.

Singles—Won by Maynard Laswell, Los Angeles A. C., defeating Al Schaufelberger, Detroit A. C. Score: 16—21; 21—8; 21—14.

Doubles—Won by Herman Dworman and William Kammann, Detroit Y. M. C. A., defeating Art Lennon and William Sackman of New York. Score: 21—15; 21—13.

Junior Handball Championships, held under the auspices of the Buffalo Athletic Club, at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 13-14, 1925.

Singles—Won by J. R. T. Hedeman, Baltimore Central Y. M. C. A., defeating H. H. Jocoy, Buffalo, A. C.; Wm. Cochrane, Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A., third. Score: 21—17; 21—0.

Doubles—Won by Thomas Bolan and Earl Owen, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., defeating F. A. Beyer and William Cochrane, Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A. Score: 21—2; 12—21; 21—3. J. R. Hopkins and R. H. McOuat, Cleveland A. C., won third place by default from R. G. Blodgett and James Smith, both unattached from Buffalo, N. Y.

National Senior Squash Handball Singles, held under the auspices of Hollywood Athletic Club, Hollywood, Cal., Oct. 22, 23 and 24, 1925.

Senior Singles—Won by B. A. Hinckley, Hollywood A. C.; Dave Butler, Hollywood A. C., second; Ad Schraumer, Hollywood A. C., third; T. Gallery, Hollywood A. C., fourth.

National Junior Squash Handball Singles, held under the auspices of Hollywood Athletic Club, Hollywood, Cal., Oct. 14, 15 and 16, 1925.

Junior Singles—Won by T. Gallery, Hollywood A. C.; William Tilden, Penn A. C., second; D. Butler, Hollywood A. C., third; H. Snodgrass, Los Angeles Tennis Club, fourth.

National Senior Squash Handball Doubles, held under the auspices of Hollywood Athletic Club, Hollywood, Cal., Oct. 22, 23 and 24, 1925.

Senior Doubles—Won by T. Gallery and B. A. Hinckley, Hollywood A. C.; T. Wilson and Ken Albright, Hollywood A. C., second; Wm. Holman and L. Klawiter, Hollywood A. C., third; George Eastman and Thompson, Hollywood, A. C. fourth.

National Junior Squash Handball Doubles, held under the auspices of Hollywood Athletic Club, Hollywood, Cal., Oct. 14, 15 and 16, 1925.

Junior Doubles—Won by T. Gallery and B. A. Hinckley, Hollywood A. C.; Ken Albright and T. Wilson, Hollywood A. C., second; George Eastman and Thompson, Hollywood A. C., third; William Holman and L. Klawiter, Hollywood A. C., fourth.

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Club.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Manor Field	9	3	2	.747
Crescent A. C	7	3	4	.700
Columbia Oval	6	5	3	.546
Brooklyn	4	6	4	.400
Staten Island	3	6	1	.335
Newark	4	10	0	.284

Batting (First Five).

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avgs.
N. Kortlang, Manor Field	13	1	120	546	45.50
E. G. Hall, Manor Field	13	2	146	462	42.00
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	12	0	75	391	32.58
A. Gill, Crescent A. C	9	3	75	186	31.00
E. Tuwille, Staten Island	11	2	62	238	26.44

Bowling (First Five).

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	R.	W.	Avgs.
F. H. Taylor, Staten Island	380	186	25	7.44
J. Driggs, Columbia Oval	780	382	45	8.49
K. W. Kendall, Manor Field	421	203	22	9.23
J. Davis, Columbia Oval	412	150	15	10.00
G. W. Hayman, Manor Field	840	498	48	10.37

Brooklyn Cricket Club won the championship of the Metropolitan District Cricket League.

Philadelphia Cricket Club won the Halifax Cup. C. B. Dixon won the batting cup and G. W. Cupit jr., the bowling cup.

Rhode Island defeated Massachusetts in the annual Interstate game.

New York Veteran Cricketers' Association tour in Bermuda—Played 7, won 1, lost 4, drawn 2. B. J. Kortlang was first in the batting and K. W. Kendall first in the bowling averages.

Haverford College made a tour in England—played 14, won 1, lost 9, drawn 4. T. C. Garrett was first in batting and E. L. Gordy first in the bowling averages.

A team of Bermuda (colored) cricketers played a series of games in New York—Won 3, lost 1, drawn 3. C. Thillipolt against Panama scored 102 retired.

H. G. Wookey bowling for Toronto against Schenectady (N. Y.) in a twelve a side game secured all eleven wickets for forty-four runs, an extraordinary feat, on July 15, at Toronto.

F. S. Hall on Sept. 26, bowling for Newark against Paterson, scored all ten wickets for seventeen runs at Paterson, N. J.

Yorkshire won the English County Championship for the fourth consecutive time, which constitutes a record.

The annual match between Oxford and Cambridge resulted in a draw.

John Berry Hobbs established two world records bringing his total of centuries in first class cricket to 129 and scoring sixteen centuries during the season.

H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Coblet in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King, F. F. Kelly and H. Rushton are the only three bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia,) 1898—the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales, 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Capt. Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps, at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all ten wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian tour in 1878 took 764 wickets—a world's record. Dr. W. G. Grace, the world's greatest cricketer, died Oct. 23, 1915. He hit up 217 centuries during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scoring 689 runs, in 1894. Australia against Vancouver scored 633 for eight wickets in 1913. J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, America 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for five wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110, 240.

G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the United States. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

FENCING.

WINNERS, 1925.

National Championship, Individual—Foils, G. C. Calnan, F. C., 1st; Leo Nunes, N. Y. A. C., 2d; F. B. O'Connor, N. Y. A. C., 3d. Epee, W. H. Russell, F. C., 1st; Leon Shore, R. C., Washington, D. C., 2d; Major L. H. Drennan, Washington, D. C., 3d. Sabres, Jos. Vince, N. Y. A. C., 1st; C. D. Headlee, U. S. N., 2d; H. Van Buskirk, F. C., 3d.

Women's Championship—Foils, Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker, F. C., 1st; Mrs. C. H. Hopper, F. C., 2d; Mrs. C. H. Voorhees, F. C., 3d.

Team Championship—Foils, A. F. L. A. Cup won by Fencers Club (Rene Peroy, Geo. C. Calnan, A. P. Walker jr.). Epee, Saltus Cup, won by Fencers Club (W. H. Russell, Geo. C. Calnan, A. P. Walker jr.). Sabres, A. F. L. A. Trophy, won by Fencers Club (Rene Peroy, Pierre Calle, Geo. C. Calnan).

Outdoor Championship, Individual—Epee, Arthur S. Lyon Medal, Leo Nunes, 1st; E. P. Mengel, 2d; G. C. Calnan, 3d.

Three Weapon Championship, Individual—J. E. Gignoux, N. Y. A. C., 1st; C. D. Headlee, U. S. N.

Three Weapon A. F. L. A. Trophy—Won by Fencers Club (Rene Peroy, foil; Pierre Calle, epee; Geo. C. Calnan, sabre).

Junior Championship, Individual—Foils, D. Bencoe, N. Y. A. C., 1st; L. A. Ferre, M. I. T., 2d; P. Bencoe, N. Y. A. C., 3d. Epee, Arthur Murray, 1st; J. Grombach, Wash. Sq., 2d; Warren Dow, J. S., S. F. C., 3d. Sabres, Jos. Vince, N. Y. A. C., 1st; L. H. Weld, N. Y. A. C., 2d; S. Bencoe, 3d.

Junior Team Championships—Foils, Saltus Medals, won by Fencers Club (Pierre Calle, H. Van Buskirk, W. A. Sarcka). Epee, Eddy Cup, won by N. Y. A. C. (team, E. Acel, L. H. Weld, D. Bencoe). Sabres, Stoll Cup, won by N. Y. A. C. (team, J. Vince, L. H. Weld, P. Bencoe).

Novice, Individual—Foils, Hammond Prize Foils, won by B. Windust, J. Sanford Saltus, F. C. *Prep, Individual*—Hammond Prize, Mask and Glove, won by A. C. Vogt, Saltus F. C. *Junior, Individual*—Hammond Prize, won by J. Vince, N. Y. A. C. *Prep, Individual*—Sabres, Hammond Prize, won by W. A. Dow, J. S. S. F. C.

Interscholastic Championship, Individual—Foils, Raymond Sieminski, N. Y. M. A., 1st; Louis Fuertes, N. Y. M. A., 2d; Franz Dohs, N. Y. M. A., 3d.

Cartier Cup—Foils, won by Fencers Club (I. H. D. Breckinridge; 2, Rene Peroy; 3, G. C. Calnan).

Brooklyn Edison Medals, Outdoor—Sabres, J. Vince, A. Strauss, E. S. Acel.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION RECORDS.

Revised to July 16, 1924. New records since then cannot be official until approved in 1925.

WALKING.

Event.	Time or Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
1 mile	6m. 25.8s.	G. H. Goulding	Canada	June 4, 1910	Canada.
2 miles	13m. 11.4s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 13, 1904	England.
3 miles	20m. 25.8s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Aug. 19, 1905	England.
4 miles	27m. 14s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Aug. 19, 1905	England.
5 miles	36m. 0.2s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
6 miles	43m. 26.2s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
7 miles	50m. 40.8s.	G. H. Goulding	Canada	Oct. 23, 1915	U. S. A.
8 miles	58m. 18.4s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
9 miles	1h. 7m. 37.8s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 17, 1908	England.
10 miles	1h. 15m. 57.4s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 17, 1908	England.
15 miles	1h. 59m. 12.6s.	H. V. L. Ross	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.
20 miles	2h. 47m. 52s.	T. Griffith	Gt. Britain	Dec. 30, 1907	England.
25 miles	3h. 37m. 6.8s.	S. C. A. Schofield	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.
1 hour	8 miles 438 yds.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
2 hours	15 miles 128 yds.	H. V. L. Ross	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES.

3,000 metres	12m. 53.8s.	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	July 7, 1918	Denmark.
5,000 metres	21m. 59.8s.	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	July 6, 1918	Denmark.
10,000 metres	45m. 26.4s.	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	Aug. 18, 1918	Denmark.
15,000 metres	1h. 10m. 23s.	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	May 9, 1918	Denmark.
20,000 metres	1h. 39m. 22s.	N. Petersen	Denmark	June 30, 1918	Denmark.
25,000 metres	2h. 7m. 10.3s.	N. Petersen	Denmark	July 6, 1919	Denmark.
1 hour	12.975 metres	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	May 9, 1918	Denmark.

JUMPING.

Standing high jump	5 ft. 5 3-4 in.	L. Goehring	U. S. A.	June 14, 1913	.....
Running high jump	6 ft. 7 5-16 in.	E. Beeson	U. S. A.	July 2, 1914	U. S. A.
Standing broad jump	11 ft. 4 7-8 in.	R. C. Ewry	U. S. A.	Aug. 29, 1904	.....
Running broad jump	25 ft. 6 in.	R. LeGendre	U. S. A.	July 7, 1924	France.
Running hop, step and jump	50 ft. 11 1-8 in.	A. W. Winter	Australia	July 7, 1924	France.
Pole vault	13 ft. 10 1-2 in.	Charles Hoff	Denmark	Aug. 13, 1925	Norway.

WEIGHT EVENTS.

Event.	Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
Putting 16-lb. weight	51 ft.	R. Rose	U. S. A.	Aug. 21, 1909	U. S. A.
Right hand...50 ft. 6 in. / Left hand...41 ft. 4.5 in.	91 ft. 10.5 in.	R. Rose	U. S. A.	June 2, 1912	U. S. A.
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6.5 in.	P. Ryan	U. S. A.	Aug. 17, 1913	U. S. A.
Throwing 56-lb. weight	40 ft. 6 3-8 in.	M. McGrath	U. S. A.	Sept. 23, 1911	U. S. A.

RUNNING.

Event.	Time or Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
100 yards	9.6s.	D. J. Kelly	U. S. A.	June 23, 1906	U. S. A.
		H. P. Drew	U. S. A.	Mar. 28, 1914	U. S. A.
		C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	Mar. 26, 1921	U. S. A.
		C. H. Coaffee	Canada	Aug. 12, 1922	Canada.
220 yards	20.8s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	Mar. 26, 1921	U. S. A.
300 yards	30.2s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
440 yards	47.4s.	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	Oct. 27, 1916	U. S. A.
600 yards	1m. 10.8s.	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A.	Aug. 14, 1910	U. S. A.
880 yards	1m. 52.2s.	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	May 13, 1916	U. S. A.
1,000 yards	2m. 12.2s.	Lawrence Brown	U. S. A.	June 11, 1921	U. S. A.
1,320 yards	3m. 2.8s.	T. P. Conneff	U. S. A.	Aug. 21, 1895	U. S. A.
1 mile	4m. 10.4s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	Aug. 23, 1923	Switz'land.
2 miles	9m. 9.6s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	June 11, 1904	England.
3 miles	14m. 11.2s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	Aug. 23, 1923	Switz'land.
4 miles	19m. 23.4s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	June 13, 1904	England.
5 miles	24m. 33.4s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1904	England.
6 miles	29m. 41.2s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	June 22, 1921	Sweden.
7 miles	35m. 4.6s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
8 miles	40m. 16s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
9 miles	45m. 27.6s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
10 miles	50m. 40.6s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
15 miles	1h. 20m. 4.4s.	F. Appleby	Gt. Britain	July 21, 1902	England.
20 miles	1h. 51m. 54s.	G. Crossland	Gt. Britain	Sept. 22, 1894	England.
25 miles	2h. 29m. 29.4s.	H. Green	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1913	England.
1 hour	11 miles, 1,442 yds.	J. Bouin	France	July 6, 1913	France.
2 hours	20 miles, 952 yds.	H. Green	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1913	France.

RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES.

100 metres	10.4s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
200 metres	21.2s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
300 metres	33.2s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
400 metres	47.6s.	E. Riddell	England	July 12, 1924	France.
500 metres	1m. 5.5s.	Sven Lundgren	Sweden	Sept. 12, 1922	Sweden.
800 metres	1m. 51.9s.	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	July 8, 1912	Sweden.
1,000 metres	2m. 28.5s.	Sven Lundgren	Sweden	Sept. 27, 1922	Sweden.
1,500 metres	3m. 52.6s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	June 19, 1924	Finland.
2,000 metres	5m. 26.3s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	Sept. 4, 1922	Finland.
3,000 metres	8m. 27.5s.	E. Wide	Sweden	June 8, 1925	Sweden.
5,000 metres	14m. 28.2s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	June 6, 1924	Finland.
10,000 metres	30m. 23.2s.	W. Ritola	Finland	July 6, 1924	France.
15 kilometres	47m. 18.6s.	J. Bouin	France	.... ..	1913 France.
20 kilometres	1h. 7. 11.2s.	A. Stenroos	Finland	Sept. 9, 1923	Finland.
25 kilometres	1h. 25m. 19.9s.	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	June 22, 1922	Finland.
30 kilometres	1h. 47m. 13.3s.	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	Aug. 27, 1922	Finland.
1 hour	19.021 met., 90 cm.	J. Bouin	France	.... ..	1913 France.

THROWING DISCUS.

8 1-2 ft. circle	156 ft. 1 3-8 in.	J. Duncan	U. S. A.	May 27, 1912	U. S. A.
Right hand . . . 45.57m. / Left hand . . . 44.56m.	90.13m	E. Nicklander	Finland	1913	Finland.

THROWING JAVELIN.

Best hand	66.10 metres	J. Myyra	Finland	Aug. 25, 1919	Sweden.
Right hand / Left hand	114.20m	Y. Hackner	Sweden	Sept. 30, 1917	.....

HURDLES (10 HURDLES).

120 yds. (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in.)	14.4s	E. J. Thomson	Canada	May 29, 1920	U. S. A.
220 yds. (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in.)	23.2s	C. R. Brookins	U. S. A.	June 22, 1923	U. S. A.
440 yds. (hurdles 3 ft.)	54.2s	J. K. Norton	U. S. A.	June 26, 1920	U. S. A.

HURDLES—METRIC DISTANCES (10 HURDLES).

110 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	14.8s	E. J. Thomson	Canada	Aug. 18, 1920	Belgium.
200 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	24.6s	H. L. Hillman	U. S. A.	Sept. 1, 1904	.....
400 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	52.6s	F. M. Taylor	U. S. A.	July 7, 1924	France.

RELAY RACES.

Event.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
440 yards	42.4s	B. D. Wefers jr. . . F. K. Lovejoy / H. Ray . . . Ed. Farrell	U. S. A.	July 5, 1921	U. S. A.
880 yards	1m. 27.4s	B. D. Wefers jr. . . F. K. Lovejoy / H. Ray . . . Ed. Farrell	U. S. A.	July 5, 1921	U. S. A.
1 mile	3m. 16.4s	C. D. Rodgers . . . Earl Eby / Lawrence Brown . Robert Maxam	U. S. A.	June 11, 1921	U. S. A.
2 miles	7m. 47.6s	W. T. McKillop . . P. J. Mahoney / T. T. Cavanaugh . L. R. Welch	U. S. A.	April 4, 1924	U. S. A.
4 miles	17m. 21.6s	Krough . . . Buker / Watson . . . Ray	U. S. A.	April 28, 1923	U. S. A.

AMERICAN AMATEUR TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS.

In some cases these records are also world's records which have or have not been passed upon by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. For list of officially sanctioned world's records see International Amateur Athletic Federation list.

Distance and Time.	Holder.	Made at.	Date.
100 yards—9 3-5s	Dan. J. Kelly / H. P. Drew / C. W. Paddock and three additional times in 1921.	Spokane, Wash / Berkeley, Cal / Berkeley, Cal	June 23, 1906 / Mar. 28, 1914 / Mar. 26, 1921
100 metres—10 2-5s	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal	April 23, 1921
200 metres—20.9s	J. V. Scholz	Cambridge, Mass	June 14, 1924
220 yards—20 4-5s	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal	Mar. 26, 1921
300 yards—30 1-5s	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal	April 23, 1921
300 metres—33 1-5s	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal	April 23, 1921
440 yards—47s. (straightaway)	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N. J.	Oct. 4, 1900
440 yards—47 2-5s	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, Mass	May 27, 1916
440 yards—49 3-5s. *	T. J. Halpin	Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 15, 1913
600 yards—1m. 10 4-5s	M. W. Sheppard	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Aug. 14, 1910
600 yards—1m. 11 3-5s*	A. B. Helffrich	New York City	Mar. 17, 1925
880 yards—1m. 52 1-5s	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia, Pa	May 13, 1916
880 yards—1m. 54 3-5s. *	E. B. Parson	Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1904
1,000 yards—2m. 12 1-5s	Larry Brown	Philadelphia, Pa	June 11, 1921
1,000 yards—2m. 13 2-5s. *	J. W. Ray	Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 28, 1919
1,320 yards—3m. 2 4-5s	T. P. Conneff	Travers Is., N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1895
1,320 yards—3m. 3 2-5s.*	L. Hahn	New York City	Mar. 9, 1925
1,500 metres—3m. 56 4-5s	A. R. Kiviat	Cambridge, Mass	June 8, 1912
1 mile—4m. 12s.*	J. W. Ray / P. Nurmi	New York City / Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 17, 1925 / Mar. 7, 1925
3,000 metres—8m. 26 2-5s*	P. Nurmi	New York City	Mar. 12, 1925
2 miles—8m. 58 1-5s.*	P. Nurmi	New York City	Feb. 14, 1925
3 miles—13m. 56 1-5s.*	W. Ritola	New York City	Feb. 24, 1925
5,000 metres—14m. 23 1-5s.*	W. Ritola	New York City	Feb. 24, 1925
4 miles—19m. 27 4-5s. *	W. Ritola	New York City	Jan. 20, 1923
4 miles—20m. 2s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
5 miles—24m. 21 4-5s.*	W. Ritola	New York City	Jan. 17, 1925
8,000 metres—25m. 44s	W. J. Kramer	Celtic Park, N. Y.	June 2, 1912
6 miles—30m. 20 2-5s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
6 miles—30m. 24s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
10,000 metres—31m. 43 3-5s	W. J. Kramer	Cambridge, Mass	June 8, 1912
7 miles—35m. 35 4-5s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
7 miles—35m. 36 2-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
8 miles—40m. 48 4-5s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
8 miles—40m. 47 4-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
9 miles—46m. 3-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
9 miles—46m	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
10 miles—51m. 3 2-5s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
10 miles—51m. 6 3-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
1 hour—11 miles 153 yards	A. Stenroos	New York City	May 26, 1925
15 miles—1h. 23m. 24 1-5s	Charles Pores	New York City	June 1, 1919
20 miles—1h. 58m. 27 3-5s	James Clark	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1909
25 miles—2hrs. 44m. 50s. *	M. Maloney	New York City	Jan. 8, 1909

VAULTING.

Pole vault for height (outdoor)—13 ft. 3 9-16 in., Frank K. Foss, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23, 1919; (indoor), 13 ft., N. B. Sherrill, New York City, March 7, 1925.

Pole vault for distance (indoor)—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Oct. 31, 1910.

SHOT PUTTING.

16-lb. shot—51 ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1909.

16-lb. shot, right and left hand, with toe board—91 ft. 10 1-2 in. (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4 1-2 in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Cal., June 2, 1912; right and left hand, without toe board—91 ft. 10 in. (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle) 16 lbs., entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-ft. circle.

16-lb. hammer—189 ft. 6 1-2 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, L. I., Aug. 17, 1913.

WALKING.

Distance and Time.	Holder.	Made at.	Date.
1 mile—6m. 28s. *	G. H. Goulding	Buffalo, N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1911
1 mile—6m. 29 3-5s.	F. P. Murray	New York City	Oct. 27, 1883
3,000 metres—12m. 54s. *	William Plant	New York City	Feb. 18, 1922
2 miles—13m. 37s.	G. H. Goulding	New York City	Mar. 18, 1916
2 miles—13m. 38 3-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1912
3 miles—20m. 49 4-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1912
4 miles—28m. 6 1-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1912
5 miles—35m. 48 2-5s.*	U. Frigerio	New York City	Mar. 28, 1925
6 miles—43m. 9 4-5s.*	U. Frigerio	New York City	Mar. 28, 1925
7 miles—50m. 40 4-5s.	G. H. Goulding	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
1 h.—7 miles 1,437 yds. 4in.	R. F. Remer	New York City	Nov. 24, 1918
8 miles—1h. 1m. 34s.	R. F. Remer	New York City	Nov. 24, 1918
9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
10 miles—1h. 17m. 40 3-4s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
2h.—14 miles 1,115 yards	William Plant	New York City	Nov. 13, 1921
15 miles—2h. 2m. 57 3-5s.	William Plant	New York City	Nov. 13, 1921
20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s.	J. B. Clark	New York City	Dec. 5, 1879
25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s.	J. B. Clark	New York City	Dec. 5, 1879

* Indoor record.

RELAY RACING.

440 yards relay (outdoor—4 men, each ran 110 yards)—41 9-10s., Univ. of So. Cal. (Taylor, Lee, House, Lloyd), Los Angeles, May 16, 1925.

880 yards relay (outdoor)—4 men, each ran 220 yards)—1m. 27 2-5s., New York A. C. team (B. J. Wefers jr., F. K. Lovejoy, H. Ray, Edward Farrell), Pasadena, Cal., July 5, 1921.

880 yards relay (indoor, with baton—4 men, each man ran 220 yards)—1m. 35 2-5s., Xavier A. A. team (C. B. Clark, H. Heiland, E. Lohse, W. J. Keating), New York City, Feb. 21, 1912; (outdoor) 1m. 29 2-5s., University of Chicago team (F. T. Ward, B. Dismond, M. Baranak, D. Knight), Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1915.

1 mile (outdoor, with baton—4 men, each man ran 440 yards)—3m. 16 2-5s., American Legion, State of Pennsylvania, team (C. D. Rogers, Earl Eby, Larry Brown, R. S. Maxam), Philadelphia, June 11, 1921; (indoor) 3m. 21s., All-Buffalo team (J. W. Habberfield, W. F. Koppish, M. J. Sutton, C. H. Brandt), Buffalo, N. Y., April 17, 1920.

2 miles (4 men, each man ran 880 yards)—7m. 42s., Georgetown Univ. (Swinburn, Holden, Sullivan, Marsters), Philadelphia, April 25, 1925. Indoor, 7m. 41 3-5s., same team, New York City, March 7, 1925.

4 miles (outdoor—4 men, each man ran 1 mile)—17m. 21 2-5s., Illinois A. C. (Krogh, Buker, Watson, Ray), Chicago, June 23, 1923.

4 miles (indoor—4 men, each man ran 1 mile)—17m. 43 2-5s., Cornell University team (H. N. Putnam, L. Finch, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1912.

Medley relay—(outdoor) 7m. 44 2-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bromilow, 1 mile), Boston, Mass., July 24, 1909; (indoor) 7m. 38 2-5s., All-New York team (F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 1 mile), Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1911.

HURDLE RACING.

70 yards (indoor)—6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards to finish—9 1-5s., E. F. Smalley, Univ. of Pennsylvania, at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1920; Walker Smith, Cornell Univ., at New York City, March 13, 1920; (indoor) 5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing line—8 3-5s., C. H. Moore, New York City, March 7, 1925.

120 yards high hurdles (outdoor)—10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing line—14 2-5s., Earl J. Thompson, Dartmouth College, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1920.

220 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 23s., C. R. Brookins, State College, Iowa, May 17, 1924.

440 yards (outdoor)—10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, first hurdle 40 yards from start, 40 yards between each hurdle and 40 yards to finish—54 1-5s., J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, at Pasadena, Cal. June 26, 1920.

JUMPING.

Standing high jump, without weights (outdoor)—5 ft. 4 3-5 in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913; (indoor) 5 ft. 5 3-4 in., H. M. Osborn, Cincinnati, March 14, 1925.

Running high jump, without weights (outdoor)—6 ft. 8¼ in., H. M. Osborn, Urbana, Ill., May 27, 1924.

Running high jump (indoor), without weights—6 ft. 6 1-4 in., H. M. Osborn, New York City, Jan. 27, 1925.

One standing broad jump, without weights—11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904.

Running broad jump, without weights—25 ft. 10 7-8 in., DeH. Hubbard, Chicago, June 13, 1925.

Running hop, step and jump, without weights—50 ft. 11 in., D. F. Ahearn, Celtic Park, L. I., May 30, 1911.

THROWING THE DISCUS.

Throwing the discus, Olympic style, weight 4 lbs. 6½ oz. (8 ft. 2½ in. circle)—157 ft. 1 5-8 in., G. Hartranft, San Francisco, May 2, 1925.

Throwing the discus from 7-ft. circle—147 ft. 8 2-5 in., C. Houser, Los Angeles, April 1, 1925.

Throwing the discus (8 ft. 2½ in. circle, right and left hand), 252 ft. 8 7-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., May 27, 1912. Right hand, 156 ft. 1⅜ in.; left hand, 96 ft. 7½ in.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

56-lb. weight, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—40 ft. 6⅜ in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, Sept. 23, 1911.

56-lb. weight for height — 16 ft. 11¼ in., P. Donovan, Pastime A. C., San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1914.

THROWING THE JAVELIN.

212 ft. 5 in., J. Myyra, Los Angeles, April 25, 1925.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

National Senior A. A. U. Cross-Country Championship Run, distance 6¼ miles, held at New York City, Nov. 21, 1925. Individual result, first ten—Won by William Ritola, Fin.-Amer. A. C.; Fred Wachsmith, Millrose A. A., second; James Henigan, Dorchester Club, third; W. H. Cox, Penn State College, fourth; Ilmar Prim, Fin.-Amer. A. C., fifth; F. Lloyd, Dorchester Club, sixth; J. K. Mullan, Meadowbrook Club, seventh; Karl Koski, Fin.-Amer. A. C., eighth; David Fagerlund, Fin.-Amer. A. C., ninth; Russell Payne, U. of Pa., tenth. Time—29m. 27s.

Team Score—Fin.-Amer. A. C., 37; Dorchester (Mass.) Club, 44; Meadowbrook Club, 77; N. Y. A. C., 83; Millrose A. A., 84.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS.

50-Yard Run—5 3-5s., E. C. Jessup, St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1904.

60-Yard Run—6 2-5s., S. Butler, Hutchinson (Kan.) High School, Evanston, Ill., March 28, 1914.

100-Yard Run—9 4-5s., Ernest E. Nelson, Volkmann School, Cambridge, May 2, 1908; Charles Hoyt, Greenfield H. S., Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1913; W. J. Carter, Chicago Univ. H. S., Ann Arbor, Mich., March 23, 1914; Evan Pearson, North Central H. S., Spokane Wash., May 20, 1916.

60-Yard Run—6 2-5s., S. Butler, Hutchinson, Kan., H. S., Evanston, Ill., March 28, 1914.

220-Yard Run—21 2-5s., W. J. Carter jr., Chicago Univ. H. S., Ann Arbor, Mich., May 23, 1914.

400-Yard Run—42 3-5s., Frank Sloman, Polytechnic H. S., San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1915.

440-Yard Run (around turn)—48 4-5s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Acad., Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1912; 48 1-5s. (straightaway), Frank Sloman, Polytechnic H. S., San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1915.

880-Yard Run—1m. 55s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Acad., Princeton, N. J., May 4, 1912.

One-Mile Run—4m. 22 1-5s., W. J. Cox, Rochester T. H. S., at State College, Pa., May 16, 1925.

Two-Mile Run—9m. 44 3-5s., W. J. Cox, Rochester T. H. S., at State College, Pa., May 16, 1925.

120-Yard Hurdles—15 2-5s., H. Whitted, Citrus Union, Stanford Cal., April 13, 1912; H. Whitted, Citrus Union, Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1912.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS—*Cont.*

220-Yard Hurdles—24 2-5s., C. Cory, Chicago Univ. H. S., Ann Arbor, Mich., May 23 and 24, 1913; Frank Loomis, Oregon H. S., Minneapolis, Minn., May 27, 1916; David Kimball, Deerfield-Shields H. S., Champaign, Ill., May 22, 1920.

One Quarter Mile Relay—46 4-5s., University H. S., Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1910.

One-Half Mile Relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern Univ., May 23, 1903.

One-Mile Relay—3m. 27 1-5s., Los Angeles H. S. team, Los Angeles, Cal., 1910.

Running High Jump—0 ft. 3⅝ in., W. M. Oler jr., Pawling School, Cambridge, Mass., May 25, 1912.

Running Broad Jump—23 ft. 7 1-5 in., P. G. Stiles, Culver Mil. Acad., Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1913.

Pole Vault—12 ft. 8 in., S. Landers, Oregon H. S., Minneapolis, Minn., May 27, 1916.

Pole Vault, Indoor—12 ft. 1 in., Eugene Schobinger, Harvard School, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1911.

Throwing 12-pound Hammer—197 ft. ½ in., L. J. Talbott, Washington, Pa., May 25, 1907.

Putting Eight-pound Shot, Indoor—59 ft. ⅜ in., George Bronder, Poly Prep., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1915.

Putting 12-pound Shot—56 ft. 3 in., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Fillmore, Cal., Feb. 18, 1922.

Putting 16-pound Shot—46 ft. ½ in., Ralph G. Hills, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., April 23, 1921.

Throwing Discus (7 ft. Circle)—141 ft. 7 in., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Fillmore, Cal., May 13, 1922

Throwing the Discus (8 ft. 2½ in. Circle)—147 ft. ½ in., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Los Angeles, Cal., April 22, 1922.

Throwing Junior Discus (7 ft. Circle)—173 ft., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Carpentina, Cal., March 25, 1922.

Throwing Junior Discus (8 ft. 2½ in. Circle)—181 ft., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Carpentina, Cal., March 25, 1922.

Throwing Javelin—187 ft. 2 in., C. B. Hines, Chicago, May 31, 1924.

A. A. U. WOMEN'S AMERICAN ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Event.	Time or Meas.	Holder.
30-Yard Run	3 4-5s.	Betty Brown, New Haven Normal School Gym.
50-Yard Run	6s.	Eleanor Macbeth, New Haven Normal School Gym.
75-Yard Run	8 3-5s.	L. Haydock, Bryn Mawr College.
100-Yard Run	11 9-10s.	Helen Filkey, Chicago, 1923.
220-Yard Run	27 4-5s.	E. Nelson, Pasadena A. & C. C.
300-Metre Run	43 3-5s.	Mary McCune, Rosemary Hall.
880-Yard Run	2m. 35 4-5s.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
1,000-Metre Run	3m. 28 3-5s.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
60-Yard Hurdles (4—2 ft.)	8s.	Josephine Schessler, Agnes Scott College, 1923.
60-Yard Hurdles (4—2 ft. 6 in.)	8 4-5s.	Camelia Sabie, New Jersey Normal School.
65-Yard Hurdles (6—2 ft. 6 in.)	8s.	Mary Worrall, Sargent School Physical Education.
100-Yard Hurdles (8—2 ft.)	14 2-5s.	Floreida Batson, Rosemary Hall.
100-Yard Hurdles (8—2 ft. 6 in.)	14 2-5s.	Camelia Sabie, New Jersey Normal School.
220-Yard Relay	28 2-5s.	Oaksmere School (K. Agar, H. Suydam, J. Snow, L. Metzger).
440-Yard Relay	52 7-10s.	Pasadena A.C.(Nelson, Ryden, Nicholas,Doerschlag.)
Running High Jump	4 ft. 10 7-8 in.	Katherine Lee, Chicago, 1923.
Standing High Jump	3 ft. 8 in.	Natalie Wilson, Sargent School Physical Education.
Standing Broad Jump	8 ft. 3¾ in.	Camelia Sable, New Jersey Normal School.
Running Broad Jump	17 ft.	E. Stine, Savage School A. A.
Running Hop, Step and Jump	33 ft. 10¼ in.	Elizabeth Stine, Leonia (N. J.) High School.
Pole Vault	7 ft. 2 in.	Mildred Carl, New Haven Normal School Gym.
Six-Pound Shot	43 ft.	Leslie Perkins, Sargent School Physical Education.
Eight-Pound Shot	36 ft. 11¾ in.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
Eight-Pound Shot (both hands)	68 ft. 8 in.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
12-Pound Shot	28 ft. 4 in.	Margaret Mitchell, Wykeham Rise School.
Discus Throw (free style)	106 ft. 9 3-4 in.	M. Nyquist, Savage School A. A.
Javelin Throw (best hand)	98 ft. 4 in.	Cathryn Agar, Oaksmere School.
Javelin Throw (both hands)	135 ft. 3½ in.	Cathryn Agar, Oaksmere School.
Basketball Throw	94 ft. 2 in.	Maud Rosenbaum, Oaksmere School.
Hurlball Throw	104 ft. 2½ in.	Nell Carroll, Florida State College for Women.
Baseball Throw	234 ft. 5¾ in.	Eleanor Churchill, Robinson Seminary, 1923.

MARATHON, CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS, ETC.

Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America Cross-Country Championship, six miles, New York City, Nov. 23, 1925. Individual result, first ten: W. L. Tibbetts, Harvard, 30m. 34s., 1st; J. C. Loucks, Syracuse, 30m. 35s., 2d; A. S. Hillman, Maine, 31m. 6s., 3d; G. C. Kerr, Pittsburgh, 31m. 16s., 4th; R. G. Luttman, Harvard, 31m. 21s., 5th; W. T. Corbett, Pittsburgh, 31m. 26s., 6th; J. D. Bell, Syracuse, 31m. 30s., 7th; K. J. Rupert, Syracuse, 31m. 31s., 8th; W. H. Glenn, Pennsylvania, 31m. 35s., 9th; A. A. Wilds, Bates, 31m. 40s., 10th.

Varsity Team Score.						Tot.
Syracuse	2	7	8	12	18	47
Pittsburgh	4	6	15	21	38	84
Harvard	1	5	30	39	47	122
Maine	3	22	25	28	66	144
Penn State	17	19	24	35	51	146
Bates	10	23	34	37	55	159
M. I. T.	14	26	36	48	62	186
Yale	11	13	40	61	63	188
Princeton	29	33	43	46	64	215
Cornell	31	41	44	71	81	268
Pennsylvania	9	54	67	82	83	295
Rutgers	49	58	59	60	77	303
Columbia	45	50	52	80	94	321
Dartmouth	16	65	70	84	90	325
N. Y. U.	32	72	78	86	89	357
C. C. N. Y.	87	98	100	101	102	488

Western Conference Cross-Country Championship—Held at Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 21. Won by Wisconsin, 39 points; Ohio State, 75; Illinois, 78; Iowa, 87; Michigan, 139. Individual winner, Chapman, Wisconsin. Time—26m. 12s. for five miles.

New England Intercollegiate Association Cross-Country Championship—Held at Boston, Nov. 16. Won by Bates, 77 points; Massachusetts Institute Technology, 90; Williams, 97; Maine, 108. Individual winner, F. W. Peaslee. Time—28m. 23 3-5s. for five miles.

Freshman Team Score.						Tot.
Yale	6	7	15	18	19	65
Penn State	9	10	11	12	46	88
Cornell	1	5	20	30	37	93
M. I. T.	2	16	21	25	31	95
Princeton	8	13	14	23	50	108
Syracuse	4	17	22	38	40	121
Pennsylvania	27	33	35	43	52	190
Dartmouth	26	28	32	55	63	204
Columbia	29	34	44	47	51	205
N. Y. U.	3	48	57	60	68	236
C. C. N. Y.	24	66	67	72	75	304

Freshman Race—H. H. Benson, Cornell, 15m. 5s., 1st; N. L. McClintock, M. I. T., 15m. 9s., 2d; P. A. Edwards, N. Y. U., 15m. 20s., 3d; R. L. Howrigan, Syracuse, 15m. 22s., 4th; L. P. Gregory, Cornell, 15m. 23s., 5th; W. R. Monroe, Yale, 15m. 34s., 6th; B. R. Jacob, Yale, 15m. 39s., 7th; E. Vanderpoel, Princeton, 15m. 44s., 8th; G. K. Oppenhauser, Penn State, 15m. 45s., 9th; E. J. Lockwood, Penn State, 15m. 46s., 10th.

MARATHON RACES.

Laurel to Baltimore Run (26 miles, 385 yds.)—Won by Albert Michelson. Time—2h. 43m. 57 3-5s. Frank Zuna, 2h. 48m. 4 4-5s., 2d; William Kennedy, 3d.

New York to Port Chester Run (26 miles, 385 yds.)—Won by Albert Michelson. Time—2h. 29m. 1 4-5s; Clarence De Mar, 2h. 31m. 7 4-5s., 2d; Frank Zuna, 2h. 37m. 21 3-5s., 3d.

New York Graphic Run (11⅝ miles)—Won by W. Ritola. Time—1h. 5m. 38s.; K. Koski, 2d; C. De Mar, 3d.

Pontiac to Detroit Run (26 miles, 385 yds.)—Won by S. Christensen. Time—2h. 37m. 45s; Charles Mellor, 2d; J. Shaw, 3d.

Verdun to Paris Relay Run (156 miles)—Won by A. Bonteups for the Paris team. Runners were relayed every two miles and the time of the winning team was 16h. 50m.

ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

Yale and Harvard varsity eight-oared races began in 1852 on Lake Winnepesaukee, at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years; and Lake Saltonstall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass. when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Conn. The official records follow:

Date.	Won By.	Time. Winner.	Time. Loser.	Date.	Won By.	Time. Winner.	Time. Loser.
July 21, 1855	Harvard	.....	.....	June 29, 1894	Yale	23 47	24 40
July 26, 1859*	Harvard	19 18	20 18	June 28, 1895	Yale	21 45	22 15
July 27, 1859	Yale	19 14	19 16	June 29, 1899	Harvard	20 52 1-2	21 13
July 24, 1860	Harvard	18 53	19 05	June 28, 1900	Yale	21 12	21 37
July 29, 1864	Yale	19 01	19 43 1-2	June 27, 1901	Yale	23 37	23 45
July 28, 1865	Yale	18 42 1-2	19 09	June 26, 1902	Yale	20 20	20 33
July 27, 1866	Harvard	18 43 1-2	19 10	June 25, 1903	Yale	20 19 4-5	20 29 3-5
July 19, 1867	Harvard	18 13	19 25 1-2	June 30, 1904	Yale	21 40 1-2	22 10
July 24, 1868	Harvard	17 48 1-2	18 38 1-2	June 29, 1905	Yale	22 33 1-2	22 36
July 23, 1869	Harvard	18 02	18 11	June 28, 1906	Harvard	23 02	23 11
July 22, 1870	Harvard	Foul	Disq.	June 27, 1907	Yale	21 10	21 13
June 30, 1876	Yale	22 02	22 33	June 25, 1908	Harvard	20 10	24 45
June 30, 1877	Harvard	24 36	24 44	July 1, 1909	Harvard	21 50	22 10
June 28, 1878	Harvard	20 44 3-5	21 29	June 30, 1910	Harvard	20 40 1-2	21 04
June 27, 1879	Harvard	24 15	24 58	June 30, 1911	Harvard	22 44	23 40 1-2
July 1, 1880	Yale	24 25	25 09	June 21, 1912	Harvard	21 43 1-2	22 04
July 1, 1881	Yale	22 13	22 19	June 20, 1913	Harvard	21 42 1-2	22 20
June 30, 1882	Harvard	20 47 1-2	20 50 1-2	June 19, 1914	Yale	21 16	21 16 1-5
June 28, 1883	Harvard	25 46	25 59	June 25, 1915	Yale	20 52	21 13 1-2
June 26, 1884	Yale	20 31	20 46	June 23, 1916	Harvard	†20 02	20 17
July 26, 1885	Harvard	25 15 1-2	26 30	 1917	No race on	account of	war.
July 2, 1886	Yale	20 41 1-4	21 05	June 1, 1918‡	Harvard	10 58	11 04
July 2, 1887	Yale	22 56	23 10 1-2	June 20, 1919	Yale	21 42 1-5	21 47 2-5
June 29, 1888	Yale	20 10	21 24 1-2	June 25, 1920	Harvard	23 11	23 46
June 28, 1889	Yale	21 39	21 55	June 24, 1921	Yale	20 41	20 44 1-5
June 27, 1890	Yale	21 29	21 40	June 23, 1922	Yale	21 53	22 06
June 26, 1891	Harvard	21 23	21 57	June 22, 1923	Yale	22 10	22 35
July 1, 1892	Yale	20 48	21 42 1-2	June 20, 1924	Yale	21 58 3-5	22 11 3-5
June 30, 1893	Yale	25 01 1-2	25 15	June 19, 1925	Yale	20 26	20 32 2-5

* Citizens' Regatta. † Record for Thames River Course. ‡ 1918 race was a two-mile informal contest at Derby, Conn.

OTHER YALE-HARVARD ROWING CONTESTS (TWO-MILE COURSES).

Year.	Winners—Freshmen Eights.	Winner's Time.	Loser's Time.	Year.	Winners—Four-Oar and Junior Eights.	Winner's Time.	Loser's Time.
1902	Dead heat	10 13	10 13	1902	Harvard	11 19 1-2	11 25 1-2
1903	Yale	9 48 3-5	9 49 1-5	1903	Yale	10 59 2-5	11 10 1-5
1904	Yale	10 20	10 21 1-2	1904	Harvard	12 12	12 15
1905	Harvard	9 59	10 04	1905	Harvard	11 22	11 27
1906	Yale	10 39 2-5	10 41	1906	Yale	11 46	12 14
1907	Harvard	11 11	11 14	1907	Yale	12 33	13 15
1908	Harvard	9 38 1-2	9 47 1-2	1908	Yale	10 33 1-2	10 43
1909	Harvard	11 22	12 09	1909	Harvard	13 14	13 23
1910	Harvard	11 54 1-2	12 02	1910	Harvard	13 00 1-2	13 18
1911	Yale	11 53	11 59 1-2	1911	Harvard	13 37 1-2	13 52
1912	Harvard	10 52	10 54 1-2	1912	Harvard	11 24	11 55
1913	Harvard	10 41	10 45	1913	Harvard	11 52	12 41
1914	Harvard	11 49	12 04	1914	Harvard	11 34	12 02
1915	Yale (1 1-2 miles)	8 06	8 10	1915	Yale	10 40	10 43
1916	Harvard	10 25	10 27	1916	Harvard	10 25	10 27
1917	No race	.....	.....	1917	No race	.....	.....
1918	No race	.....	.....	1918	No race	.....	.....
1919	Harvard	10 36 3-5	10 37 1-5	1919	Harvard	10 40 4-5	10 41 4-5
1920	Yale	10 06	10 10	1920	Yale	10 48	10 56
1921	Yale	12 14	12 32	1921	Harvard	12 29	12 53
1922	Harvard	11 19	.....	1922	Harvard	11 05	11 16
1923	Yale	10 27 3-5	10 46	1923	Yale	10 10	10 38
1924	Yale	10 33	10 45 3-5	1924	Yale	10 41	10 45
1925	Yale	9 51 2-5	10 01	1925	Yale	9 50	10 01

INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING REGATTAS.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE FOUR MILES.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1900, June 30	Pen'via, 19.44 3-5	Wisc'n, 19.46 2-5	Cornell, 20.04 1-5	Col'bia, 20.08 1-5	Geo't'n 20.19 1-5
1901, July 2	Cornell, 18.83 1-5	Col'bia, 18.58	Wisc'n, 19.06 4-5	Geo't'n, 19.21	Syra. & Pa. dist.
1902, June 21	Cornell, 19.05 3-5	Wisc'n, 19.13 3-5	Col'bia, 19.18 3-5	Pen'via, 19.26	Syracuse 19.31 2-5
1903, June 26	Cornell, 18.57	Geo't'n, 19.27	Wisc'n, 19.29 2-5	Pen'via, 19.30 2-5	Syracuse 19.36 1-5
1904, June 28	S'acuse, 20.22 3-5	Cornell, 20.31 1-5	Pen'via, 20.32 1-5	Col'bia, 20.45 2-5	Geo't'n, 20.52 3-5
1905, June 28	Cornell, 20.29	S'acuse, 21.47 2-5	Geo't'n 21.49	Col'bia, 21.53 4-5	Pen'via, 21.59 4-5
1906, June 23	Cornell, 19.36 4-5	Pen'via, 19.43 4-5	S'acuse, 19.45 1-5	Wisc'n, 20.13 4-5	Col'bia, 20.18 3-5
1907, June 26	Cornell, 20.02 2-5	Col'bia, 20.04	Navy, 20.13 4-5	Pen'via, 20.33 2-5	Wisc'n, no time.
1908, June 27	S'acuse, 19.34 1-5	Col'bia, 19.35 1-5	Cornell, 19.39	Pen'via, 19.52 3-5	Wisc'n, 20.00 1-5
1909, July 2	Cornell, 19.02	Col'bia, 19.04 2-5	S'acuse, 19.15 1-5	Wisc'n, 19.24 1-5	Pen'via, 19.32 1-5
1910, June 26	Cornell, 20.42 1-5	Pen'via, 20.44 1-5	Col'bia, 20.54 1-5	S'acuse, 21.13	Wisc'n, 21.15 3-5
1911, June 27	Cornell, 20.10 4-5	Col'bia, 20.16 4-5	Pen'via, 20.33	Wisc'n, 20.34	S'acuse, 21.03 2-5
1912, June 29	Cornell, 19.21 2-5	Wisc'n, 19.25	Col'bia, 19.41 2-5	S'acuse, 19.47	Pen'via, 19.55
1913, June 21	S'acuse, 19.28 3-5	Cornell, 19.31	Wash., 19.33	Wisc'n, 19.36	Col'bia, 19.38 1-5
1914, June 26	Col'bia, 19.37 4-5	Pen'via, 19.41	Cornell, 19.44 1-5	S'acuse, 19.59 2-5	Wash., 20.01 3-5
1915, June 28	Cornell, 19.36 3-5	L.Stan., 20.37 4-5	S'acuse, 20.43 3-5	Col'bia, 21.00	Pen'via, 21.10 1-5
1916, June 17	S'acuse, 20.15 2-5	Cornell, 20.22 4-5	Col'bia, 20.41 1-2	Pen'via, 20.52 4-5	.....
1920, June 19	S'acuse, 11.02 3-5	Cornell, 11.08 1-5	Col'bia, 11.21 1-5	Pen'via, 11.30	.....
1921, June 22	Navy, 14.07	Calif., 14.22	Cornell, 14.22 1-5	Pen'via,	Syracuse.
1922, June 26	Navy, 13.33 3-5	Wash., 13.36 1-5	S'acuse, 13.38 3-4	Cornell, 13.38 4-5	Col'bia, 13.45 1-5
1923, June 28	Wash., 14.03 1-5	Navy, 14.07 2-5	Col'bia, 14.15 4-5	Cornell, 14.19 4-5	Pen'via, 14.21 3-5
1924, June 17	Wash., 15.02	Wisc'n, 15.09 2-5	Cornell, 15.15 3-5	Pen'via, 15.23 3-5	S'acuse, 15.25
1925, June 22	Navy, 19 24 4-5	Wash., 19 28	Wisc'n, 1958	Pen'via, 19 59	Cornell, 20 04

The 1898 regatta was a three-mile course, on Saratoga Lake. The 1920 race was two-mile on Cayuga Lake. The 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 races were three-mile events. Columbia finished sixth, in 1924. Syracuse finished sixth and Columbia seventh in 1925.

FRESHMEN EIGHT-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE TWO MILES.

YEAR.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1901, July 2...	Pen'via 10.20 1-5	Cornell, 10.23	Col'bia, 10.36 1-5	S'acuse, 10.44	.....
1902, June 21...	Cornell, 9.34 4-5	Wisc'n, 9.42 4-5	Col'bia, 9.49	S'acuse, 9.53	Pen'via, 10.05
1903, June 26...	Cornell, 9.18	S'acuse, 9.22 1-5	Wisc'n, 9.32	Col'bia, 9.41	Pen'via, 9.45
1904, June 28...	S'acuse, 10.01	Cornell, 10.12 2-5	Pen'via, 10.18 4-5	Col'bia, 10.28 1-2	.....
1905, June 28...	Cornell, 9.35 2-5	S'acuse, 9.49	Col'bia, 9.53	Pen'via, 9.58 4-5	.....
1906, June 23...	S'acuse, 9.51 3-5	Cornell, 9.55	Wisc'n, 9.55 3-5	Col'bia, 10.07 1-5	Pen'via, 10.13 1-5
1907, June 26...	Wisc'n, 9.58	S'acuse, 10.03	Pen'via, 10.04	Col'bia, 10.05 2-5	Cornell, 10.07 4-5
1908, June 27...	Cornell, 9.29 3-5	S'acuse, 9.38 3-5	Col'bia, 9.43	Wisc'n, 9.55 1-5	Pen'via, 10.42
1909, July 2...	Cornell, 9.07 3-5	S'acuse, 9.14 4-5	Pen'via, 9.21	Wisc'n, 9.22 4-5	Col'bia, 9.26
1910, June 26...	Cornell, 10.40 1-5	Col'bia, 10.53 2-5	S'acuse, 10.53 4-5	Pen'via, 11.00 1-5	Wisc'n, 11.15 1-5
1911, June 27...	Col'bia, 10.13 1-5	Cornell, 10.20 3-5	S'acuse, 10.23 1-5	Pen'via, 10.24 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.38
1912, June 29...	Cornell, 9.31 2-5	Wisc'n, 9.35 2-5	S'acuse, 9.42 3-5	Pen'via, 9.46 2-5	Col'bia, 9.47
1913, June 21...	Cornell, 10.04 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.07 4-5	S'acuse, 10.14 3-5	Pen'via, 10.25 2-5	Col'bia, 10.29
1914, June 26...	Cornell, 10.26	S'acuse, 10.50 1-5	Pen'via, 10.50 2-5	Col'bia, 10.56 1-5	Wisc'n, 10.59
1915, June 28...	S'acuse, 9.29 3-5	Cornell, 9.43	Col'bia, 9.47 4-5	Pen'via, 10.01 2-5	.....
1916, June 19...	Cornell, 11.05 4-5	S'acuse, 11.15 3-5	Pen'via, 11.16 1-5	Col'bia, 11.29 2-5	.....
1920, June 19...	Cornell, 10.45 2-5	S'acuse, 11.03 4-5	Pen'via, 11.10 3-5	Col'bia, 11.15 1-5	.....
1921, June 22...	Cornell, 10.32	S'acuse, 10.36	Pen'via.....	Col'bia.....	.....
1922, June 26...	S'acuse, 9.20 1-5	Cornell.....	Columbia.....	Pen'via.....	.....
1923, June 28...	Cornell, 9.27 4-5	Wash'n, 9.28	S'acuse, 9.31	Pen'via, 9.33	Col'bia, 9.38
1924, June 17...	Pen'via, 10.22 3-5	Cornell, ...	S'acuse, ...	Col'bia.....	.....
1925, June 22...	S'acuse, 9.59	Pen'via, 10.04	Col'bia, 10.13	Cornell, 10.19	Wisc'n, 10.24

The 1920 race was held on two-mile course, on Cayuga Lake.

UNIVERSITY FOUR-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE TWO MILES.

YEAR.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1901, July 2...	Cornell, 11.39 3-5	Pen'via, 11.45 2-5	Col'bia, 11.51 3-5	.....	.....
1902, June 21...	Cornell, 10.43 3-5	Pen'via, 10.54 4-5	Col'bia, 11.08	.....	.....
1903, June 26...	Cornell, 10.34	Pen'via, 10.35 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.55 3-5	Col'bia, 11.14	.....
1904, June 28...	Cornell, 10.50 3-5	Col'bia, 11.12 1-5	Pen'via, 11.15 3-5	Wisc'n, 11.18 3-5	G'town, 11.34 2-5
1905, June 28...	S'acuse, 10.15 2-5	Cornell, 10.17 2-5	Pen'via, 10.33 2-5	Col'bia, 10.45	Wisc'n, 10.02
1906, June 28.	Cornell, 10.35 1-5	S'acuse, 10.48 4-5	Col'bia, 10.55 2-5	Pen'via, 11.06 4-5	.....
1907, June 26...	S'acuse, 10.37 1-5	Cornell, 10.40	Pen'via, 10.49	Col'bia, 10.59 3-5	.....
1908, June 27...	S'acuse, 10.52 4-5	Col'bia, 11.06 3-5	Pen'via, disqual.	Cornell, did not	finish.
1909, July 2...	Cornell, 10.01	S'acuse, 10.10	Col'bia, 10.12	Pen'via, 10.27	.....
1910, June 26...	Cornell, 11.37 4-5	S'acuse, 11.43 2-5	Col'bia, 11.48 1-5	Pen'via, 12.22	.....
1911, June 27...	Cornell.....	S'acuse.....	Col'bia.....	Pen'via.....	no official time.
1912, June 29...	Cornell, 10.34 1-5	Col'bia, 10.41 1-5	S'acuse, 10.58 3-5	Pen'via, 11.23 2-5	.....
1913, June 21...	Cornell, 10.47 2-5	Pen'via, 10.52 1-5	Col'bia, 10.54 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.58 4-5	Wash., 12.08 3-5
1914, June 26...	Cornell, 11.15 3-5	Col'bia, 11.25 3-5	Pen'via, 11.33 3-5	S'acuse, 11.50 3-5	.....

Four-oared event discontinued after 1914.

JUNIOR EIGHTS; POUGHKEEPSIE: TWO MILES.

YEAR.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1916, June 17...	Syracuse....11.15 1-2	Cornell.....11.20	Columbia...11.21	Penn'via....12.06 1-5
1920, June 19...	Cornell.....10.45 3-5	Syracuse....10.52	Penn'via....11.14 4-5	Columbia...11.17
1921, June 22...	Cornell.....10.38	Penn'via....10.54	Syracuse.....	Columbia.....
1922, June 26...	Cornell..... 9.45 3-5	Columbia... 9.52	Syracuse.... 9.54	Penn'via.... 9.58
1923, June 28...	Syracuse.... 9.50	Cornell..... 9.53	Columbia... 9.57	Penn'via....10.03
1924, June 17...	Penn'via....10.36 2-5	Washington.10.43	Columbia.....	Syracuse.....
1925, June 22...	Washington, 10.26	Cornell.....10.31	Penn'via....10.38	Syracuse....10.43

The 1920 race was held on Cayuga Lake, two-mile course. Cornell finished fifth in 1924.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—4¼ MILES.

(Oxford won 40, Cambridge 34, dead heat 1.)

YEAR.	Date	Winner.	Course.	Time.	YEAR.	Date	Winner.	Course.	Time.
1841..	April 14	Cambridge...	W. to P...	32.30	1885..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.47
1842..	June 11	Oxford.....	W. to P...	30.46	1886..	April 3	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.29½
1845..	Mar. 15	Cambridge...	P. to M...	23.30	1887..	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.52
1846..	April 3	Cambridge...	M. to P...	21.05	1888..	Mar. 24	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.48
1849..	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.00	1889..	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.14
1849..	Dec. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	.....	1890..	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.03
1852..	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.36	1891..	Mar. 21	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.48
1854..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	25.29	1892..	April 9	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.21
1856..	Mar. 15	Cambridge...	B. R. to P.	25.50	1893..	Mar. 22	Oxford.....	P. to M...	18.47
1857..	April 4	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.35	1894..	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.39
1858..	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.23	1895..	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.50
1859..	April 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	24.40	1896..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.02
1860..	Mar. 31	Cambridge...	P. to M...	26.05	1897..	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.12
1861..	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M...	23.30	1898..	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.15
1862..	April 12	Oxford.....	P. to M...	24.41	1899..	Mar. 25	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.04
1863..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	M. to P...	23.06	1900..	Mar. 31	Cambridge...	P. to M...	18.47
1864..	Mar. 19	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.40	1901..	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.31
1865..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.24	1902..	Mar. 22	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.09
1866..	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	P. to M...	25.35	1903..	April 2	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.35
1867..	April 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.40	1904..	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.37
1868..	April...	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.56	1905..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.35
1869..	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.05	1906..	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.24
1870..	April 6	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.04	1907..	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.26
1871..	April 1	Cambridge...	P. to M...	23.05	1908..	April 4	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.20
1872..	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.15	1909..	Mar. 27	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.50
1873..	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.35	1910..	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.14
1874..	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.35	1911..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	18.29
1875..	Mar. 20	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.02	1912..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.05
1876..	April 8	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.20	1913..	Mar. 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.53
1877..	Mar. 24	Dead heat...	P. to M...	24.06½	1914..	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.23
1878..	April 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.15	1915–1	9 No ra	ces account w	ar.	
1879..	April 5	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.18	1920..	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.11
1880..	Mar. 22	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.23½	1921..	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.44
1881..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.52	1922..	April 1	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.27
1882..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.12	1923..	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.54
1883..	Mar. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.22	1924..	April 5	Cambridge...	P. to M...	18.41
1884..	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.39	1925..	.....	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.50

Amateur Rowing, 1925.

Fifty-third National Championship Regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America held at Philadelphia, Pa., August 7-8.

RESULTS, FINALS ONLY:

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia (Raymond Schmidt, bow; John A. Galbraith, 2; Ernest Boyer, 3; Otto Kilmarx, 4; Kenneth A. Myers, 5; Harold C. Wilson, 6; William G. Miller, 7; Charles A. Karle, stroke; Edwin S. Armstrong, coxswain); second, Duluth Boat Club; third, New York A. C.; fourth, Duluth Boat Club, intermediate crew; fifth, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; sixth, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; seventh, Pennsylvania A. C., Philadelphia. Winner's time—6m. 30s.

Senior Double Sculls—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia (Edward F. Hagerty, bow; Al Fitzpatrick, stroke); second, Pennsylvania A. C., Philadelphia; third, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia; fourth, Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago; fifth, New York A. C.; sixth, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York. Winner's time—7m. 19s.

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by Algernon Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; second, W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; third, Walter M. Hoover, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia. Winner's time—1m. 18s.

Championship Single Sculls—Won by Walter M. Hoover, Philadelphia, Undine Barge Club; second, Russell Codman, Union Boat Club, Boston; third, Paul Costello, Pennsylvania A. C.; fourth, W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—7m. 46 3-5s.

145-Pound Senior Four-Oared Shells—Won by Pennsylvania A. C. (J. J. Doyle, stroke; C. McIlvaine, No. 3; W. Johnson, No. 2; E. Heffernan, bow; G. Plugfelder, coxswain); second, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo; third, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—7m. 33s.

Association Single Sculls—Won by Russell S. Codman, Union Boat Club, Boston; C. Turner, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, 2d; H. H. Hackett, Duluth Boat Club, 3d; Alfred B. Vogt, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, 4th. Time—7m. 23 4-5s. Second time—7m. 34s.

145-Pound Single Sculls—Won by Fred M. Haas, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.; Fred Richers, Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, 2d; Charles W. Coulston, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, 3d; W. Linton Nelson, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, 4th. Time—6m. 41 2-5s. Second time—6m. 48s.

Four-Oared Shells with Coxswain—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club (bow, Kenneth Myers; No. 2, Harold C. Wilson; No. 3, William G. Miller; stroke, Charles A. Karle; coxswain, E. S. Armstrong); Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, 2d; Penn Athletic Club Rowing Association, 3d; Penn Athletic Club Rowing Association (second crew), 4th; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, 5th. Time—6m. 42s. Second time—6m. 51 1-5s.

Quadruple Sculls—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club (bow, Harold Dinsmore; No. 2, Robert Blackburn; No. 3, R. B. Knight; stroke, W. E. Garrett Gilmore); Penn Athletic Club Rowing Association, Philadelphia, 2d; New York Athletic Club, 3d; Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, 4th. Time—6m. 20 2-5s. Second time—6m. 22 4-5s.

145-Pound Double Sculls—Won by Penn Athletic Club Rowing Association, Philadelphia (bow, F. X. Finnegan; stroke, C. McIlvaine); Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, 2d; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, 3d; Penn Athletic Club Rowing Association (second crew), 4th; Don Rowing Club, Toronto, 5th; Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, 6th. Time—7m. 1 1-5s. Second time—7m. 7 1-5s.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Quaker City Barge Club, Philadelphia (bow, A. Heatlie; No. 2, H. Wolgemuth; No. 3, C. Weiler; No. 4, F. Vaders; No. 5, R. Bucher; No. 6, G. Lyfard; No. 7, H. Heintz; stroke, A. Rafetto; coxswain, H. S. Delany); University of Toronto, 2d; West Lynn Boat Club, Lynn, Mass., 3d; Pennsylvania Boat Club, Philadelphia, 4th. Time—6m. 17 2-5s. Second time—6m. 24s.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club (bow, A. Conrad; No. 2, V. Nygard; No. 3, G. Johnson; No. 4, F. Peterson; No. 5, O. Moe; No. 6, R. Sundee; No. 7, J. Flynn; stroke, R. Holm; coxswain, H. O'Connor); New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., 2d; Quaker City Barge Club, Philadelphia, 3d; Detroit Boat Club, 4th; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, 5th; West Lynn Boat Club, Lynn, Mass., 6th. Time—6m. 18 1-5s. Second time—6m. 21s.

The point score—Pennsylvania A. C., 73½; Duluth Boat Club, 61; Pennsylvania Barge Club, 58; Bachelors' Barge Club, 44½; Undine Barge Club, 28½; Malta B. C., 25; New Rochelle Rowing Club, 24; New York A. C., 18; Union Boat Club of Boston, 16; West Side Boat Club of Buffalo, 16; Vesper Boat Club, 14½; Quaker City, 12; Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, 10; Wachusett Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., 10; Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago, 9; Fairmont Boat Club, 4; Detroit Boat Club, 3; Potomac, Washington, ½, and Don Rowing Club, Toronto, ½.

American Henley, held at Philadelphia, May 30.

RESULTS, FINALS ONLY:

First Single Sculls—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; Russell S. Codman, Union Boat Club, Boston, second; Paul Costello, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 53 4-5s.

Freshman Eights—Won by Syracuse University (bow, Palmer; 2, Cramer; 3, Frawley; 4, Bunch; 5, Lawrence; 6, Sutter; 7, Devine; stroke, Tate jr.); Pennsylvania, second; U. S. Naval Academy, third. Time—6m. 39 1-5s.

Third Varsity Collegiate Eights—Won by Yale (bow, Isham; 2, Stecker; 3, Lock; 4, Rule; 5, Clark; 6, Quarrier; 7, Mosle; stroke, Goodwin); Pennsylvania, second; Harvard, third. Time—6m. 46 3-5s.

150-Pound Collegiate Eights—Won by Pennsylvania; Harvard, second; Yale, third; Princeton, fourth; Columbia, fifth. Time—6m. 47 1-5s.

Junior Collegiate Eights—Won by Syracuse; Pennsylvania, second; Harvard, third; U. S. Naval Academy, fourth; Princeton, fifth. Time—6m. 41 4-5s.

First Eight-Oared Shells—Won by U. S. Naval Academy (bow, King; 2, Chiltensworth; 3, Eddy; 4, Bell; 5, Schieke; 6, Sylvester; 7, Watson; stroke, Eddy); Pennsylvania, second; Union Boat Club, Boston, third. Time—6m. 34 2-5s.

Second Singles—Won by Alfred B. H. Vogt, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; William R. Hapgood, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; John Blessing jr., Undine Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 1 4-5s.

Interclub Eights—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—6m. 54 1-5s.

Interscholastic Eights—Won by Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia; Princeton Preparatory School, second. Time—5m. 10s.

First Double Sculls—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 25 1-5s.

First Four Shells—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; Undine Boat Club, Philadelphia, 2d; Pennsylvania Barge Club, 3d. Time—7m. 21 3-5s.

First Four Sculls—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; Penn A. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—7m. 6 2-5s.

Canadian Henley, held at St. Catharines, Ont., July 31.

RESULTS, FINALS ONLY:

140-Pound Maiden—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club; Hamilton Rowing Club, second; Brockville Rowing Club, third. No time.

150-Pound Special Eights—Won by Detroit Club; University of Toronto, second; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, third; Lachine Rowing Club, Montreal, fourth. Time—7m. 25s.

140-Pound Single Primary—Won by G. Goerss, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo; E. Levy, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo, second; Svenberg, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 59s.

150-Pound Special, Fours—Won by West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo; Ottawa Rowing Club, second; Don Rowing Club, Toronto, third; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, fourth. Time—8m. 59s.

Junior Single—Won by Fred Burns, Don Rowing Club, Toronto; J. Ingham, Don Rowing Club, second; M. Brett, Niagara District (St. Catharines), third. Time—8m. 52 3-5s.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Detroit Boat Club; University of Toronto, second; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, third; Wyandotte Legion of Detroit, fourth. Time—7m. 22 4-5s.

Junior Doubles—Won by Don Rowing Club, Toronto (G. Dent, bow; F. G. Galer, stroke); Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Detroit Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 51 2-5s.

140-Pound Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Lachine Rowing Club, Montreal; Niagara District, St. Catharines Rowing Club, second; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, third; Detroit Boat Club, fourth. Time—7m. 47s.

Junior Four-Oared Shells—Won by West Side Boat Club, Buffalo; Don Rowing Club, first crew, second; Don Rowing Club, second crew, third; Argonaut Rowing Club, fourth. Time—8m. 14s.

Association Singles—Won by C. Turner, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; R. Sherman, West Side Boat Club, Buffalo, second; Burns, Don Rowing Club, Toronto, third; F. X. Finnegan, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, fourth. Time—8m. 57s.

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Paul Costello, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; third, Algernon Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; fourth, Charles E. McElvaine, Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Time—1m. 24 4-5s.

Senior 140-Pound Special Fours—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; second, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo; third, Lachine Rowing Club, Montreal; fourth, Don Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—7m. 43 3-5s.

Senior Four-Oared Shells—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia (H. Teaf, bow; C. S. Stokes, 2; Robert Gerhardt, 3; Sid Jellinek, stroke); second, Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Time—7m. 40 1-5s.

Junior Club Working Boats—Won by Niagara District Crew No. 1; second, Niagara District Crew No. 3; (Crew No. 2 was scratched.) Time—9m. 55s.

Senior Championship Singles—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Paul Costello, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; third, Chester Turner, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; fourth Johnny Durnan, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—8m. 6 2-5s.

Senior 140-Pound Eights, Special—Won by Detroit Boat Club; second, Niagara District, St. Catharines Ontario; third, Lachine Rowing Club, Montreal; fourth, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—7m. 11 2-5s.

140-Pound Singles, Special—Won by F. W. Burns, Don Rowing Club, Toronto; second, G. Goerss, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo; third, W. E. Johnson, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; fourth, Joe Barnhardt, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—8m. 22s.

Senior Doubles—Won by Penn A. C., Philadelphia (Sam Moorehead, bow; J. J. McNicholas, stroke); second, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; third, Don Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—7m. 43s.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Penn A. C. (J. Flynn, bow; Jack Kelly, 2; J. J. Medd, 3; J. A. Bergen, 4; E. F. Sullivan, 5; J. M. Dougherty, 6; Jack Costello, 7; Tom Maguire, stroke; G. W. Pflugfelder, coxswain); second, University of Toronto; third, Detroit Boat Club. Time—6m. 53 4-5s.

High School Eights—Won by Buffalo High School; second, Hamilton (Ont.) High School. Time—7m. 17 1-5s.

GYMNASTICS.

National A. A. U. Gymnastic Championships, held under the auspices of the Norwegian Turn Society, at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, on April 11, 1925.

Flying Rings—Won by P. Krempel, Los Angeles A. C.; M. Kraemer, Univ. of Penn., second— O. Grellich, National T. V., third; A. Jochim, Swiss T. V., fourth. Points, 550.

Rope Climb—Won by M. Kraemer, Univ. of Penn.; A. Klatt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; J. Andreasen, Norwegian T. S., third; D. W. Goetman, Univ. of Penn., fourth. Time—7 4-5s.

Calisthenics—Won by E. Preiss, A. G. U. College, Indianapolis; W. Meyer, unattached, second; A. Jochim, Swiss T. V., third; P. Krempel, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Points, 286.

Side Horse—Won by C. Cremer, New York A. C.; J. Richter, D. A. Sokol Gym. Assoc., second; E. Preiss, A. G. U. College, Indianapolis, third; P. Krempel, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Points, 572 1-2.

Long Horse—Won by Fred Berg, Norwegian T. S.; Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gym. Assoc. Sokol, second; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde third; A. Zink, New York T. V., and E. Preiss, A. G. U. College, Indianapolis, tied for fourth place. Points, 566.

Horizontal Bar—Won by C. Rottman, New York T. V.; A. Jochim, Swiss T. V., second; E. Preiss, A. G. U. College, Indianapolis, third; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian T. S., fourth. Points, 574.

Indian Clubs—Won by R. Dutcher, New York A. C.; A. J. McDonald, unattached, second; M. Anderson, Baltimore A. C., third; C. W. Hahner, Princeton Univ., fourth. Points, 275.

Parallel Bars—Won by W. Meyer, unattached; A. Jochim, Swiss T. V., second; P. Krempel, Los Angeles A. C., third; Fred Berg, Norwegian T. S., fourth. Points, 574.

Tumbling—Won by D. Sharpe, Los Angeles A. C.; W. Herrman, Wm. Penn Charter School, Phila., second; K. Atha, unattached, third; P. Simonson, unattached, fourth. Points, 555.

All-around—Won by A. Jochim, Swiss T. V.; Walter Meyer, unattached, second; E. Preiss, A. G. U. College, Indianapolis, third; P. Krempel, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Jochim's points, 2,987.

Point Trophy—Los Angeles A. C., 14; Swiss Turn Verein, 12; New York A. C., 10; University of Pennsylvania, 9.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Dartmouth College, March 21. Won by United States Naval Academy with 47 points; Dartmouth, 12; Pennsylvania, 6; Princeton, 1. Summaries:

Horizontal Bar—Won by Newhardt, Navy; Stroop, Navy, second; Wheelock, Navy, third; Beling, Princeton, fourth.

Side Horse—Won by Clark, Navy; Bolkhardt, Dartmouth, second; Howard, Navy, third; Megachlin, Dartmouth, fourth.

Flying Rings—Won by Stroop, Navy; Bliss, Dartmouth, second; Kraemer, Pennsylvania, third; Rutledge, Navy, fourth.

Tumbling—Tie for first between Tullman and Zitzenwitz, Navy; Kertlucke, Dartmouth, third; Yaffe, Dartmouth, fourth.

Parallel Bars—Won by Forest, Navy; Sowell, Navy, second; Oktavec, Dartmouth, third; Kumazaira, Pennsylvania, fourth.

Rope Climbing—Tie for first place between Wheeler and Durham, Navy; tie for third between Goltman and Kraemer, Pennsylvania.

RIFLE AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

World's Individual Free Rifle Match—Hartmann, Switzerland, 1,109x1,200, 1st; Lienhard, Switzerland, 1,105x1,200, 2d.

World's Free Rifle Team Match—Switzerland, 5,386x6,000, 1st; United States, 5,255x6,000, 2d.

World's 22 Calibre Team Championship (Lord Dewar Trophy)—United States, 7,791, 1st; Great Britain, 7,753, 2d.

National Individual Rifle Match (Service Rifle)—Regular Service, St. Sgt. Charles Hakala, 8th Infantry, 288x300, 1st. High National Guard Class, Sergt. Ellis Brown, Oregon National Guard, 280x300, 1st. High Reserves and Training Schools—Willard Crisswell, Coast Artillery, C. M. T. C., 274x300, 1st. High Civilian—Rodolfo Martinez, Texas, 280x300, 1st.

National Individual Pistol Match (Service Pistol)—*Regular Service*—Capt. S. S. MacLaughlin, Infantry, 259x300, 1st. High National Guard—Lieut. Col. Basil Middleton, Indiana National Guard, 242x300, 1st. High Organized Reserves—Capt. Black, Officers' Reserve Corps, 239x300, 1st. High Civilian —John L. Bastey, Mass., 251x300, 1st.

National Rifle Team Match (Service Rifle)—Service Team Class, U. S. Marine Corps, 2,818x3,000, 1st. High National Guard Class—Illinois National Guard, 2,709x3,000, 1st. High Reserve Officers' Training Camp Class, 9th Corps Area, Reserve Officers' Training Camp, 2,601x3,000, 1st. High Citizens Military Training Camp Class—8th Corps Area, Citizens' Military Training Camp, 2,642x3,000, 1st. High Civilian Class—California, 2,680x3,000, 1st.

National Pistol Team Match (Service Pistol)—Service Team Class, U. S. Infantry, 1,291x1,500, 1st. High National Guard—New York National Guard, 1,159x1,500, 1st. High Officers' Reserve, 1,181x1,500 1st. High Civilian—Indiana, 1,190x1,500, 1st. High Police—Seattle Police, 1,171x1,500, 1st.

National Police Individual Pistol Championship—John H. Young, Portland, Ore., 273x300, 1st.

National Police Pistol Team Championship—Portland, Ore., Police, 1,093x1,200, 1st.

National Long Range Rifle Championship (Wimbledon Cup Match)—Capt. William W. Ashurst, U. S. Marine Corps, 100x100, 1st.

International Long Range Rifle Championship (Individual Palma)—Wilmer L. Witt, Seaman 1st Class, U. S. Navy, 224x225, 1st.

International Long Range Rifle Championship (Palma Team Match)—United States, 1,770x1,800, 1st; Canada, 1,745x1,800, 2d; Cuba, 1,715x1,800, 3d.

Offhand Championship (Navy Cup Match)—Capt. L. S. Spooner, 1st Infantry, 96x100, 1st.

Leech Cup Match—Lieut. Pierson E. Conradt, U. S. Marine Corps, 105x105, 1st.

The President's Match—Lieut. Bruce C. Hill, U. S. Engineers, 194x200, 1st.

Rapid Fire Championship—Frank M. Criswell, Gunner's Mate, 1st Class, U. S. Navy, 97x100, 1st.

Gallery Rifle Championship, 50 Feet—J. A. Wade, Sheridan, Wyo., 598x600, 1st.

Gallery Rifle Champion, 75 Feet—A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio, 593x600, 1st.

Gallery Team Champion, 50 Feet—National Capital Rifle Club, 2,939x3,000, 1st.

Gallery Team Champion, 75 Feet—Sheridan Rifle Club, Sheridan, Wyo., 2,955x3,000, 1st.

Outdoor Small Bore Champion—T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., 795x800, 1st.

Outdoor Small Bore Team Champions—Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,974x2,000,

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Adopted by the International Amateur Swimming Federation to July, 1924. American records showing better time for some of these events, adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union of America, Nov. 16, 1925, have been substituted on the assumption that the International Swimming Federation will later ratify such records made on courses not less than 25 yards long.

MEN, FREE STYLE.

Distance.	Time.	Length of Course.	Name.	Country.	Place.	Date.
100 yards.	52s.....	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	San Francisco, Cal...	Aug. 10, 1925
100 metres	58 3-5s..	100 metres..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Alameda, Cal.....	July 9, 1922
150 yards.	1m. 26 2-5s.	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 23, '925
200 metres	2m. 15 3-5s..	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Honolulu.....	May 26, 1922
220 yards.	2m. 15 3-5s..	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Honolulu.....	May 26, 1922
300 yards.	3m. 16 3-5s..	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Mar. 25, 1922
300 metres	3m. 35 1-5s..	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Mar. 25, 1922
400 metres	4m. 57s.....	100 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	New Haven, Conn...	Mar. 6, 1923
440 yards.	4m. 57s.....	100 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	New Haven, Conn...	Mar. 6, 1923
500 yards.	5m. 50 2-5s..	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Great Lakes, Ill.....	June 27, 1923
500 metres	6m. 24 1-5s..	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Sept. 30, 1922
880 yards.	11m. 9 1-5s...	50 metres.	Arne Borg.....	Sweden.....	Gothenburg, Sweden.	Aug. 28, 1923
1,000 yards.	12m. 47 4-5s..	50 metres.	Arne Borg.....	Sweden.....	Gothenburg, Sweden.	Aug. 29, 1923
1,000 metres	14m. 3-10s...	50 metres.	Arne Borg.....	Sweden.....	Gothenburg, Sweden.	Aug. 29, 1923
1,500 metres	21m. 35 3-10s.	50 metres.	Arne Borg.....	Sweden.....	Gothenburg, Sweden.	July 8, 1923
1 mile..	23m. 34 5-10s.	100 metres.	G. R. Hodgson.	Canada.....	Stockholm, Sweden..	July 10, 1912

MEN, BREAST STROKE.

Distance.	Time.	Length of Course.	Name.	Country.	Place.	Date.
100 metres	1m. 16 1-5s..	25 metres.	M. Sipos.....	.....	Budapest, Hungary..	Sept. 24, 1922
200 yards.	2m. 39 3-5s..	33⅓ metres	E. Toldi.....	Hungary....	Budapest, Hungary..	Aug. 20, 1911
200 metres	2m. 54 2-5s..	25 metres.	E. Rademacher.	Germany....	Amsterdam, Holland.	Nov. 12, 1922
400 metres	6m. 12 4-5s..	25 metres.	E. Rademacher.	Germany....	Vienna, Austria.....	Sept. 20, 1921

MEN, BACK STROKE.

Distance.	Time.	Length of Course.	Name.	Country.	Place.	Date.
100 metres	1m. 12 3-5s..	25 yards..	W. D. Kealoha.	United States	Honolulu.....	Oct. 17, 1922
100 metres	1m. 12 3-5s..	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Honolulu.....	Oct. 17, 1922
150 yards.	1m. 45 2-5s..	25 yards..	J. Weissmuller.	United States	Milwaukee, Wis.....	April 20, 1922
400 metres	5m. 59 1-5s..	25 yards..	G. Blitz.....	Belgium.....	Exeter, England.....	Sept. 16, 1921

WOMEN, FREE STYLE.

Distance.	Time.	Length of Course.	Name.	Country.	Place.	Date.
100 yards.	1m. 1 2-5s...	25 yards..	E. Lackie.....	United States	Miami, Fla.....	Mar. 1, 1925
100 metres	1m. 12s.....	25 yards..	E. Lackie.....	United States	St. Augustine, Fla...	Feb. 13, 1925
200 metres	2m. 45 1-5s..	25 yards..	Gertrude Ederle	United States	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	April 4, 1923
220 yards.	2m. 46 3-5s..	25 yards..	H. James.....	Great Britain	Seacombe.....	Oct. 10, 1923
300 yards.	3m. 45s.....	25 yards..	Gertrude Ederle	United States	Miami, Fla.....	Feb. 28, 1925
300 metres	4m. 12 1-5s..	25 yards..	M. Norelius....	United States	Miami, Fla.....	Feb. 26, 1925
400 metres	5m. 53 1-5s..	25 yards..	Gertrude Ederle	United States	Indianapolis, Ind....	Aug. 4, 1922
440 yards.	5m. 54 3-5s..	25 yards..	Gertrude Ederle	United States	Indianapolis, Ind....	Aug. 4, 1922
500 yards.	6m. 45 1-5s..	25 yards..	Gertrude Ederle	United States	Indianapolis, Ind....	Aug. 4, 1922
500 metres	7m. 22 1-5s..	25 yards..	Gertrude Ederle	United States	Indianapolis, Ind....	Aug. 4, 1922
880 yards.	13m. 19s.....	100 yards..	Gertrude Ederle	United States	Indianapolis, Ind....	Aug. 25, 1923
1 mile..	25m. 36s.....	25 yards..	E. McGary....	United States	Portsmouth, N. H...	Aug. 30, 1925

WOMEN, BREAST STROKE.

Distance.	Time.	Length of Course.	Name.	Country.	Place.	Date.
100 metres	1m. 32s.....	25 yards..	A. Geraghty...	United States	Hanover, N. H.....	April 18, 1925
200 yards.	3m. 2 1-5s...	25 yards..	I. Gilbert.....	Great Britain	Garston, England....	May 26, 1922
200 metres	3m. 20 2-5s..	25 yards..	I. Gilbert.....	Great Britain	Rotherham, England.	June 18, 1922
400 metres	7m. 4 4-5s...	25 yards..	A. Geraghty...	United States	Portsmouth, N. H...	Aug. 30, 1925

WOMEN, BACK STROKE.

Distance.	Time.	Length of Course.	Name.	Country.	Place.	Date.
100 yards.	1m. 14 1-5s..	25 yards..	Sybil Bauer....	United States	Loyola, Ill.....	Nov. 7, 1923
150 yards.	1m. 59 3-5s..	25 yards..	Sybil Bauer....	United States	Great Lakes, Ill.....	Feb. 22, 1922
200 metres	3m. 6 4-5s...	25 yards..	Sybil Bauer....	United States	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	July 4, 1922

NATIONAL SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

SENIOR OUTDOOR—MEN.

Held under the auspices of the Young Men's Business Club in Lake Washington Canal, Seattle, Wash., July 29-30-31 and Aug. 1, 1925. *100 Yards*—Won by John Weismuller, Illinois A. C.; Buddy Smith, New Orleans, La. "Y," second; Reg. Harrison, Venice Swim. Assn., third. Time—50 4-5s. *440 Yards*—Won by John Weismuller, Illinois A. C. Harry Glancy, Cincinnati "Y," second; Lester Smith, Olympic Club, third. Time—5m. 22 5-10s. *880 Yards*—Won by John Weismuller, Illinois A. C.; Harry Glancy, Cincinnati "Y," second; Carl Stevenson, Stanford Univ., third. Time—11m. 12s. *One Mile*—Won by Harry Glancy, Cincinnati "Y;" Lester

Smith, Olympic Club, San Francisco, second; W. Laufer, Cincinnati "Y," third. Time—24m. 27 4-5s. *10-Foot Springboard Dive*—Won by Pete Desjardines, Roman Baths, Miami; Al White, Olympic Club, second; Clarence Pinkston, Los Angeles A. C., third. *Plain High Diving*—Won by Pete Desjardines, Roman Baths, Miami; Dave Fall, Stanford Univ., second; M. Fadden, Crystal Pool, Seattle, third; *Fancy High Diving*—Won by Pete Desjardines, Roman Baths, Miami; Dave Fall, Stanford Univ., second; Al White, Olympic Club, third. *440 Yards Breast Stroke*—Won by Robert Skelton, Illinois A. C.; Gilbert Brainerd, Cleveland A. A., second; R. Peterson, Griffin Nat'l Club of Chicago, third. Time—6m. 30 2-5s. *220 Yards Back Stroke*—Won by W. Laufer, Cincinnati "Y;" P. Wyatt, Uniontown A. C., Pa., second; C. Mila, Illinois A. C., third. Time—2m. 50s. *Relay*—Won by Illinois A. C.; Olympic Club, second; Oak Swim. Club of Tacoma, Wash., third. *300 Yards Medley*—Won by Harry Glancy, Cincinnati "Y;" S. Kruger, Illinois A. C., second; Arden Allen, Stanford Univ., third. Time—4m. 2 2-5s. *Long Distance, Individual*—Held under auspices of Bayville Aquatic Club, Bayville, L. I., in L. I. Sound, Sept. 5, 1925.—Won by Clarence Ross, New York A. C.; Joe Farley, New York A. C., second; Walter Spence, Brooklyn Central Swim. Club, third; Adam Lucason, Worcester, Mass., Boys' Club, fourth. Time—1h. 48m. 39s. *Long Distance, Team*—Held under auspices of Washington Canoe Club in Potomac River, Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1925.—Won by Brooklyn Central Swim. Club, (Spence, Smith, Hosie); New York A. C., second.

JUNIOR OUTDOOR—MEN.

100 Yards Free Style—Held under the auspices of the Board of Recreation, at Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 6, 1925.—Won by J. W. Bryant, Brookline S. A.; second, J. J. Anderson, Unattached; third, G. J. Murdock, Unattached. Time—55s. *440 Yards Free Style*—Held under the auspices of the Indiana-Kentucky Assn., at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13-14-15, 1925, in the Broad Ripple Pool.—Won by John Dithmer, Unattached; second, Foster Holt, Louisville B. C.; third, Robert Zaiser, Unattached. Time—6m. 13 3-5s. *1 Mile Swim*—Held under the auspices of the Indiana-Kentucky Assn., at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13-14-15, 1925, in the Broad Ripple Pool.—Won by Samuel Shields, Louisville B. C.; second, John Dithmer, Unattached; third, Henry M. Beard, Ravenwood A. C.; fourth, Richard Whittington, Unattached. Time—26m. 2 2-5s. *Fancy High Dive*—Held under the auspices of the Stanford Univ., at Searsville Lake Park, Cal., Sept. 7, 1925.—Won by Al DeFerrl, Olympic C.; second, G. Carroll, Olympic C.; third, E. A. Smith, Stanford U.; fourth, Al Starla, Olympic Club. *Plain High Dive*—Held under the auspices of the Stanford Univ., at Searsville Lake Park, Cal., Sept. 6, 1925.—Won by Swan Tessan, Unattached; second, Walter Mill, Stanford Univ., third, G. Carroll, Olympic Club; fourth, E. A. Smith, Stanford Univ. *440 Yards Breast Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the United Labor League, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 7, 1925, in the West View Park Pool.—Won by Andrew Maraz, Duquesne Library; second, Tom Matthews, P. A. A.; third, W. G. Farrell, Washington C. C.; fourth, George Van, Detroit Y. C. Time—6m. 54s. *220 Yards Back Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the Indiana-Kentucky Assn., at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13-14-15, 1925, in the Broad Ripple Pool.—Won by John Moore, Indianapolis A. C.; second, Samuel Shields, Louisville B. C.; third, Irving Weber, Unattached. Time—3m. 8 4-5s. *Long Distance Swim*—Held under the auspices of the Buffalo Eve. News, at Crystal Beach, Canada, 1925.—Won by Stanley Pritchard, Unattached, Buffalo; second, Wm. Miller, West End Y. M. C. A.; third, Harry Levine, Buffalo, Central Y. M. C. A. Time—1h. 22m. 3-5s.

JUNIOR OUTDOOR—WOMEN.

100 Yards Swim—Held under the auspices of the Pleasure Beach S. C., at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 23, 1925, in the Long Island Sound.—Won by V. Wilson, Zinnoch S. S., Brooklyn; second, M.Bloomer, Bd. of Rec., Bridgeport; third, V. Smith, Unattached. Time—1m. 12 2-5s. *440 Yards Free Style*—Held under the auspices of the Buffalo A. C., at Lockport, July 21, 1925.—Won by Evelyn McManigal, Unattached; second, Mildred Moore, Women's A. C. of Buffalo; third, Catherine Rothany, Buffalo A. C. Time—6m. 36 3-5s. *880 Yards*—Held under the auspices of the Indiana-Kentucky Assn., at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13-14-15, 1925, in the Broad Ripple Pool.—Won by Florence Goga, Carnegie Lib.; second, Lisa Lundstrom, W. S. A.; third, Frances Meany, W. S. A. Time—13m. 50 1-5s. *1 Mile Swim*—Held under the auspices of the Cygnet A. C., at E. Port Chester, Conn., July 26, 1925.—Won by Elaine Delaney, W. S. A.; second, Marion Bloomer, Bd. of Rec., Bridgeport; third, Maude McFarlane, W. S. A.; fourth, Wanda Schavinsky, Bd. of Rec., Bridgeport. Time—29m. 4s. *10-Foot Fancy Dive*—Held under the auspices of the Indiana-Kentucky Assn., at Indianapolis, Aug. 13-14-15, 1925, in the Broad Ripple Pool.—Won by Olive Filer, Ambassador S. C.; second, Euphrasia Donnelly, Hoosier A. C.; third, Lucille Klapeke, Louisville B. C.; fourth, Elizabeth Thurgood, Unattached. *100 Yards Breast Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the Capitol Park S. A., at Hartford, Conn., July 5, 1925, in the Capitol Park Pool.—Won by Carin Neilson, W. S. A.; second, Anna Baum, Bd. of Rec.; third, Doris Harned, Bd. of Rec. Time—1m. 26 4-5s. *880 Yards Relay*—Held under the auspices of the Board of Recreation, at Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 6, 1925.—Won by Bd. of Rec., Bridgeport, Conn.; second, Bd. of Rec.; third, Bd. of Rec. Time—13m.

SENIOR OUTDOOR—WOMEN.

Held under the auspices of Michigan Assn., A. A. U., at Scott Memorial Basin, Belle Island Park, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-7-8-9, 1925. *100 Yards*—Won by Doris O'Mara, W. S. A. of N. Y.; Dorothy Colter, Detroit Y. C. second; Adelaide Lambert, W. S. A. of N. Y., third; E. Donnelly, Hoosier A. C., fourth. Time—1m. 7 2-5s. *440 Yards*—Won by V. Whitenack, W. S. A. of N. Y.; E. McGary, W. S. A. of N. Y., second; A. Lambert, W. S. A. of N. Y., third; M. Ravior, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, fourth. Time—6m. 7s. *880 Yards*—Won by E. McGary, W. S. A. of N. Y.; V. Whitenack, W. S. A. of N. Y., second; M. Ravior, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third; F. Goga, Carnegie Library, Pa., fourth. Time—13m. 6s. *One Mile*—Won by E. McGary, W. S. A. of N. Y.; M. Ravior, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; V. Whitenack, W. S. A. of N. Y., third; Flo. Goga, Carnegie Library, Pa., fourth. Time—26m. 33 2-5s. *10-Foot Springboard Diving*—Won by Aileen Riggin, W. S. A. of N. Y.; Helen Meany, W. S. A. of N. Y., second; Olive Filer, Ambassador Swim. Club, third. *High Plain Diving*—Won by Caroline Smith, Illinois A. C.; Helen Meany, W. S. A. of N. Y., second; E. Fehr, Women's A. C., third. *Fancy High Diving*—Won by Helen Meany, W. S. A. of N. Y.; L. Hermann, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Ida Lang, Detroit W. S. A., third. *220 Yards Breast Stroke*—Won by Agnes Geraghty, W. S. A. of N. Y.; C. Nillson, W. S. A. of N. Y., second; F. Beebe, Illinois A. C., third; Janet Cotton, Detroit Y. C., fourth. Time—3m. 32 2-5s. *220 Yards Back Stroke*—Won by Sybil Bauer, Illinois A. C.; Aileen Riggin, W. S. A. of N. Y., second; D. O'Mara, W. S. A. of N. Y., third; D. Colter, Detroit Y. C., fourth. Time—3m. 11s. *880 Yards Relay*—Won by Women's Assn. of N. Y. 1st team (V. Whitenack, E. O'Mara, E. McGary, C. Nillson); W. S. A. of N. Y. 2d team (A. Riggin, D. O'Mara, K. Brown, A. Lambert), second; Illinois A. C. (B. Rice, A. Gerbea, DeVry, S. Bauer), third; Carnegie Library Club (A. Stafford, Hoozdovich, F. Goga, S. Laird), fourth. Time—12m. 17s. *300 Yards Medley*—Won by A. Lambert, W. S. A.; C. Nillson, W. S. A., second; S. Laird, Carnegie Library, Pa., third; S. Bauer, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—4m. 38 3-5s. *Long Distance*—Held under auspices of Women's Swimming Assn. of N. Y., Reynolds Channel, Long Beach, L. I., Sept. 13, 1925.—Won by Ethel McGary, W. S. A. of N. Y.; Sarah Lord, W. S. A. of N. Y., second; Kathryn Brown, W. S. A. of N. Y., third. Time—1h. 5m. 32 4-5s.

DOG SLED RACING.

Eastern International Derby run at Quebec, won by Emil St. Goddard's Manitoba team, time, 12 hrs. 49 min. for 120 miles; second, Hector Chevrette's Quebec team, time, 13 hrs. 8 min.

American Dog Derby run at Ashton, Idaho, won by T. Kent, time, 2.18.18 for 24 miles; S. Gaston, second; O. Zarn, third.

Saskatchewan Dog Derby run at Saskatchewan, won by S. Russick, time, 17 hrs. 54½ min. for 150 miles; second, Olinsky, time, 18 hrs.; third, V. Johnson, time, 18 hrs. 21 min.

Nenana to Nome relay with serum for Nome epidemic, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2, 1925, broke all records for dog sled time. The distance of 650 miles was covered in 127½ hrs., an average of better than 5 miles per hour in terrific blizzard and zero weather. The drivers of the 7 relays were Shannon, Kalland, Green, Folger, Nicolai, Seppalla, Kasson.

THE TURF.

The turf experienced an exceedingly interesting season during 1925 although there was lacking the international aspect presented during 1923 and 1924 due to the presence of such famous foreign horses as Papyrus and Epinard. Large attendance and purses featured racing in all sections of the continent. Several new records were established.

LEADING AMERICAN JOCKEYS FOR 1925.
(January to October.)

Name.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	Pct.	Name.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	Pct.
A. Mortensen.	785	151	124	110	395	.19	K. Noe.....	586	125	103	78	280	.21
J. Dillea.....	675	135	153	159	278	.20	C. Allen.....	788	124	142	109	413	.16
L. Neal.....	759	133	114	93	419	.18	W. Harvey...	662	121	98	89	354	.18
L. Schaefer...	871	133	130	119	489	.15	J. Malben....	511	120	87	80	224	.23
H. Elsten	752	130	106	116	400	.17	G. Johnson...	725	119	121	92	393	.16
H. Stutts.....	607	128	97	94	288	.21	E. Barnes....	623	100	77	86	360	.16

LEADING AMERICAN WINNING STABLES AND OWNERS.
(January to October, 1925.)

Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Won.	Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Won.
Glen Riddle Farm Stable..	37	17	14	$190,235	Wilson, R. T..	36	19	32	$100,240
Rancocas Stable.....	57	35	24	174,640	Croissant, G. F.....	69	60	48	95,301
Cochran, G. A.....	15	15	13	144,500	Widener, J. E.....	32	24	10	94,030
Idle Hour Stock F'm St'ble	63	52	48	139,776	Cooper, L. T.....	45	38	27	83,359
Greentree Stable.....	53	52	39	134,302	Camden, J. N.....	47	32	42	74,633
Shoshone Stable.....	15	11	16	131,100	Bedwell, H. G.....	66	75	75	70,610
Whitney, H. P.....	76	64	69	129,257	Butler, J.....	18	40	27	69,815
Seagram Stable.....	77	45	53	126,245	Vivadou, Mrs. V.....	6	5	5	61,745
Salmon, W. J.....	52	49	56	114,728	Swenke, Mrs. A.....	58	27	41	59,700
Audley Farm Stable.....	51	42	49	110,552	Nevada Stock Farm Stable.	34	20	23	58,555

WINNING HORSES FOR 1925.
(January to October.)

Horse.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Un.	Amt.	Horse.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Un.	Amt.
Pompey.....	10	7	2	0	1	$121,630	Senalado.....	16	6	3	4	3	$39,495
American Flag..	4	4	0	0	0	68,350	Canter.....	16	6	2	2	6	37,283
Silver Fox.....	24	9	4	6	5	59,745	Marconi.....	22	4	4	7	7	35,355
Atherstone.....	12	3	1	3	5	58,025	Sarazen.....	8	4	0	1	3	35,135
Mad Play.....	13	7	3	3	0	57,180	Gen. Thatcher..	20	8	3	4	5	32,235
Flying Ebony...	5	2	0	1	2	57,000	Sting.....	7	5	1	0	1	29,700
Princess Doreen.	20	10	2	6	2	55,680	Deeming.....	20	4	3	1	12	28,450
Coventry.....	4	1	1	0	2	52,825	Broadway Jones.	6	3	2	0	1	28,025
King Nadi.....	16	6	3	1	6	50,060	Maid at Arms...	11	5	1	2	3	27,655
Quatrain.....	10	5	1	2	2	42,350	Dangerous.....	19	4	5	5	5	25,310

BEST AMERICAN RUNNING RECORDS.

Distance.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-4 mile	Bob Wade.....	4	122	Butte, Mont.....	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21 1-4
2 1-2 furlongs....	Nash Cash.....	2	112	Charleston, S. C. (Palmetto Park)	Feb. 5, 1912	0.29 4-5
3-8 mile	Atoka	6	105	Butte, Mont.....	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33 1-2
3 1-2 furlongs....	Joe Blair.....	5	115	Juarez, Mexico.....	Feb. 5, 1916	0.39
1-2 mile	{ Donau.....	2	115	Los Angeles, Cal. (Santa Anita)..	Mar. 13, 1909	0.46 1-5
	{ Amon.....	2	115	Juarez, Mexico.....	Feb. 9, 1911	0.46 1-5
4 1-2 furlongs....	Distinction.....	2	107	Latonia, Ky.....	June 10, 1919	0.52 2-5
5-8 mile	Pan Zareta.....	5	120	Juarez, Mexico.....	Feb. 10, 1915	0.57 1-5
5 1-2 furlongs....	Iron Mask	6	150	Juarez, Mexico.....	Mar. 8, 1914	1.03 2-5
*Old Futurity C'se	Kingston.....	7	139	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.....	June 22, 1891	1.08
3-4 mile	Iron Mask	6	115	Juarez, Mexico.....	Jan. 4, 1914	1.09 3-5
6 1-4 furlongs....	Montanic.....	4	109	Chicago (Washington Park).....	July 20, 1901	1.15 4-5
6 1-2 furlongs....	{ Br'kd'le Nymph	4	124	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
	{ Sweep On.....	3	112	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	May 31, 1919	1.17 2-5
7-8 mile	Roseben	5	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
7 1-2 furlongs....	High Cloud.....	6	118	Louisville, Ky.....	May 22, 1922	1.30
1 mile.....	Cherry Pie.....	3	113	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	Sept. 3, 1923	1 35 2-5
1 mile.....	†Roamer.....	7	110	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	Aug. 21, 1918	1.34 4-5
1 mile 20 yards...	Stanwix.....	4	108	Cleveland, Ohio.....	May 23, 1925	1.38
1 mile 40 yards...	Abadane.....	8	110	Tia Juana, Mexico.....	Mar. 12, 1923	1.39 2-5
1 mile 50 yards...	Vox Populi.....	4	104	Seattle, Wash. (The Meadows)...	Sept. 5, 1908	1.40 4-5
1 mile 55 yards...	First Whip.....	3	101	Saratoga, N. Y.....	Aug. 22, 1900	1.43 1-4
1 mile 60 yards...	Watervale.....	3	98	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	May 9, 1911	1.42 2-5
1 mile 70 yards...	Winipeg.....	5	106½	Cleveland, Ohio.....	May 22, 1925	1.40 3-5
1 mile 100 yards..	Rapid Water.....	6	114	Oakland, Cal.....	Nov. 30, 1907	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles.....	Dot.....	3	100	Belmont, Park, N. Y.....	Sept. 7, 1923	1.42 1-5
1 1-8 miles.....	Chilhowee.....	3	115	Latonia, Ky.....	Oct. 14, 1924	1.48 4-5
1 3-16 miles.....	Sir Barton.....	4	133	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 28, 1920	1.55 3-5
1 1-4 miles.....	Whisk Broom II .	6	139	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	June 28, 1913	2.00
1 mile 500 yards..	Swiftwing.....	5	100	Latonia, Ky.....	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1 5-16 miles.....	Ballot	4	126	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.....	July 1, 1904	2.09 3-5
1 3-8 miles.....	Man-o'-War.....	3	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	June 12, 1920	2.14 1-5
1 1-2 miles.....	Man-o'-War.....	3	118	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	Sept. 11, 1920	2.28 4-5
1 5-8 miles.....	Man-o'-War.....	3	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	Sept. 4, 1920	2.40 4-5
1 3-4 miles.....	Chilhowee.....	3	126	Latonia, Ky.....	Oct. 18, 1924	2.54 3-5
1 7-8 miles.....	Jolly Cephas.....	8	95	Tijuana, Mexico.....	Jan. 11, 1925	3.16 4-5
2 miles.....	Exterminator.....	5	128	Belmont Park, N. Y.....	Sept. 15, 1920	3 21 4-5
2 miles 70 yards..	Grosgrain.....	4	101	New Orleans (City Park)	Jan. 27, 1906	3.35 1-5
2 1-6 miles.....	War Whoop.....	4	96	Toronto, Ont. (Woodbine Park)..	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34 1-4
2 1-8 miles.....	Joe Murphy.....	4	99	Chicago (Harlem).....	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2 1-4 miles.....	Radio.....	4	100	Latonia, Ky.....	Nov. 4, 1922	3.49
2 1-2 miles.....	Kyrat	3	88	Newport, Ky.....	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24 1-2
2 5-8 miles.....	Ten Broeck.....	4	107	Lexington, Ky.....	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58 1-2
2 3-4 miles.....	Just Right.....	6	94	Tijuana, Mexico.....	Mar. 1, 1925	4.50 3-5
2 7-8 miles.....	Bosh.....	5	100	Tijuana, Mexico.....	Mar. 8, 1925	5.23
3 miles.....	Mamie Algol.....	5	105	New Orleans (City Park).....	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 miles.....	Sotemia.....	5	110	Louisville (Churchill Downs).....	Oct. 7, 1912	7.10 4-5

*170 feet less than 3-4 mile. †Against time.

LEADING AMERICAN STAKE RACES.

THE FUTURITY STAKES.

(Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 1888-1909; Saratoga, N. Y., 1910-1914; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1915 and since.)
2-year-olds; 3-4 mile, 1888-1891; 1,263 yards, 1 foot, 1892-1901; 3-4 mile, 1902-1924; 7 furlongs, 1925.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght.	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght.	Time.	Value.
1888..	Proctor Knott	112	1.15 1-5	$40,900	1906..	Electioneer	117	1.13 3-5	$44,070
1889..	Chaos	109	1.16 4-5	54,500	1907..	Colin	125	1.11 1-5	32,930
1890..	Potomac	115	1.14 1-5	67,675	1908..	Maskette	118	1.11 1-5	33,360
1891..	His Highness	130	1.15 1-5	61,675	1909..	Sweep	126	1.11 4-5	33,660
1892..	Morello	118	1.12 1-5	40,450	1910..	Novelty	127	1.12 1-5	25,360
1893..	Domino	130	1.12 4-5	39,350	1913..	Pennant	119	1.15	15,060
1894..	Butterflies	112	1.11	48,710	1914..	Trojan	117	1.16 4-5	22,110
1895..	Requital	115	1.11 2-5	53,190	1915..	Thunderer	122	1.11 4-5	16,590
1896..	Ogden	115	1.10	43,790	1916..	Campfire	125	1.13 4-5	22,950
1897..	L'Alouette	115	1.11	34,290	1917..	Papp	127	1.12	15,450
1898..	Martimus	118	1.12 2-5	36,610	1918..	Dunboyne	127	1.12 4-5	30,280
1899..	Chacornac	114	1.10 2-5	30,630	1919..	Man o' War	127	1.11 3-5	26,650
1900..	Ballyhoo Bey	112	1.10	33,580	1920..	Step Lightly	116	1.12 1-5	35,870
1901..	Yankee	119	1.09 1-5	36,850	1921..	Bunting	117	1.11 2-5	40,700
1902..	Savable	119	1.14	44,850	1922..	Sally's Alley	116	1.12	47,550
1903..	Hamburg Belle	114	1.13	35,930	1923..	St. James	130	1.10 2-5	64,810
1904..	Artful	114	1.14 4-5	42,880	1924..	Mother Goose	114	1.10 4-5	65,730
1905..	Ormondale	117	1.11 4-5	43,680	1925..	Pompey	127	1.23	58,480

PREAKNESS STAKES.

(Pimlico, Md.)
3-year-olds; 1 mile, 1909-1910; 1 1-8 miles, 1911 and since.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght.	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght.	Time.	Value.
1909..	Effendi	116	1.39 4-5	$3,225	1918..	War Cloud	117	1.53 3-5	$12,250
1910..	Layminster	84	1.40 3-5	3,300	1918..	Jack Hare, Jr.	115	1.53 2-5	11,250
1911..	Watervale	112	1.51	2,700	1919..	Sir Barton	126	1.53	24,500
1912..	Col. Holloway	107	1.56 3-5	1,450	1920..	Man o' War	126	1.51 3-5	23,000
1913..	Buskin	117	1.53 2-5	1,670	1921..	Broomspun	114	1.54 1-5	43,000
1914..	Holiday	108	1.53 4-5	1,355	1922..	Pillory	114	1.51 3-5	51,000
1915..	Rhine Maiden	104	1.58	1,275	1923..	Vigil	114	1.53 3-5	52,000
1916..	Damrosch	115	1.54 4-5	1,380	1924..	Nellie Morse	121	1.57 1-2	54,000
1917..	Kalitan	116	1.54 2-5	4,800	1925..	Coventry	126	1.59	52,700

The 1918 race was run in two divisions.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

(Louisville, Ky.)
3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles, 1875-1895; 1 1-4 miles, 1896 and since.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght.	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght.	Time.	Value.
1875..	Aristides	100	2.37 3-4	$2,850	1901..	His Eminence	117	2.07 3-4	$4,850
1876..	Vagrant	97	2.38 1-4	2,950	1902..	Allan-a-Dale	117	2.08 3-4	4,850
1877..	Baden Baden	100	2.38	3,300	1903..	Judge Himes	117	2.09	4,850
1878..	Day Star	100	2.37 1-4	4,050	1904..	Elwood	117	2.08 1-2	4,850
1879..	Lord Murphy	100	2.37	3,550	1905..	Agile	122	2.10 3-4	4,850
1880..	Fonso	105	2.37 1-2	3,800	1906..	Sir Huron	117	2.08 4-5	4,850
1881..	Hindoo	105	2.40	4,410	1907..	Pink Star	117	2.12 3-5	4,850
1882..	Apollo	102	2.40 1-4	4,560	1908..	Stone Street	117	2.15 1-5	4,850
1883..	Leonatus	105	2.43	3,760	1909..	Wintergreen	117	2.08 1-5	4,850
1884..	Buchanan	110	2.40 1-4	3,990	1910..	Donau	117	2.06 2-5	4,850
1885..	Joe Cotton	110	2.37 1-4	4,630	1911..	Meridan	117	2.05	4,850
1886..	Ben Ali	118	2.36 1-2	4,890	1912..	Worth	117	2.09 2-5	4,850
1887..	Montrose	118	2.39 1-4	4,200	1913..	Doneral	117	2.04 4-5	5,475
1888..	Macbeth II	115	2.38 1-4	4,740	1914..	Old Rosebud	114	2.03 2-5	9,125
1889..	Spokane	118	2.34 1-2	4,970	1915..	Regret	112	2.05 2-5	11,450
1890..	Riley	118	2.45	5,460	1916..	George Smith	117	2.04	9,750
1891..	Kingman	122	2.52 1-4	4,680	1917..	Omar Khayyam	117	2.04 3-5	16,600
1892..	Azra	122	2.41 1-2	4,230	1918..	Exterminator	114	2.10 4-5	14,700
1893..	Lookout	122	2.39 1-4	4,090	1919..	Sir Barton	112½	2.09 4-5	20,825
1894..	Chant	122	2.41	4,020	1920..	Paul Jones	126	2.09	30,375
1895..	Halma	122	2.37 1-2	2,970	1921..	Behave Yourself	126	2.04 1-5	38,450
1896..	Ben Brush	117	2.07 3-4	4,850	1922..	Morvich	126	2.04 3-5	46,775
1897..	Typhoon II	117	2.12 1-2	4,850	1923..	Zev	126	2.05 2-5	53,625
1898..	Plaudit	117	2.09	4,850	1924..	Black Gold	126	2.05 1-5	52,775
1899..	Manuel	117	2.12	4,850	1925..	Flying Ebony	126	2.07 3-5	52,950
1900..	Lieut. Gibson	117	2.06 1-4	4,850					

LATONIA DERBY (HINDOO STAKES, 1883-1886. LATONIA, KY.)

3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght.	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght.	Time.	Value.
1883..	Leonatus	110	2.40 1-2	$2,850	1905..	The Foreman	110	2.38	$5,950
1884..	Audrian	110	2.42	3,860	1906..	Sir Huon	127	2.36 4-5	5,095
1885..	Bersan	118	2.42 3-4	4,680	1907..	The Abbot	114	2.46 1-5	4,410
1886..	Silver Cloud	118	2.40	3,810	1908..	Pinkola	114	2.35 2-5	3,655
1887..	Libretto	118	2.38 1-4	4,390	1909..	Olambala	111	2.39 1-5	3,095
1888..	Los Angeles	110	2.39 1-4	4,270	1910..	Joe Morris	117	2.33 2-5	2,925
1889..	Hindoocraft	115	2.41	4,300	1911..	Governor Gray	125	2.30 2-5	3,550
1890..	Bill Letcher	115	2.43	5,380	1912..	Free Lance	114	2.31	4,250
1891..	Kingman	128	2.45 1-4	4,540	1913..	Gowell	122	2.33 1-5	5,725
1892..	Newton	117	3.14	3,760	1914..	John Gun	122	2.30 2-5	6,025
1893..	Buck McCann	117	2.44	4,450	1915..	Royal II	122	2.32	10,125
1894..	Lazzarone	117	2.51	6,555	1916..	Dodge	127	2.37	9,950
1895..	Halma	127	2.04 1-2	6,720	1917..	Liberty Loan	122	2.30 4-5	9,950
1896..	Ben Brush	122	2.40 1-2	12,290	1918..	Johren	124	2.33	9,925
1897..	Ornament	127	2.35 1-4	8,740	1919..	Be Frank	122	2.37 3-5	16,000
1898..	Han d'Or	114	2.32 1-2	7,620	1920..	Upset	126	2.32	16,300
1899..	Prince McClurg	122	2.36 1-2	6,825	1921..	Brother Batch	131	2.47 3-5	14,900
1900..	Lieut. Gibson	127	.....	4,715	1922..	Thibodaux	126	2.33 4-5	15,000
1901..	Hermando	114	2.35 1-4	4,985	1923..	The Clown	118	2.32 3-5	15,680
1902..	Harry New	114	2.38 3-4	4,390	1924..	Chilhowee	118	2.30 1-5	25,600
1903..	Woodlake	114	2.36 3-4	7,035	1925..	Broadway Jones	118	2.31	25,225
1904..	Elwood	127	2.42 3-4	5,730					

The 1888 race was a dead heat, on first try, between Los Angeles and White. Los Angeles won on the run-off. The 1900 race was a walkover.

TRAVERS STAKES (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

3-year-olds; 1 3-4 miles, 1864-1889; 1 1-4 miles, 1890-1892; 1 1-4 miles, 1893-1894; 1 1-8 miles, 1895; 1 1-4 miles, 1897; 1 1-8 miles, 1901-1903; 1 1-4 miles, 1904 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1864	Kentucky	100	3.18 3-4	$2,950	1893	Stowaway	107	2.10 3-4	$2,450
1865	Malden	97	3.18 1-2	3,400	1894	H'y of Navarre	125	2.10 1-4	2,350
1866	Merrill	100	3.29	3,500	1895	Liza	104	1.55 1-2	1,125
1867	Ruthless	103	3.13 1-4	2,850	1896	Arbuckle	...	.....	.....
1868	Banshee	97	3.10 3-4	3,150	1897	Rensselaer	126	2.12	1,425
1869	Gleneig	110	3.14	3,000	1901	Blues	126	1.56 3-5	6,750
1870	Kingfisher	110	3.15 1-4	4,950	1902	Hermis	111	1.54 4-5	6,750
1871	Harry Bassett	110	3.21 3-4	5,000	1903	Ada May	106	1.57	8,150
1872	Joe Daniels	110	3.08 1-4	5,500	1904	Broomstick	129	2.06 4-5	5,850
1873	Tom Bowling	110	3.09 3-4	5,400	1905	Dandelion	111	2.08	8,350
1874	Attilla	110	3.09 1-2	5,050	1906	Gallavant	111	2.08 1-5	5,800
1875	D'Artagnan	110	3.06 1-2	4,850	1907	Frank Gill	129	2.07	5,800
1876	Sultana	107	3.15 1-2	3,700	1908	Dorante	116	2.09 3-5	5,800
1877	Baden Baden	110	3.12 1-2	4,550	1909	Hilarious	129	2.06	5,800
1878	D'k of Magenta	118	3.08	4,250	1910	Dalmatian	129	2.10	4,825
1879	Falsetto	118	3.09 1-4	4,950	1913	Rock View	129	2.06 3-5	2,725
1880	Grenada	118	3.12 1-2	3,750	1914	Roamer	123	2.04	3,000
1881	Hindoo	118	3.07 1-2	2,950	1915	Lady Rotha	106	2.11 2-5	2,150
1882	Carley B	115	3 28 3-4	3,450	1916	Spur	129	2.05	3,125
1883	Barnes	118	3.18	3,400	1917	Omar Khayyam	129	2.08 4-5	5,350
1884	Rataplan	118	3.07 1-2	4,150	1918	Sun Briar	120	2.03 1-5	7,700
1885	Bersan	118	3.08 1-4	4,025	1919	Hannibal	120	2.02 4-5	9,835
1886	Inspector B	118	3.10 1-4	3,825	1920	Man o' War	129	2.01 4-5	9,275
1887	Carey	118	3.17 1-2	3,825	1921	Sporting Blood	116	2.05 4-5	10,550
1888	Sir Dixon	118	3.07 3-4	4,625	1922	Little Chief	123	2.13 2-5	11,325
1889	Long Dance	118	3.08 3-4	3,700	1923	Wilderness	120	2.04	13,550
1890	Sir John	118	2.39	4,925	1924	Sun Flag	115	2.04 2-5	14,675
1891	Vallera	122	2.49	2,900	1925	Dangerous	115	2.10 4-5	13,425
1892	Azra	122	2.43 3-4	2,750					

The 1874 race was a dead neat between Attila and Acrobat. Attila won on run-off, 3.08 3-4.
In 1915 Trial by Jury finished first, but was disqualified.

GRAND UNION HOTEL STAKES (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

2-year-olds; 3-4 m e.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1901	King Hanover	110	1.13 1-5	$6,975	1915	Puss in Boots	104	1.13 3-5	$4,100
1902	Grey Friar	114	1.13	10,990	1916	Hourless	125	1.12 3-5	5,850
1903	Highball	117	1.14 1-5	10,815	1917	Sun Briar	130	1.16 2-5	8,550
1904	Sidelight	110	1 15	8,250	1918	Sweep On	127	1.12 2-5	8,525
1905	Battleaxe	117	1.14	8,650	1919	Man o' War	130	1.12	7,600
1906	Penarris	114	1.13 3-5	8,250	1920	Prudery	.....	.....	7,600
1907	Colin	127	1.13	8,250	1921	Kai Sang	127	1.12 3-5	9,050
1908	Edward	122	1.15	8,250	1922	Zev	115	1.15	9,775
1909	Chickasaw	117	1.13 2-5	1,295	1923	Big Blaze	112	1.11 2-5	9,700
1910	Iron Mask	114	1.12 4-5	8,040	1924	Sunsard	112	1.15 4-5	10,000
1913	Black Broom	107	1.13 1-5	2,440	1925	Haste	125	1.12 1-5	10,000
1914	Garbage	127	1.13 3-5	3,985					

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

(Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 1884-1912; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913 and since.)

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1884	Gen Monroe	124	2.11 3-4	$4,945	1904	Hermis	127	2.05	$16,800
1885	Pontiac	102	2.09 1-2	5,865	1905	Beldame	123	2.05 2-5	16,800
1886	Troubadour	115	2.12 1-4	5,697	1906	Go-Between	116	2.05 1-5	16,800
1887	Eurus	102	2 12	6,095	1907	Nealon	113	2.06 2-5	16,800
1888	Elkwood	119	3.07 1-2	6,812	1908	Ballot	127	2.03	19,750
1889	Raceland	120	2.09 4-5	6,900	1909	Fitz Herbert	105	2.03 2-5	3,850
1890	Salvator	127	2.06 4-5	6,900	1910	Olambala	115	2.04 2-5	4,800
1891	Loantaka	110	2.07	9,900	1913	Whisk Broom II	139	2.00	3,000
1892	Montana	115	2.07 2-5	17,750	1915	Stromboli	122	2.05 2-5	3,925
1893	Lowlander	105	2.06 3-5	17,750	1916	Friar Rock	101	2.05	3,450
1894	Ramapo	120	2.06 1-5	12,070	1917	Boots	122	2.05 1-5	4,900
1895	Lazzarone	115	2.07 4-5	4,730	1918	Johren	110	2.06	7,500
1896	Henry of Navarre	129	2.07	5,850	1919	Corn Tassel	108	2.02 1-5	5,200
1897	Ben Brush	123	2.07 1-5	5,850	1920	Paul Jones	106	2.09 3-5	6,350
1898	Tillo	119	2.08 1-5	6,800	1921	Audacious	120	2.02 1-5	8,100
1899	Imp	114	2.08 1-5	6,800	1922	Capt. Alcock	108	2.05 2-5	8,200
1900	Kinley Mack	125	2.06 4-5	6,800	1923	Grey Lag	135	2.03	7,800
1901	Alcedo	112	2.05 3-5	7,800	1924	Mad Hatter	125	2.03 2-5	9,150
1902	Gold Heels	124	2.05 1-5	7,800	1925	Sting	122	2.04 1-5	11,300
1903	Africander	110	2.10 2-5	16,490					

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

(Morris Park, N. Y., 1891-1904; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1905 and since.)
3-year-olds and over; 1 1-8 miles, 1891-1896; 1 mile, 1907 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1891	Tristan	114	1.51 1-2	$7,300	1908	Jack Atkin	128	1.38 3-5	$9,260
1892	Pessara	117	1.54	12,200	1909	King James	125	1.40	3,875
1893	Charade	107½	1.52 1-4	13,740	1910	Fashion Plate	105	1.37 4-5	3,800
1894	Ramapo	117	1.52 1-2	6,145	1913	Whisk Broom II	126	1.39	3,500
1896	Counter Tenor	115	1.53	3,850	1914	Buskin	114	1.37 4-5	4,200
1897	Voter	99	1.40 1-2	3,850	1915	Stromboli	118	1.39 4-5	2,325
1898	Bowling Brook	102	1.44	4,280	1916	The Finn	120	1.38	3,350
1899	Filigrane	102	1.39 3-5	6,750	1917	Ormesdale	111	1.39 1-5	3,850
1900	Ethelbert	126	1.41 1-4	6,250	1918	Trompe La Mort	102	1.38 2-5	3,865
1901	Banastar	123	1.42	6,810	1919	Lanius	115½	1.45 2-5	3,865
1902	Arsenal	90	1.42	8,920	1920	Wildair	107	1.38 4-5	3,865
1903	Gunfire	109	1.38 3-5	11,080	1921	Mad Hatter	127	1.37 2-5	8,150
1904	Irish Lad	123	1.40	10,880	1922	Mad Hatter	129	1.36 3-5	8,550
1905	Sysonby-Race King	107	1.41 3-5	5,655	1923	Grey Lag	133	1.38	7,600
1906	Grapple	106	1.39	10,850	1924	Laurano	101	1.38 1-5	9,150
1907	Glorifier	119	1.40 4-5	10,650	1925	Sting	114	1.37	6,625

The 1905 race was a dead heat between Sysonby and Race King.

SARATOGA CUP (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

3-year-olds and over; 2 1-4 miles, 1865-1886; 2 miles, 1891; 1 5-8 miles 1901; 1 3-4 miles, 1902 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1865	Kentucky	104	4.01 1-2	$1,850	1901	Blues	113	2.52 2-5	$3,350
1866	Kentucky	114	4.04	2,250	1902	Advance Guard	127	3.01 4-5	3,350
1867	Muggins	118	4.03	1,850	1903	Africander	113	2.58	7,600
1868	Lancaster	114	4.14	1,950	1904	Beldame	108	3.03 4-5	8,350
1869	Bayonet	108	4.10	2,250	1905	Caughnawaga	127	3.00 4-5	5,800
1870	Helmbold	108	4 03 3-4	1,850	1906	Go-Between	127	3.05 2-5	6,050
1871	Longfellow	108	4.02 3-4	1,550	1907	Running Water	121	3.06 1-5	6,050
1872	Harry Bassett	108	3.59	1,550	1909	Olambala	113	2 58	2,175
1873	Joe Daniels	108	4.10 3-4	1,700	1910	Countless	113	2.58 3-5	4,100
1874	Springbok	108	4.11 3-4	2,450	1913	Sam Jackson	124	3.05 2-5	1,650
1875	Springbok-Preakness.	114	3.56 1-4	2,250	1914	Star Gaze	126	3.10	2,175
1876	Tom Ochiltree	118	4.06 1-2	1,850	1915	Roamer	123	3.01 4-5	2,225
1877	Parole	115	4.04 1-2	2,150	1916	Friar Rock	113	3.03	3,375
1878	Parole	121	4.08 1-2	1,700	1917	Omar Khayyam	113	3.07 4-5	5,050
1879	Bramble	118	4.11 3-4	1,500	1918	Johren	113	3.02 1-5	5,250
1880	Long Taw	125	4.08	1,300	1919	Exterminator	126	2.58	5,350
1881	Checkmate	126	4.00 3-4	1,800	1920	Exterminator	126	2.56 2-5	4,950
1882	Thora	113	4.05 1-2	1,850	1921	Exterminator	126	3.04 3-5	5,000
1883	Gen. Monroe	122	4.21 1-2	1,950	1922	Exterminator	126	3.00 2-5	5,525
1884	Gen. Monroe	123	4.05	1,650	1923	My Own	116	2.57 1-5	6,850
1885	Bob Miles	118	4.02	2,150	1924	Mr. Mutt	116	3.06 3-5	8,300
1886	Volente	118	4 25	1,700	1925	Mad Play	126	2.59 2-5	7,150
1891	Los Angeles	121	3.43 1-2	2,900					

SARATOGA HANDICAP (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

3-year-olds and over; 1 1-8 miles, 1901; 1 3-16 miles, 1902; 1 1-4 miles, 1903 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1901	Rockton	116	1.53 1-5	$6,800	1915	Roamer	128	2.04 2-5	$2,300
1902	Francesco	97	1.59	6,800	1916	Stromboli	121	2.05 1-5	3,850
1903	Waterboy	127	2.05 3-5	8,800	1917	Roamer	122	2.06 1-5	4,850
1904	Lord of the Vale	112	2.05	8,800	1918	Roamer	120	2.02 1-5	5,350
1905	Caughnawaga	119	2.07	8,300	1919	Purchase	118	2.02 2-5	7,000
1906	Dandelion	113	2.04 3-5	8,300	1920	Sir Barton	129	2.01 4-5	5,200
1907	McCarter	111	2.05 3-5	8,300	1921	Yellow Hand	120	2.03 4-5	5,100
1908	Monfort	100	2.05 4-5	1,150	1922	Grey Lag	130	2.03 1-5	7,750
1909	Affliction	90	2.05	3,850	1923	Prince James	112	2.09 2-5	7,450
1910	Olambala	128	2.08 3-5	5,800	1924	My Own	124	2.05 3-5	8,150
1913	Cock o' the Walk	107	2.06	3,850	1925	Valador	106	2.05 3-5	5,950
1914	Borrow	123	2.05 2-5	3,875					

DWYER STAKES (BROOKLYN DERBY).

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.)

3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles, 1887; 1 1-8 miles, 1888-1897; 1 1-2 miles, 1898-1909; 1 1-4 miles, 1910-1914; 1 1-8 miles, 1915-24; 1 5-8 miles, 1925.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1887	Hanover	118	2.43 1-2	$2,675	1906	Belmere	118	2.37	$9,475
1888	Emp. of Norfolk	118	2.08 3-4	3,740	1907	Peter Pan	126	2.41	10,475
1889	Cynosure	118	2.10 1-2	4,790	1908	Fair Play	114	2.33	13,350
1890	Burlington	118	2.12 3-4	6,960	1909	Joe Madden	126	2.37 4-5	9,225
1891	Russell	122	2.10	5,270	1910	Dalmatian	122	2.07	9,300
1892	Patron	122	2.10 1-4	5,240	1913	Rock View	123	2.07 3-5	2,150
1893	Rainbow	122	2.09 1-4	4,350	1914	Roamer	117	2.05 3-5	2,300
1894	Dobbins	122	2.14 1-2	5,340	1915	Norse King	111	1.54	2,275
1895	Keenan	122	2.10 1-2	4,640	1916	Chicle	116	1.51 3-5	2,950
1896	Handspring	122	2.10 1-2	7,800	1917	Omar Khayyam	125	1.54 1-5	3,850
1897	Octagon	122	2.10 3-4	7,960	1918	Cudgel	129	1.50 1-5	4,850
1898	The Huguenot	122	3.37 1-4	7,750	1919	Purchase	118	1.52 3-5	4,850
1899	Ahom	119	2.36	7,750	1920	Man o' War	126	1.49 1-5	4,850
1900	Petruchio	108	2.34	8,475	1921	Grey Lag	123	1.49	7,100
1901	Bonnibert	112	2.34 4-5	7,750	1922	Rag Joy	117	1.52 3-5	7,300
1902	Maj. Daingerfield	118	2.37	7,750	1923	Dunlin	123	1.51 1-5	7,150
1903	Whorler	118	2.39 1-4	7,750	1924	Ladkin	123	1.49 4-5	7,750
1904	Bryn Mawr	118	2.35	10,000	1925	American Flag	126	2.10 3-5	7,500
1905	Cairngorm	118	2.34 3-5	5,390					

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.)

3-year-olds and over; 1 1-4 miles, 1887-1914; 1 1-8 miles, 1915 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1887	Dry Monopole	106	2.07	$5,850	1906	Tokalon	108	2.05 3-5	$15,800
1888	The Bard	125	2.13	6,925	1907	Superman	99	2.09	15,800
1889	Exile	116	2.07 1-2	6,900	1908	Celt	106	2.04 1-5	19,750
1890	Castaway II	100	2.10	6,900	1909	King James	126	2.04	3,850
1891	Tenny	128	2.10	14,800	1910	Fitz Herbert	130	2.05 3-5	4,800
1892	Judge Morrow	116	2.08 3-4	17,750	1913	Whisk Broom II	130	2.03 2-5	3,125
1893	Diablo	113	2.09	17,500	1914	Buckhorn	113	2.08	3,750
1894	Dr. Rice	112	2.07 1-4	17,750	1915	Tartar	103	1.50 3-5	3,850
1895	Hornpipe	105	2.11 1-4	7,750	1916	Friar Rock	108	1.50	3,850
1896	Sir Walter	113	2.08 1-2	7,750	1917	Borrow	117	1.49 2-5	4,850
1897	Howard Mann	106	2.09 3-4	7,750	1918	Cudgel	129	1.50 1-5	4,850
1898	Ornament	127	2.10	7,800	1919	Eternal	105	1.49 4-5	5,000
1899	Banastar	110	2.06 1-4	7,800	1920	Cirrus	108	1.50	5,850
1900	Kinley Mack	122	2.10	7,800	1921	Grey Lag	110	1.49 4-5	7,600
1901	Conroy	102½	2.09	7,800	1922	Exterminator	135	1.50	7,600
1902	Reina	104	2.07	7,800	1923	Little Chief	114	1.50	7,600
1903	Irish Lad	103	2.05 2-5	14,950	1924	Hephaistos	123	1.50 4-5	7,600
1904	The Picket	119	2.06 3-5	15,800	1925	Mad Play	123	1.50	7,600
1905	Delhi	124	2.06 1-5	15,800					

HOPEFUL STAKES.
(Saratoga, N. Y.)

2-year-olds; 6½ furlongs.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1903..	Delhi	112	1.13 1-5	$22,275	1916..	Campfire	130	1.14 3-5	$18,850
1904..	Tanya	127	1.13 2-5	29,790	1917..	Sun Briar	130	1.15 3-5	30,600
1905..	Mohawk II	130	1.13 2-5	16,490	1918..	Eternal	115	1.13 3-5	30,150
1906..	Peter Pan	130	1.12 1-5	17,640	1919..	Man o' War	130	1.13	24,600
1907..	Jim Gaffney	115	1.15	17,500	1920..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908..	Helmet	115	1.12 1-5	10,990	1921..	Morvich	136	1.12 3-5	34,900
1909..	Rocky O'Brien	122	1.13 1-5	17,160	1922..	Dunlin	115	1.12 2-5	33,950
1910..	Novelty	130	1.14	19,140	1923..	Diogenes	115	1.12 2-5	46,800
1913..	Bringhurst	113	1.12 2-5	4,100	1924..	Master Charlie	130	1.13	48,700
1914..	Regret	127	1.16 2-5	9,590	1925..	Pompey	127	1.17 4-5	42,850
1915..	Dominant	130	1.13 4-5	9,150					

BELMONT STAKES.
(Jerome Park, N. Y., 1867-1889; Morris Park, N. Y., 1890-1905; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1906 and since.)

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1867..	Ruthless	107	3.05	$1,850	1896..	Hastings	122	2.24 1-2	$3,025
1868..	Saxon	110	3.02	2,800	1897..	Scot. Chieftain	115	2.23 1-2	3,550
1869..	Fenian	110	3.04 1-4	3,350	1898..	Bowling Brook	122	2.32	7,810
1870..	Kingfisher	110	2.59 1-2	3,750	1899..	Jean Beraud	122	2.23	9,445
1871..	Harry Bassett	110	2.56	5,450	1900..	Ildrin	126	2.21 1-2	14,790
1872..	Joe Daniels	110	2.58 1-4	4,500	1901..	Commando	126	2.21	11,595
1873..	Springbok	110	3.01 3-4	5,200	1902..	Masterman	126	2.22 1-2	13,220
1874..	Saxon	110	2.59 1-2	4,200	1903..	Africander	126	2.23 1-5	12,285
1875..	Calvin	110	2.42 1-4	4,450	1904..	Delhi	126	2.06 3-5	11,575
1876..	Algerine	110	2.40 1-2	3,700	1905..	Tanya	121	2.08	17,240
1877..	Cloverbrook	110	2.46	5,200	1906..	Burgomaster	126	2.20	22,700
1878..	Duke of Magenta	118	2.43 1-2	3,850	1907..	Peter Pan	126	.....	22,765
1879..	Spendthrift	118	2.42 3-4	4,250	1908..	Colin	126	.....	22,765
1880..	Grenada	118	2.47	2,800	1909..	Joe Madden	126	2.21 3-5	24,550
1881..	Saunterer	118	2.47	3,000	1910..	Sweep	126	2.22	9,700
1882..	Forester	118	2.43	2,600	1913..	Princess Eugene	109	2.18	2,825
1883..	Geo. Kinney	118	2.43 1-2	3,070	1914..	Luke McLuke	126	2.20	3,025
1884..	Panique	118	2.42	3,150	1915..	The Finn	126	2.18 2-5	1,825
1885..	Tyrant	118	2.43	2,710	1916..	Friar Rock	126	2.22	4,100
1886..	Inspector B	118	2.41	2,700	1917..	Hourless	126	2.17 4-5	5,800
1887..	Hanover	118	2.43 1-2	2,900	1918..	Johren	126	2.20 2-5	8,950
1888..	Sir Dixon	118	2.40 1-4	3,440	1919..	Sir Barton	126	2.17 2-5	11,950
1889..	Eric	118	2.47	4,960	1920..	Man o' War	126	2.14 1-5	7,950
1890..	Burlington	118	2.08 3-4	8,500	1921..	Grey Lag	126	2.16 4-5	8,400
1891..	Foxford	118½	2.08 3-4	5,070	1922..	Pillory	126	2.18 4-5	38,700
1892..	Patron	122	2 17	5,610	1923..	Zev	126	2.19	38,000
1893..	Comanche	117	1.53 1-4	5,310	1924..	Mad Play	126	2.18 4-5	42,880
1894..	H'y of Navarre	117	1.56 1-2	6,680	1925..	American Flag	126	2.16 1-5	38,000
1895..	Belmar	119	2.11 1-2	2,700					

No time was taken in 1907 and 1908. There was no racing in 1911 and 1912.

WITHERS STAKES.
(Jerome Park, N. Y., 1874-1889; Morris Park, N. Y., 1890-1904; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1905 and since.)

3-year-olds; 1 mile.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1874..	Dublin	110	1.50	$3,200	1899..	Jean Beraud	122	1.42 1-4	$4,450
1875..	Aristides	110	1.45 3-4	4,150	1900..	Kilmarnock	126	1.41 1-4	5,470
1876..	Fiddlesticks	110	1.46 1-2	3,500	1901..	The Parader	126	1.42 1-2	5,020
1877..	Bombast	110	1.46	4,200	1902..	Compute	126	1.42	4,815
1878..	Duke of Magenta	118	1.48	3,500	1903..	Shorthose	126	1.41	6,395
1879..	Dan Sparling	118	1.48	5,305	1904..	Delhi	126	1.40	5,750
1880..	Ferncliffe	118	1.49	3,800	1905..	Blandy	126	1.44 3-5	6,220
1881..	Crickmore	115	1.48	4,275	1906..	Accountant	126	1.38 4-5	6,850
1882..	Forster	118	1.46 1-2	4,600	1907..	Frank Gill	126	1.40	7,775
1883..	Geo. Kinney	118	1.45	2,990	1908..	Colin	126	1.41	12,090
1884..	Panique	118	1.48	3,240	1909..	Hilarious	126	1.41 1-5	11,070
1885..	Tyrant	118	1.45 1-4	3,070	1910..	The Turk	126	1.40	3,000
1886..	Biggonet	113	1.48	3,260	1913..	Rock View	118	1.39 2-5	2,325
1887..	Hanover	118	1.46 1-2	3,490	1914..	Charlestonian	115	1.39 4-5	2,900
1888..	Sir Dixon	118	1.47	3,620	1915..	The Finn	118	1.39 2-5	1,425
1889..	Diablo	121	1.45	5,380	1916..	Spur	118	1.38 2-5	2,900
1890..	King Eric	110	1.41	8,140	1917..	Hourless	118	1.39	5,475
1891..	Picnicker	117	1.40 3-4	4,190	1918..	Motor Cop	118	1.39 3-5	7,100
1892..	Tammany	122	1.40	7,460	1919..	Sir Barton	118	1.38 4-5	8,075
1893..	Dr. Rice	122	1.42	9,470	1920..	Man o' War	118	1.35 4-5	4,825
1894..	Domino	122	1.40	7,100	1921..	Leonardo II	118	1.37 2-5	5,475
1895..	Lucania	109	1.41 3-4	2,700	1922..	Snob II	118	1.35 4-5	7,240
1896..	Handspring	122	1.41	2,550	1923..	Zev	118	1.37 2-5	18,300
1897..	Octagon	119	1.43	2,550	1924..	Bracadale	118	1.39	19,000
1898..	The Huguenot	122	1.43	3,815	1925..	American Flag	118	1.38 1-5	19,600

SARATOGA SPECIAL (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

2-year-olds; 5 1-2 furlongs, 1901-1905; 3-4 mile, 1906 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1901..	Goldsmith	...	1.08 1-5	$14,500	1915..	Dominant	122	1.16	$5,125
1902..	Irish Lad	...	1.08 1-5	18,000	1916..	Campfire	122	1.13 1-5	5,625
1903..	Aristocracy	...	1.11 4-5	23,500	1917..	Sun Briar	122	1.15	11,750
1904..	Sysonby	122	1.07	13,000	1918..	Hannibal	122	1.16 1-5	9,000
1905..	Mohawk II	122	1.07	16,500	1919..	Golden Broom	122	1.12 4-5	8,500
1906..	Salvidere	119	1.12 2-5	15,000	1920..	Tryster	122	1.12 3-5	9,500
1907..	Colin	122	1.12	13,000	1921..	Morvich	122	1.12 1-5	9,300
1908..	Sir Martin	122	1.18 4-5	9,250	1922..	Goshawk	122	1.12 1-5	9,375
1909..	Waldo	122	1.15 4-5	4,875	1923..	St. James	122	.....	.....
1910..	Novelty	122	1.14 2-5	12,250	1924..	Sunny Man	122	1.12 3-5	13,500
1913..	Roamer	119	1.13	6,500	1925..	Haste	122	1.12 2-5	12,000
1914..	Regret	119	1.11 3-5	5,125					

GREAT AMERICAN STAKES.

(Aqueduct, N. Y., 1889-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since) 2-year-olds; 5-8 mile.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1889..	St. Carlo	115	1.02 1-4	$17,650	1907..	Cohort	115	1.00	$14,750
1890..	Russell	118	1.02	17,650	1908..	Sir Martin	125	1.00 3-5	13,200
1891..	St. Florian	118	1.03 1-2	16,650	1909..	Starbottle	115	1.02 4-5	1,925
1892..	Sir Walter	118	1.01 1-4	16,650	1910..	Babbler	122	1.02 1-5	7,120
1893..	Domino	118	1.01 3-4	18,675	1913..	Gainer	113	.59 3-5	3,700
1894..	Waltzer	118	1.04 1-4	15,600	1914..	Lady Barbary	109	1.01 3-5	1,925
1895..	Appiegate	118	1.02	16,400	1915..	Ormesdale	120	1.01 4-5	2,325
1896..	George Kessler	118	1.02 1-4	12,195	1916..	Campfire	112	1.00	3,900
1897..	Previous	113	1.01 3-4	9,750	1917..	Sun Briar	112	1.01 2-5	5,250
1898..	Jean Beraud	122	1.01 3-4	9,750	1918..	Dunboyne	115	.59 2-5	6,600
1899..	Vulcan	112	1.02 1-2	13,305	1919..	Bonnie Mary	127	.58 2-5	5,050
1900..	Prince Charles	122	1.02 1-5	9,750	1920..	Touch Me Not	112	.59 1-5	6,600
1901..	Blue Girl	122	1.02 4-5	9,750	1921..	Broomster	115	.59 3-5	7,600
1902..	Dalesman	115	1.00	10,570	1922..	Goshawk	115	.59 1-5	7,600
1903..	Broomstick	125	1.00	10,060	1923..	Rustic	112	.58 4-5	7,600
1904..	Song and Wine	122	1.02 3-5	9,800	1924..	Swope	114	1.00 2-5	7,600
1905..	Burgomaster	115	1.01	10,025	1925..	Navigator	122	1.00	7,600
1906..	Water Pearl	125	1.01	11,200					

CARLTON STAKES.

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914.) 3-year-olds; 1 mile.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1887..	Hanover	118	1.43 1-4	$2,070	1900..	Standing	111	1.40 3-5	$5,150
1888..	Sir Dixon	119	1.56 3-4	1,955	1901..	Commando	126	1.39 2-5	3,850
1889..	Carroll	118	1.42 1-2	4,130	1902..	King Hanover	118	1.40 1-5	3,850
1890..	Kenwood	118	1.42 1-2	5,130	1903..	Reliable	118	1.40	4,150
1891..	Russell	122	1.45	4,420	1904..	Montresor	118	1.43 1-5	6,100
1892..	Charade	122	1.44	4,510	1905..	Cairngorm	118	1.41 3-5	3,200
1893..	Prince George	122	1.46	3,290	1906..	Burgomaster	118	1.41 3-5	4,380
1894..	Hornpipe	122	1.43 3-4	5,580	1907..	Dinna Ken	111	1.38 4-5	5,455
1895..	Counter Tenor	122	1.44 1-2	3,850	1908..	Chapultepec	118	1.39 2-5	6,790
1896..	Handspring	122	1.43	3,850	1909..	Hilarious	126	1.41 1-5	4,815
1897..	Don de Oro	122	1.44 3-4	3,850	1910..	Sweep	126	1.39 1-5	1,900
1898..	The Huguenot	122	1.45 1-4	3,850	1914..	Luke McLuke	126	1.38 4-5	5,125
1899..	Lothario	119	1.42	3,850					

TIDAL STAKES (SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y.).

3-year-olds; 1 mile, 1880-1901; 1 1-2 miles, 1902-1910. Then the track closed.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1881..	Hindoo	118	1.43 1-4	$3,430	1896..	Margrave	122	1.43	$5,690
1882..	Runnymede	118	1.43 3-4	3,960	1897..	Buddha	117	1.42 1-5	3,090
1883..	Barnes	118	1.46 3-4	4,320	1898..	Handball	122	1.41 2-5	3,770
1884..	Young Duke	118	1.48 3-4	4,180	1899..	Filon d'Or	123	1.41 1-5	4,660
1885..	Joe Cotton-Pardee	118	1.44 1-4	5,310	1900..	McMeekin	118	1.40 3-5	4,900
1886..	Inspector B	118	1.46 3-4	5,810	1901..	Watercolor	126	1.38 4-5	4,770
1887..	Hanover	118	1.41 3-4	6,740	1902..	Major Daingerfield	126	2.09 3-5	14,575
1888..	Defense	118	1.42 3-4	7,720	1903..	Shorthose	126	2.12 1-5	14,450
1889..	Salvator	121	1.44 2-5	7,000	1904..	Ort Wells	126	2.06	15,250
1890..	Burlington	118	1.45	8,480	1905..	Sysonby	126	2.05	14,550
1891..	Portchester	122	1.42 4-5	5,770	1906..	Accountant	126	2.10	15,050
1892..	Charade	122	1.41 1-5	6,690	1907..	Peter Pan	126	2.07 2-5	15,050
1893..	Sir Walter	122	1.43	6,330	1908..	Colin	126	2.04	15,050
1894..	Dobbins	122	1.40	7,900	1909..	Hilarious	126	2.05	14,550
1895..	Keenan	122	1.42	6,380	1910..	The Turk	119	2.03 4-5	1,450

The 1885 race was a dead heat between Joe Cotton and Pardee.

HUDSON STAKES.

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.) 3-year-olds; 5-8 mile.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1887..	King Fish	115	1.02 3-5	$2,160	1905..	Jacobite	112	1.02	$4,080
1888..	Oregon	120	1.04	2,535	1906..	Gretna Green	119	1.01 4-5	4,660
1889..	Ballarat	115	1.02 1-2	5,840	1907..	Royal Vane	115	1.00 3-5	5,895
1890..	Gray Rock	118	1.05 3-4	5,470	1908..	Lawton Wiggins	115	1.01	5,690
1891..	Georgia	115	1.03	6,500	1910..	Trap Rock	125	1.02 2-5	3,560
1892..	Wallace	118	1.05	4,020	1914..	Sea Shell	114	1.00	8,050
1893..	Halton	118	1.03 1-2	5,680	1915..	Paddy Whack	113	1.01	1,525
1894..	Gotham	118	1.02 1-4	3,430	1916..	Tumbler	122	1.00 3-5	1,925
1895..	Applegate	118	1.03	4,000	1917..	Drastic	112	1.00 1-5	3,050
1896..	Arbuckle-Geo Kessler	118	1.03	4,670	1918..	High Time	112	0.58 2-5	3,650
1897..	George Keene	113	1.02 3-4	2,980	1919..	Man o' War	130	1.01 3-5	2,825
1898..	Jean Beraud	122	1.02 1-2	4,040	1920..	Not run	.....	.....	.....
1899..	High Order	112	1.01 1-2	4,530	1921..	Parader	98	No time	1,575
1900..	Prince Charles	115	1.01 3-5	3,900	1922..	Sunference	112	0.59 2-5	2,026
1901..	Hanover Queen	112	1.02 1-5	2,910	1923..	Transmute	112	.....	.....
1902..	River Pirate	115	1.00 2-5	3,950	1924..	Elf	123	.59 1-5	5,150
1903..	Palmbearer	112	1.01	5,080	1925..	Sarmatius	113	1.39 2-5	5,200
1904..	Glorifier	125	1.00 3-5	3,720					

The 1896 race was a dead heat between Arbuckle and Geo. Kessler.

WINNERS AND WEIGHTS IN OTHER STAKES OF 1925.

Event.	Winner.	Wght	Event.	Winner.	Wght
Canadian Derby	Duchess	113	Kentucky Oaks	Deeming	116
Carter Handicap	Silver Fox	114	King's Plate	Fairbank	112
Chicago Derby	Caractus	119	Latonia Oaks	Rothermel	121
Dixie Handicap	Sarazen	130	Pimlico Oaks	Maid-at-Arms	113
Excelsior Handicap	Sting	106	Sanford Memorial Stakes	Canter	122
Flash Stakes	Sarmaticus	125	Toboggan Handicap	Worthmore	125
Great American Stakes	Navigator	122	Whirl Stakes	Canter	117
International Steeplechase	Relentless	138	Yonkers Handicap	Sun Pal	100
Keene Memorial Stakes	Friar's Carse	122			

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

The Grand Circuit season of 1925 included eleven meetings at which 321 races were decided. These were divided into 170 events for trotters and 151 for pacers. The purses for the circuit amounted to $626,592.25.

At the twelve circuit meetings Crawford won sixteen races, Ribbon Cane fourteen, and Norman Grattan ten.

Thomas W. Murphy won fifty-nine races and $98,305; Walter R. Cox won twenty-eight races and $73,437, and Marvin Childs won twenty-seven races and $48,931.25.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS—BY A TEAM.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile against time	Minor Heir, Geo. Gano	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912	2.02
1 mile in a race	Billy M. & Doctor M.	Springfield, Ill	Sept. 24, 1914	2.07¼
1 mile in a race	Cohen & Dep. Sheriff	Des Moines, Iowa	Aug. 28, 1916	2.07¼

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
½ mile	Directum I.*	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 14, 1916	.55¾
⅝ mile	Phil O'Neil	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 21, 1925	1.12½
¾ mile	Theodore Guy	Aurora, Ill	Aug. 1, 1925	1.29
⅞ mile	Jean Grattan	Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 26, 1925	1.45¼
1 mile	Dan Patch†	Lexington, Ky.†	Oct. 7, 1905	1.55¼
1 mile, by a stallion	Dan Patch†	Lexington, Ky.†	Oct. 7, 1905	1.55¼
1 mi., by stallion, in open	Directum I.*	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1915	1.56¾
1 mile, by a gelding	Prince Alert†	New York, N. Y.†	Sept. 23, 1903	1.57
1 mile, by gelding, in open	Frank Bogash Jr	Detroit, Mich	Sept. 18, 1914	1.59¼
1 mile, in a race	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914	1.58
1 mi., by mare, in a race	Miss Harris M	Toledo, Ohio	July 23, 1918	1.58¼
1 mile, half-mile track	Single G	Des Moines, Iowa	Aug. 26, 1918	2.01
1 mile, yearling filly	Rose McGee*	Lexington, Ky	Aug. 12, 1914	2.19¼
1 mile, yearling colt	Frank Perry*	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 12, 1911	2.15
1 mile, two-year-old colt	Direct the Work*	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 13, 1917	2.06½
1 mile, two-year-old filly	Silver Bells	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1924	2.01¾
1 mile, three-year-old	Anna Bradford	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1914	2.00¾
1 mile, four-year-old	William	Grand Rapids, Mich	Aug. 5, 1914	2.00
1 mile, high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903	2.04¾
1⅛ miles	Jean Grattan	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 6, 1925	2.17½
1¼ miles	Phil O'Neil	Aurora, Ill	Aug. 6, 1925	2.33½
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903	4.17
3 miles	Elastic Pointer	Kendallville, Ind	Oct. 1, 1909	7.31½
4 miles	Joe Jefferson	Knoxville, Iowa (reg)	Nov. 13, 1891	10.10
5 miles	Marconi	Quebec, Canada	Sept. 10, 1917	12.02¾

WORLD PACING RECORD—WITH RUNNING MATE.

1 mile	Flying Jib & mate	Chillicothe, Ohio	Oct. 4, 1894	1.58¼

WORLD PACING RECORDS—TO WAGON.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 27, 1903	1.57¼
1 mile, in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 20, 1904	2.04½
2 miles	Young America			4.58½
3 miles	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal	Sept. 7, 1869	7.53
4 miles	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 31, 1869	10.42½
5 miles	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 11, 1874	12.54¾

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
½ mile	Temple Harvester	Aurora, Ill	Aug. 5, 1925	.58½
⅝ mile	Crawford	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1925	1.14½
¾ mile	Ethelinda	Aurora, Ill	July 29, 1925	1.30
	Queen Volo	Aurora, Ill	Aug. 5, 1925	1.30
⅞ mile	Truax	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 18, 1925	1.46¼
1 mi. (world's record)	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1922	1.56¾
1 mi., in a race	Tilly Brooke	Toledo, Ohio	Sept. 18, 1894	1.59
1 mi., on half-mile track	Peter Manning*	South Bend, Ind	Aug. 21, 1924	2.02½
1 mi., by a stallion	Lee Axworthy*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 8, 1916	1.58¼
1 mi., by a gelding	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1922	1.56¾
1 mi., by a mare	Nedda*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1922	1.58¼
1 mi., with running mate	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 9, 1913	1.54½
1 mi., by a yearling	Airdale*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 2, 1912	2.15¾
1 mi., by a two-year-old	Mr. McElwyn*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 10, 1923	2.04
1 mi., by a three-year-old	Mr. McElwyn*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 14, 1924	1.59¾
1 mi., by a four-year-old	Arion Guy*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 6, 1921	1.59½
1 mi., by a five-year-old	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 6, 1921	1.57¾
1 mi., by a six-year-old	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky	Oct. 4, 1922	1.56¾
1 mi., to high-wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26, 1904	2.07
1 mi., to high-wheel sulky	Peter Billiken*	Goshen, N. Y	Aug. 20, 1914	2.14¼
1⅛ miles	Hollyrood Jessie	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1925	2.18¼
	Marmaduke	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1925	2.18¼
1¼ miles	Cupid's Albingen	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 28, 1925	2.37¼
1½ miles	Red Top	Toledo, Ohio	July 13, 1925	3.14½
2 miles	Peter Manning	North Randall, Ohio	Aug. 15, 1925	4.10¼
3 miles	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 20, 1893	6.55½
	Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn	July 1, 1895	7.16½
4 miles	Bertie R	Blackpool, England†	Sept. 11 1899	9.58
	Senator L	San Jose, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1894	10.12
5 miles	Imogene Const'tine	Quebec, P. Q., Can	Sept. 29, 1919	12.08¼
10 miles	Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1893	26.15
	Controller	S. Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878	27.23¼
20 miles	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865	58.25
30 miles	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal	Feb. 21, 1857	1.47.59
50 miles	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y	May 5, 1846	3.55.40½
100 miles	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I	Nov. 12, 1853	8.55.53

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or dust shield, the runner preceding the racer.

ENGLISH EPSOM DERBY WINNERS.

(For 3-year-olds. Distance, 1 mile, 4 furlongs, 29 yards. Record time, 2.34 1-5, in 1920.)

Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.
1780	Diomed	Sir E. Bunbury	S. Arnull.
1781	Y. Eclipse	Mr. O'Kelly	Hindley.
1782	Assassin	Lord Egremont	S. Arnull.
1783	Saltram	Mr. Parker	Hindley.
1784	Sergeant	Mr. O'Kelly	J. Arnull.
1785	Aimwell	Lord Clermont	Hindley.
1786	Noble	Mr. Panton	J. White.
1787	Sir Peter Teazle	Lord Derby	S. Arnull.
1788	Sir Thomas	Prince of Wales	W. Smith.
1789	Sky Scraper	Duke of Bedford	Chifney, Sr.
1790	Rhadamanthus	Lord Grosvenor	J. Arnull.
1791	Eager	Duke of Bedford	Stephenson.
1792	John Bull	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.
1793	Waxy	Sir F. Poole	Clift.
1794	Daidalus	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.
1795	Spread Eagle	Sir F. Standish	A. Wheatley
1796	Didelot	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.
1797	Fidget Colt	Duke of Bedford	J. Singleton.
1798	Sir Harry	Mr. Cookson	S. Arnull.
1799	Archduke	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.
1800	Champion	Mr. Wilson	Clift.
1801	Eleanor	Sir C. Bunbury	Sanders.
1802	Tyrant	Duke of Grafton	Buckle.
1803	Ditto	Sir H. Williams'n	Clift.
1804	Hannibal	Lord Egremont	W. Arnull.
1805	Card'l Beaufort	Lord Egremont	Fitzpatrick.
1806	Paris	Lord Foley	Shepherd.
1807	Election	Lord Egremont	J. Arnull.
1808	Pan	Sir H. Williams'n	Collinson.
1809	Pope	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.
1810	Whalebone	Duke of Grafton	Clift.
1811	Phantom	Sir J. Shelly	Buckle.
1812	Octavius	Mr. Ladbrooke	W. Arnull.
1813	Smolensko	Sir C. Bunbury	Goodison.
1814	Blucher	Lord Stawell	W. Arnull.
1815	Whisker	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.
1816	Prince Leopold	Duke of York	Wheatley.
1817	Azar	Mr. Payne	Robinson.
1818	Sam	Mr. Thornhill	J. Chifney.
1819	Tiresias	Duke of Portland	Clift.
1820	Sailor	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.
1821	Gustavus	Mr. Hunter	S. Day.
1822	Moses	Duke of York	Goodison.
1823	Emilius	Mr. Udney	Buckle.
1824	Cedric	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.
1825	Middleton	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.
1826	Lapdog	Lord Egremont	Dockeray.
1827	Mameluke	Lord Jersey	Robinson.
1828	Cadland	Duke of Rutland	Robinson.
1829	Frederick	Mr. Gratwicke	Forth.
1830	Priam	Mr. Chifney	S. Day.
1831	Spaniel	Lord Lowther	Wheatley.
1832	St. Giles	Mr. Ridsdale	Scott.
1833	Dangerous	Mr. Saddler	Chapple.
1834	Plenipotentiary	Mr. Batson	Conolly.
1835	Mundig	Mr. Bowes	Scott.
1836	Bay Middleton	Lord Jersey	Robinson.
1837	Phosphorus	Lord Berner	G. Edwards.
1838	Amato	Sir G. Heathcote	Chapple.
1839	Bloomsbury	Mr. W. Ridsdale	Templeman.
1840	Little Wonder	Mr. Robertson	Macdonald.
1841	Coronation	Mr. Rawlinson	Conolly.
1842	Attila	Colonel Anson	Scott.
1843	Cothertstone	Mr. Bowes	Scott.
1844	Orlando	Colonel Peel	Flatman.
1845	Merry Monarch	Mr. Gratwicke	F. Bell.
1846	Pyrrhus	Mr. Gully	S. Day.
1847	Cossack	Mr. Pedley	Templeman.
1848	Surplice	Lord Clifden	Templeman.
1849	Flying D'tchm'n	Lord Eglinton	Marlow.
1850	Voltigeur	Lord Zetland	J. Marson.
1851	Teddington	Sir J. Hawley	J. Marson.
1852	Daniel O'Rourke	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1853	West Australian	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1854	Andover	Mr. Gully	A. Day.
1855	Wild Dayrell	Mr. Popham	R. Sherwood
1856	Ellington	Adm. Harcourt	Aldcroft.
1857	Blink Bonny	Mr. W. I. Anson	Charlton.
1858	Beadsman	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1859	Misjid	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1860	Thormanby	Mr. Merry	Custance.
1861	Kettledrum	Col. Towneley	Bullock.
1862	Caractus	Mr. C. Snewny	J. Parsens.
1863	Macaroni	Mr. R. C. Naylor	T. Chaloner.
1864	Blair Athol	Mr. W. I. Anson	J. Snowden.
1865	Gladiateur	Co't de Lagrange	H. Grimsh'w
1866	Lord Lyon	Mr. Sutton	Custance.
1867	Hermit	Mr. H. Chaplin	J. Daley.
1868	Blue Gown	Sir J. Hawley	Welis.
1869	Pretender	Mr. J. Johnstone	J. Osborne.
1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth	T. French.
1871	Favonius	Baron Rothschild	T. French.
1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Saville	Maidment.
1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	F. Webb.
1874	George Frederick	Mr. Cartwright	Custance.
1875	Galopin	Prince Balthyany	Morris.
1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	Maidment.
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	F. Archer.
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawfurd	Constable.
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	G. Fordham
1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1881	Iroquois	P. Lorillard	F. Archer.
1882	Shotover	Duke of Westm'r	T. Cannon.
1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	C. Wood.
1884	*Harvester	Sir J. Willoughby	S. Loates.
	*St. Gatien	Mr. Hammond	C. Wood.
1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	F. Archer.
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	J. Watts.
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	F. Barrett.
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	T. Loates.
1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Watts.
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	G. Barrett.
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Allsop.
1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	T. Loates.
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	J. Watts.
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	S. Loates.
1896	Persimmon	Prince of Wales	J. Watts.
1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	C. Wood.
1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	O. Madden.
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westm'r	M. Cannon.
1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	H. Jones.
1901	Volodyovski	W. C. Whitney	L. Reiff.
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	J. H. Martin
1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Maher.
1904	St. Amant	L. de Rothschild	K. Cannon.
1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	Maher.
1906	Spearmint	Major E. Loder	Maher.
1907	Orby	Richard Croker	J. Reiff.
1908	Signorinetta	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock.
1909	Minoru	King Edward	H. Jones.
1910	Cemberg	Mr. Fairie	B. Dillon.
1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	G. Stern.
1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	J. Reiff.
1913	Aboyeur	Mr. Cunliffe	Piper.
1914	Durbar II	H. B. Duryea	M. MacGee.
1915	Pommern	Mr. S. Joel	S. Donoghue
1916	Ifinella	Mr. E. Hulton	J. Childs.
1917	Gay Crusader	Mr. Fairie	S. Donoghue
1918	Gainsborough	Lady J. Douglass	J. Childs.
1919	Grand Parade	Lord Glanely	Templeman.
1920	Spion Kop	Major G. Loder	F. O'Neill.
1921	Humorist	J. B. Joel	S. Donoghue
1922	Captain Cuttle	L'd Woolavingt'n	S. Donoghue
1923	Papyrus	Benj. Irish	S. Donoghue
1924	Sansovino	Lord Derby	T. Weston
1925	Manna	H. E. Morriss	S. Donoghue

*Dead heat; stakes divided.

In the 1925 Derby, Zionist, owned by the Aga Kahn, was second, two lengths in front of The Sirdar, owned by an American, A. K. Macomber.

The winner's time was 2 m. 40 3-5 sec. The course was rain-swept.

Steve Donoghue now has won the Epsom Derby six times, beating the records of Robinson and Archer.

The Derby was instituted by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1780. A year earlier the same racing peer had started the Oaks, named after his place at Banstead Downs—The Valley of Lambert's Oaks. Lord Derby won his own race in 1787 with Sir Peter Teazle.

The stake was fixed at £6,500 in 1903 with at least £400 to the 2nd horse, and £200 to the 3rd, according to the subscriptions.

EQUINE HIGH JUMPING.

The record breaking high jump of 8 ft. 13-16 in., made by Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody's Great Heart at the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, June 8, 1923, draws attention again to this interesting feature of equine effort. When it is considered that the average height of a jumper is 16 hands, a leap of more than thirty inches higher, handicapped by the weight of saddle and rider, constitutes a feat not equaled in human competition. The eight greatest high jumpers of record have been Filemaker, Heatherbloom, Confidence, The Wasp, Hercules, Ironsides, Skyscraper, and Great Heart. Confidence held the record of 8 ft. 1-2 in., made at Ottawa, in 1912, for a little more than a decade, only to have it eclipsed by five-sixteenths of an inch during the past season.

Confidence duplicated this jump at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1916 with Dick Donnelly up, as was the case at Ottawa. Prior to Great Heart's jump this was the best on record for a public competition, although Heatherbloom is credited with clearing 8 ft. 2 in, in a practice jump before numerous witnesses and there are reports of 8 ft. 3 in. jumps made abroad.

BEST AMERICAN HORSE RACING (RUNNING) RECORDS—STRAIGHT COURSE.

Distance.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-2 mile	Geraldine	4	122	Morris Park, N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4 1-2 furlongs	Preceptor	2	112	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 19, 1908	0.51
5-8 mile	Pen Rose	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1918	0.55 3-5
5 1-2 furlongs	Plater	2	107	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02 2-5
3-4 mile	Artful	2	130	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1904	1.08
6 1-2 furlongs	Lady Vera	2	90	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1906	1.16 3-5
7-8 mile	Paris	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1914	1.22 2-5
1 mile	*Salvator	4	110	Monmouth Park, N. J.	Aug. 28, 1890	1.35 1-2
	Kildeer	4	91	Monmouth Park, N. J.	Aug. 13, 1892	1.37 1-4
1 1-4 miles	Banquet	3	108	Monmouth Park, N. J.	July 17, 1890	2.03 3-5

* Against time.

PURCHASE PRICES OF NOTED AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Tracery	265,000	Hamburg	49,500	W. H. Daniel	35,000	McChesney	30,000
Rock Sand	150,000	Meddler	49,000	Iroquois	34,000	Oaklawn	30,000
Whiskaway	125,000	De Mund	45,000	Tournament	33,500	Uncle	30,000
Inchcape	115,000	Fitz Herbert	45,000	Rayon d'Or	33,000	Cudgel	30,000
Playfellow	115,000	The Commoner	41,000	Heno	32,500	Dewdrop	29,500
The Finn	110,000	Accountant	40,000	Ornament	31,000	Oiseau	27,500
St. Blaise	100,000	Dalmatian	40,000	The Earl	30,500	Omar Khayyam	26,600
Meddler	72,500	Fitz Herbert	40,000	Colin	30,000	Kilmarnock	26,000
Watercress	71,000	Kentucky	40,000	Bashti	30,000	Order	26,000
Hamburg	70,000	King Thomas	38,000	Chacornac	30,000	Requital	26,000
Hamburg	60,000	Uncle	38,000	Don Alonzo	30,000	Sir Francis	26,000
Hermis	60,000	Peter Pan	38,000	Galore	30,000	Maj. Daingerfield	25,000
Sir Martin	55,000	Hastings	37,000	Kingston	30,000	Maxim	25,000
Meddler	55,000	Bolero	35,000	L. Primrose colt	30,000	Dobbins	20,200
Nasturtium	50,000	Endur. by Right	35,000	Lamplighter	30,000	Lamplighter	20,000
Friar Rock	50,000	Henry of Navarre	35,000	Laureate	30,000	Yankee Consul	20,000

PURCHASE PRICES OF NOTED EUROPEAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Prince Palatine	209,000	Polar Star	90,000	Chittabob	55,000	Dark Legend	35,000
Charles O'Malley	200,000	Adam	80,000	Kendal	52,500	Admiral Hawke	32,760
Flying Fox	189,000	Bona Vista	80,000	Sceptre	52,500	Little Goose	32,200
Cyllene	157,500	Pietermaritzburg	80,000	Friar's Balsam	50,000	Hobble Noble	31,500
Diamond Jubilee	151,200	Flair	78,000	St. Maclou	50,000	Bachelor's D'ble	30,000
Jardy	150,000	Meddler	75,400	Melton	50,000	*Bonnie Scotland	30,000
Craganour	150,000	Common	75,000	Saraband	50,000	Childwick	30,000
Ormonde	150,000	Melton	75,000	The Prince	50,000	Gladiateur	30,000
Val d'Or	140,000	Sileve Gallion	75,000	Isonomy	45,000	Gorgos	30,000
Cyllene	125,000	Woolwinder	75,000	Florist	45,000	King Lud	30,000
Rock Sand	125,000	Doncaster	70,000	Busybody	44,000	Priam	30,000
Dark Ronald	125,000	Ormonde	70,000	Harvester	43,000	Rosicrucian	30,000
Sceptre	125,000	St. Gatien	70,000	Cupbearer	40,000	Laelia	29,640
Prince Palatine	125,000	The Bard	70,000	Galopin	40,000	Sister to Memoir	27,500
Your Majesty	112,500	Carbine	68,250	Petrarch	40,000	Spinaway	27,400
Ard Patrick	110,000	La Fleche	66,150	Robert the Devil	40,000	Blue Gown	26,000
Galtee More	110,000	Aboyeur	65,000	Scottish Chief	40,000	Sun Kiss	26,000
Lancaster	110,000	Blair Athol	62,500	Verneuil	39,000	Gallinule	25,500
D. of Westminst'r	109,200	Bronzino	62,400	Flying Lemur	38,500	Julius Caesar	25,000
Gouvernant	100,000	Bridge of Canny	60,000	Sceptre	36,400	West Australian	25,000
Minoru	100,000	Kangaroo	60,000	Macaroni	35,500	Stornoway	25,000
Lycaon	93,600	Ormonde	60,000	Beaudesert	35,000	Wheel of Fortune	25,000
Kendal	90,000	Rosicrucian	60,000	Silvio	35,000	The Fly. Dutch'n	20,000
Matchbox	90,000	Adam	58,000	The Palmer	35,000		

Botafogo, an Argentine thoroughbred, sold for $225,000 in 1919.

WINNINGS OF FAMOUS FOREIGN HORSES.

Ksar, France	$320,000	Bayardo, England	$223,665
Isinglass, England	291,275	Sardanapale, France	211,505
Donovan, England	277,215	Lemberg, England	204,795
Rock Sand, England	238,900	Flying Fox, England	203,200

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS WINNERS—1 MILE 7 FURLONGS.

Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Yr.	Horse.	Owner.
1863	The Ranger	Mr. Savile.	1885	Paradox	Mr. Bro-Cloete.	1906	Spearmint	Major E. Loder.
1864	Vermont	H. Delamarre.	1886	Minting	R. Vyner.	1907	San Sousie II.	Baron Rothsc'ld
1865	Gladiateur	Count F. de Lagrange.	1887	Tennbreuse	M. P. Airmart.	1908	North East	W. K. Vand'bilt
			1888	Stuart	M. P. Donon.	1909	Verdun II.	Baron Rothsc'ld
1866	Ceylon	Duke of Beauf't.	1889	Vasistas	M. H. Delam're.	1910	Nuage	Mme. Cheremeteff.
1867	Fervacques	D. de Montg'y.	1890	Fitz Roye	Baron A. de Schickler.	1911	As d'Atout	Mar. de Ganay.
1868	Earl	Mar. of Hastings.				1912	Houli	M. A. Fould.
1869	Glaneur	M. Lupin.	1891	Clamart	M. E. Blanc.	1913	Bruleur	M. E. de St. Alary.
1870	Sornette	Major Fridolin.	1892	Ruell	M. E. Blanc.	1914	Sardanap'ls	Baron Rothsc'ld
1871	No race on a count of war.		1893	Rogatsky	M. Webb.	1915	No race—war.	
1872	Cremorne	Mr. Savile.	1894	Dolma-Baghtche	Baron A. de Schickler.	1916	No race—war.	
1873	Boiard	M. Delamarre.				1917	No race—war.	
1874	Trent	W. R. Marshall.	1895	Andree	M. E. Blanc.	1918	No race—war.	
1875	Salvatur	M. Lupin.	1896	Arreau	M. E. Blanc.	1919	Gal. Light	Baron Rothsc'ld
1876	Kisber	A. Baltazzi.	1897	Doge	M. J. Armand.	1920	Comrade	E. de St. Alary.
1877	St. Christophe	Count Lagrange.	1898	Le Roi Soleil	Baron de Rothschild.	1921	Lemonora	Joseph Watson.
						1922	Kefalin	M. Abatellos.
1878	Thurio	Pr. Soltykoff.	1899	Perth	M Caillant.	1923	Filibert de Savole	C. Ranucci.
1879	Nubienne	M. Blanc.	1900	Semendria	Baron Schickler.			
1880	Robert the Devil	O. Brewer.	1901	Cheri	M. Caillant.	1924	Transvaal	L. Mantacheff.
			1902	Kizil Kourgan	M. E. de St. Alary.	1925	La Reine Lumiere	Baron J. A. de Rothschild.
1881	Foxhall	Mr. Keene.						
1882	Bruce	Mr. Rymiel.	1903	Quo Vadis	M. E. Blanc.			
1883	Frontin	Duke Castrie.	1904	Ajax	M. E. Blanc.			
1884	Little Duck	Duke Castrie.	1905	Finasseur	M. E. Ephrussi.			

Record time, 3.11 in 1924.

BASEBALL PENNANT WINNERS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788	Spalding	8	1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1877	Boston	31	17	.646	H. Wright	6	1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	8
1878	Boston	41	19	.683	H. Wright	6	1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	8
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	G. Wright	8	1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	8
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson	8	1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	8
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson	8	1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	8
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	Anson	8	1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	8
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	Morrell	8	1908	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance	8
1884	Providence	84	28	.750	Bancroft	8	1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	8
1885	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson	8	1910	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance	8
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson	8	1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	8
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	Watkins	8	1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw	8
1888	New York	84	47	.641	Mutrie	8	1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw	8
1889	New York	83	43	.659	Mutrie	8	1914	Boston	94	59	.615	Stallings	8
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	McGunnigle	8	1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran	8
1891	Boston	87	51	.630	Selee	8	1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson	8
1892	Boston	102	48	.680	Selee	12	1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw	8
1893	Boston	86	44	.662	Selee	12	1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell	8
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695	Hanlon	12	1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran	8
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669	Hanlon	12	1920	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Robinson	8
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698	Hanlon	12	1921	New York	94	56	.614	McGraw	8
1897	Boston	93	39	.705	Selee	12	1922	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw	8
1898	Boston	102	47	.685	Selee	12	1923	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw	8
1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682	Hanlon	12	1924	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw	8
1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603	Hanlon	8	1925	Pittsburgh	95	58	.621	McKechnie	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1900	Chicago	82	52	.607	Comiskey	8	1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack	8
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith	8	1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack	8
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack	8	1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan	8
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins	8	1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan	8
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins	8	1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland	8
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	8	1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow	8
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	8	1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason	8
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings	8	1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker	8
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	8	1921	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins	8
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings	8	1922	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins	8
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack	8	1923	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins	8
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack	8	1924	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris	8
1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl	8	1925	Washington	96	55	.636	Harris	8

CHAMPION BATTERS AND THEIR AVERAGES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.	Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.
1881	Anson	Chicago	.393	1904	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.349
1882	Brouthers	Buffalo	.367	1905	Seymour	Cincinnati	.377
1883	Brouthers	Buffalo	.371	1906	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339
1884	O'Rourke	Buffalo	.350	1907	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.350
1885	Connor	New York	.371	1908	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.354
1886	Kelly	Chicago	.388	1909	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.341
1887	Maul	Philadelphia	.343	1910	Magee	Philadelphia	.331
1888	Anson	Chicago	.343	1911	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.334
1889	Brouthers	Boston	.313	1912	Zimmerman	Chicago	.372
1890	Luby	Chicago	.342	1913	Daubert	Brooklyn	.350
1891	Hamilton	Boston	.338	1914	Daubert	Brooklyn	.329
1892	Brouthers	Boston	.335	1915	Doyle	New York	.320
1893	Stenzel	Pittsburgh	.409	1916	Chase	Cincinnati	.339
1894	Duffy	Boston	.438	1917	Roush	Cincinnati	.341
1895	Burkett	Cleveland	.438	1918	Wheat	Brooklyn	.335
1896	Burkett	Cleveland	.419	1919	Cravath	Philadelphia	.340
1897	Keeler	Baltimore	.417	1920	Hornsby	St. Louis	.370
1898	Keeler	Baltimore	.387	1921	Hornsby	St. Louis	.397
1899	Delehanty	Philadelphia	.408	1922	Hornsby	St. Louis	.401
1900	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.384	1923	Hornsby	St. Louis	.384
1901	Burkett	St. Louis	.382	1924	Hornsby	St. Louis	.423
1902	Beaumont	Pittsburgh	.367	1925	*Hornsby	St. Louis	.403
1903	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.355				

*1925 averages are based upon unofficial records.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.	Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.
1901	Lajoie	Philadelphia	.422	1914	Cobb	Detroit	.368
1902	Delehanty	Washington	.376	1915	Cobb	Detroit	.370
1903	Lajoie	Cleveland	.355	1916	Speaker	Boston	.386
1904	Lajoie	Cleveland	.381	1917	Cobb	Detroit	.383
1905	Lajoie	Cleveland	.329	1918	Cobb	Detroit	.382
1906	Stone	St. Louis	.358	1919	Cobb	Detroit	.381
1907	Cobb	Detroit	.350	1920	Sisler	St. Louis	.407
1908	Cobb	Detroit	.324	1921	Heilmann	Detroit	.394
1909	Cobb	Detroit	.375	1922	Sisler	St. Louis	.419
1910	Cobb	Detroit	.385	1923	Heilmann	Detroit	.403
1911	Cobb	Detroit	.420	1924	Ruth	New York	.378
1912	Cobb	Detroit	.410	1925	*Heilmann	Detroit	.393
1913	Cobb	Detroit	.390				

BASEBALL.

In a sensational rally the Pittsburgh Club of the National League won the World's Series of 1925 from Washington of the American League, after the latter team led three games to one and needed but one more victory to clinch the title and championship. A new record for paid admissions was established when $1,182,854 was taken in at the box offices at Washington and Pittsburgh. Unseasonable weather, from a baseball standpoint, prevailed, cold and rain seriously interfering with the contests. The scores by games and other series statistics follow:

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh (N. L.)	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—	1	5	0
Washington (A. L.)	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—	4	8	1

Batteries—Meadows, Morrison and Smith, Gooch; Johnson and Ruel.

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh (N. L.)	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 x—	3	7	0
Washington (A. L.)	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	2	8	2

Batteries..Aldridge and Smith; Coveleskie and Ruel.

Third Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh (N. L.)	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—	3	8	2
Washington (A. L.)	0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 x—	4	10	1

Batteries—Kremer and Smith; Ferguson, Marberry and Ruel.

Fourth Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh (N. L.)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	6	1
Washington (A. L.)	0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 x—	4	12	0

Batteries—Yde, Morrison, Adams and Gooch; Johnson and Ruel.

Fifth Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh (N. L.)	0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 1—	6	13	0
Washington (A. L.)	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—	3	8	1

Batteries—Aldridge and Smith; Coveleskie, Ballou, Zachary, Marberry and Ruel.

Sixth Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh (N. L.)	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 x—	3	7	1
Washington (A. L.)	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	2	6	2

Batteries—Kremer and Smith; Ferguson, Ballou, Severeid and Ruel.

Seventh Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh (N. L.)	0 0 3 0 0 1 2 3 x—	9	15	2
Washington (A. L.)	4 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—	7	7	2

Batteries—Aldridge, Morrison, Kremer, Oldham and Smith, Gooch; Johnson and Ruel.

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS AND DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.	Fourth Game.	Fifth Game.	Sixth Game.	Seventh Game.
Attendance	41,723	43,346	36,495	38,701	35,899	43,810	42,856
Receipts	$180,775.00	$185,698.00	$146,093.00	$153,403.00	$145,675.00	$187,036.00	$184,174.00
Players	92,195.25	94,705.98	47,507.43	78,235.53	.....	.....	.....
Each club	15,365.87	15,784.33	19,417.91	13,039.26	30,955.93	39,745.15	39,136.97
Advisory Board	27,116.25	27,854.70	21,913.95	23,010.45	21,851.25	28,055.40	27,626.12
Each league	15,365.87	15,784.33	12,417.91	13,039.26	30,955.93	39,745.15	39,136.97

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS IN PAST WORLD'S SERIES.

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Players' Share.	Clubs' Share.	Nat. Com. Share.
‡1903	$50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1904 (No series)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	68,435.00	$27,394.20	$34,170.03	$6,840.77
1906	106,550.00	33,401.70	62,493.30	10,655.00
1907	101,728.50	54,933.39	36,622.26	10,172.85
1908	94,975.50	46,114.92	39,363.03	9,497.55
1909	188,302.50	66,924.90	102,547.35	18,830.25
1910	173,980.00	79,071.93	77,510.07	17,398.00
1911	342,164.50	127,910.61	180,217.44	34,036.45
1912	490,449.00	147,572.28	293,831.82	49,044.90
1913	325,980.50	135,164.16	158,218.29	32,598.05
1914	225,739.00	121,898.94	81,266.16	22,573.90
1915	320,361.50	144,899.55	143,425.80	32,036.15
1916	385,590.50	162,927.45	184,104.00	38,559.05
1917	425,878.00	152,888.58	230,401.62	42,587.80
1918	179,619.00	69,527.70	92,129.40	17,961.90
1919	722,414.00	260,349.66	389,822.94	72,241.40
1920	564,800.00	161,162.06	347,157.94	56,480.00
1921	900,233.00	292,522.23	472,075.82	†135,034.95
1922	*605,475.00	247,309.71	164,873.14	†72,591.11
1923	1,063,815.00	362,183.04	535,459.72	†158,672.25
1924	1,093,104.00	331,092.51	598,045.89	†163,965.60
1925	1,182,854.00	399,644.19	332,890.84	177,428.12
Total	$9,662,448.50	$3,424,872.81	$4,556,626.86	$1,119,199.05

*The receipts of the second game, a 3-3 tie, were distributed to charity funds.
†Advisory Council share. ‡Official figures not available.

HOW PLAYERS DIVIDED WORLD'S SERIES MONEY.

Year.	Games	Winning Players' Share.	Losing Players' Share.	Year.	Games	Winning Players' Share.	Losing Players' Share.
1903	8	Boston§ $1,182	Pittsburgh $1,316	1915	5	Boston $3,780	Phila. $2,520
1905	5	New York 1,142	Phila. 832	1916	5	Boston 3,910	Brooklyn 2,834
1906	6	White Sox 1,874	Cubs 439	1917	6	Chicago 3,669	New York 2,442
1907	*5	Chicago 2,142	Detroit 1,945	1918	6	Boston 1,102	Chicago 671
1908	5	Chicago 1,317	Detroit 870	1919	8	Cincinnati 5,225	Chicago 3,254
1909	7	Pittsburgh 1,825	Detroit 1,274	1920	7	Cleveland 4,204	Brooklyn 2,387
1910	5	Phila. 2,062	Chicago 1,375	1921	8	Giants 5,265	Yankees 3,510
1911	6	Phila. 3,564	New York 2,436	1922	‡5	Giants 4,545	Yankees 2,842
1912	†8	Boston 4,022	New York 2,566	1923	6	Yankees 6,160	Giants 4,112
1913	5	Phila. 3,246	New York 2,164	1924	7	Washington 5,730	Giants 3,820
1914	4	Boston 2,812	Phila. 2,031	1925	7	Pittsburgh 5,332	Washington 3,734

*First game tie, 3-3, 12 innings.
†Second game tie, 6-6, 11 innings.
‡Second game a tie, 3-3, 10 innings; receipts given to charity.

§In 1903 the losers fared better than the winners, as President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Club gave his share of the receipts to the players.
No series in 1904.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1903.

Yr.	Clubs.	G.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Yr.	Clubs.	G.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1903	Bost., A. L.-Pitts., N. L.	8	100,429	$50,000	1915	Boston, A. L.-Phila., N.L.	5	143,351	$320,361
1905	N.Y., N.L.-Athletics, A.L.	5	91,723	68,436	1916	Boston, A.L.-B'klyn, N.L.	5	162,859	385,590
1906	White Sox,A.L.-Cubs,N.L.	6	99,845	106,550	1917	Chicago, A.L.-N.Y., N.L.	6	186,654	425,878
1907	Chicago,N.L.-Detroit,A.L.	5	78,068	101,728	1918	Boston,A.L.-Chicago,N.L.	6	128,483	179,619
1908	Chicago,N.L.-Detroit,A.L.	5	62,223	94,975	1919	Cincin'ti,N.L.-Chi'go,A.L.	8	236,928	722,414
1909	Pitts., N.L.-Detroit, A.L.	7	145,295	188,302	1920	Cleve., A.L.-B'klyn, N.L.	7	174,349	564,800
1910	Athletics,A.L.-Chi'go,N.L	5	125,222	173,980	1921	N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L.	8	269,976	900,233
1911	Athletics,A.L.-Giants,N.L.	6	179,851	342,364	1922	N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L.	5	185,947	605,475
1912	Red Sox,A.L.-Giants,N.L.	8	252,037	490,833	1923	N. Y., A. L.-N. Y., N. L.	6	301,430	1,063,815
1913	Athletics,A.L.-Giants,N.L.	5	150,992	325,980	1924	Wash., A. L.-N. Y., N. L.	7	283,695	1,093,104
1914	Boston, N. L.-Phila., A.L.	4	111,009	226,739	1925	Pitts., N. L.-Wash., A. L.	7	282,830	1,182,854

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Winners.	G'm's Won.	Losers.	G'm's Won.	Year.	Winners.	G'm's Won.	Losers.	G'm's Won.
1884	Provid'ce, N.L.	3	Met'p't'ns,A.A.	0	1909	Pittsb'gh, N.L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1885	Chicago, N. L.	3	St. Louis, A.A.	3 tie	1910	Phila., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1
1886	St. Louis, A. A.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1911	Phila., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1887	Detroit, N. L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4	1912	Boston, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	3
1888	N. Y., N. L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4	1913	Phila., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	1
1889	N. Y., N. L.	6	B'klyn, A. A.	3	1914	Boston, N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	0
1890	Louisville, N.L.	3	B'klyn, A. A.	3 tie	1915	Boston, A. L.	4	Phila., N. L.	1
1892	Boston, N. L.	5	Clevel'd, N. L.	0	1916	Boston, A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1
1894	N. Y., N. L.	4	Balto., N. L.	0	1917	Chicago, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1895	Clevel'd, N. L.	4	Balto., N. L.	1	1918	Boston, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1896	Balto., N. L.	4	Clevel'd, N. L.	0	1919	Cincinnati,N.L.	5	Chicago, A. L.	3
1897	Balto., N. L.	4	Boston, N. L.	1	1920	Clevel'd, A. L.	5	B'klyn, N. L.	2
1903	Boston, A. L.	5	Pittsb'gh, N.L.	3	1921	N. Y., N. L.	5	N. Y., A. L.	3
1905	N. Y., N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	1	1922	N. Y., N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	0
1906	Chicago, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1923	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1907	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	0	1924	Wash., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	3
1908	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	1	1925	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	4	Wash., A. L.	3

The series of 1907, 1912, and 1922 each included also one tie game.

CLUB RECORDS FOR SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston, A. L.	5	0	1.000	Pittsburgh, N. L.	2	1	.666
Boston, N. L.	1	0	1.000	Chicago, N. L.	2	3	.400
Cleveland, A. L.	1	0	1.000	New York, N. L.	3	5	.375
Cincinnati, N. L.	1	0	1.000	New York, A. L.	1	2	.333
Washington, A. L.	1	1	.500	Philadelphia, N. L.	0	1	.000
Chicago, A. L.	2	1	.667	Brooklyn, N. L.	0	2	.000
Philadelphia, A. L.	3	2	.600	Detroit, A. L.	0	3	.000

LEAGUE RECORDS FOR SERIES.

	Series.			Games.		
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
American League	13	9	.599	68	63	.519
National League	9	13	.409	63	68	.481

PENNANT-WINNING MANAGERS.

John McGraw, of the New York National League Club, leads all managers in both major leagues in the number of league championships won. The leader of the Giants has won ten pennants. Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League Club, ranks second, with six league championships. The following are the managers, the clubs they handled and the number of pennants they won in the National and American Leagues from 1900 to 1924, inclusive:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Manager.	Club.	Pennants.	Manager.	Club.	Pennants.
John McGraw	New York	10	George Stallings	Boston	1
Frank Chance	Chicago	4	Fred Mitchell	Chicago	1
Fred Clarke	Pittsburgh	4	Ned Hanlon	Brooklyn	1
Wilbert Robinson	Brooklyn	2	Wm. McKechnie	Pittsburgh	1
Pat Moran	Phila. and Cin'ti.	2			

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Manager.	Club.	Pennants.	Manager.	Club.	Pennants.
Connie Mack	Philadelphia	6	Ed Barrow	Boston	1
Hugh Jennings	Detroit	3	Fielder Jones	Chicago	1
Miller Huggins	New York	3	Clarence Rowland	Chicago	1
Clarke Griffith	Chicago	2	Kid Gleason	Chicago	1
Bill Carrigan	Boston	2	Tris Speaker	Cleveland	1
Jimmy Collins	Boston	2	Stanley Harris	Washington	2
Jake Stahl	Boston	1			

EVERETT SCOTT'S CONTINUOUS PLAY RECORD.

Everett Scott, veteran shortstop of the New York American League Club, who broke all records for continuous or consecutive participation in professional baseball play, completed a record of 1,307 straight games on May 6, 1925, when he was forced to retire temporarily from play by illness. Scott started his run on June 20, 1916, as shortstop of the Boston Americans and did not miss a regularly scheduled game for almost nine years.

1925 LEADERS IN BATTING, HOME RUNS, ETC., BASED UPON UNOFFICIAL FIGURES.

Individual Batting—National League.

Player and Club.	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	H. R.	S. B.	Pct.
Hornsby, St. Louis	138	504	133	203	39	5	.403
Bottomley, St. Louis	153	619	94	227	21	3	367
McInnis, Pittsburgh	59	154	19	56	0	1	.364
Wheat, Brooklyn	150	616	125	221	14	2	.359
Cuyler, Pittsburgh	153	616	144	219	18	39	.356
Harper, Philadelphia	135	500	86	177	18	8	.354
Fournier, Brooklyn	145	543	99	191	22	3	.352
Mann, Boston	59	180	26	63	2	6	.350
Bressler, Cincinnati	96	320	43	111	4	10	.347
Carey, Pittsburgh	133	542	109	186	5	44	.343

Most Runs Scored—Cuyler, Pittsburgh, 144.
Most Hits Made—Bottomley, St. Louis, 227.
Most Home Runs—Hornsby, St. Louis, 39.

Individual Batting—American League.

Player and Club.	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	H. R.	S. B.	Pct.
Falk, St. Louis	17	8	3	5	0	1	.625
Tate, Washington	16	27	0	13	0	0	.481
Johnson, Washington	36	96	12	42	2	0	.438
Rego, St. Louis	20	32	5	13	0	0	.406
Heilmann, Detroit	150	573	97	225	13	6	.393
Speaker, Cleveland	116	429	79	167	12	5	.389
Simmons, Philadelphia	153	651	121	251	24	10	.386
Cobb, Detroit	121	418	96	158	12	13	.380
Barrett, Chicago	80	242	44	90	3	5	.372
Wingo, Detroit	130	440	103	163	5	12	.370

Most Runs Scored—Mostil, Chicago, 137.
Most Hits Made—Simmons, Philadelphia, 251.
Most Home Runs—R. Meusel, New York, 33.

COMPOSITE SCORE OF FULL SEVEN GAMES.

Pittsburgh (N. L.)	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R.	S. H.	S. B.	B. B.	S. O.	Bat. Ave.	P. O.	A.	E.	Field. Ave.
Moore, 2b	7	26	7	6	1	0	1	0	0	5	2	.231	16	13	1	.967
Carey, cf	7	24	6	11	4	0	0	2	3	2	3	.458	14	0	1	.933
Cuyler, rf	7	26	3	7	3	0	1	3	0	1	4	.269	12	0	1	.923
Barnhart, lf	7	28	1	7	1	0	0	0	1	3	5	.250	12	1	0	1.000
Traynor, 3b	7	26	2	9	0	2	1	1	1	3	1	.346	6	18	0	1.000
Wright, ss	7	27	3	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	.185	11	24	2	.846
*Grantham, 1b	5	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	.133	42	6	0	1.000
*McInnis, 1b	4	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.286	30	3	0	1.000
Smith, c	6	20	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	.350	28	7	1	.972
Gooch, c	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	9	3	0	1.000
Meadows, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Morrison, p	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	3	0	1.000
Aldridge, p	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	4	0	1.000
Kremer, p	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	.143	2	5	1	.875
†Yde, p	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Adams, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Oldham, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
*†Bigbee, lf	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333	0	0	0	.000
Total		230	25	61	12	2	4	8	7	17	32	.265	‡182	89	7	.981

Washington (A. L.)	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R.	S. H.	S. B.	B. B.	S. O.	Bat. Ave.	P. O.	A.	E.	Field. Ave.
Rice, cf, rf	7	33	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.364	17	0	0	1.000
S. Harris, 2b	7	23	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	.087	24	18	0	1.000
Goslin, lf	7	26	6	8	1	0	3	0	0	3	3	.308	15	0	0	1.000
Judge, 1b	7	23	2	4	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	.174	59	2	0	1 000
J. Harris, rf	7	25	5	11	2	0	3	0	0	3	4	.440	10	1	0	1.000
†McNeely, cf	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000	2	0	0	1.000
Bluege, 3b	5	18	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	.278	1	14	0	1.000
Myer, 3b	3	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	.250	1	1	0	1.000
Peckinpaugh, ss	7	24	1	6	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	.250	10	22	8	.800
Ruel, c	7	19	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	.316	35	5	0	1.000
Severeid, c	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.333	6	0	1	.857
Johnson, p	3	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.091	0	4	0	1.000
Coveleskie, p	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	.000	0	4	0	1.000
Ferguson, p	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Marberry, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Ballou, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Zachary, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	3	0	1.000
*Adams, 2b	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
*Veach	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
*Ruether	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
*Leibold	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.500	0	0	0	.000
Total		§225	26	59	8	0	8	10	2	17	32	.262	180	75	9	.966

*Pinch hitter. †Pinch runner. ‡Myer out, hit by batted ball in third game. §Peckinpaugh given first in seventh game on Smith's interference.

Runs batted in—By Cuyler, 6; by Goslin, 6; by J. Harris, 6; by Barnhart, 5; by Traynor, 4; by Judge, 3; by Wright, 3; by Rice, 3; by Peckinpaugh, 3; by Carey, 2; by Bluege, 2; by Moore, 2; by Kremer, 1; by Veach, 1; by McInnis, 1; by Ruel, 1; by Bigbee, 1.

PITCHING RECORDS.

Pitcher.	Games.	Innings.	Hits Off.	Runs Off.	B. B.	S. O.	W. P.	H. B.	Won.	Lost.
Johnson	3	26	26	10	4	15	0	2	2	1
Aldridge	3	18⅓	18	9	9	9	2	1	2	0
Ferguson	2	14	13	6	6	11	0	1	1	1
Meadows	1	8	6	3	0	4	0	1	0	1
Coveleskie	2	14⅓	16	7	5	3	0	0	0	2
Kremer	3	21	17	7	4	9	0	0	2	1
Morrison	3	9⅓	11	3	1	7	0	0	0	0
Yde	1	2⅓	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	1
Adams	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marberry	2	2⅓	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballou	2	1⅔	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Zachary	1	1⅔	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oldham	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Hit by pitcher—By Johnson (Carey, 2); by Meadows (S. Harris); by Aldridge (Bluege); by Ferguson (Carey); by Marberry (Cuyler).

Balk—Aldridge.

Passed balls—Ruel, Smith.

Umpires—Rigler and McCormick (National League); Owens and Moriarty (American League.

PLAYERS WHO WERE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN 1925 SERIES.

WASHINGTON.

Player.	Position.	Bats.	Throws.	Age.	Height.	Weight.	Home Address.
Peckinpaugh, Roger	Shortstop	R	R	34	5.9½	165	Cleveland, Ohio.
Judge, Joe	First base	L	L	30	5.9	155	Washington, D. C.
Harris, Stanley	Second base	R	R	28	5.10	160	Pittston, Pa.
Bluege, O. L.	Third base	R	R	24	5.10	155	Chicago, Ill.
Adams, Spencer	Infielder	R	R	23	5.9	160	Layton, Utah.
Rice, Sam	Outfielder	L	R	34	5.10	155	Washington, D. C.
Goslin, Leon	Outfielder	L	R	26	5.11	180	Salem, N. J.
Liebold, Harry	Outfielder	L	R	33	5.5½	150	Detroit, Mich.
McNeely, E. V.	Outfielder	R	R	25	5.11	155	Sacramento, Cal.
Ruel, Harold	Catcher	R	R	28	5.8	155	St. Louis, Mo.
Tate, Bennett	Catcher	L	R	21	5.8	155	W. Frankfort, Ill.
Johnson, Walter	Pitcher	R	R	38	6.1½	200	Reno, Nev.
Zachary, J. T.	Pitcher	L	L	28	6.1	185	Graham, N. C.
Russell, Allen	Pitcher	R	R	32	5.10	160	Baltimore, Md.
Marberry, Fred	Pitcher	R	R	23	6.1	190	Streetman, Tex.
Coveleskie, Stanley	Pitcher	R	R	33	5.10	165	Shamokin, Pa.
Ruether, Walter	Pitcher	L	L	31	6.1	175	San Francisco, Cal.
Severeid, Henry	Catcher	R	R	34	5.11	170	Story City, Iowa.
Ferguson, A.	Pitcher	R	R	27	6.2	165	Bloomfield, N. J.
Veach, Robert	Outfielder	L	R	36	5.11	160	Detroit, Mich.
Harris, Joe	Utility	R	R	32	5.10½	175	Franklin, Pa.
Scott, Everett	Shortstop	R	R	32	5.8	154	Auburn, Ind.
Ballou, Win	Pitcher	R	R	26	5.10	165	Harlan, Ky.
Myer, Charles	Infielder						New Orleans, La.
Jeanes, Ernest	Outfielder						Maypearl, Tex.
Altrock, N.	Coach						
Schacht, A.	Coach						

PITTSBURGH.

Player.	Position.	Bats.	Throws.	Age.	Height.	Weight.	Home Address.
Adams, Charles	Pitcher	L	R	32	5.11½	185	Bethany, Mo.
Aldridge, Vic	Pitcher	R	R	31	5.10	160	Indiana Springs, Ind.
Barnhart, Clyde	Outfielder	R	R	25	5.10	165	Hagerstown, Md.
Bigbee, Carson	Outfielder	L	R	30	5.9½	157	Portland, Ore.
Carey, Max	Outfielder	L-R	R	35	5.11½	170	St. Louis, Mo.
Cullotin, B.	Pitcher	R	R	27	5.11	180	Kingston, N. Y.
Cuyler, Hazen	Outfielder	R	R	26	5.10½	178	Flint, Mich.
Ens, Jewel	Infielder	R	R	36	5.11	180	St. Louis, Mo.
Gooch, John	Catcher	L	R	27	5.10½	170	Smyrna, Tenn.
Grantham, Geo.	Infielder	L	R	25	5.10	155	Des Moines, Iowa.
Kremer, Ray	Pitcher	R	R	29	6.1	185	Oakland, Cal
Meadows, Lee	Pitcher	R-L	R	31	6.00	170	Leesburg, Fla.
Moore, Eddie	Second base	R	R	24	5.8½	160	Baton Rouge, La.
Morrison, John	Pitcher	R	R	29	5.11	165	Owensboro, Ky.
Rawlings, John	Second base	R	R	33	5.8	158	Los Angeles, Cal.
Smith, Earl	Catcher	L	R	28	5.10	170	Hot Springs, Ark.
Spencer, Roy	Catcher	R	R	25	5.10½	165	Norfolk, Va.
Thompson, L. F.	Infielder	R	R	22	5.8	162	St. Louis, Mo.
Traynor, Harold	Third base	R	R	25	6.00	175	Somerville, Mass.
Wright, Glenn	Shortstop	R	R	23	5.11	170	Archie, Mo.
Yde, Emil	Pitcher	L-R	L	25	5.11	175	Freeport, Ill.
Sheehan, Thomas	Pitcher	R	R	31	6.2½	190	Ottawa, Ill.
McInnis, John	First base	R	R	34	5.9	160	Manchester, Mass.
Haas, George	Outfielder	L	R	23	6.2	170	Montclair, N. J.
Oldham, John C.	Pitcher	R-L	L	33	6.1	185	Ontario, Cal.

ROGER PECKINPAUGH NAMED AS MOST VALUABLE PLAYER IN AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Roger Peckinpaugh, shortstop of the Washington Club, was named as the most valuable player in the American League for the season of 1925 by a jury of newspaper baseball writers on Sept. 23. Twenty-nine players received votes of which Peckinpaugh polled forty-five and Al. Simmons of Philadelphia, forty-one. The full vote follows:

Player and Position, Club	Points
Roger Peckinpaugh, ss., Washington	45
Al. Simmons, cf., Philadelphia	41
Joe Sewell, ss., Cleveland	21
Harry Heilmann, cf., Detroit	20
Harry Rice, cf., St. Louis	18
Earl Sheely, 1b., Chicago	17
Ira Flagstead, cf., Boston	10
William Jacobson, cf., St. Louis	10
John Mostil, cf., Chicago	10
Oswald Bluege, 3b., Washington	8
Gordon Cochrane, c., Philadelphia	8
Lou Blue, 1b, Detroit	7
Stanley Coveleskie, p., Washington	7
William Kamm, 3b., Chicago	7
Ed. Rommel, p., Philadelphia	7
Ray Schalk, c., Chicago	7
A. H. Wingo, cf., Detroit	7
Earl Combs, cf., New York	6
Robert Meusel, cf., New York	6
Ted Lyons, p., Chicago	5
George Burns, 1b., Cleveland	4
Marty McManus, 2b., St. Louis	4
Herbert Pennock, p., New York	4
Bernard Bengough, c., New York	2
Howard Ehmke, p., Boston	2
Henry Gehrig, 1b., New York	2
Ike Boone, cf., Boston	1
Joe Dugan, 3b., New York	1
Philip Todt, 1b., Boston	1

Previous winners of the trophy follow:

Year.	Player.	Club.	Points.	Year.	Player.	Club.	Points.
1922	Geo. Sisler	St. Louis	55	1924	Walter Johnson	Washington	59
1923	Babe Ruth	New York	64	1925	Roger Peckinpaugh	Washington	45

1925 Averages based on unofficial Records.

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB NICKNAMES.

National League.				American League.			
Club.	Nickname.	Club.	Nickname.	Club.	Nickname.	Club.	Nickname.
New York	Giants.	Chicago	Cubs.	Chicago	White Sox.	Washington	Nationals.
Philadelphia	Phillies.	Boston	Braves.	Boston	Red Sox.	New York	Yankees.
St. Louis	Cardinals.	Brooklyn	Superbas.	Cleveland	Indians.	St. Louis	Browns.
Cincinnati	Reds.	Pittsburgh	Pirates.	Detroit	Tigers.	Philadelphia	Athletics.

Some of the club nicknames still popular among baseball "fans" have descended from the earliest days of the game in this country.

STANDING OF BASEBALL LEAGUES AT CLOSE OF SEASON OF 1925.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	Washington.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	New York.	Boston.	Won.	Percentage.
Washington.		13	11	12	13	18	15	14	96	.636
Philadelphia	7		12	14	14	11	13	17	88	.579
St. Louis...	11	10		10	13	11	11	16	82	.536
Detroit.....	10	8	12		9	11	14	17	81	.526
Chicago....	9	8	9	13		14	13	13	79	.513
Cleveland...	4	11	11	11	8		10	15	70	.455
New York..	7	9	11	8	9	12		13	69	.448
Boston.....	7	5	5	5	9	7	9		47	.309
Lost.....	55	64	71	73	75	84	85	105		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	Pittsburgh.	New York.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Won.	Percentage.
Pittsburgh..		12	13	14	15	17	14	10	95	.621
New York..	10		13	12	11	12	13	15	86	.566
Cincinnati..	8	9		12	13	10	16	12	80	.523
St. Louis...	8	9	10		10	11	15	14	77	.503
Boston.....	7	11	9	12		13	6	12	70	.458
Brooklyn ..	5	10	12	11	8		11	11	68	.444
Philadelphia	8	8	6	7	16	11		12	68	.444
Chicago....	12	7	10	8	10	11	10		68	.442
Lost.....	58	66	73	76	83	85	85	86		

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville..	106	61	.635	Kan. City.	80	87	.479
Ind'napolis	92	74	.554	Toledo....	77	90	.461
St. Paul...	91	75	.548	Milw'ukee.	74	90	.440
Min'apolis.	86	80	.518	Columbus.	61	106	.365

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
San Fran..	128	71	.643	Portland..	92	104	.469
Salt Lake.	116	84	.580	Oakland...	88	112	.440
L. Angeles.	105	93	.531	Sacramento	82	119	.407
Seattle....	103	91	.531	Vernon....	80	120	.399

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore.	106	61	.632	Reading...	78	90	.464
Toronto...	99	63	.611	Syracuse...	74	87	.459
Rochester.	83	77	.519	Jersey City	74	92	.447
Buffalo....	78	84	.481	Providence	63	100	.387

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Atlanta...	87	67	.565	Mobile....	73	78	.483
N. Orleans.	85	68	.556	Chattan'ga	71	82	.464
Nashville..	81	72	.529	Birm'gh'm.	67	85	.441
Memphis..	80	73	.523	Little Rock	67	86	.438

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Muskogee.	49	26	.653	Springf'ld..	40	35	.533
Okmulgee.	46	29	.613	Ardmore..	31	43	.419
Ft. Smith..	40	35	.533	Ind'p'd'nce	18	56	.243

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Waterbury.	88	66	.571	Springfield.	76	78	.498
Hartford..	86	67	.562	Bridgeport.	76	78	.494
Worcester.	80	72	.526	Albany....	71	82	.464
New Haven	81	73	.524	Pittsfield..	54	98	.355

MICHIGAN-ONTARIO.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
London...	47	21	.691	Flint.....	40	35	.533
Hamilton..	40	22	.556	Bay City..	37	36	.507
Saginaw...	41	33	.554	Kitchener.	11	59	.157

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W	L.	Pct.
Spart'nb'g.	80	49	.621	Asheville..	66	63	.512
Charlotte..	79	50	.613	Greenville.	60	68	.469
Macon....	69	58	.543	Columbia..	47	82	.364
Augusta...	69	50	.539	Knoxvi le..	44	85	.241

MID-ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Johnstown.	39	17	.696	Clarksb'g .	27	30	.474
Cumberl'd.	37	21	.638	Wheeling..	24	35	.407
Fairmont..	29	30	.492	Scottdale..	18	41	.305

EASTERN SHORE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cambridge	51	38	.573	Dover.....	46	44	.511
Parksley..	48	42	.533	Crisfield...	42	48	.467
Salisbury..	46	44	.511	Easton....	36	53	.404

FLORIDA STATE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Tampa....	48	21	.636	St. Pet'sb'g	32	37	.469
Lakeland..	44	23	.611	Sanford...	17	55	.354

SOUTHERN WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Topeka...	39	30	.565	Blackwell..	35	34	.507
Salina.....	37	32	.536	Cushing...	33	36	.478
Arkansas..	35	34	.507	Shawnee...	28	41	.406

TEXAS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ft. Worth.	49	26	.653	Houston...	39	35	.527
Dallas....	49	26	.653	Waco.....	27	42	.391
S. Antonio.	43	39	.589	Shreveport.	23	47	.329
Wichita F'ls	43	31	.581	Beaumont.	19	55	.257

THREE-I LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Peoria....	89	48	.664	Decatur...	62	73	.489
Terre H'ute	81	54	.600	Bl'mingt'n.	56	74	.431
Evansville.	72	63	.533	Springf'ld..	56	79	.415
Danville...	69	66	.516	Quincy....	54	82	.397

PIEDMONT LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Winst.-Sal.	42	22	.656	Greensboro	29	34	.460
Danville...	33	30	.524	Durham...	29	35	.453
Salisbury..	30	34	.469	Raleigh...	28	36	.438

BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hagerst'wn	55	35	.611	Wayn'sb'ro	47	49	.490
Frederick..	56	40	.583	Ch'mb'sb'g	39	59	.398
Martinsb'g	50	47	.515	Hanover...	34	61	.358

TEXAS ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Corsicana..	47	20	.701	Temple...	33	34	.498
Mexia.....	37	30	.552	Austin....	30	37	.448
Palestine..	37	30	.552	Terrell....	17	50	.254

COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Meridian..	40	22	.645	Vicksburg.	28	32	.467
Hattiesb'g.	37	25	.597	Br'khaven.	27	36	.429
Laurel....	35	36	.574	Monroe...	25	36	.410
Jackson...	32	30	.516	Alex'ndria.	19	36	.345

EAST TEXAS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Paris.....	36	25	.590	Tyler.....	33	29	.532
Longview..	37	26	.587	Greenville.	29	34	.460
Marshall..	33	29	.532	Texarkana.	18	43	.295

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Waterbury.	88	66	.571	Springf'ld..	76	78	.500
Hartford..	86	67	.562	Bridgep't..	76	78	.494
Worcester.	80	72	.526	Albany....	71	82	.464
New Haven	81	73	.526	Pittsfield..	54	98	.355

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Des Moines	98	70	.583	St. Joseph.	77	87	.470
Denver....	97	71	.577	Tulsa.....	75	91	.452
Okla. City.	88	76	.537	Omaha....	74	89	.454
Wichita...	80	84	.488	Lincoln...	70	91	.435

NEW YORK-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
York.....	77	55	.583	Scranton..	64	69	.481
Wil'msp't..	77	55	.583	Harrisb'g..	61	69	.469
Bingh'mt'n	65	63	.508	Wilk's-B're	60	71	.458
Elmira....	66	65	.504	Shamokin..	54	77	.415

LEAGUE AND INTERLEAGUE POST-SEASON SERIES.

FIVE STATE SERIES.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hagerst'wn	4	3	.571	Cambridge.	3	4	.429

VIRGINIA-SOUTH ATLANTIC.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Spart'nb'g.	4	1	.800	Richmond.	1	4	.200

TEXAS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ft. Worth.	[illegible]	0	1.000	Dallas....	0	3	.000

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ardmore..	4	1	.800	Muskogee.	1	4	.200

LEAGUE AND INTERLEAGUE POST-SEASON SERIES—*Cont.*

Chicago City Series.

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.		W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Chic. (N.)	4	1	1*	.800	Chic. (A.)	1	4	1*	.200

*First game, 19 innings, called account darkness.

Southwestern League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Topeka	4	1	.800	Salina	1	4	.200

New York-Pennsylvania.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
York	3	1	.750	Wil'msport	1	3	.250

Cotton States League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Jackson	4	0	1.000	Meridian	0	4	.000

Tri-State League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Jonesboro	4	2	.667	Tupelo	2	4	.333

Piedmont League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Durham	4	3	.571	Winst.-Sal.	3	4	.429

Florida State League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Tampa	4	3	.571	St.Pet'rsb'g	3	4	.429

Michigan-Ontario.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hamilton	4	3	.571	London	3	4	.429

Southern-Texas.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ft. Worth	4	2	.667	Atlanta	2	4	.333

WINNERS IN OTHER LEAGUES SINCE 1900.

Year.	Western.	Pacific.	Southern.	Indiana-Illinois-Iowa.	New International.	American Association.
1900	Denver.	.....	.....	.....	Providence.	.....
1901	Kansas City.	.....	Nashville.	Terre Haute.	Rochester.	.....
1902	Kansas City.	.....	Nashville.	Rockford.	Toronto.	Indianapolis.
1903	Milwaukee.	Los Angeles.	Memphis.	Bloomington.	Jersey City.	St. Paul.
1904	Omaha.	Tacoma.	Memphis.	Springfield.	Buffalo.	St. Paul.
1905	Des Moines.	Los Angeles.	New Orleans.	Dubuque.	Providence.	Columbus.
1906	Des Moines.	Portland.	Birmingham.	Cedar Rapids.	Buffalo.	Columbus.
1907	Omaha.	Los Angeles.	Atlanta.	Rock Island.	Toronto.	Columbus.
1908	Sioux City.	Los Angeles.	Nashville.	Springfield.	Baltimore.	Indianapolis.
1909	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	Atlanta.	Rock Island.	Rochester.	Louisville.
1910	Sioux City.	Portland.	New Orleans.	Springfield.	Rochester.	Minneapolis.
1911	Denver.	Portland.	New Orleans.	Peoria.	Rochester.	Minneapolis.
1912	Denver.	Oakland.	Birmingham.	Springfield.	Toronto.	Minneapolis.
1913	Denver.	Portland.	Atlanta.	Quincy.	Newark.	Milwaukee.
1914	Sioux City.	Portland.	Birmingham.	Davenport.	Providence.	Milwaukee.
1915	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Moline.	Buffalo.	Minneapolis.
1916	Omaha.	Los Angeles.	Nashville.	Peoria.	Buffalo.	Louisville.
1917	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	Atlanta.	Peoria.	Toronto.	Indianapolis.
1918	Wichita.	Vernon.	New Orleans.	.....	Toronto.	Kansas City.
1919	St. Joseph.	Vernon.	Atlanta.	Bloomington.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1920	Tulsa.	Vernon.	Little Rock.	Bloomington.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1921	Wichita.	Los Angeles.	Memphis.	Moline.	Baltimore.	Louisville.
1922	Tulsa.	San Francisco.	Mobile.	Terre Haute.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1923	Oklahoma City	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Decatur.	Baltimore.	Kansas City.
1924	Omaha.	Seattle.	Memphis.	Terre Haute.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1925	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	Atlanta.	Peoria.	Baltimore.	Louisville.

Texas League—(1907) Austin; (1908) San Antonio; (1909) Houston; (1910) Dallas; (1911) Austin; (1912) Houston; (1913) Houston; (1914) Houston-Waco; (1915) Waco; (1916) Waco; (1917) Dallas; (1918) Dallas; (1919) Ft. Worth; (1920) Ft. Worth; (1921) Ft. Worth; (1922) Ft. Worth; (1923) Ft. Worth; (1924) Ft. Worth.

South Atlantic—(1904) Macon; (1905) Macon; (1906) Savannah; (1907) Charleston; (1908) Jacksonville; (1909) Chattanooga; (1910) Columbus; (1911) Columbus; (1912) Jacksonville; (1913) Savannah; (1914) Savannah; (1915) Columbus; (1916) Augusta; (1917) war period; (1918) war period; (1919) Columbia; (1920) Columbia; (1921) Columbia; (1922) Charleston; (1923) Macon; (1924) Augusta.

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

The final game for the United States Football Association championship and National Challenge Cup was played at St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1925. The cup was won by the Boston F. C., which defeated the Ben Millers of St. Louis, 3 goals to 2.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1913-14—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1914; Brooklyn Field Club, 2; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, Charles E. Creighton, New York City.

1914-15—At Taylor Stadium Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 1915; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, George Lambie, Boston, Mass.

1915-16—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 6, 1916; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, David M. Whyte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916-17—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 5, 1917; Fall River Rovers F. C., 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 0; referee, William Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I.

1918-19—At Harrison, N. J., May 19, 1918; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, C. E. Creighton, New York City.

1919-20—At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1920; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 2; Paterson (N. J.) F. C., 0.

1920-21—At St. Louis, May 2, 1921; Ben Miller A. C. (St. Louis), 2; Fall River F. C. (Quincy, Mass.), 1.

1921-22—At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1921; Robins Dry Dock F. C. (Brooklyn), 4; Scullin Steel F. C. (St. Louis), 2.

1922-23—At St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1923; Scullin Steel F. C., 3; Todd Shipyard F. C. (Brooklyn), 2.

1923-24—At St. Louis, Mo., March 30, 1924; Fall River (R. T.) Football Club, 4; Vesper-Buicks, St. Louis, 2.

INTERCOL. ASSOC. FOOTBALL LEAGUE—STANDING, CLOSE 1924 SEASON.

College.	Games.				Goals.		
	Played.	Won	Lost	Drawn.	For.	Agst	Pts.
Pennsylvania	5	5	0	0	26	6	10
Haverford	5	3	1	1	15	5	7
Princeton	5	3	1	1	12	6	7
Harvard	5	2	3	0	5	13	4
Yale	5	1	4	0	7	13	2
Cornell	5	0	5	0	5	26	0

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1904-05—Haverford	1914—Pennsylvania
1905-06—Haverford	1915—Haverford
1906-07—Haverford	1916—Pennsylvania
1907-08—Haverford–Yale	1917—Haverford
1908-09—Columbia	1918—No competition
1909-10—Columbia	1919—Pennsylvania
1910-11—Haverford	1920—Pennsylvania
1911-12—Yale	1921—Princeton
1912-13—Harvard	1922—Princeton
1913-14—Harvard	1923—Pennsylvania

In 1914 and thereafter schedule was arranged to close late in December.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE, 1924.

College.	Games.				Goals.		Pts.
	Played.	Won	Lost	Drawn.	For.	Agst	
Haverford	4	4	0	0	13	5	8
Pennsylvania	4	3	1	0	13	7	6
Swarthmore	4	1	3	0	6	8	2
Lafayette	4	1	3	0	2	6	2
Lehigh	4	1	3	0	3	11	2

BICYCLING.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6	0.20 4-5	Lawrence...	Vailsburg..	Sept. 5,1909	3	5.57 1-5	Carter.....	Ogden....	Aug. 3,1905
¼	0.28 1-5	McDougall.	Newark...	May30,1913	3	6.07	Lawrence...	Salt Lake..	Aug. 4,1906
¼	0.29 3-5	Hurley.....	Vailsburg..	May30,1902	5	10.11 1-5	Mayer.....	Salt Lake..	Aug.12,1909
⅓	0.36 1-5	McDougall.	Newark...	Sept. 9,1914	5	10.26	Hume.....	Salt Lake..	Aug.16,1908
½	0.55	McDougall.	Newark...	July 15,1914	10	21.33	Lindley....	New Haven	May30,1902
½	0.55	Spencer....	Newark...	Sep. 12,1915	15	35.32	Collett.....	New York.	May30,1900
½	0.55	Stachle.....	Newark...	June24,1917	20	45.40 2-5	Stauder....	New Haven	Aug. 5,1900
½	0.55	Lang.....	Newark...	May17,1918	25	1.00.39	Forrest.....	Vailsburg..	July 28,1901
⅔	1.14 4-5	McDougall.	Newark...	Aug.17,1913	30	1.13.36	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
¾	1.24 4-5	DeMara.....	Ogden.....	July 21,1907	40	1.39.56 3-5	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
1	1.55	Mobeck....	Newark...	July 2,1922	50	2.05.00 4-5	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
2	3.51	McCormack	Salt Lake..	Aug.13,1909	75	3.30.36 1-5	Torrence...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
2	3.54	Young.....	Newark...	Sep. 26,1920	100	4.57.24 2-5	Torrence...	New York.	Aug.25,1899

1 hour, 24 miles, 1,472 yards, G. H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.29 2-5	King.....	Atl'ntic Cy	Sep. 16,1922	15	34.52 4-5	Aickelin....	Brooklyn..	June24,1923
⅓	0.38 3-5	Winter.....	Chicago...	Sep. 8,1923	20	45.22	Wahl.....	Buffalo....	July 4,1921
1	2.02	Surman.. / Guthridge / Haberle..	Westfield..	Aug. 8,1908	25	1.00.39 3-5	Beckman...	Brooklyn..	May30,1922
					50	2.14.00 4-5	Jensen.....	Floral Park	June20,1915
					60	2.17.38	Yarwood...	Camden-Atl'tic Cy	June10,1923
2	4.56 1-5	Steinert....	Hicksville	Sep. 3,1911					
3	6.57	Lange.....	Davenport.	Sep. 18,1921	90	4.32.30	Brakevelt...	Rochester	Sep. 25,1920
5	11.22	Hopkins....	Davenport.	Sep. 18,1921	95	4.49.30	Brakevelt...	Rochester	Sep. 25,1920
10	23.08	Bello.....	Floral Park	Sep. 12,1915	100	4.36.30	Nolen.....	Milw.-Chi.	May30,1922
13	30.56 3-5	Aickelin....	Bronx.....	May20,1923	150	8.26.27	Kopsky....	Floral Park	May 5,1912

AMATEUR COMPETITION—MOTOR-PACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1.24 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	12	19.55	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct. 20,1901
2	2.47 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	13	21.36 3-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct. 20,1901
3	4.18 3-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	14	23.18 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct. 20,1901
4	5.43 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	15	24.55 2-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct. 20,1901
5	7.07 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	20	34.02 4-5	Duer.....	Berk. Ov..	Sept. 9,1899
6	8.31 4-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	25	47.37	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
7	9.56 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	30	57.28 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
8	11.20 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	40	1.17.31 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
9	12.44 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	50	1.38.26 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
10	14.08 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	60	1.59 35 4-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
11	18.14	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct. 20,1901	62	2.03.57 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899

One hour, 31 miles, 460 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Aug. 10, 1899.
Two hours, 50 miles, 430 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Aug. 10, 1899.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.28 2-5	Kramer....	Vailsburg...	Sept. 5,1904	3	5.46	Goullet.....	Newark....	June 17,1917
⅓	0.36 3-5	Kramer....	Newark....	May 23,1915	4	7.42 2-5	Hanley.....	Newark....	July 7,1915
½	0.53	Kramer....	Newark....	July 4,1917	5	9.26	McNamara.	Newark....	July 23,1919
⅔	1.09 4-5	McBeath...	Newark....	Aug. 6,1924	5	10.15	Fenn.....	Vailsburg...	Aug.25,1901
¾	1.21	Kramer....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 5,1915	10	20.07 1-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.17,1916
1	1.45	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.17,1916	15	31.28 2-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Aug.20,1916
2	3.38 1-5	Clark.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug. 2,1910	20	42.23 2-5	Drobach....	Newark....	Aug. 8,1917
3	5.35 3-5	Lawson....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 25,1906	25	53.38 3-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.22,1915

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.23 4-5	Lawson....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 4,1906	3	6.09 1-5	Pye.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1908
⅓	0.33	Clark.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 24,1912	4	8.34 3-5	Williams ..	Salt L'ke Cy	July 30,1909
½	0.50 2-5	Clark.....	Saltair, Ut..	Aug.24,1908	5	10.38	Williams ..	Salt L'ke Cy	July 30,1909
⅔	1.11 2-5	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June 17,1912	10	23.09 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
¾	1.24 3-5	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 1,1912	15	35.03	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
1	1.51	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 1,1912	20	47.08 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
2	4.01 3-5	Pye.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1910	25	59.13 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898

1 hour, 25 miles, 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.18 4-5	Wilcox.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June 18,1913	4	4.16 4-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June 30,1917
⅓	0.27 4-5	Johnson....	Nashville...	Oct. 29,1896	5	5.18 2-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June 30,1917
½	0.37 3-5	Wilcox.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June 8,1913	6	6.28 1-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909
⅔	0.55	Duer.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1910	7	7.33 3-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909
1	1.04 1-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia	June 30,1917	8	8.38 1-5	Bedell.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909
2	2.09 4-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909	9	9.45 4-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June 27,1909
3	3.13 2-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia	June 30,1917	10	10.59 3-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	July 7,1917

PROFESSIONAL HOUR—MOTOR-PACED.

Hrs.	Miles	Yards.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Hrs.	Miles	Yards.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1..	50..	3	Caldwell..	Boston ..	Sep. 1,1903	13..	335..	1,540	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
2..	77..	440	Moran...	Revere...	Aug. 8,1903	14..	355..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
3..	106..	900	Caldwell..	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	15..	372..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
4..	137..	275	McLean..	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	16..	397..	220	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
5..	168..	910	Moran...	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	17..	403..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
6..	197..	220	Moran...	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	18..	416..	.....	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
7..	199..	220	Turville..	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	19..	432..	.....	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
8..	218..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	20..	450..	1,540	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
9..	246..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	21..	466..	660	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
10..	265..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	22..	485..	220	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
11..	289..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	23..	507..	1,320	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
12..	312..	880	Pierce....	Waltham.	July 3,1899	24..	528..	925	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900

OFFICIAL MOTORCYCLE (A. M. A.) RECORDS.

(Regardless of Course or National Championship Events.)

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile	61	Jim Davis	Indian	Beverly, Cal	April 17, 1922	32.53
5 Miles	61	Jim Davis	H.-D	Laurel, Md	Sept. 7, 1925	2.41 2-5
10 Miles	61	Jim Davis	H.-D	Kansas City, Mo	Sept. 3, 1923	5.37 3-5
25 Miles	61	Joe Petrali	H.-D	Laurel, Md	Sept. 7, 1925	14.08 2-5
50 Miles	61	Otto Walker	H.-D	Fresno, Cal	Feb. 22, 1921	29.34 3-5
100 Miles	61	Joe Petrali	H.-D	Altoona, Pa	Sept. 4, 1925	59.47 1-5
200 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	H.-D	Dodge City, Kan	July 4, 1921	2.17.54
300 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	H.-D	Dodge City, Kan	July 4, 1921	3.30.03

SIDECAR.

1 Mile		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	51 3-5
5 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	4.20 2-5
10 Miles		Sam Riddle	Indian	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	Oct. 11, 1919	8.15 3-5
25 Miles		F. Scott	Indian	Altoona, Pa	Sept. 4, 1925	18.33 2-5

30-50″ SOLO—HALF-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		John Seymour	Indian	Winchester, Ind.	July 22, 1923	54
5 Miles		John Seymour	Indian	Winchester, Ind.	July 22, 1923	4.39 2-5
10 Miles		Paul Anderson	Excelsior	Winchester, Ind.	May 18, 1923	9.39

SOLO—ONE-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile	30-50	John Seymour	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 19, 1925	44.30
5 Miles	30-50	Paul Anderson	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1924	3.45
10 Miles	30-50	John Seymour	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 19, 1925	7.30 2-5
25 Miles	30-50	Jim Davis	H.-D	Toledo, Ohio	July 26, 1924	20.10
1 Mile	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1922	39 3-5
5 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1922	3.26 1-5
10 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1922	6.59 4-5
25 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1922	18.02
50 Miles	61	Fred Ludlow	H.-D	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 19, 1921	38.52.13

SIDECAR—HALF-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		Lester Foote	H.-D	Greeley, Col.	Sept. 16, 1920	1.13 3-5
5 Miles		W. Minnick	H.-D	Frederick, Md	May 30, 1924	5.34
10 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Pittsburgh, Pa	Oct. 10, 1921	11.11 1-5

SIDECAR—ONE-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu. In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	51 3-5
5 Miles		Ralph Hepburn	H.-D	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1924	4.31
10 Miles		T. F. Scott	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 26, 1924	8.25
25 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	21.47

INTERNATIONAL TWO-WAY RECORD ON BEACH STRAIGHTAWAY—NON-COMPETITIVE

Made April 15, 1920, at Daytona Beach, Fla.

30-50″ SOLO.

Event.	Rider.	Machine.	Time.	Speed.
				Miles per Hr.
1 kilometre	Gene Walker	Indian	27.21	82.21
1 mile	Gene Walker	Indian	43.85	82.09
5 miles	Gene Walker	Indian	3.30.11	85.67

61″ SOLO.

Event.	Rider.	Machine.	Time.	Speed.
				Miles per Hr.
1 kilometre	Gene Walker	Indian	21.60	103.56
1 mile	Gene Walker	Indian	34.70	103.75
5 miles	Gene Walker	Indian	2.45.62	108.68

SIDECAR.

Event.	Rider.	Machine.	Time.	Speed.
				Miles per Hr.
1 kilometre	Leslie Parkhurst	H.-D	27.30	81.94
1 mile	Leslie Parkhurst	H.-D	43.85	82.10
5 miles	Leslie Parkhurst	H.-D	3.34.52	83.91

1925 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SOLO 30-50″

Distance.	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
3 Miles	Otto Pechar	Indian	Torrington, Conn.	May 5, 1925	3.46 2-5
5 Miles	*John Seymour	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 19, 1925	3.43.76
10 Miles	*John Seymour	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 19, 1925	7.30.04
15 Miles	Edw. J. Brinck	H.-D	Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 9, 1925	12.28
25 Miles	*John Seymour	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 19, 1925	19.15.65

SOLO—61″

Distance.	Rider.	Machine.	Place.	Date.	Time.
5 Miles	Tex Richards	H.-D	Atlanta, Ga.	June 13, 1925	4.18
10 Miles	*Joe Petrali	H.-D	Laurel, Md	Sept. 7, 1925	5.23 4-5
15 Miles	Jim Davis	H.-D	Atlanta, Ga	June 13, 1925	13.58
25 Miles	*Joe Petrali	H.-D	Laurel, Md	Sept. 7, 1925	14.08 2-5
50 Miles	Joe Petrali	H.-D	Laurel, Md	Sept. 7, 1925	30.12
100 Miles	*Joe Petrali	H.-D	Altoona, Pa	July 4, 1925	59.47 1-5

*Record.

AUTOMOBILE (A. A. A.) RACE AND TRACK RECORDS, TO NOV. 1, 1925.

SPEEDWAY COMPETITIVE.

Distance.	Time.	Miles per Hr.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 Mile...	40.23	89.55	De Palma...	Mercedes Special...	Des Moines, Iowa.	June 24, 1916
2 Miles..	1 09.57	104.	L. Chevrolet.	Frontenac Special...	Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 3, 1917
3 Miles..	1 54.81	94.40	Resta.....	Peugeot Special....	Des Moines, Iowa.	June 24, 1916
4 Miles..	2 14.22	107.60	L. Chevrolet.	Frontenac Special...	Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 3, 1917
5 Miles..	2 14.60	133.70	De Paolo....	Duesenberg Special.	Culver City, Cal...	April 19, 1925
10 Miles..	4 25.20	136.	De Paolo....	Duesenberg Special.	Culver City, Cal...	April 19, 1925
15 Miles..	6 35.60	136.70	De Paolo....	Duesenberg Special.	Culver City, Cal...	April 19, 1925
20 Miles..	8 50.40	135.80	De Paolo....	Duesenberg Special.	Culver City, Cal...	April 19, 1925
25 Miles..	11 06.60	135.01	De Paolo....	Duesenberg Special.	Culver City, Cal...	April 19, 1925
50 Miles..	22 11.00	135.23	Hartz.....	Miller Special.....	Culver City, Cal...	April 19, 1925
75 Miles..	35 00.48	128.60	Duray.....	Miller Special.....	Salem, N. H.....	Oct. 31, 1925
100 Miles..	46 41.39	128.55	Duray.....	Miller Special.....	Salem, N. H.....	Oct. 31, 1925
150 Miles..	1 10 43.60	127.30	Hill.....	Miller Special.....	Culver City, Cal...	Dec. 14, 1925
200 Miles..	1 34 40.80	126.90	Hill.....	Miller Special.....	Culver City, Cal...	Dec. 14, 1924
250 Miles..	1 58 13.60	126.88	Milton.....	Miller Special.....	Culver City, Cal...	Mar. 1, 1925
300 Miles..	2 46 52.96	107.86	Milton.....	Leach Special.....	Kansas City, Mo..	Sept. 17, 1922
350 Miles..	3 24 42.99	102.56	Anderson....	Stutz Special.....	New York City....	Oct. 9, 1915
400 Miles..	3 56 30.19	101.16	Lewis.....	Junior "8" Special...	Indianapolis, Ind..	May 30, 1925
450 Miles..	4 28 00.10	101.16	De Paolo....	Duesenberg Special.	Indianapolis, Ind..	May 30, 1925
500 Miles..	4 56 39.46	101.13	De Paolo....	Duesenberg Special.	Indianapolis, Ind..	May 30, 1925

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Miles per Hr.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 Mile...	43.68	82.75	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
2 Miles..	1 27.51	83.33	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
3 Miles..	2 11.76	81.75	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
4 Miles..	2 55.37	82.19	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
5 Miles..	3 41.17	81.44	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
10 Miles..	7 25.24	81.08	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
15 Miles..	11 09.47	80.71	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
20 Miles..	14 55.00	80.50	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
25 Miles..	18 41.29	80.35	De Palma...	Miller Special.....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 19, 1925
50 Miles..	37 24.00	80.37	Milton.....	H. C. S. Special....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 15, 1923
75 Miles..	56 10.74	79.70	Milton.....	H. C. S. Special....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 15, 1923
100 Miles..	1 15 00.33	80.00	Milton.....	H. C. S. Special....	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 15, 1923
150 Miles..	1 54 25.20	78.94	Shafer	Duesenberg Special.	Syracuse, N. Y....	Sept. 13, 1924
200 Miles..	3 21 48.00	70.04	Mulford.....	Mason Special.....	Columbus, Ohio...	July 4, 1913

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
10 miles.....	5 14.40	Bruce Brown....	Benz.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 24, 1909
20 miles.....	13 11.92	Burman.....	Buick Bug.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles.....	35 52.31	Burman.....	Buick Bug.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 30, 1911
100 miles.....	1 12 45.20	Bermin.....	Renault.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles.....	1 55 18.00	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles.....	2 34 12.00	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles.....	3 14 15.00	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles.....	3 53 33.50	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911

HOUR RECORDS SPEEDWAY REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour.....	74 miles...	Harroun.....	Marmon.....	Los Angeles.....	April 16, 1910
2 hours.....	148 miles...	Harroun.....	Marmon.....	Los Angeles.....	April 16, 1910
24 hours.....	1491 miles...	Verbeck & Hirsh.	Fiat.....	Los Angeles.....	April 8, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
24 hours.....	1253 miles...	Poole & Patschke.	Stearns.....	Brighton Beach.....	Aug. 19, 1910.

STRAIGHTAWAY REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour.....	81.65 miles..	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 28, 1911

NON-COMPETITIVE RECORDS.

SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
6 miles.....	3 57.80	De Palma.....	Cunningham.....	Sheepshead Bay.....	Nov. 17, 1919
8 miles.....	5 16.60	De Palma.....	Cunningham.....	Sheepshead Bay.....	Nov. 17, 1919
10 miles.....	6 35.40	De Palma.....	Cunningham.....	Sheepshead Bay.....	Nov. 17, 1919

SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1-4 mile.....	0 06.91	Rader.....	Packard Special....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 28, 1917
1-2 mile.....	0 13.94	Rader.....	Packard Special....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 28, 1917
1 mile.....	0 28.76	Rader.....	Packard Special....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 27, 1917
2 miles.....	0 57.81	Rader.....	Packard Special....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 27, 1917
3 miles.....	1 26.61	Rader.....	Packard Special....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 27, 1917
4 miles.....	1 55.74	Rader.....	Packard Special....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 27, 1917
5 miles.....	2 24.65	Rader.....	Packard Special....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 27, 1917
10 miles.....	4 50.88	Rader.....	Packard Special....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 27, 1917

STRAIGHTAWAY AUTO RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1-2 mile	0 11.57	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 kilo	0 14.40	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 mile	0 23.07	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
2 miles	0 46.24	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
3 miles	1 12.18	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
4 miles	1 36.14	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
5 miles	2 00.04	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
10 miles	4 09.31	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
15 miles	6 48.75	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8 54.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

(Standing Start.)

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 38.83	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES, 1925.

Date.	Place.	Winner.	Car.	Miles.	Time.
					H. M. S.
April 30	Fresno, Cal	De Paolo	Duesenberg	150	1 25 49
May 11	Charlotte, N. C.	Cooper	Junior Eight	250	2 02 55
May 30	Indianapolis, Ind	De Paolo	Duesenberg	500	4 56 39
June 14	Altoona, Pa	De Paolo	Duesenberg	250	2 10 23
July 11	Laurel, Md	De Paolo	Duesenberg	250	2 01 37
Oct. 4	Fresno, Cal	Comer	Miller	150	1 28 50
Oct. 26	Laurel, Md	McDonough	Miller	250	1 59 02
Oct. 31	Salem, N. H.	De Paolo	Duesenberg	250	1 59 25

FOREIGN ROAD RACES IN 1925.

Feb. 22—Italian Royal Prize Race held at Rome, distance 260 miles. Won by Masetti. Time—4h. 21m. 29 3-5s.

June 28—European Grand Prix, held at Spa, Belgium, distance 477.11 miles. Won by Ascari. Time—6h. 42m. 17s.

July 26—French Grand Prix, held at Lenas, France, distance 621.38 miles. Won by Benoist. Time—8h. 54m. 37s.

Sept. 6—Italian Grand Prix, held at Milan, Italy, distance 497 miles. Won by Brilliperi. Time—5h. 14m. 33s.

SPEEDWAYS IN OPERATION AND ON WHICH A. A. A. CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS ARE HELD

Location.	Length.	Construct'n.	Location.	Length.	Construct'n.
Indianapolis, Ind	2½ miles	Brick	Charlotte, N. C.	1¼ miles	Board
Culver City, Cal (Los Angeles)	1¼ miles	Board	Laurel, Md. (Balto.-Wash.)	1⅛ miles	Board
Fresno, Cal	1 mile	Board	Salem, N. H.	1¼ miles	Board
Altoona, Pa	1¼ miles	Board			

A. A. A. CHAMPIONSHIP HOLDERS.

1916—Dario Resta.
1920—Gaston Chevrolet.
1921—Tommy Milton.
1922—Jimmy Murphy.
1923—Eddie Hearn.
1924—Jimmy Murphy.
1925—Peter De Paolo.

BASKETBALL.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Played at Chicago University, March 31-April 4. Won by Wichita (Kan.) High School which defeated the El Reno (Okla.) High School in the final round 27 to 6. Championship teams of thirty States competed.

PASSAIC HIGH SCHOOL RECORD OF 159 GAMES.

The Passaic (N. J.) High School basketball team, which met its first defeat in six seasons on Feb. 6, 1925, after compiling a record of 159 successive victories, scored a total of 9,435 points during its victorious march, while its opponents were held to a total of 3,236 during the 159 contests. The record of the team through the five complete seasons and until it met its defeat follows:

Season.	Games Played.	W.	L.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.	Season.	Games Played.	W.	L.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
1919-20	26	26	0	1,280	436	1923-24	29	29	0	1,447	597
1920-21	31	31	0	1,807	575	1924-25	12	12	0	757	327
1921-22	33	33	0	2,293	612						
1922-23	28	28	0	1,851	689	Total	159	159	0	9,435	3,236

NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by Washburn College of Topeka, Kan., which defeated the Hillyards of St. Joseph, Mo., 42-30, in the final game. Kansas City A. C., third; Monon A. C. of Lafayette, Ind., fourth.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Points.	Goals.		Foul Tries.	Fouls.		Goals Agst.
					Field.	Foul.		Tech.	Pers.	
Princeton	9	1	.900	279	105	69	110	3	81	63
Dartmouth	6	4	.600	221	74	73	114	3	74	72
Pennsylvania	6	4	.600	200	66	68	131	18	81	63
Columbia	6	4	.600	179	62	55	105	6	91	65
Cornell	3	7	.300	184	68	48	102	1	96	75
Yale	0	10	.000	168	63	42	83	4	76	99

PAST WINNERS.

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
1910-11 Columbia	7	1	1915-16 Pennsylvania	9	2	1920-21 Pennsylvania	9	1
1911-12 Columbia	8	2	1916-17 Yale	9	1	1921-22 Princeton	9	2
1912-13 Cornell	7	1	1917-18 Pennsylvania	9	1	1923 Yale	7	3
1913-14 Cornell-Col'bia	8	2	1918-19 †Pennsylvania	7	1	1924 Cornell	8	2
1914-15 Yale	8	2	1919-20 Pennsylvania	10	0	1925 Princeton	9	1

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Total Points.	Opp. Total.	Field Goals. Made.	Field Goals. Opp.	Free Throws. Made.	Free Throws. Missed.	Fouls Made.
Ohio State	11	1	.916	363	271	144	102	75	53	101
Indiana	8	4	.667	381	333	146	122	94	62	116
Illinois	8	4	.667	308	279	114	91	80	78	130
Purdue	7	4	.636	333	316	119	117	97	68	103
Michigan	6	5	.545	302	272	110	99	82	59	86
Minnesota	6	6	.500	275	237	99	87	71	59	91
Iowa	5	7	.416	298	275	92	100	116	62	102
Northwestern	4	8	.333	227	276	77	103	74	40	84
Wisconsin	3	9	.250	237	290	93	96	50	74	102
Chicago	1	11	.083	202	362	75	137	54	74	95

PAST WINNERS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Team.	Won.	Lost.
1908-09 Chicago	12	0	1916-17 Illinois-Minnesota	11	1
1909-10 Chicago	9	3	1917-18 Wisconsin	9	3
1910-11 Minnesota-Purdue	8	4	1918-19 Minnesota	10	0
1911-12 Wisconsin	12	0	1919-20 Chicago	10	2
1911-12 Purdue	10	0	1920-21 Wisconsin-Purdue-Michigan	8	4
1912-13 Wisconsin	11	1	1921-22 Purdue	8	1
1913-14 Wisconsin	12	0	1922-23 Wisconsin-Iowa	11	1
1914-15 Illinois	12	0	1923-24 Wisconsin-Chicago-Illinois	8	4
1915-16 Wisconsin	11	1	1924-25 Ohio State	11	1

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Total Pts.	Opp. Pts.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Total Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Kansas	15	1	.938	453	326	Missouri	6	10	.375	432	410
Nebraska	13	3	.813	428	298	Grinnell	4	12	.250	398	493
Washington	10	6	.625	437	358	Drake	4	12	.250	313	456
Kansas Agri	10	6	.625	472	412	Iowa State	1	15	.063	279	465
Oklahoma	9	7	.563	474	408						

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE.
COLORADO-WYOMING.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Colorado College	10	3	.767	436	292	Denver	6	6	.500	351	320
Colorado Teachers	8	3	.727	296	235	Colorado Mines	4	7	.364	264	286
Colorado University	7	4	.636	336	294	Colorado Aggies	2	10	.167	204	378
Wyoming	5	3	.625	201	154	Western State	0	6	.000	147	253

UTAH-MONTANA.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Brigham Young	5	3	.625	266	259	Montana State	1	1	.500	64	61
Utah Aggies	5	5	.500	331	286	Utah University	3	5	.375	238	268

CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Colorado College	3	0	1000	122	91	Brigham Young	0	3	.000	91	122

First game, 41-32; second game, 42-34; third game (exhibition), 39-25.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE. SOUTHERN SECTION.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
University of California	3	1	.750	Stanford University	1	3	.250

NORTHERN SECTION.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Oregon Agricultural College	8	3	.727	University of Washington	5	5	.500
University of Oregon	7	4	.636	Washington State College	2	8	.200
University of Idaho	5	5	.500	University of Montana	1	7	.125

CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
University of California	2	1	.666	Oregon Agricultural College	1	2	.333

NORTHWEST CONFERENCE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Oregon Agricultural College	14	2	.875	University of Montana	6	7	.462
University of Oregon	12	3	.800	Whitman College	8	10	.444
University of Idaho	10	6	.625	Gonzaga University	4	9	.308
University of Washington	9	6	.600	Willamette University	2	11	.154
Washington State College	8	8	.500	Pacific University	0	11	.000

OHIO CONFERENCE. (First ten colleges.)

Team.	W.	L.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.	P.C.
Mount Union	11	0	363	247	1000	Akron	8	5	400	360	.615
Ohio Wesleyan	12	1	571	362	.923	Ohio University	8	5	414	361	.615
Oberlin	8	1	284	184	.889	Wittenberg	7	5	369	330	.583
Kenyon	13	2	527	388	.867	Wooster	7	7	402	403	.500
Denison	10	3	500	354	.769	St. Xavier	2	2	145	129	.500

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR.

National Class A Amateur Billiard Championship played at New York, ending March 2, 1925. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H.R.	H. A.
*J. A. Clinton jr., Pittsb'gh.	4	1	85	20
*F. S. Appleby, New York.	4	1	88	13 1-23
E. T. Appleby, New York..	3	2	88	15 15-19
P. N. Collins, Chicago.....	2	3	93	21 6-14
E. A. Renner, Youngstown.	1	4	57	13 10-13
H. H. Hammer, New York.	1	4	68	9 12-32

*Tied at finish. On play-off Appleby defeated Clinton 300 to 289.

National Amateur Class B 18.2 Balkline Championship. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H.R.	H. A.
J. M. Lewis.....	5	1	57	18 2-11
M. McClure.....	4	2	57	11 13-17
J. R. Beardsley.....	3	3	52	9 2-22
D. Weiner.....	3	3	52	8
H. Stern.....	3	3	47	12 4-16
J. R. Johann.....	2	4	37	7 4-28
C. Steinburgler.....	1	5	42	9 2-22

National Amateur Class C 18.2 Balkline Championship played at Brooklyn, N. Y.

	W.	L.
Joseph Housch.....	6	1
Edward McGill.....	5	2
E. S. Knapp.....	4	3

National Amateur Three-Cushion Championship:

	W.	L.	H.R.	B.G.
Dr. Harris, Chicago.....	5	0	6	77
L. M. Voegler, Indianapolis...	4	1	7	58
E. L. Wainwright, Pittsburgh..	3	2	5	66
G. Gardner, New York.....	2	3	6	79
A. S. Jordy, Baltimore.....	1	4	5	112
C. A. Vaughan, Newark.....	0	5	6	...

National Amateur Pocket Billiard (Pool) Championship:

	W.	L.	Pct.
*C. A. Vaughan.....	4	1	.800
*J. H. Shoemaker.....	4	1	.800
V. Whittle.....	3	2	.600
C. Hurd.....	3	2	.600
W. Watson.....	2	3	.400
J. Alexander.....	0	5	.000

*Tied for first place. On play-off Vaughan defeated Shoemaker, 125 to 95 in forty innings.

PROFESSIONAL

World's Professional 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship played at Chicago, ending March 3, 1925. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.	Grand Ave.
Schaefer.....	5	0	400	400	57 5-35
Horemans.....	4	1	249	80	45 6-39
Hagenlacher.....	3	2	228	33	22 2-66
Hoppe.....	2	3	197	44	26 8-50
Cochran.....	1	4	308	100	28 2-41
Suzuki.....	0	5	95	37	15 3-62

RESULTS OF GAMES.

Hoppe, 400, Suzuki 316; Hagenlacher 400, Cochran, 347; Schaefer 400, Horemans 161; Horemans 400, Suzuki 12; Hoppe 400; Cochran 143; Cochran 400, Suzuki 113; Schaefer 400, Hagenlacher 0; Horemans 400; Cochran 266; Hagenlacher 400; Hoppe 299; Hagenlacher 400, Suzuki 367; Schaefer 400, Cochran 50; Schaefer 400, Suzuki 175; Horemans 400, Hoppe 36; Horemans 400, Hagenlacher 254; Schaefer 400, Hoppe, 173.

National Professional Three-Cushion League Championship. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H.R.	Prize.
R. J. Cannefax, New York..	94	38	13	$2,500
J. M. Layton, Minneapolis.	89	43	14	1,750
G. L. Copulos, Detroit.....	89	43	14	1,750
O. Reiselt, Philadelphia....	86	46	11	1,200
T. S. Denton, Kansas City.	75	57	12	800
C. L. Jackson, Detroit.....	63	69	11	700
A. H. Keeckhefer, Chicago.	61	71	10	600
A. K. Hull, Chicago.....	58	74	11	450
H. Wakefield, Cleveland...	48	84	9	350
A. J. Thurnblad, Milwaukee	47	85	12	250
C. R. Ellis, Pittsburgh....	41	91	9	175
E. W. Lookabaugh, Boston.	41	91	12	175

National Professional Pocket Billiard League Championship. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H.R.	Prize.
E. J. Taberski, New York..	81	27	70	$2,500
E. R. Greenleaf, Phila.....	74	34	84	1,800
A. St. Jeans, Minneapolis...	59	49	68	1,200
B. Allen, Kansas City.....	57	51	81	1,000
A. A. Wood, Syracuse.....	55	53	85	800
E. Rudolph, Chicago.....	54	54	71	650
J. M. Concannon, B'klyn...	52	56	75	550
P. Natalle, Baltimore.....	49	59	66	450
C. E. Seabach, Boston.....	35	73	74	300
C. Harmon, New York.....	24	84	58	150

POLO.

The International Polo Trophy was not played for in 1925 owing to an agreement between the association of United States and England that the next match would not be held until probably 1927. The principal international contest was between United States and English Army fours, played at London, England, June 20-24, and won by United States Army team in two straight games by scores of 8-4 and 6-4.

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP RECORD.

1886—Newport, R. I.—England, 2 matches; America, 0. America—1. W. Thorn, 2. R. Belmont, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, T. Hitchcock. England—1. Capt. T. Hone, 2. Hon. R. T. Lawley, 3. Capt. M. Little, Back, J. Watson.

1900—Hurlingham, England—England, 1 match; America, 0. America—1. W. McCreery, 2. F. J. Mackey, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, L. McCreery. England—1. Capt. Beresford, 2. F. M. Freake, 3. W. S. Buckmaster, Back, J. Watson.

1902—Hurlingham, England—England, 2 matches; America, 1. America—1. R. L. Agassiz, 1. M. Waterbury, 2. J. E. Cowdin, 2, L. Waterbury, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, L. Waterbury, Back, R. L. Agassiz. England—1. C. P. Nickalls, 2. P. W. Nickalls, 2. F. M. Freake, 2. G. A. Miller, 3. W. Buckmaster, 3. G. A. Miller, 3. P. W. Nickalls, Back, C. D. Miller, Back, W. Buckmaster. America won first match, 2 to 1; England won second, 6 to 1, and third, 7 to 1.

1909—Hurlingham, England—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 2. J. M. Waterbury jr., 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. H. Wilson, 1. Harry Rich, 2. F. M. Freake, 3. P. W. Nickalls, 3. Lord Wodehouse, Back, Capt. J. H. Lloyd. America won first match by 9 to 5, and second by 8 to 2.

1911—Meadow Brook, L. I.—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 2. J. M. Waterbury jr., 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Cheape, 2. Lieut. A. N. Edward, 3. Capt. J. H. Lloyd, Back, Capt. Wilson. America won first match by 4½ to 3, and second by 4½ to 3½.

1913—Meadow Brook, L. I.—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 1. L. E. Stoddard, 2. J. M. Waterbury jr., 2. L. Waterbury, 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Cheape, 2. F. M. Freake, 2. Capt. Edwards, 3. Capt. R. C. Ritson, Back, Capt. Lockett. America won first match by 5 to 3, and second match by 4½ to 4¼.

1914—Meadow Brook, L. I.—England, 2 matches; America, 0. America—1. R. La Montagne, 2. J. M. Waterbury jr., 3. L. Waterbury, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Tomkinson, 2. Capt. Cheape, 3. Major Barrett, Back, Capt. Lockett. England won first match by 8½ to 3, and second by 4 to 2¾.

1921—Hurlingham, England—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. Louis E. Stoddard, 2. T. Hitchcock jr., 3. J. Watson Webb, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tomkinson, 2. Major F. W. Barrett, 3. Lord Wodehouse, Back, Major Lockett. America won first match by 11 to 4, and second by 10 to 6.

1924—Meadow Brook, L. I., N. Y.,—United States, 2 matches; England, 0. United States—1. J. Watson Webb, 2. Thomas Hitchcock jr., 3. Malcolm Stevenson, Back, Devereux Milburn. England—1. Major T. W. Kirkwood, 2. Major F. B. Hurndall, 3. Major E. G. Atkinson, Back, Luis Lacey. United States won the first match, 16 to 5, and the second, 14 to 5.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open Championship won by Orange County team, defeating Meadow Brook, 11 goals to 9.

Junior Championship won by United States Army team, defeating Bryn Mawr Polo Club, 12 goals to 3.

Intercollegiate Championship won by Harvard University, defeating United States Military Academy, 8 goals to 3.

Intercollegiate Indoor Championship won by Yale University, defeating Pennsylvania Military Academy, 10½ goals to ½.

CHESS.

(Compiled by H. Helms.)

No less than five international masters tournaments (Baden-Baden, Marienbad, Breslau, Debreczin and Moscow) served to arouse unprecedented interest in chess during the year of 1925. The United States, represented by its champion, F. J. Marshall, and Carlos Torre, young Mexican resident of New York, carried off important prizes at Baden-Baden and Marienbad. The Moscow tournament was in full swing as this number of the Almanac went to press. Among the competitors were J. R. Capablanca, Cuba (world champion), Dr. E. Lasker, Germany, and Marshall and Torre. The New York State and Western championships were won by New York City players in the absence of Torre, winner of both titles a year ago.

Thirty-second "C. H. Y. P." Chess League Tourney, New York, December 29, 30 and 31, 1924—Won by Columbia, total of 12-0. Other scores: Yale, 4½-7½; Princeton, 4½-7½; Harvard, 3-9. The winning team: Columbia—M. A. Schapiro, '25, Mines; L. Samuels, '26, Law; N. Halper, '27; M. Monsky, '24. The record: Columbia, 19 wins; Harvard, 9; Yale, 2; Princeton, 1. In addition, Harvard and Yale tied in 1909. It was not played off. This ended the "C. H. Y. P." competitions and Columbia obtained permanent possession of the Intercollegiate Chess Trophy.

Twenty-sixth Intercollegiate Chess League Tourney, New York, December 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31—Won by N. Y. University, total of 12-4. Other scores: City College, 11-5; Pennsylvania, 10½-5½; Buffalo, 4-12; Cornell, 2½-13½. The winning team: H. Kabatsky, '25, M. Kleiman, '26, Commerce, D. Gladstone, '26, Arts, I. Horowitz, '28. The record: Pennsylvania, 11 wins; Cornell, 8; City College, 3; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1; New York University, 1. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once with Cornell and once with Brown.

I. L. Rice Progressive C. C. Championship—Won by Oscar Chajes, 8½-1½. Other leading scores: A. Kupchik, 7½-2½; C. Jaffe, 7-3; H. Steiner, 6½-3½.

Marshall C. C. (Dimock Tournament)—Won by F. J. Marshall, 10½-1½; second, Carlos Torre, 9-3; third, A. Santasiere, 7½-4½; fourth, E. Tholfsen, 5½-6½.

Kupchik-Torre Match (Manhattan C. C.)—Final score: Kupchik, 1; Torre, 1; drawn, 4.

Manhattan C. C. Championship—Won by A. Kupchik, 7-2; second, M. A. Schapiro, 6½-2½; third, C. Torre, 6-3; fourth, O. Frick, Jr., 5-4.

Blindfold record—by Alexander Alekhine, Paris, February 1: Played 28, won 22, drew 3 and lost 3; time, 12 hours.

Commercial Chess League—Won by Bell Telephone Laboratories, 39-9; second, Tidewater Oil, 26½-21½; third, Chase National Bank, 30-18; fourth, Western Union, 25-23; fifth, Guaranty Trust, 27½-20½; sixth, N. Y. Edison Co., 21-27; seventh, Herald Tribune, 24½-23½; eighth, N. Y. World, 16½-31½; ninth, Fairchild Publications, 6-42.

Metropolitan Chess League Championship—Won by the Stuyvesant C. C., 36-20; second, Columbia University, 35-20; third, Marshall C. C., 34½-21½; fourth, Brooklyn C. C., 31½-24½; fifth, International C. C., 28½-27½; sixth, Hungarian C. C., 26-30; seventh, Staten Island C. C., 20½-35½; N. Y. University, 11-44.

Annual match by Printing Telegraph, New York vs. Chicago, March 28—Hawthorne Station, Chicago 5½; Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, 4½. The record: New York, 3; Chicago, 1; drawn, 2.

International Tournament, Baden-Baden, April 16 to May 13—Prize Winners: A. Alekhine, France, 16-4; A. Rubenstein, Poland, 14½-5½; F. Saemisch, Germany, 13½-6½; E. Bogoljubow, Russia, 13-7; F. J. Marshall, United States, and Dr. S. Tartakower, Austria, each 12½-7½; A. Rabinowitsch, Russia, 12-8; E. Gruenfeld, Austria, 11½-8½; A. Niemzowitsch, Denmark, 11-9; C. Torre, Mexico, 10½-9½.

International Tournament, Marienbad, Czechoslovakia, May 21 to June 8—Prize Winners: A. Neimzowitsch, Denmark, and A. Rubinstein, Poland, each 11-4; F. J. Marshall, United States, and C. Torre, Mexico, each 10-5; R. Reti, Czechoslovakia, and Dr. S. Tartakower, Austria, each 9½-5½; R. Spielmann, Austria, 8½-6½; E. Gruenfeld, Austria, 8-7.

Inter-city match, New York vs. Philadelphia, Philadelphia, May 30—Manhattan C. C., 10½; Franklin C. C., 5½.

International Tournament, Breslau, July 20 to Aug. 1—Prize Winners: E. Bogoljubow, Russia, 9½-1½; A. Niemzowitsch, Denmark, 7½-3½; A. Rubinstein, Poland, and H. Wagner, Germany, each 7-4; A. Becker, Austria, E. Gruenfeld, Austria, and R. Reti, Czechoslovakia, each 6-5.

Western championship, Cedar Point, O., Aug. 26 to Sept. 3—Won by A. Kupchik, New York, 11½-1½. Other scores: S. Factor, Chicago, 11-2; C. Jaffe, New York, 10½-2½; M. Palmer, Detroit, 9-4; I. Spero, Cleveland, O., 8½-4½; A. C. Margolis, Chicago, and H. Steiner, New York, each 8-5.

New York State championship, Buffalo, Aug. 24 to 28—Won by H. Helms, New York, after a tie with J. D. Lear of Buffalo, each 6½-½. Other scores: C. L. Janowitz, Buffalo, 4½-2½; Dr. H. M. Coss, Buffalo, 4-3. Supplementary match for title—Helms, 3; Lear, 1. General Tournament—First, Dr. C. C. Steigerwald, Buffalo, 6-0; second, N. Weber, Utica, 5-1; third, A. P. C. Rodenbach, Buffalo, 4-2; fourth, C. Broughton, Stapleton, 3-3. Genesee Cup competition—Erie, 2½; Monroe, 1½.

International Tournament, Debreczin, Hungary, August—Prize Winners: H. Kmoch, Austria, 10-3; P. Johner, Switzerland, and Dr. S. Tartakower, Ukrainia, each 8½-4½; E. Gruenfeld, Austria, and V. Vukovic, Jugo-Slavia, each 7½-5½; K. Havasi, Hungary, 7-6.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Olympic Games were instituted first in Greece, certainly not later than 1307 B. C., and possibly as early as 1453 B. C.

They were held at the beginning of every 4th year, on the banks of the Alpheus River, near Olympia, in the Poloponnesus. The prize was a crown of wild olives.

The Greek Olympics were abolished in 393 A. D.

The modern Olympic Games have been held as follows: (1896) Athens; (1900) Paris; (1904) St. Louis; (1906) Athens, under a special Olympic dispensation for Greek games; (1908) London; (1912) Stockholm; (1916) scheduled for Berlin, but not held on account of the World War; (1920) Antwerp; (1924) Paris.

The 1928 Olympic Games are set for Amsterdam.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1924.

The eighth revival of the Olympic Games was held in France with a program of close to fifty events, embodying almost every form of modern sport of land and water. In these contests the United States entrants won chief honors, scoring victories by events, first places and point scores. The track and field sports held at Colombes, a suburb of Paris, proved the greatest competition of the entire Olympic program. Forty-five nations were represented by 1,430 athletes. At the conclusion of all contests the leading official point scores by nations were as follows: United States, 94; France, 64; Sweden, 44½; Great Britain, 41½; Finland, 34. The principal victories of the United States were won in tennis with a clean sweep of all five first places; swimming with thirteen out of seventeen firsts, and in track and field with twelve out of twenty-seven firsts. Numerous world's records were established in various contests, including track and field, swimming, rowing, rifle shooting, etc. One of the features of the games was the showing of South American athletes, Argentina winning the polo championship and Uruguay the soccer football title. The individual heroes of the games were the long distance runners of Finland, Nurmi, Ritola, and Stenroos, who between them won every distance race, including the Marathon, in which Stenroos finished an easy first. The Yale University undefeated eight-oared crew was victor in this rowing event, the principal contest of the rowing regatta.

WINNERS OF FIRST PLACES, 1924 OLYMPIC.

The nations whose representatives won 1st place in the 1924 Olympic sports were:

Argentina—polo.

Austria—figure skating (women), (couples).

Belgium—epee (men).

Canada—hockey.

Denmark—foils (women).

Finland—speed skating, Greco-Roman wrestling.

France—rifle shooting (.22 calibre; ind.) (400 metre; ind.); foils (men), (team); epee (team); water polo; cycling (road; ind.), (team), (track).

Great Britain—curling; rifle (.22 calibre; team); deer (team).

Hungary—traps (ind.); sabre (men).

Italy—sabre (team); gymnastics.

Norway—skiing, moving deer target (ind.); 2-shot deer (ind.); yachting, 6 and 8 metres.

Switzerland—bobsleigh, weight lifting, equestrian sports.

Sweden—figure skating (men); modern pentathlon.

United States—rugby; 400-600-800-metre rifle (team); revolver (ind.); 1-shot deer (ind.); traps (team); tennis; rowing; track and field sports, catch-as-catch-can, boxing, swimming.

Uruguay—soccer.

FOOTBALL.

There was no interruption in the continued increase of intercollegiate football from the standpoint of play and popularity. College teams in all sections of the country developed the offensive and defensive possibilities of the game to a point not heretofore attained, with the result that play was far more even and the so-called smaller college teams proved worthy opponents for universities with large student enrolment and football fame covering several decades. Attendance kept pace with interest and gatherings of 50,000 to 80,000 spectators were not unusual and in many cases were limited only by the accommodations of stadia. Professional teams also increased in popularity, many former undergraduate stars participating in regular league games. Intersectional post-season contests also increased and after the close of the regular 1924 season Notre Dame defeated Stanford 27 to 10; California won from Pennsylvania, 14 to 0; Southern California defeated Syracuse 16 to 0 and Missouri 20 to 7. Similar post-season games are scheduled for the holiday period of 1925-26, both on the Pacific Coast and in the South. The team scores of some of the leading college teams follow:

ALABAMA.	
53—Union (So.)	0
50—Birm'ham So.	7
42—Louisiana State	0
27—Sewanee	0
7—Georgia Tech	0
6—Miss. Aggies	0
31—Kentucky	0
34—Florida	0
27—Georgia	0
227	7

ALBRIGHT.	
0—F. and M.	15
0—Muhlenberg	21
0—Penn M. C.	31
58—Gallaudet	0
18—Blue Ridge	0
0—Dickinson	13
0—Wm. and Mary	27
0—Leb. Valley	41
76	148

ALLEGHENY.	
0—West Virginia	18
14—Geneva	0
20—St. Bonaventure	6
7—Boston College	14
6—Waynesburg	0
13—Thiel	0
0—Grove City	27
43—Westminster	0
103	65

AMHERST.	
23—Rochester	6
0—Princeton	20
27—Bowdoin	0
19—Hamilton	0
73—Wesleyan	6
27—Mass. Aggies	0
16—Springfield	0
13—Williams	7
198	39

ARMY.	
31—Detroit	6
26—Knox	7
27—Notre Dame	0
19—St. Louis	0
7—Yale	28
14—Davis-Elkins	6
7—Columbia	21
44—Ursinus	0
10—Navy	3
185	71

AUBURN.	
13—Clemson	6
19—V. P. I.	0
0—Texas	33
7—Howard	0
0—Tulane	13
0—Georgia	34
10—Vanderbilt	9
7—Geo. Tech	7
56	108

BATES.	
0—Lowell Tex.	18
0—Mass. Aggies	19
0—Brown	48
7—Maine	16
7—Bowdoin	6
13—R. I. State	0
0—Colby	19
27	126

BOWDOIN.	
7—St. Stephen's	6
6—Williams	6
0—Amherst	27
14—Wesleyan	6
7—Colby	10
6—Bates	7
14—Maine	28
14—Tufts	7
68	97

BOSTON COLLEGE.	
6—Catholic	0
7—Haskell	6
51—Boston Univ.	7
14—Allegheny	7
51—Providence	0
0—West Virginia	20
6—W.Va. Wesleyan	7
17—Holy Cross	6
152	53

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.	
0—St. John's Coll.	14
7—Boston College	51
0—Springfield	20
6—Brown	42
14—Providence	6
7—Holy Cross	48
34	181

BROWN.	
33—R. I. State	0
33—Colby	0
0—Pennsylvania	9
48—Bates	0
7—Yale	20
0—Dartmouth	14
42—Boston Univ.	6
0—Harvard	3
38—New Hampshire	14
14—Colgate	14
215	80

BUCKNELL.	
17—West. Maryland	0
13—St. Bonaventure	0
21—G. Washington	0
0—Haskell	0
3—Georgetown	2
7—Holy Cross	23
56—Gallaudet	0
7—Navy	13
7—Dickinson	0
7—Detroit	0
0—Dayton	19
138	57

CALIFORNIA.	
28—Santa Clara	0
54—Nevada	0
0—Olympic A. C.	15
6—St. Mary's	0
28—Oregon	0
27—Pomona	0
35—Wash'ton State	0
0—Washington	7
14—Stanford	26
192	48

CARNEGIE TECH.	
27—Thiel	7
34—Mt. St. Mary's	0
0—W. and J.	0
0—Pittsburgh	12
45—Drexel	0
0—Notre Dame	26
18—St. Louis	2
36—Lehigh	0
160	47

CATHOLIC UNIV.	
0—Boston College	6
35—Blue Ridge	0
9—Villanova	0
7—Fort Benning	26
6—Quantico	13
0—Muhlenberg	7
60—Gallaudet	0
20—Geo. Wash.	0
137	52

CENTRE.	
10—Ken. Wesleyan	7
0—Oglethorpe	20
13—Mich. State	15
13—W. Ky. Normal	0
0—Kentucky	16
0—Tennessee	12
3—Georgetown	41
34—Geo'town (Ky.)	0
0—So. Carolina	20
73	131

CHICAGO.	
9—Kentucky	0
3—Ohio State	3
6—Northwestern	0
0—Pennsylvania	7
6—Purdue	0
6—Illinois	13
7—Dartmouth	33
7—Wisconsin	20
44	76

CLARKSON.	
0—Vermont	7
0—Colgate	60
0—Hobart	6
19—Rochester	0
6—R. P. I.	0
2—Buffalo	10
0—St. Lawrence	3
27	86

COLBY.	
0—Brown	33
31—Lowell Textile	0
10—Bowdoin	7
6—Maine	27
6—St. Stephen's	7
19—Bates	0
72	74

COLGATE.	
28—Canisius	0
60—Clarkson	0
49—St. Bonaventure	0
7—Lafayette	7
9—Princeton	0
14—Mich. Aggies	0
19—Providence	7
19—Syracuse	6
14—Brown	14
219	34

C. C. N. Y.	
15—N. Y. Aggies	0
0—St. Lawrence	20
0—N. Y. U.	41
7—R. I. State	12
0—Hamilton	12
13—Manhattan	10
0—Fordham	76
35	171

COLUMBIA.	
59—Haverford	0
47—Johns Hopkins	0
64—Wesleyan	0
0—Ohio State	9
26—Williams	0
14—Cornell	17
6—N. Y. U.	6
21—Army	7
46—Alfred	0
5—Syracuse	16
288	55

CONN. AGGIES.	
7—Wesleyan	3
0—N. Y. U.	23
0—Maine	7
0—Mass. Aggies	13
0—Tufts	0
19—Manhattan	0
3—N. Hampshire	17
0—R. I. State	0
7—R. P. I.	13
39	76

DICKINSON.	
6—Lebanon Valley	6
13—Villanova	2
7—F. and M.	0
0—Muhlenberg	0
13—Albright	0
0—Gettysburg	6
34—P. M. C.	0
0—Bucknell	7
23—Delaware	0
96	21

DARTMOUTH.	
59—Norwich	0
34—Hobart	0
50—Vermont	0
56—Maine	0
32—Harvard	9
14—Brown	0
33—Cornell	13
33—Chicago	7
340	29

CORNELL.	
80—Susquehanna	0
26—Niagara	0
48—Williams	0
41—Rutgers	0
17—Columbia	14
13—Dartmouth	62
33—Canisius	0
0—Penn	7
258	83

FORDHAM.	
20—Providence	6
60—Gallaudet	0
55—Manhattan	0
28—Akron	0
26—N. Y. U.	6
17—Holy Cross	0
76—C. C. N. Y.	0
0—Georgetown	27
282	39

F. AND M.	
15—Albright	0
0—Penn State	13
26—St. John's (Md.)	6
0—Dickinson	7
13—Swarthmore	2
7—Haverford	6
7—Muhlenberg	38
20—Ursinus	0
0—Gettysburgh	3
88	75

GEORGIA.	
32—Mercer	0
6—Virginia	7
7—Yale	35
21—Furman	0
26—Vanderbilt	7
7—Tennessee	12
34—Auburn	0
0—Georgia Tech	3
0—Alabama	27
133	91

GEORGIA TECH.	
13—Oglethorpe	7
33—V. M. I.	0
16—Penn. State	7
23—Florida	7
0—Alabama	7
0—Notre Dame	13
7—Vanderbilt	0
3—Georgia	0
7—Auburn	7
102	48

GEORGETOWN.	
25—Drexel	0
19—Mt. St. Mary's	13
50—Lebanon Valley	0
24—Detroit	0
2—Bucknell	3
37—King	0
40—Lehigh	0
41—Centre	3
27—Fordham	0
16—Quantinco	0
281	19

GETTYSBURG.	
40—St. John's (Md.)	0
7—Lehigh	7
21—Muhlenberg	0
0—Pittsburgh	13
27—Ursinus	0
12—Mt. St. Mary's	0
6—Dickinson	0
3—Frank. & Marsh.	0
116	20

FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY.

0—Virginia	40
3—V. P. I.	13
6—Florida	22
13—Lynchburg	0
0—Roanoke	6
31—Elon	0
6—Davidson	6
0—Richmond	12
26—Ran.-Macon	0
85	99

HAMILTON.

0—Williams	13
8—Rochester	0
12—Wore'ter Poly	12
0—Amherst	19
0—Haverford	15
12—C. C. N. Y.	0
0—St. Lawrence	14
0—Union	0
32	73

HARVARD.

18—Rensselaer	6
68—Middlebury	0
6—Holy Cross	7
9—Dartmouth	32
14—Wm. and Mary	7
0—Princeton	36
3—Brown	0
0—Yale	0
118	88

HAVERFORD.

0—Columbia	59
19—Susquehanna	7
6—Johns Hopkins	0
15—Hamilton	0
6—F. and M.	7
0—Pennsylvania	66
18—Delaware	0
13—Swarthmore	70
77	209

HOBART.

0—Syracuse	32
0—Dartmouth	34
36—Alfred	0
6—Clarkson	0
7—Niagara	19
0—St. Lawrence	6
24—Union	13
13—Buffalo	0
17—Rochester	6
103	110

HOLY CROSS.

41—Manhattan	0
9—St. John's Coll	6
22—Providence	0
7—Harvard	6
47—Vermont	3
23—Bucknell	7
0—Fordham	17
6—Rutgers	0
48—Boston Univ	7
6—Boston College	17
209	63

ILLINOIS.

0—Nebraska	14
16—Butler	13
10—Iowa	12
0—Michigan	3
24—Pennsylvania	2
13—Chicago	6
21—Wabash	0
14—Ohio State	9
98	59

INDIANA.

31—Indiana Normal	0
0—Michigan	63
0—Syracuse	14
25—Miami	7
14—Northwestern	17
0—Ohio State	7
32—Rose Poly	7
0—Purdue	0
102	115

JOHNS HOPKINS.

0—Columbia	47
0—Haverford	6
7—Richmond	0
13—Drexel	0
0—Pittsburgh	31
20—Rand.-Macon	0
7—St. John's (Md.)	7
7—Maryland	7
54	98

IOWA.

26—Arkansas	0
41—St. Louis	0
12—Illinois	10
15—Ohio State	0
28—Wabash	7
0—Wisconsin	6
0—Minnesota	33
0—So. California	18
122	74

KENTUCKY.

19—Clemson	6
0—W. and L.	25
14—Sewanee	0
16—Centre	0
0—Alabama	31
7—V. M. I.	0
23—Tennessee	20
79	82

LAFAYETTE.

20—Muhlenberg	14
20—Pittsburgh	9
40—Wash'ton Coll	0
7—Colgate	7
6—W. and J.	7
20—St. Bonaventure	6
34—Rutgers	0
47—Susquehanna	0
14—Lehigh	0
208	43

LEBANON VALLEY.

0—Penn State	14
6—Dickinson	6
0—Georgetown	50
0—Muhlenberg	14
6—Villanova	6
0—Temple	0
28—Schuylkill	0
41—Albright	0
81	80

LEHIGH.

7—Gettysburg	7
38—Drexel	0
3—W. Va. Wes	0
7—Rutgers	0
7—Muhlenberg	9
0—Georgetown	40
0—Villanova	6
0—Lafayette	14
0—Carnegie	36
62	112

MAINE.

33—Fort William	0
6—Tufts	7
7—Conn. Aggies	0
0—Dartmouth	56
16—Bates	7
27—Colby	6
28—Bowdoin	14
0—N. Hampshire	0
117	90

MANHATTAN.

0—Holy Cross	41
34—N. Y. Aggies	7
0—Fordham	55
6—St. Joseph's	13
0—Conn. Aggies	19
10—C. C. N. Y.	13
7—St. Thomas	7
0—Wn. Maryland	61
57	216

MICHIGAN.

39—Mich. Aggies	0
63—Indiana	0
21—Wisconsin	0
3—Illinois	0
54—Navy	0
2—Northwestern	3
10—Ohio State	0
35—Minnesota	0
227	3

MIDDLEBURY.

0—Yale	53
0—Harvard	68
61—St. Michaels	0
0—N. Y. U.	33
7—St. Stephen's	6
19—Tufts	0
6—Vermont	7
0—Norwich	3
93	170

MARYLAND.

13—Wash'ton Coll	0
16—Rutgers	0
0—V. P. I.	3
0—Virginia	6
0—No. Carolina	16
14—Yale	43
3—W. and L.	7
7—Johns Hopkins	7
53	82

MASS. AGGIES.

19—Bates	0
19—Norwich	0
13—Conn. Aggies	0
54—Wor'ster Poly	19
0—Amherst	27
41—Lowell Textile	6
6—Tufts	4
13—Springfield	18
165	74

MINNESOTA.

25—North Dakota	6
34—Grinnell	6
32—Wabash	6
7—Notre Dame	19
12—Wisconsin	12
33—Butler	7
33—Iowa	0
0—Michigan	35
176	91

MISSOURI.

6—Tulane	6
9—Nebraska	6
32—Rolla Mines	0
3—Kan. Aggies	0
23—Iowa State	8
14—Wash'g'ton Coll.	0
16—Oklahoma	14
7—Kansas	10
110	44

MUHLENBERG.

36—Stroudsburg	0
14—Lafayette	20
21—Albright	0
0—Gettysburg	21
14—Lebanon Vall	0
0—Dickinson	0
9—Lehigh	7
38—F. & M.	7
7—Catholic Univ	0
9—Villanova	23
148	78

NAVY.

25—Wm. and Mary	0
19—Marquette	0
10—Princeton	10
37—Wash'ton (Md)	0
0—Michigan	54
27—West. Maryland	0
13—Bucknell	7
3—Army	10
134	81

NEBRASKA.

14—Illinois	0
6—Missouri	9
6—Washington	6
14—Kansas	0
12—Oklahoma	0
0—Drake	14
0—Kansas Aggies	0
17—Notre Dame	0
69	29

N. Y. U.

14—Niagara	0
23—Conn. Aggies	0
12—Union	3
41—C. C. N. Y.	0
33—Middlebury	0
6—Fordham	26
6—Columbia	6
27—Trinity	3
6—Rutgers	7
168	45

NORWICH.

0—Dartmouth	59
2—New Hampshire	15
0—Mass. Aggies	19
13—Tufts	0
12—Lowell Textile	0
0—Vermont	3
10—Trinity	9
6—St. Stephen's	31
3—Middlebury	0
46	136

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

15—Norwich	2
26—R. I. State	0
10—Springfield	10
9—Tufts	6
7—Conn. Aggies	3
0—Maine	0
14—Brown	38
91	59

NORTH CAROLINA.

0—Wake Forest	6
7—So. Carolina	0
41—Duke	0
17—N. C. State	0
3—Mercer	0
16—Maryland	0
23—V. M. I.	11
13—Davidson	0
3—Virginia	3
123	20

N. C. STATE.

20—Richmond	0
13—Duke	0
0—So. Carolina	7
0—No. Carolina	17
6—V. M. I.	27
0—Davidson	9
6—Wake Forest	0
0—W. & L.	14
45	74

NORTHWESTERN.

14—So. Dakota	7
17—Carleton	0
0—Chicago	6
7—Tulane	18
17—Indiana	14
3—Michigan	2
13—Purdue	9
10—Notre Dame	13
81	69

OBERLIN.

7—Albion	0
9—Baldwin-Wal	6
13—Wooster	0
0—Mount Union	0
7—Case	0
24—Rochester	0
14—West. Reserve	6
18—Miami	7
92	19

NOTRE DAME.

41—Baylor	0
69—Lombard	0
19—Beloit	3
0—Army	27
19—Minnesota	7
13—Georgia Tech	0
0—Penn State	0
26—Carnegie Tech	0
13—Northwestern	10
0—Nebraska	17
200	64

OHIO STATE.

10—Ohio Wesleyan	3
3—Chicago	3
9—Columbia	0
0—Iowa	15
17—Wooster	0
7—Indiana	0
0—Michigan	10
9—Illinois	14
55	45

OHIO WESLEYAN.

41—Capital	9
3—Ohio State	10
27—Akron	0
24—Ohio Northern	0
26—Ohio Univ	0
28—Wittenberg	12
3—Syracuse	3
26—Denison	0
41—St. Xavier	0
219	34

PENNSYLVANIA.

32—Ursinus	0
26—Swarthmore	13
9—Brown	0
16—Yale	13
7—Chicago	0
2—Illinois	24
66—Haverford	0
0—Pittsburgh	14
7—Cornell	0
165	64

FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

PENN STATE.

14—Lebanon Vall.	0
13—F. and M.	0
7—Georgia Tech	16
13—Marietta	0
13—Mich. Aggies	6
0—Syracuse	7
0—Notre Dame	0
0—W. Virginia	14
7—Pittsburgh	23
67	66

PITTSBURGH.

28—W. and L.	0
9—Lafayette	20
15—West Virginia	7
13—Gettysburg	0
12—Carnegie Tech	0
31—Johns Hopkins	0
6—W. and J.	0
14—Pennsylvania	0
23—Penn State	7
151	34

PRINCETON.

20—Amherst	0
15—W. and L.	6
10—Navy	10
0—Colgate	9
19—Swarthmore	7
36—Harvard	0
25—Yale	12
125	44

PROVIDENCE.

6—Fordham	20
0—Holy Cross	22
14—St. John's Coll.	6
0—Syracuse	48
0—Boston College	51
7—Colgate	19
6—Boston Univ.	14
13—Springfield	17
46	197

PURDUE.

7—Wabash	13
39—De Pauw	0
44—Rose Poly	0
0—Wisconsin	7
0—Chicago	6
20—Franklin	0
9—Northwestern	13
0—Indiana	0
119	39

RENSSELAER.

6—Harvard	18
0—Springfield	24
18—St. Lawrence	21
0—Union	40
0—Clarkson	6
20—Vermont	7
6—Rochester	0
13—Conn. Aggies	7
63	123

R. I. STATE.

0—Brown	33
0—W. Maryland	7
0—N. Hampshire	26
12—C. N. Y.	7
18—Worcester	26
0—Bates	13
13—Conn. Aggies	7
43	119

ROCHESTER.

6—Amherst	23
0—Hamilton	8
0—Niagara	55
0—Buffalo	0
0—Clarkson	19
0—Oberlin	24
13—Alfred	0
0—R. P. I.	6
6—Hobart	17
25	152

RUTGERS.

19—Alfred	3
0—Villanova	20
0—Maryland	16
0—Cornell	41
0—Lehigh	7
12—P. M. C.	13
0—Lafayette	34
0—Holy Cross	6
7—N. Y. U.	6
38	146

SO. CALIFORNIA

33—California Tech.	0
74—Whittier	0
80—Pomona	0
28—Utah	2
9—Stanford	13
50—Arizona	0
51—Idaho	7
28—Santa Clara	9
27—Montana	7
18—Iowa	0
12—Wash. State	17
416	55

SPRINGFIELD.

50—Cooper Union	0
24—Rensselaer	0
6—Vermont	0
10—N. Hampshire	10
20—Boston Univ.	0
0—Amherst	16
17—Providence	13
18—Mass. Aggies	13
145	52

STANFORD.

0—Olympic A. C.	9
20—Santa Clara	3
28—Occidental	0
13—So. California	9
26—Oregon Aggies	0
35—Oregon	13
0—Washington U.	13
82—Cal. So. Br'ch	0
26—California	14
230	61

ST. JOHN'S COLL.

6—Holy Cross	9
14—Boston Univ.	0
6—Providence	14
22—St. Stephen's	0
0—Villanova	7
27—Phila. Marines	0
6—Canisius	9
81	39

ST. LAWRENCE.

19—Upsala	0
0—Union	0
20—C. C. N. Y.	0
21—R. P. I.	18
6—Hobart	0
14—Hamilton	0
3—Clarkson	0
83	18

ST. STEPHEN'S.

6—Bowdoin	7
6—Wesleyan	7
6—Trinity	0
0—Williams	0
0—St. John's	22
6—Middlebury	7
7—Colby	6
31—Norwich	6
62	55

SUSQUEHANNA.

0—Cornell	80
7—Haverford	19
0—Swarthmore	22
14—Drexel	0
6—Schuylkill	6
0—Juniata	0
0—P. M. C.	7
0—Lafayette	47
10—Temple	26
37	207

SWARTHMORE.

13—Pennsylvania	26
22—Susquehanna	0
2—Delaware	0
2—F. and M.	13
7—Princeton	19
13—Ursinus	0
70—Haverford	13
129	71

SYRACUSE.

32—Hobart	0
26—Vermont	0
33—Wm. and Mary	0
14—Indiana	0
48—Providence	0
7—Penn State	0
3—Ohio Wesleyan	3
6—Colgate	19
17—Niagara	0
16—Columbia	5
202	27

TRINITY.

0—Worcester Poly.	6
0—St. Stephen's	6
5—Union	30
6—Wesleyan	0
9—Norwich	10
3—N. Y. U.	27
23	79

TUFTS.

7—Maine	6
0—Norwich	13
0—Conn. Aggies	3
6—N. Hampshire	9
0—Middlebury	19
7—Bowdoin	14
4—Mass. Aggies	6
24	70

TULANE.

77—Louisiana	0
6—Missouri	6
26—Mississippi	6
25—Miss. A. & M.	3
18—Northwestern	7
13—Auburn	0
37—Louisiana Tech.	0
14—Sewanee	0
16—Louisiana State	0
14—Centenary	0
246	22

UNION.

68—St. Michael's	0
0—St. Lawrence	0
3—N. Y. U.	12
30—Trinity	5
40—R. P. I.	0
6—Williams	6
13—Hobart	24
0—Hamilton	0
160	17

VANDERBILT.

27—Teachers' Coll.	0
41—Hen'son-Brown	0
14—Texas	6
34—Tennessee	7
7—Georgia	26
7—Mississippi	0
0—Georgia Tech	7
9—Auburn	10
19—Sewanee	7
158	63

VERMONT.

7—Clarkson	0
0—Syracuse	26
0—Dartmouth	50
0—Springfield	6
3—Holy Cross	47
3—Norwich	0
7—R. P. I.	20
7—Middlebury	6
0—St. Louis	7
27	162

VILLANOVA.

33—Loyola (Balt.)	0
20—Rutgers	0
2—Dickinson	13
0—Catholic	9
6—Lebanon Valley	6
7—St. John's	0
19—St. Joseph's	3
6—Lehigh	0
23—Muhlenberg	9
116	40

VIRGINIA.

40—Hampden-Sid.	0
7—Georgia	6
10—Richmond	0
18—V. M. I.	10
6—Maryland	0
0—W. & J.	12
10—V. M. I.	0
100	28

V. M. I.

9—Wofford	0
46—Emory & Hen	0
0—Georgia Tech	33
17—Roanoke	14
10—Virginia	18
27—N. C. State	6
33—Lynchburg	0
11—North Carolina	23
0—Kentucky	7
153	101

VIRGINIA POLY.

10—Lynchburg	0
0—Roanoke	0
13—Hampden-Sid.	3
0—Auburn	19
3—Maryland	0
0—W. and L.	20
6—So. Carolina	0
0—No. Car. State	0
0—Virginia	10
32	52

WASHINGTON U.

108—Willamette	0
30—Montana	10
6—Nebraska	6
64—Whitman	2
23—Wash. State	0
13—Sanford	0
7—California	0
78—Puget Sound	7
15—Oregon	14
344	39

WASHINGTON STATE.

9—Montana	0
6—Idaho	7
0—Washington	23
0—California	35
0—Gonzaga	0
17—So. California	12
32	77

WASH. & JEFF.

20—Geneva	12
72—Marietta	0
40—Waynesburg	6
0—Carnegie Tech	0
7—Lafayette	6
20—Bethany	0
0—Pittsburgh	6
7—Detroit	0
0—W. Virginia	19
166	49

WASH. & LEE.

0—Pittsburgh	28
15—Furman	20
7—Princeton	15
25—Kentucky	0
20—V. P. I.	0
0—West Virginia	21
12—Virginia	0
7—Maryland	3
14—N. Car. State	0
14—Florida	17
113	104

WESLEYAN.

3—Conn. Aggies	7
7—St. Stephen's	6
0—Columbia	64
6—Bowdoin	14
6—Amherst	73
0—Trinity	6
10—Williams	2
32	172

WEST VIRGINIA.

18—Allegheny	0
6—Davis-Elkins	0
7—Pittsburgh	15
54—Grove City	3
16—W. Va. Wes'n	0
21—W. and L.	0
20—Boston College	0
14—Penn State	0
19—Wash. & Jeff.	0
175	18

W. VA. WESLEYAN.

7—Waynesburg	0
18—Broaddus	0
13—Salem	0
0—Lehigh	3
0—West Virginia	16
6—Davis-Elkins	3
0—Quantico	12
7—Boston College	6
51	40

WILLIAM & MARY.

13—Norf. Marines	0
44—Lenoir-Rhyne	0
0—Navy	25
0—Syracuse	33
54—Rand.-Macon	0
35—Duke	0
7—Harvard	14
27—Albright	0
13—Haskell	14
23—Roanoke	0
14—Richmond	9
230	95

FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

WILLIAMS.		WISCONSIN.		YALE.	
13—Hamilton	0	30—Iowa State	0	53—Middlebury	0
6—Bowdoin	6	35—Franklin	0	35—Georgia	7
0—Cornell	48	0—Michigan	21	13—Pennsylvania	16
0—St. Stephens	0	7—Purdue	0	20—Brown	7
0—Columbia	26	12—Minnesota	12	28—Army	7
6—Union	6	6—Iowa	0	43—Maryland	14
2—Wesleyan	10	21—Mich. Aggies	0	12—Princeton	25
7—Amherst	13	20—Chicago	7	0—Harvard	0
34	109	131	40	204	76

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Michigan and Northwestern tied for 1925 championship. The final standing follows:

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	Op. Pts.
Michigan	5	1	0	227	3
Northwestern	3	1	0	81	69
Wisconsin	3	1	1	131	50
Minnesota	1	1	1	176	91
Iowa	2	2	0	121	74
Illinois	2	2	0	98	59
Chicago	2	2	1	44	76
Ohio State	1	3	1	55	45
Purdue	0	3	1	126	35
Indiana	0	3	1	102	115

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

The Univ. of Missouri won the Missouri Valley Conference championship. The final standing follows:

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	Op. Pts.
Missouri	5	1	0	110	44
Drake	5	2	0	50	20
Kansas Aggies	3	2	1	70	43
Iowa State	3	2	1	107	93
Oklahoma	3	3	1	93	44
Nebraska	2	2	1	52	29
Grinnell	2	2	1	82	69
Kansas	2	5	1	30	68
Washington	1	4	1	29	96
Oklahoma Aggies	0	3	1	34	106

SECTIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS FOR 1925.
(As named by the Associated Press.)

CHAMPIONSHIP.	1925 Winner.	CHAMPIONSHIP.	1925 Winner.
East (best record)	Dartmouth	Little Three	Amherst
Western Conference	Michigan	Pacific Northwest Conference	Washington Oregon Aggies
Pacific Coast Conference	Univ. of Washington	Southern California Conference	Occidental
Southern Conference	Alabama	New England Conference	Maine New Hampshire
Missouri Valley Conference	Univ. of Missouri	Southern Intercollegiate A. A.	Oglethorpe
Rocky Mountain Conference	Colorado Aggies	Service	West Point
Southwestern Conference	Texas A. & M.		
Big Three	Princeton		

RECORDS OF CHIEF FOOTBALL GAMES IN PAST YEARS.

YEAR.	Army vs. Navy		Army vs. Yale		Cornell vs. Penna.		Harvard vs. Yale		Harvard vs. Princeton		Lafayette vs. Penna.		Princeton vs. Yale	
1890	0	24	....	....	....	....	12	6	....	....	....	....	0	32
1891	32	16	....	....	....	....	0	10	....	....	....	....	0	19
1892	4	12	....	....	....	....	0	6	....	....	....	....	0	12
1893	4	6	0	28	0	50	0	6	....	....	0	82	6	0
1894	....	....	5	12	0	6	4	12	....	....	0	26	0	24
1895	....	....	8	28	2	46	....	....	4	12	0	30	10	20
1896	....	....	2	16	10	32	....	....	0	12	6	4	24	6
1897	....	....	6	6	0	4	0	0	....	....	0	46	0	6
1898	....	....	0	10	6	12	17	0	....	....	0	32	6	0
1899	17	5	0	24	0	29	0	0	....	....	6	0	11	10
1900	7	11	0	18	0	27	0	28	....	....	5	12	5	29
1901	11	5	5	5	23	6	22	0	....	....	....	....	0	12
1902	22	8	6	6	11	12	0	23	....	....	....	....	5	12
1903	40	5	5	17	0	42	0	16	....	....	....	....	11	6
1904	11	0	11	6	0	34	0	12	....	....	0	22	0	12
1905	6	6	0	20	5	6	0	6	....	....	6	6	4	23
1906	0	10	6	10	0	0	0	6	....	....	0	0	0	0
1907	0	6	0	0	4	12	0	12	....	....	0	15	10	12
1908	6	4	0	6	4	17	4	0	....	....	4	34	5	11
1909	....	....	0	17	6	17	0	8	....	....	6	6	0	17
1910	0	3	9	3	6	12	0	0	....	....	0	18	3	5
1911	0	3	6	0	9	21	0	0	6	8	6	23	6	3
1912	0	6	0	6	2	7	20	0	16	6	7	3	6	6
1913	22	9	....	....	21	0	15	5	3	0	0	10	3	3
1914	20	0	....	....	24	12	36	0	20	0	0	0	14	19
1915	14	0	....	....	24	9	41	0	10	6	17	0	7	13
1916	15	7	....	....	3	23	3	6	3	0	0	19	0	10
1917	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1918	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	34	....	....
1919	0	6	....	....	0	24	10	2	10	10	0	23	13	6
1920	0	7	....	....	0	28	9	0	14	14	0	2	20	0
1921	0	7	7	14	41	0	10	3	3	10	38	6	7	13
1922	17	14	7	7	9	0	10	3	3	10	....	....	3	0
1923	0	0	10	31	14	7	0	13	5	0	8	6	0	27
1924	12	0	7	7	0	20	6	19	0	34	3	6	0	10
1925	10	3	7	28	0	7	0	0	0	36	....	....	25	12

AUTOMOBILE TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORD IN 1925.

L. B. Miller of San Francisco, driving his own automobile, a roadster equipped with an extra fifty-gallon gasoline tank, left New York City at 1 A. M., Tuesday, July 14, 1925, and arrived at Oakland, Cal., at 4.55 A. M., July 18, establishing a new transcontinental record of 102 hours and 45 minutes. The old record was lowered 7 hours and 44 minutes. The distance covered was 3,423 miles at an average of 33.4 miles an hour including all stops for oil and gas. The time is within six hours of the fastest limited train schedules. His mechanic, C. I. Hansen of San Francisco, accompanied him and lost twenty-four pounds on the trip, Mr. Miller losing but six pounds.

Thomas P. Henry, President of the American Automobile Association, and Ernest M. Smith its General Manager, left Washington in a stock sedan equipped with a Pullman bed with air mattresses on Sunday morning, Aug. 30, and reached Oakland, Cal., at 5.30 A. M., on Sept. 4, elapsed time, 4 days, 21 hours, 30 minutes (117 hours and 30 minutes). The route was over the National Old Trail, the Lincoln Highway and the Victor Highway.

PUGILISM.

Championship bouts in the heavier classifications were scarce during 1925, notwithstanding the widespread increase in boxing contests. Heavyweight champion Jack Dempsey did not defend his title and championship changes were confined to the lighter weight divisions. Paul Berlenbach won the light heavyweight championship from Mike McTigue and following his victory, late in December, 1924, over Abe Goldstein the bantamweight title holder, Eddie Martin was in turn dethroned in March, 1925, by Charles (Phil) Rosenberg. On July 14, Pancho Villa the flyweight champion died in San Francisco.

CHAMPIONS.

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1918, Jess Willard; 1919-1924, Jack Dempsey.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.) — 1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914-1917, Al. McCoy; 1917-1920 Mike O'Dowd; 1921-1923, Johnny Wilson, Harry Greb; 1924-1925, Harry Greb.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908; Dixie Kid; 1914-1916, Kid Graves; 1916, Jack Britton; 1917-1918, Ted (Kid) Lewis; 1919-1922, Jack Britton; 1923-1925, Mickey Walker.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1893, Jack McAuliffe; 1893-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1912, Ad Wolgast; 1912-1914, Willie Ritchie; 1914-1917, Freddie Welsh; 1917-1924, Benny Leonard.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1922, Johnny Kilbane; 1923, Johnny Kilbane, Eugene Criqui, Johnny Dundee; 1924, Dundee announced retirement; 1925, Kid Kaplan.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.) — 1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-1915, Kid Williams; 1916-1920, Pete Herman; 1920-1921, Joe Lynch; 1921, Pete Herman, Johnny Buff; 1922, Johnny Buff, Joe Lynch; 1923, Joe Lynch; 1924, Abe Goldstein, Eddie Martin; 1925, Eddie Martin, Phil Rosenberg.

LARGEST CHAMPIONSHIP BATTLE GATE RECEIPTS.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 2, 1921	Dempsey	Carpentier	Jersey City, N. J.	$1,626,580
September 14, 1923	Dempsey	Firpo	New York City	1,082,590
September 11, 1924	Wills	Firpo	Jersey City, N. J.	462,850
July 4, 1919	Dempsey	Willard	Toledo, Ohio	452,522
July 12, 1923	Firpo	Willard	.....	434,260
July 2, 1925	Wills	Weinert	New York City	400,000
July 27, 1922	Benny Leonard	Lew Tendler	Jersey City, N. J.	367,862
May 12, 1923	Heavyweight charity bouts	.....	.....	350,000
July 4, 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	270,755
December 14, 1920	Dempsey	Brennan	New York City	200,000
September 21, 1925	Mickey Walker	Dave Shade	New York City	159,906
March 25, 1916	Willard	Moran	New York City	151,524
July 24, 1924	Tunney	Carpentier	New York City	136,000
July 26, 1923	Dundee	Criqui	New York City	134,400
January 14, 1921	Benny Leonard	Ritchie Mitchell	New York City	133,745
June 26, 1922	Jack Britton	Benny Leonard	New York City	130,265
July 4, 1923	Dempsey	T. Gibbons	Shelby, Mont.	130,000
October 12, 1920	Carpentier	Levinsky	Jersey City	120,000
May 17, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	New York City	107,524

BOXING IN 1925.
(Rounds in parentheses).

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.
Jan. 1	T. Flowers	J. Lohman (3)	N. Y. City	June 29	J. Maloney	J. Stoessel (10)	Boston
Jan. 1	H. Greb	A. Ratner (10)	Pittsburgh	June 29	A. Weygand	Bat. Siki (6)	Buffalo
Jan. 1	Bob Roper	Q. Romero (10)	Grand Rapids	June 30	B. Galiano	A. Walker (1)	N. Y. City
Jan. 1	J. Slattery	J. Eagen (1)	Buffalo	June 30	B. Herman	Lombardo (10)	N. Y. City
Jan. 2	Kid Kaplan	D. Kramer (9)	N. Y. City	July 2	H. Wills	C. Weinert (2)	N. Y. City
Jan. 5	C. Weinert	J. Herman (2)	Buffalo	July 2	H. Greb	M. Walker (15)	N. Y. City
Jan. 7	M. Walker	M.McTigue(12)	Newark, N. J.	July 2	D. Shade	J. Slattery (3)	N. Y. City
Jan. 8	T. Gibbons	J. Burke (6)	Grand Rapids	July 6	M. Ballerino	V. Martin (15)	N. Y. City
Jan. 9	H. Greb	Bob Sage (10)	Detroit	July 23	Rosenberg	Ed. Shea (4)	N. Y. City
Jan. 14	Berlenbach	R. Smith (4)	Philadelphia	July 24	J. Delaney	J. Burke (9)	N. Y. City
Jan. 17	J. Delaney	T. Flowers (2)	N. Y. City	July 28	H. Greb	R. Brooks (10)	Wichita
Jan. 19	H. Greb	J. Papke (7)	Zanesville, O.	Aug. 18	Stribling	J. Delaney (10)	Los Angeles
Jan. 19	J. Zivic	L. Tendler (5)	Philadelphia	Aug. 20	J. Maloney	K. Solomon (3)	Boston
Jan. 22	H. Greb	Kid Lewis (1)	Pittsburgh	Aug. 23	F. Labara	F. Genaro (10)	Los Angeles
Jan. 27	E. Mascart	D. Frush (2)	Paris	Aug. 27	*Kaplan	B. Herman (15)	Waterbury
Jan. 30	J. Renault	Bob Roper (10)	Omaha	Sept. 21	M. Walker	D. Shade (15)	N. Y. City
Feb. 24	M. Walker	B. Colima (7)	Los Angeles	Sept. 21	J. Zivic	W. Harmon (12)	N. Y. City
Feb. 27	*Stribling	J. Delaney (10)	Milwaukee	Oct. 10	Stribling	E. Huffman (10)	Los Angeles
Mar. 9	P. Villa	F. Pilapil (8)	Manila	Oct. 17	Q. Romero	McGovern (10)	Buffalo
Mar. 10	Rosenberg	E. Martin (15)	N. Y. City	Oct. 22	Stribling	McKierwen (2)	Columbia, S. C.
April 6	L. Tendler	Tony Julian (3)	Philadelphia	Oct. 22	A. Hudkins	M. Ballerino (10)	Los Angeles
April 6	J. Sharkey	J. Renault (10)	Boston	Oct. 23	A. Goldstein	C. Hellman (10)	San Francisco
April 14	G. Godfrey	Sam Baker (4)	Los Angeles	Oct. 26	P. Doyle	J. Zivic (10)	Pittsburgh
May 7	Stribling	Q. Romero (4)	Boston	Oct. 26	H. Wills	F. Johnson (1)	Newark, N. J.
May 22	Kid Kaplan	K. Sullivan (5)	Waterbury	Oct. 31	A. Ruiz	H. Hebrans (9)	Madrid
May 30	Berlenbach	M.McTigue (15)	N. Y. City	Nov. 3	M. Callahan	Pal Moran (3)	San Francisco
June 1	Rosenberg	A. Pittingill (2)	Covington, Ky.	Nov. 9	L. Vinez	C. Rosen (12)	N. Y. City
June 5	G. Tunney	T. Gibbons (12)	N. Y. City	Nov. 14	H. Greb	T. Marullo (15)	New Orleans
June 8	J. Slattery	J. Gill (10)	Boston	Nov. 17	E. Mascart	Anderson (15)	N. Y. City
June 8	L. Tendler	J. Zivic (10)	Philadelphia	Nov. 25	M. Walker	Friedman (12)	Newark, N. J.
June 8	Stribling	B. Clemons (3)	Baltimore				

*Indicates draw contest.

AMATEUR BOXING.

National A. A. U. Senior Boxing Championships held under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, at the Arena, Boston, Mass., on April 13-14, 1925. Finals:

112-Pound Class—Alfred Rollinson, Shelton Conn., defeated James McCullen, Buffalo, decision.

118-Pound Class—August Gotto, Los Angeles, defeated Mike Sansome, St. Louis, decision.

126-Pound Class—Ray Alfano, St. Louis, defeated Angelo Coavotti, Buffalo, decision.

135-Pound Class—Jim McGonigal, Weymouth, defeated Thos. Lown, New York, decision.

147-Pound Class—Bernarde Barde, Dartmouth, defeated Chas. Adamson, Milwaukee, decision.

160-Pound Class—Clayton Frye, Los Angeles, defeated Michael Zingale, Milwaukee, decision.

175-Pound Class—Henry Lamar, Washington, defeated John Kehr, New York, decision.

Heavyweight—Joe Woods, Los Angeles, defeated Alfred Lassman, Cambridge, decision.

National A. A. U. Junior Boxing Championships held at Baltimore, Md., on March 12, 1925. Finals:

112-Pound Class—Harry Traub, Ascension Parish House, New York, got decision in three rounds over Mike Sansome, Business Men's A. A. of St. Louis.

118-Pound Class—Tony Canzoneri, National A. C., Brooklyn, got decision in three rounds over Sidney Lampe, Y. M. H. A., Baltimore.

126-Pound Class—Ray Alfano, Business Men's A. A., St. Louis, got decision in three rounds over Hughie Ratzel, National A. C., Brooklyn.

135-Pound Class—Murray Israel, Trinity Club, Richmond Hill, N. Y., got decision in four rounds over Tommy Lown, Kennedy Boys' Club, New York.

147-Pound Class—Eddie Hurbst, Bronx Y. M. C. A., New York, got decision in three rounds over Frank Flynn, New England Assn., Boston.

160-Pound Class—Alexander Bader, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, got decision in three rounds over Philip Flanagan, New England Assn., Boston.

175-Pound Class—Henry Lamar, Western High School, Washington, knocked out Leonard Herring, Herriman's Institute, Camden, N. J., in second round.

All-American Boxing Championships, Boston, Mass. Finals:

112-Pound Class—Won by Alfred Rollinson of Shelton, defeating Juan Leucina, Argentina, three rounds.

118-Pound Class—Won by Thomas Lorenza, New York, defeating Mike Sansome, St. Louis, three rounds.

126-Pound Class—Won by A. A. Burley, Toronto, defeating German Galarino, Argentina, three rounds.

135-Pound Class—Won by Thomas Lown, New York, defeating John McGonigal, Weymouth, three rounds.

147-Pound Class—Won by Luis Gomez, Uruguay, defeating R. Smillie, Toronto, two rounds.

160-Pound Class—Won by Philip Flanagan, Malden, defeating Arthur Flynn, Lawrence, three rounds.

175-Pound Class—Won by Charles Belanger, Winnipeg, defeating Henry Lamar, Washington, two rounds.

Heavyweight Class—Won by A. E. Snider, Winnipeg, defeating Victoria Campolo, Argentina, three rounds.

Intercollegiate Championships held at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 28. Results:

FINAL ROUND.

115-Pound Class—McClernan, Pennsylvania State, defeated Eustis, Yale, referee's decision after extra round.

125-Pound Class—Kaplan, Pennsylvania, defeated A. S. Allen, Navy, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class—Charlson, Navy, defeated Washington, Pennsylvania State, 1924 champion, judges' decision.

WRESTLING.

PROFESSIONAL, 1925.

Winner.	Loser.	Falls.	Place.	Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Falls.	Place.	Date.
*Munn....	Lewis....	2–1	Kansas City	Jan. 8	Zbyszko...	Davisc'rt.	2	St. Louis...	May 7
Zbyszko...	Eustace..	2–1	Chicago....	Jan. 15	Lewis.....	Lunden...	1	Boston.....	May 8
Munn.....	Zbyszko..	2	Kansas City	Feb. 11	Zbyszko...	Judson...	1	Springfield..	May 11
Zbyszko...	Zaikin....	1	New York..	Feb. 16	Zbyszko...	Johnson..	2	Baltimore...	May 14
Munn.....	Romano..	2	Chicago....	Feb. 19	Lewis.....	Munn....	2–1	Mich. City..	May 30
Lewis.....	Zickmund	1	Chicago....	Feb. 21	*Stecher...	Zbyszko..	2	St. Louis...	May 30
Stecher....	Zbyszko..	1	New York..	Feb. 23	Zbyszko...	Gobar....	2–1	Vancouver..	June 10
Munn.....	McGill...	2	Rochester..	Feb. 27	Stecher....	Koloff....	2	Los Angeles.	June 12
Lewis.....	McGill...	2	Kansas City	March 20	Zbyszko...	Norbeck..	2	Victoria.....	June 13
Lewis.....	Duguid...	2	Philadelphia	March 25	Lewis.....	Romano..	2	Cleveland...	June 19
Munn.....	Mondt...	2	Chicago....	March 31	Munn.....	Mondt...	2	Tulsa.....	June 20
Gardini...	Londos...	D.	New York..	March 31	Castanos..	Zbyszko..	2	Los Angeles.	June 25
Lewis.....	Mondt...	2	Tulsa.....	April 6	Stecher....	Judson...	D.	Chicago....	June 27
*Zbyszko..	Munn....	2	Philadelphia	April 15	Reynolds..	Trimbley.	2–1	Columbus..	Sept. 6
Lewis.....	Lunden...	2–1	Boston.....	April 16	Stecher....	Heureaux.	1	Vancouver..	Sept. 10
Stecher....	Gardini...	1	New York..	April 20	Lewis.....	Munn....	2–1	Tulsa.....	Oct. 9
Zbyszko...	Gardini...	1	Philadelphia	April 28	Lewis.. ..	M'Doug'll	2–1	Montreal...	Oct. 17
Zbyszko...	Gojer....	2	Baltimore...	April 30					

*World's heavyweight championship claimed to be at stake.

AMATEUR, 1925.

Intercollegiate Championship won by Penn State College. Results:

Final Bouts for Titles.

115-Pound Class—Capt. Cary, Penn State, threw Heister, Pennsylvania, with double arm lock and back roll. Time—4m. 55s.

125-Pound Class—Best, Lehigh, defeated Lehman, Penn State. Time advantage—7m. 59s.

135-Pound Class—Liggett, Penn State, defeated Capt. Brennan, Columbia, in two extra periods. Time advantage—3m. 6s.

145-Pound Class—Black, Penn State, defeated Capt. Winters, Yale. Time advantage—7m. 3s.

158-Pound Class—Parthemore, Penn State, threw Williamson, Lehigh, with head chancery and body hold in extra periods. Time—19m. 7s.

175-Pound Class—Russell, Yale, threw Rumbaugh, Penn State, with half-nelson and crotch hold. Time—14m. 15s.

Unlimited Class—Tuttle, Yale, threw Levitz, Lehigh, with double arm lock in extra periods. Time—19m. 6s.

Referee—W. E. Cann, coach American Olympic wrestling team.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

(Stillwater, Okla., March 26-28.)

112-lb. Class—Won by Harold DeMarsh, Cushing High School, Okla., defeating Harold Perry, unattached, Stillwater, Okla.

118-lb. Class—Won by George Campbell, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., defeating van Foster, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; B. L. VanEtter, Cornell College, Iowa, placing third.

126-lb. Class—Won by Buel B. Patterson, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., defeating Grear Shilling, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; Cyril Mitchell, Multnomah Amateur A. C., Portland, Ore., placing third.

135-lb. Class—Won by L. Brigham, Oklahoma. A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., defeating D. G Anderson, Franklin High School, Portland, Ore.; T. A. Matson, Stillwater, Okla., placing third.

147-lb. Class—Won by Kenneth Truckenmiller, Cornell College, Iowa, defeating Chris White, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; Red Daubert, Oklahoma Univ., Normal, Okla., placing third.

160-lb. Class—Won by R. W. Hammonds, Univ. of Texas, Austin, Tex., defeating Guy Lookabough, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; Roy Oldham, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., placing third.

175-lb. Class—Won by O. H. Stuteville, Stillwater, Okla., defeating Walter B. Thomas, Springfield College, Mass.; Findly Collins, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., placing third.

Heavyweight Class—Won by Robert Z. Krouse, Multnomah Amateur A. C., Portland, Ore., defeating Charles D. Strack, Colgate Univ.; R. L. Flanders, Norwich Univ., Vermont, placing third.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES.

STATE.	PREVIOUS RESID. REQUIRED. State.	C'nty.	Town or City.	Elec.D Pre. or Ward.	Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship).	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane).
Ala.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	3 mos.	3 mos.	Property, or able to read and write, and employment. Poll tax.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted).
Ariz.....	1 yr...	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Persons under guardianship.
Ark.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	1 mo..	1 mo..	Poll tax. Declarants.	.....
Cal.....	1 yr...	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Col.....	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	10 dys	.....	Persons under guardianship.
Conn....	1 yr...	.....	6 mos.	.....	Good moral character, ability to read Constitution.	Bribery, dueling.
Del.....	1 yr...	3 mos.	.....	30 dys	Read Constitution and write name	Bribery, paupers.
Fla.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	.....	30 dys	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance.
Ga.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	.....	.....	Ability to read and write.....	Delinquent taxpayers.
Idaho....	6 mos.	30 dys	3 mos.	10 dys	Must be registered.....	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Ill.....	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Penitentiary convicts.
Ind.....	6 mos.	60 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	.....
Iowa....	6 mos.	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	.....	.....
Kan.....	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Bribery, persons under guardianship, duelists, dishonorably discharged officials.
Ky.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	60 dys	60 dys	Must be registered.....	Bribery.
La.....	2 yrs..	1 yr. in	Parish	3 mos.	Property, or ability to read and write.	Inmates of charitable institutions, except soldiers' homes, interdicted persons.
Me.....	3 mos.	.....	.....	.....	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed
Md.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	6 mos.	1 day.	Citizens who can read.....	Bribery, election crimes.
Mass....	1 yr...	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Ability to read Constitution and write name. Poll tax.	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Mich....	6 mos.	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Civilized Indians may vote.....	Tribal Indians.
Minn....	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Civilized Indians may vote.....	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
Miss.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	1 yr...	Ability to read or explain Constitution. Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, delinquent taxpayers.
Mo.....	1 yr...	60 dys	60 dys	60 dys	.....	Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Mont....	1 yr...	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Indians.
Neb.....	6 mos.	40 dys	10 dys	10 dys	.....	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Nev.....	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Dueling, Indians on reservations, Chinese.
N. H....	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Ability to read Constitution and write one line.	Paupers, non-taxpayers.
N. J.....	1 yr...	5 mos.	.....	.....	.....	Paupers.
N. M....	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Untaxed Indians.
N. Y....	1 yr...	4 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	(See Note below this table).....	Bettors on elections, bribery.
N. C....	1 yr...	4 mos.	.....	4 mos.	Must be registered; read and write	.....
N. D....	1 yr...	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Civilized Indians may vote.....	Persons under guardianship, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Ohio.....	1 yr...	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	.....	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Okla.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	Must be registered; read and write	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poor houses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Ore.....	6 mos.	No spe	cified t	ime...	30 days in district required in school elections. Property.	Soldiers and sailors, Chinese. Registration required.
Pa.....	1 yr...	.....	.....	2 mos.	.....	Bribery, election crimes, non-taxpayers.
R. I.....	2 yrs..	.....	6 mos.	.....	Property, $134 or $7 per annum.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians of Narragansett tribe.
S. C.....	2 yrs.. (6 mos publi	1 yr... for m cschoo	4 mos. inisters l teach	4 mos. and ers.)	Ability to read and write, or owns and pays taxes on $300 or more of property.	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
S. D.....	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	.....	Persons under guardianship.
Tenn....	1 yr...	6 mos.	.....	.....	Poll tax.	.....
Tex.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Utah....	1 yr...	4 mos.	.....	60 dys	.....	Election crimes.
Vt.....	1 yr...	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Good behavior; must take freeman's oath.	Election bribery.
Va.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	30 dys	Poll tax; read or understand Constitution.	Bribery, dueling, paupers.
Wash....	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Ability to read and write English.	Untaxed Indians.
W. Va...	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	.....	.....	Bribery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Wis.....	1 yr...	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Civilized Indians may vote.....	Bettors on election, dueling, persons under guardianship.
Wyo.....	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Ability to read Constitution, unless physically disabled.	.....

In California, under a 1924 amendment to the Constitution, a voter may shift from one precinct to another in the same county within thirty days of an election.

The literacy test for voters in New York State is: Ability to read fifty-word extract from State Constitution, and write legibly in English ten words from the passage read. Literacy tests for voters were authorized by the Legislatures of the various States in the following years:

Alabama, 1900; Arizona, 1913; California, 1894; Colorado, 1876 (the law was in effect in 1890). Connecticut, 1897; Delaware, 1897; Geo gia. 1908; Louisiana, 1898; Maine, 1892.

Massachusetts, 1857; Mississippi, 1890; New Hampshire, 1902; New York, 1921; North Carolina, 1900.

North Dakota, 1896; Oklahoma, 1911; South Carolina, 1895; Virginia, 1902; Washington, 1896; Wyoming, 1889.

WOMEN ELECTED TO STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICES IN 1924.

The *Woman Citizen* of New York City has prepared this list of women elected to State Legislatures Nov. 4, 1924; all are elected to the Lower House except as otherwise indicated. Those re-elected are starred:

Arkansas—Erle Chambers*, D.; Mrs. Sidney J. Hunt*, D.; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, D.

California—Cora M. Woodbridge*; Anna L. Saylor*; Esto B. Broughton*; Grace S. Dorris*; Eleanor Miller*.

Colorado—Minnie Love, Martha Long.

Connecticut—Marjory Cheney, R.; Corinne R. Alsop, R.; Mary B. Weaver*, R.; Helen A. Green, R.; Edith Raymond, R.; Clarissa Nevius*, R.; Helen E. Lewis*, R.; Annie E. Vinton*, R.; Mrs. Maud Woodward, R.; Mary M. Hooker, R.; Edna C. Fenniman, R.; Hannah D. Townshend, R.; Elizabeth W. Coe, R.; Julia Emery, R.; Sarah B. Crawford, R.; Ethel M. Ryan, R. Also State Senator, Alice P. Merritt, R.

Delaware—Mrs. Florence M. Hanby, R.

Georgia—Bessie Kempton*, D.; Mrs. Viola Napier*, D.

Idaho—State Senator Anna Hanson, R.

Illinois—Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill*, R.; Mrs. Katherine Hancock Goode, R.; Mrs. Rena Elrod, R.; also State Senator, Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, R.

Indiana—Antoinette C. Hagenwald, R.; Elizabeth H. Daugherty, R.

Kansas—Lavonia N. Donica, R.

Maine—Mrs. Katharine C. Allen, R.

Massachusetts—M. Sylvia Donaldson*, R.; Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, R.

Michigan—Mrs. Cora Reynolds Anderson, R.

Minnesota—Mrs. Mabeth Hurd Paige*, Hannah Kempfer*.

Missouri—Emma Knell, R.

Montana—Mrs. Catherine C. McCarty*.

Nebraska—Mrs. Clara C. Humphrey, R.; Sarah T. Muir, R.; Mrs. Mabel A. Gillespie, D.

Nevada—Daisy Allen, Florence Snazey, Mayme Schwebble.

New Hampshire—Dr. Zatae Straw, R.; Mrs. Arnold S. Yantis*, R.; Mrs. Hobart Pillsbury, R.; Mrs. Mary Chapman, R.; Mrs. Imogene V. Emmons, R.; Mrs. Marcia S. Hilton, R.; Mrs. Nellie J. Page, R.; Georgie E. Worcester, R.; Margaret H. Barden, D.; Jennie Fortier, D.; Victoria Langlois, D.; Helen J. Young, D.; Virginia P. Lunderville, D.; Katherine Donahue, D.

New Jersey—May A. Thropp, R.; Mrs. Lila Thompson*, R.; Madge I. Ebert, R.; Mae Carty*, D.; Mrs. C. Linn*, D.

New Mexico—Mrs. R. W. D. Bryan, D.; Mrs. Charlotte A. Palmer, R. Also State Senator, Mrs. Louise N. Coe, D.

New York—Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, R.

North Carolina—Julia Alexander, D.

North Dakota—Minnie D. Craig*, R.; Laura B. Sanderson, R.

Ohio—Grace E. Makepeace, R.; Nettie M. Clapp, R.; Mrs. Clara Wood Deer, R.; Mrs. Viola D. Romans, R.; Mrs. May Van Wye, R.; Mrs. Florence H. Wells, R.; Mrs. C. J. Ott, R.; Osa Penny, R. State Senators, Mrs. Nettie B. Loughead*, R.; Mrs. Maude C. Waitt*, R.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Anna Laskey*, F.-L.; Gladys Whittet, D.; Mrs. Ida Lee Robertson, D. Also State Senator, Mrs. Lamar Looney, D.

Pennsylvania—Lillie H. Pitts*, R.; Martha G. Thomas*, R.; Helen Grimes*, R.; Alice M. Bentley*, R.; Maud B. Trescher, R.; Martha M. Pennock, R. Also State Senator, Mrs. Flora M. Vare, R.

Rhode Island—Isabel Ahearn O'Neill*, D.

South Dakota—Gladys Pule*, R.; Celia M. Kelley, R.; Christine Olson, R.; Mrs. Mabel Woodie, D.

Tennessee—Mrs. W. P. Davis, R.; Lizzie Lee Miller, D.

Utah—Mrs. N. A. Dunyon, R.; Mrs. Julius Smart, R.; Mrs. Arthur E. Graham, R.; Mrs. Achsa E. Paxman*, R.

Vermont—Mary J. Simpson, R.; Mrs. Ina R. Niles, R.; Rev. Mabel T. Winch, R.; Mrs. Josie H. Fay, R.; Mrs. Elsie C. Smith, R.; Lillian E. Richardson, R.; Mrs. Annette Dimock, R.; Mrs. Flora B. La Morder, R.; Mrs. Ada S. Barlow, R.; Mrs. John Taylor, R.; Mrs. Ella B. Seward, R.

Washington—Mrs. Belle Reeves*, R.; Mrs. Harry John Miller*, R.; Mrs. Maude Sweetman*, R. Also State Senator Reba Hurn is a holdover.

West Virginia—Dr. Harriet B. Jones, R.

Wisconsin—Helen M. Brooks, R.; Mildred Barber, R.; Helen F. Thompson, R.

There were no legislative elections in Alabama, Maryland, Virginia and Mississippi; in the latter State in 1923 Miss Belle Kearney was elected to the State Senate and Mrs. Nellie N. Somerville to the House for four-year terms. In 1922 there were eighty-four women elected to the Legislatures, of which five were State Senators.

Two women were elected Governors in 1924—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, D., in Texas, and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross (to succeed her husband) in Wyoming.

Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, R., was elected Secretary of State in New York; Mrs. Soledad C. Chacon was re-elected Secretary of State in New Mexico; Mrs. Mary C. Bradford in Colorado; Minnie J. Nielsen in North Dakota, and Elizabeth Eckles in New Mexico were each re-elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

One woman was elected to Congress in 1924—Mrs. Mary T. Norton, D., in the 12th District of New Jersey. At the by-election in the 4th District of California on Feb. 17, 1925, Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, Julius Kahn; and at the by-election in the 5th District of Massachusetts on June 30, 1925, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, R., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, J. J. Rogers, her vote being 23,614 to 9,250 for former Gov. E. N. Foss, D. Former women in Congress were: Miss Jeannette Rankin, Mont., R., elected at large to the 65th Congress; Miss Alice M. Robertson, Okla., elected to the 67th Congress; Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, Ill., R., elected in 1922 to the vacancy in the 67th Congress caused by the death of her father, Representative at large, William E. Mason; Mrs. Mae F. Nolan, Cal., R., elected Jan. 23, 1923, to the 68th Congress to fill the vacancy in the 5th District of California caused by the death of her husband, John F. Nolan; Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton, by appointment from the Governor of Georgia, served one day in the United States Senate as successor to Senator Tom Watson.

On April 15, 1925, was announced at the Department of State the appointment of the first woman to the American Diplomatic Service, Miss Lucile Atcherson of Ohio; she was made Third Secretary of the legation at Berne, Switzerland. Miss Patty Field was appointed in September Vice Consul at Amsterdam.

NATIONAL POLITICAL EXPENDITURES IN 1924.

Expenditures by the Democratic, Republican and Progressive national political organizations in 1924 in behalf of Presidential and Senatorial (Federal) candidates totaled $5,396,355, as against $5,403,-353 collected. This is according to the report of the special United States Senate Committee on campaign expenditures, of which W. E. Borah of Idaho was chairman.

The Republican National Committee collected $4,360,479 and spent $4,270,469.

The Democratic National Committee collected $821,037 and spent $903,908.

The Progressive national organization collected $221,837 and expended $221,977.

The largest individual contributors to the Republican campaign fund were: Joseph R. Grundy, Bristol, Pa., $50,000; William Wrigley jr., Chicago, $25,000; F. K. Prince, Boston, $25,000; Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia, $25,000; W. H. Woodin, New York City, $25,000.

The largest individual contributors to the Democratic fund were: B. M. Baruch, New York City, $22,500; Henry Morgenthau, New York City, $18,500; Jesse H. Jones, Houston, Tex., $20,000; Thomas F. Ryan, New York City, $50,000; W. T. Rawleigh, Freeport, Ill., $22,000.

The Republican National Committee sent the following sums to the State organizations: Florida, $850; Illinois, $20,000; Iowa, $41,432; Kansas, $7,347; Kentucky, $40,000; Maryland, $41,438; Minnesota, $4,500; Missouri, $83,602; Nebraska, $60,905; Nevada, $12,500; New Mexico, $25,000; New York, $220,000; North Dakota, $19,055; Utah, $5,000; Vermont, $13,500; Virginia, $10,000; Washington, $10,000; Wyoming, $15,000.

The committee received from the State organizations: Alabama, $7,500; Arkansas, $8,500; Connecticut, $20,000; Florida, $8,436; Louisiana, $34,463; Maine, $5,000; Oregon, $12,500; South Carolina, $2,650; Virginia, $27,780; Washington, $10,000.

The Democratic National Committee sent to State organizations: Arizona, $5,000; Colorado, $15,598; Delaware, $4,000; Kansas, $5,000; Kentucky, $2,500; Maine, $3,000; Nebraska, $8,500; Nevada, $7,500; New Mexico, $2,500; Oklahoma, $5,000; Rhode Island, $5,000; South Dakota, $2,500; Utah, $1,000.

The committee received from State organizations: Florida, $100; Mississippi, $1,456; South Carolina, $500; Texas, $100; Vermont, $490.

The National Progressive organization collected no money from and spent no money in Michigan.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1924

(Compiled by William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, from the official returns sent to the Dept. of State at Washington by the Governors of each State.)

STATE.	Electoral Vote.	POPULAR VOTE. Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Foll'te, Ind. Prog. and Soc.	Faris, Proh.	Nations, Amer.	Wallace, Com. Land.	Johns, Soc. Lab.	Foster, Workers'.	Total.
Alabama	12	45,005	112,966	8,084	538	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,593
Arizona	3	30,516	26,235	17,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,961
Arkansas	9	40,564	84,795	13,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,532
California	13	733,250	105,514	424,649	18,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,281,778
Colorado	6	195,171	75,238	69,945	966	.....	.....	378	562	342,260
Connecticut	7	246,322	110,184	42,416	.....	.....	.....	1,373	.....	400,295
Delaware	3	52,441	33,445	4,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,865
Florida	6	30,633	62,083	8,625	5,498	2,315	.....	.....	.....	109,154
Georgia	14	30,300	123,200	12,691	231	155	.....	.....	.....	166,577
Idaho	4	69,879	24,256	54,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148,295
Illinois	29	1,453,321	576,975	432,027	2,367	.....	421	2,334	2,622	2,470,067
Indiana	15	703,042	492,245	71,700	4,416	.....	.....	.....	987	1,272,390
Iowa	13	537,635	162,600	272,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,037	976,960
Kansas	10	407,671	156,319	98,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	662,451
Kentucky	13	398,966	374,855	38,465	.....	1,299	248	1,499	.....	815,332
Louisiana	10	24,670	93,218	4,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,951
Maine	6	138,440	41,964	11,382	.....	.....	.....	406	.....	192,192
Maryland	8	162,414	148,072	47,157	.....	.....	.....	987	.....	358,630
Massachusetts	18	703,489	280,831	141,284	.....	.....	.....	1,668	2,637	1,129,909
Michigan	15	874,631	152,233	122,214	6,085	.....	.....	5,330	.....	1,160,298
Minnesota	12	420,759	55,913	339,192	.....	.....	.....	1,855	4,427	822,146
Mississippi	10	8,546	100,475	3,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,515
Missouri	18	648,486	572,753	84,160	1,418	.....	259	909	.....	1,307,985
Montana	4	74,138	33,805	65,876	.....	.....	.....	247	357	174,423
Nebraska	8	218,585	137,289	106,701	1,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	464,169
Nevada	3	11,243	5,909	9,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,921
New Hampshire	4	98,575	57,201	8,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,769
New Jersey	14	676,277	298,043	109,028	1,660	.....	.....	853	1,560	1,088,054
New Mexico	3	54,745	48,542	9,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,830
New York	45	1,820,058	950,796	467,293	.....	.....	.....	9,928	8,244	3,256,319
North Carolina	12	191,753	284,270	6,651	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	482,687
North Dakota	5	94,931	13,858	89,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	199,081
Ohio	24	1,176,130	477,888	357,948	1,246	.....	.....	.....	3,025	2,016,237
Oklahoma	10	226,242	255,798	41,141	.....	.....	.....	5,234	.....	528,415
Oregon	5	142,579	67,589	68,403	.....	.....	.....	917	.....	279,488
Pennsylvania	38	1,401,481	409,192	307,567	9,779	13,035	296	636	2,735	2,144,852
Rhode Island	5	125,286	76,606	7,628	.....	.....	38	268	289	210,115
South Carolina	9	1,123	49,008	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,751
South Dakota	5	101,299	27,214	75,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203,868
Tennessee	12	130,882	158,537	10,656	100	100	.....	.....	.....	300,275
Texas	20	130,023	484,605	42,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657,509
Utah	4	77,327	47,001	32,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,990
Vermont	4	80,498	16,124	5,964	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,912
Virginia	12	73,359	139,797	10,379	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	223,726
Washington	7	220,224	42,842	150,727	.....	5,991	.....	1,004	761	421,549
West Virginia	8	288,635	257,232	36,723	.....	1,072	.....	.....	.....	583,662
Wisconsin	13	311,614	68,115	453,678	2,918	.....	270	411	3,773	840,779
Wyoming	3	41,858	12,868	25,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,900
Grand total	531	15,725,016	8,386,503	4,822,856	57,520	23,967	1,532	35,428	36,386	29,091,417

La Follette's vote in California was cast on the Socialist ticket; in Colorado and Montana his total is that of Farmer-Labor and Progressive combined; in Connecticut and New York his total is Socialist and Progressive combined; in Missouri and Pennsylvania his total is Socialist and Labor combined; his vote in North Dakota was as a Non-Partisan; in Oklahoma his total is Farmer-Labor; in West Virginia his total is Socialist and Farmer-Labor combined.

It spent, in chief States: California, $28,325; Illinois, $50,131; Iowa, $15,976; Massachusetts, $10,829; Minnesota, $20,578; Missouri, $18,391; New York, $17,693; Pennsylvania, $10,269.

The following table, taken from the Borah report, shows the Democratic and Republican collections and expenditures by States in the 1924 campaign.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1924.

STATES.	DEM. NAT. COM. Col.	DEM. NAT. COM. Spent.	REP NAT. COM. Col.	REP NAT. COM. Spent.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	369	369	12,900	11,990
Arizona	15,802	21,897	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	21,591	17,869
California	.....	.....	15,756	11,009
Colorado	17,845	33,560	96,731	92,870
Connecticut	.....	.....	158,488	117,929
Delaware	4,425	8,772	54,457	54,277
Dist. of Col.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	727	200	16,872	959
Georgia	.....	.....	5,699	5,668
Idaho	9,416	9,417	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	3,000	23,000
Indiana	.....	.....	194,921	188,188
Iowa	6,500	6,271	13,336	56,655
Kansas	21,975	25,000	21,171	27,749
Kentucky	27,546	31,802	60,634	76,304
Louisiana	.....	.....	38,145	3,682
Maine	10,925	14,639	53,280	46,055
Maryland	25,382	25,099	17,745	58,654
Mass.	.....	.....	173,578	168,302
Michigan	6,216	36,393	.....	.....
Minnesota	5,208	5,641	4,872	9,357
Mississippi	1,556	1,556	127	125
Missouri	53,993	52,827	24,343	104,474
Montana	.....	.....	24,265	24,265

STATES.	DEM. NAT. COM. Col.	DEM. NAT. COM. Spent.	REP. NAT. COM. Col.	REP. NAT. COM. Spent.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Nebraska	9,154	14,610	10,480	68,994
Nevada	2,932	10,330	860	10,455
N. H.	12,811	12,187	22,983	20,529
New Jersey	29,060	29,675	79,417	79,417
New Mexico	14,385	16,852	.....	.....
New York	58,062	48,595	188,580	401,930
N. C.	27,197	6,830	8,132	8,132
N. D.	.....	.....	none	19,055
Ohio	33,863	31,725	77,998	147,698
Oklahoma	25,461	30,661	72,117	73,117
Oregon	.....	.....	47,072	42,727
Pennsylvania	16,898	16,898	191,667	175,347
Rhode Island	8,500	13,500	69,759	69,759
S. C.	500	none	.....	.....
S. D.	3,404	5,704	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	5,501	1,610	23,499	23,211
Utah	6,919	9,189	22,318	17,384
Vermont	490	none	25	5,798
Virginia	.....	.....	28,380	9,649
Washington	3,301	3,135	48,334	46,101
West Virginia	28,557	27,973	2,233	1,193
Wisconsin	3,780	3,741	.....	.....
Wyoming	7,287	7,364	25,266	37,485

Election Returns by States.

ALABAMA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Autauga	781	146	22	911	210
Baldwin	1,021	547	392	1,127	556
Barbour	1,339	78	40	1,565	203
Bibb	875	251	240	1,643	364
Blount	2,081	1,517	103	3,533	3,465
Bullock	763	8	1	877	2
Butler	1,050	95	115	1,298	153
Calhoun	1,907	766	125	3,422	1,139
Chambers	1,922	146	43	1,993	322
Cherokee	1,345	842	45	1,968	1,576
Chilton	848	1,595	75	960	2,273
Choctaw	1,021	19	2	1,071	82
Clarke	1,042	78	12	1,253	43
Clay	1,595	1,017	49	2,165	2,128
Cleburne	621	696	38	684	971
Coffee	1,597	323	20	1,721	673
Colbert	1,503	576	189	1,869	650
Conecuh	955	92	31	1,315	189
Coosa	789	508	15	1,007	741
Covington	1,776	156	132	2,038	548
Crenshaw	1,107	117	8	1,411	310
Cullman	1,807	1,639	180	2,564	3,492
Dale	1,117	297	21	1,386	768
Dallas	1,945	50	121	2,702	78
DeKalb	3,003	3,434	.....	3,894	4,852
Elmore	1,088	219	15	1,763	335
Escambia	1,217	152	46	1,455	178
Etowah	3,079	1,664	243	5,917	3,218
Fayette	1,358	977	30	1,413	1,865
Franklin	1,985	22	65	2,092	2,930
Geneva	1,190	477	39	1,487	1,088
Greene	408	5	1	520	10
Hale	856	23	4	953	18
Henry	816	179	37	715	489
Houston	1,730	242	83	2,045	571
Jackson	1,923	885	86	2,513	1,483
Jefferson	15,008	5,678	2,803	24,982	7,124
Lamar	1,087	262	18	1,627	576
Lauderdale	2,266	823	80	2,644	1,161
Lawrence	990	467	12	934	831
Lee	1,290	98	111	1,620	155
Limestone	1,415	136	50	1,812	285
Lowndes	602	5	20	727	6
Macon	538	48	2	693	64
Madison	2,166	366	49	2,821	489
Marengo	1,243	17	2	1,307	42
Marion	1,355	.....	12	2,461	1,865
Marshall	2,629	1,718	81	4,041	3,879
Mobile	4,124	1,800	380	6,157	2,681
Monroe	1,155	22	22	1,295	20
M'tgomery	4,422	233	375	6,411	314
Morgan	2,247	519	352	4,057	1,201
Perry	928	25	12	1,195	32
Pickens	1,044	131	14	1,419	263
Pike	1,830	29	15	1,586	204
Randolph	1,307	669	18	1,357	1,113
Russell	474	14	31	671	29
Shelby	1,882	1,753	186	2,523	3,235
St. Clair	1,279	1,431	109	1,932	2,561
Sumter	837	28	19	1,088	15
Talladega	1,730	628	48	2,136	930
Tallapoosa	1,713	1	3	2,257	269
Tuscaloosa	2,363	247	128	3,427	491
Walker	3,351	2,446	332	4,703	4,488
Wash'gton	610	55	12	575	85
Wilcox	938	6	15	1,099	2
Winston	650	1,096	45	1,037	2,307
Total	112,966	45,005	8,084	163,254	74,690

President (1924) the Prohibition candidate got 538 votes.
U. S. Senator (1924) Heflin, Dem., 154,560; Lathrop, Rep., 39,818.
Governor (1922)—Brandon, Dem., 114,798; Street, Rep., 31,561; Barber,, Soc., 14274.

PAST VOTE OF ALABAMA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 79,444; Grant, Rep., 90,272.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 102,002; Hayes, Rep., 68,230.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 91,185; Garfield, Rep., 56,221; Weaver, Greenback, 4,642.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 93,951; Blaine, Rep., 59,591; St. John, Proh., 612; Butler, Greenback, 873.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 117,320; Harrison, Rep., 56,197; Fisk, Proh., 583.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 138,138; Harrison, Rep., 9,197; Weaver, People's 85,181; Bidwell, Proh., 24. Most of the Republicans voted for Weaver.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 131,226; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 6,464; McKinley, Rep., 54,737; Levering, Proh., 2,147.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 96,368; McKinley, Rep. 55,634; Woolley, Proh., 2,762.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 79,857; Roosevelt, Rep., 22,472; Swallow, Proh., 612; Debs, Soc., 853.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,374; Taft, Rep., 25,308; Chaflin, Proh., 665; Debs, Soc., 1,399.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 82,438; Taft, Rep., 9,732; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,680; Debs, Soc., 3,029
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 63,389; Rep., 12,320, Prog., 4,263; Soc., 1,159.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 99,409; Hughes, Rep., 22,809; Hanly, Proh., 1,034; Benson, Soc., 1,925.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,880 (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 163,254; Harding, Rep., 74,690; Watkins, Proh., 757; Debs, Soc., 2,369.
1920 (U. S. Sen), Dem., 154,664; Rep., 77,337· Soc., 1,984.

ARIZONA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Apache	548	620	110	679	618
Cochise	3,496	3,712	2,491	5,341	4,430
Coconino	711	1,045	561	1,342	781
Gila	2,218	2,193	1,937	3,311	2,894
Graham	1,252	813	386	1,062	1,261
Greenlee	768	404	176	1,131	905
Maricopa	9,177	10.611	3,970	11,336	8,825
Mohave	475	738	729	996	722
Navajo	684	1,060	727	1,078	1,031
Pima	2,594	3,559	2,286	3,392	2,455
Pinal	988	1,075	568	1,493	1,264
Santa Cruz	673	579	198	850	706
Yavapai	1,800	2,827	2,136	3,625	2,251
Yuma	851	1,280	935	1,606	1,177
Total	26,235	30,516	17,210	37,016	29,546

Governor (1924)—Hunt, Dem., 38,372; Heard, Rep., 37,571.
Governor (1922)—Hunt, Dem., 37,210; Campbell, Rep., 30,599.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Ashurst, Dem., 39,722; McClintock, Rep., 21,358.

PAST VOTE OF ARIZONA.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 10,324; Taft, Rep., 3,021; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,949; Debs, Soc., 3,163.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 25,226; Rep., 17,602; Prog., 5,206; Soc., 2,973.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,170; Hughes, Rep., 20,524; Hanly, Proh., 1,153; Benson, Soc., 3,174.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 27,946; Rep., 27,976.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,588; Rep., 25,927; Soc., 444.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 29,546; Harding, Rep., 37,016; Watkins, Proh., 4; Debs, Soc., 222; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 15.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 29,169; Rep., 35,893.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 31,682; Rep., 37,249.

ARKANSAS.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Arkansas	772	488	90	1,156	1,199
Ashley	1,048	506	95	1,317	725
Baxter	640	301	162	707	484
Benton	2,313	1,694	566	2,837	1,916
Boone	1,350	937	212	1,106	646
Bradley	1,002	453	100	1,146	540
Calhoun	553	150	42	736	337
Carroll	1,421	969	134	1,344	1,138
Chicot	708	325	17	887	489
Clark	1,223	483	204	1,507	1,020
Clay	1,429	1,084	207	1,775	1,536
Cleburne	569	238	93	678	459
Cleveland	613	174	31	809	475
Columbia	1,382	350	63	2,052	857
Conway	909	526	125	1,791	1,243
Craighead	1,711	812	271	2,079	1,058
Crawford	1,445	996	470	1,861	1,497
Crittenden	777	77	20	905	167
Cross	625	192	94	845	457
Dallas	1,068	400	34	1,139	658
Desha	540	209	221	931	360
Drew	1,018	553	22	1,397	773
Faulkner	1,436	526	160	1,971	1,148
Franklin	1,188	422	221	1,502	769
Fulton	678	292	37	763	502
Garland	1,501	1,064	274	1,614	1,419
Grant	628	133	96	619	230
Greene	1,148	456	331	1,865	1,074
Hempst'd	1,458	715	180	2,239	1,752
Hot Spring	793	392	155	1,061	910
Howard	954	338	170	1,452	1,208
Indep'nce	1,311	534	195	1,546	1,076
Izard	728	241	31	838	495
Jackson	1,069	392	80	1,575	1,130
Jefferson	1,950	707	515	2,670	1,048
Johnson	1,028	311	232	1,579	992
Lafayette	788	298	129	953	501
Lawrence	689	261	176	1,686	699
Lee	1,103	596	4	1,108	354
Lincoln	563	170	5	888	988
Little River	546	276	46	852	618
Logan	1,457	937	529	1,840	1,871
Lonoke	962	321	62	1,711	697
Madison	1,315	1,263	98	1,463	1,715
Marion	825	282	201	744	371
Miller	1,460	397	440	1,544	836
Mississippi	2,039	703	86	1,809	1,050
Monroe	838	330	101	834	912
Montgom'y	431	260	91	430	611
Nevada	719	386	186	1,220	1,292
Newton	298	578	68	485	828
Ouachita	1,318	952	42	1,307	1,141
Perry	386	260	144	738	592
Phillips	1,785	454	70	1,965	868
Pike	731	378	72	847	921
Poinsett	1,182	393	148	1,201	663
Polk	861	501	229	1,208	1,173
Pope	1,581	479	196	2,080	1,117
Prairie	730	386	65	962	841
Pulaski	5,744	2,729	1,187	6,505	3,711
Randolph	772	389	47	1,412	652
Saline	770	144	141	1,206	403
Scott	607	373	146	771	751
Searcy	415	797	109	594	1,070
Sebastian	3,148	1,985	859	3,852	2,492
Sevier	933	270	276	1,234	599
Sharp	729	210	56	995	400
St. Francis	972	433	62	1,252	903
Stone	386	210	56	516	367
Union	1,967	452	256	1,763	491
Van Buren	922	435	87	1,440	1,381
Washingt'n	2,271	1,464	330	2,637	2,118
White	1,488	682	282	2,083	1,341
Woodruff	762	254	31	1,049	943
Yell	1,314	334	96	1,925	1,042
Total	84,795	40,564	13,173	107,408	71,117

Governor (1924) Terral, Dem., 100,606; Grabiel, Rep., 25,154.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Robinson, Dem., 100,408; Cole, Rep., 36,163.

All of the proposed 1924 amendments to the Constitution received a majority of the votes cast for and against them, but all were defeated under a ruling of the State Supreme Court that amendments must have a majority of the total vote for Governor. This they lacked.

Governor (1922)—McRae, Dem., 99,987; Grabiel, Rep., 28,056.

The voters (1922) defeated all three of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. One provided for maintaining free public schools at least six months a year; another called for taxing personal property for improvements; and the third would have changed the Constitution by reserving to the people the power to propose legislative measures, laws, and amendments to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the General Assembly; and reserving the power, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls any entire act or any item of an appropriation bill.

PAST VOTE OF ARKANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 37,927; Grant, Rep., 41,373.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 58,071; Hayes, Rep., 38,669; Cooper, Greenback, 289.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 66,775; Garfield, Rep., 42,436; Weaver, Greenback, 4,079.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 72,927; Blaine, Rep., 50,895; Butler, Greenback, 1,847.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 86,717; Harrison, Rep., 60,245; Fisk, Proh., 615; Streeter, United Labor, 10,761.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 87,834; Harrison, Rep., 46,974; Weaver, People's, 11,831; Bidwell, Proh., 120.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. ano People's (Populist), 110,103; McKinley, Rep., 37,512; Levering, Proh., 893.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 81,091; McKinley, Rep., 44,770; Woolley, Proh., 584; Debs, Soc., 27.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 64,434; Roosevelt, Rep., 46,860; Swallow, Proh., 993; Debs, Soc., 1,816.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 87,015; Taft, Rep., 56,760; Chafin, Proh., 1,194; Debs, Soc., 5,842.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 68,838; Taft, Rep., 24,467; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,673; Debs, Soc., 8,153.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 112,148; Hughes, Rep., 47,148; Hanly, Proh., 2,015; Benson, Soc., 6,999.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 107,408; Harding, Rep., 71,117; Debs, Soc., 5,111.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 126,477; Rep., 65,381.

BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS.

(Customs Trial Court, 641 Washington Street, New York City.)

This court functions only as a customs trial court. Appeals from the decisions of the appraisers and collectors of customs are heard and disposed of with all the formalities of a court of justice. The interests of the Government are represented by an Assistant Attorney General of the United States and thirteen assistant attorneys and the interests of the importers are represented by attorneys, most of whom are specially trained in customs law.

The members of this board, like judges of other Federal courts, are appointed for life.

The personnel of the Board of United States General Appraisers (Customs Trial Court) is as follows:

Presiding Judge—William B. Howell; *Judges*—I. F. Fischer, Byron S. Waite, Charles P. McClelland, Jerry B. Sullivan, George Stewart Brown, William C. Adamson, George E. Weller and George M. Young.

Clerk—DeWitt P. Dutcher; *Deputy Clerks*—James W. Taylor and William H. Tietgen.

Marshal—Pasquale S. DeMarco; *Reporters*—Charles F. Kurz, Eli C. Trumbower, Samuel C. Hudnell, James G. Hilton, Frank A. Nesbitt and Edward Neuwirth.

CALIFORNIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Soc.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Almeda....	81,454	41,434	8,020	73,177	21,468
Alpine.....	52	1	5	64	6
Amador....	719	787	316	1,350	639
Butte.....	4,382	4,582	1,299	5,409	2,262
Calaveras..	872	975	333	1,480	641
Colusa.....	1,127	889	495	1,645	907
Con. Costa.	9,061	6,231	1,114	9,041	3,483
Del Norte..	530	322	122	596	279
El Dorado..	852	1,749	361	1,636	726
Fresno.....	15,635	14,836	4,610	14,621	9,613
Glenn.....	1,444	1,330	367	1,916	902
Humboldt..	6,767	4,148	845	6,528	1,778
Imperial...	3,455	2,549	759	4,699	2,022
Inyo.....	950	779	256	1,195	682
Kern.....	8,646	6,754	3,159	7,079	6,095
Kings.....	2,812	1,611	1,109	2,806	1,604
Lake.....	795	658	261	993	571
Lassen.....	1,072	1,164	356	1,582	643
Los Angeles	299,675	117,249	33,554	178,117	55,661
Madera....	1,518	1,514	450	1,779	1,145
Marin.....	5,780	4,230	656	5,375	1,688
Mariposa...	344	332	168	484	320
Mendocino.	3,465	1,850	739	4,443	1,789
Merced....	3,573	2,301	710	3,457	1,537
Modoc.....	731	547	374	992	555
Mono.....	166	98	45	170	56
Monterey..	4,744	2,035	886	4,817	1,771
Napa.....	3,605	2,237	670	4,448	1,444
Nevada....	1,513	1,682	307	2,055	747
Orange	19,913	6,480	2,565	12,797	3,502

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Soc.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Placer.....	2,192	3,290	390	2,894	1,559
Plumas....	564	956	182	999	403
Riverside...	9,619	4,204	1,318	9,124	2,798
Sacramento.	13,400	16,570	2,285	15,634	7,150
San Benito.	1,443	857	361	1,965	900
S. Bern'dino	15,974	8,720	2,634	12,518	5,620
San Diego..	22,726	20,200	2,944	19,826	8,478
S. Francisco	73,494	68,864	9,811	96,105	32,637
San Joaquin	11,056	8,885	2,397	12,003	6,487
S. L. Obispo	3,804	3,061	731	4,123	1,606
San Mateo.	8,126	5,694	771	7,205	1,958
S. Barbara.	8,615	3,292	1,242	6,970	2,586
Santa Clara	20,056	11,474	2,560	19,565	6,485
Santa Cruz.	5,402	2,557	801	5,286	1,957
Shasta.....	1,951	2,049	598	2,108	1,028
Sierra.....	276	350	73	506	158
Siskiyou....	2,437	2,844	584	2,909	1,502
Solano.....	4,782	4,123	957	7,102	2,954
Sonoma....	9,535	5,469	1,767	10,377	4,070
Stanislaus..	7,569	4,125	1,274	7,038	3,055
Sutter.....	1,617	1,219	367	1,862	636
Tehama....	1,943	1,667	486	2,462	1,079
Trinity.....	336	414	154	622	285
Tulare.....	9,484	5,504	3,425	9,136	4,837
Tuolumne..	1,287	1,327	357	1,285	659
Ventura....	5,705	2,029	911	5,231	1,305
Yolo.....	2,470	2,097	797	3,375	1,787
Yuba.....	1,735	1,454	426	2,012	696
Total....	733,250	424,649	105,514	624,992	229,191

President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 18,365.

California voters in 1924 fixed the salaries of members of the State Legislature at $100 a month, payable monthly in even numbered years; they authorized boxing and wrestling, limiting boxing to twelve rounds and creating an Athletic Commission. They authorized an annual educational poll tax of $5 on males over twenty-one and under fifty years.

Governor (1922)—Woolwine, Dem., 347,530; Richardson, Rep., 576,445; Horr, Soc., 41,418.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Pearson, Dem., 215,748; Johnson, Rep., 564,422; Needham, Proh., 70,748; Sinclair, Soc., 56,982.

California in 1922 voted to enforce the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead act. The State also voted for a soldier bonus.

PAST VOTE OF CALIFORNIA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 40,718. Grant, Rep., 54,020; O'Conor, Lab.-Ref., 1,050.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 75,845; Hayes, Rep. 78,614; Cooper, Greenback, 44.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 80,426; Garfield, Rep., 80,348; Weaver, Greenback, 3,392.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 89,288; Blaine, Rep., 102,416; St. John, Proh., 2,920; Butler, Greenback, 2,017.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 117,729; Harrison, Rep., 124,816; Fisk, Proh., 5,761; Curtis, Amer., 1,591.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 118,174; Harrison, Rep., 117,962; Weaver, People's, 25,311; Bidwell, Proh., 8,096.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 111,942; Rep., 110,738; Pop., 51,304; Proh., 10,561.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist); 144,618; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,006, McKinley, Rep., 146,688; Levering, Proh., 2,573.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 124,985; McKinley, Rep., 164,755; Woolley, Proh., 5,087; Debs., Soc., 7,572.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 89,404; Roosevelt, Rep., 205,226; Swallow, Proh., 7,380; Debs, Soc., 29,535.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 127,492; Taft, Rep., 214,398; Chafin, Proh., 11,770; Debs, Soc., 28,659.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Taft, Rep., 3,914; Roosevelt, Prog., 283,610; Debs, Soc., 79,201.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 466,200; Hughes, Rep., 462,394; Hanly, Proh., 27,698; Benson, Soc., 43,250.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 277,852; Rep. and Prog., 574,667; Soc., 49,341; Proh., 38,797.

1918 (Gov.), Rep., Prog. and Proh., 387,647; Ind., 251,189; Soc., 29,003.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 229,191; Harding, Rep., 624,992; Watkins, Proh., 25,204; Debs, Soc., 64,076.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 371,580; Rep., 447,835; Proh., 57,768; Soc., 36,545.

SAN FRANCISCO 1925 MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At San Francisco, in 1925, in electing nine Supervisors of the "minority group" ticket at the municipal election the voters disapproved the sale of hydro-electric power from the municipality's Hetch Hetchy project to a private corporation for distribution in the city.

This group in its platform opposed the contract recently entered into between the city and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and favored acquisition of a municipally owned distribution system. It also stood for lower taxes.

Of the thirteen officers to be elected only one present office-holder, the city recorder, was re-elected.

The initiative to purchase for $36,000,000 the Market Street Railway was defeated 8 to 1.

By a small majority the proposition to remove non-Catholic cemeteries outside the city limits was defeated.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

(Arlington Building, Vermont Avenue and H Street, Washington, D. C.)

Alien Property Custodian—Frederick C. Hicks, 1717 Massachusetts Ave.; *General Counsel and Assistant*—William W. Wilson, 2400 Sixteenth St.; *Managing Director*—Sewall W. Abbott, The Cairo; *Comptroller*—Herbert S. Ward, 605 Carroll Ave., Clarendon, Virginia.

Chiefs of Divisions—Administration, Guild C. Foster, 1016 Sixteenth St.; Law, Marion Henderson, 2409 37th St.; Trusts, Clyde R. Painter, 1760 Euclid St.; Corporation Management, George D. Casto, 210 16th St., S. E.; Claims and Insurance, Harmon O. Acuff, Seat Pleasant, Md.; Accounts and Audits, Herbert S. Ward, 605 Carroll Ave., Clarendon, Va.

Secretary to the Custodian—A. Manning Shaw, 1319 Park Road.

COLORADO.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Ind.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Adams	2,931	893	1,209	2,538	1,617
Alamosa	1,009	812	625	1,090	953
Arapahoe	4,267	997	1,209	2,805	1,697
Archuleta	451	291	269	704	390
Baca	1,174	559	653	1,594	107
Bent	1,511	417	804	1,528	905
Boulder	7,595	1,839	3,273	6,483	4,226
Chaffee	1,336	1,017	612	1,527	1,244
Cheyenne	875	399	236	820	359
Clear Creek	722	80	284	771	517
Conejos	1,475	137	995	1,587	892
Costilla	755	92	665	780	787
Crowley	1,087	324	667	1,345	769
Custer	429	221	281	540	290
Delta	2,752	781	1,345	2,557	1,725
Denver	59,077	13,054	15,764	42,742	21,551
Dolores	95	169	157	192	154
Douglas	870	248	383	958	561
Eagle	722	414	431	854	667
Elbert	1,428	539	506	1,639	687
El Paso	10,215	3,636	4,140	9,426	5,112
Fremont	4,433	1,135	1,550	2,952	2,259
Garfield	1,934	808	917	1,914	1,472
Gilpin	361	124	161	420	194
Grand	681	239	308	660	562
Gunnison	1,122	744	598	1,060	1,024
Hinsdale	138	53	79	146	64
Huerfano	2,784	1,570	1,219	2,590	2,298
Jackson	394	72	111	388	120
Jefferson	4,869	1,312	1,271	3,632	1,983
Kiowa	805	430	431	839	515
Kit Carson	2,108	574	720	1,857	803
Lake	1,005	510	613	1,295	950
La Plata	1,469	930	1,516	1,687	1,458
Larimer	6,538	533	1,970	5,633	2,709
Los Animas	5,698	2,936	2,758	4,757	4,217
Lincoln	1,642	384	634	1,828	983
Logan	3,103	1,315	946	3,150	1,916
Mesa	4,053	2,291	2,388	3,642	3,154
Mineral	150	70	101	184	147
Moffat	1,009	151	647	1,287	597
Montezuma	703	557	721	946	755
Montrose	2,077	1,106	1,239	2,197	1,500
Morgan	3,321	370	757	2,920	1,121
Otero	4,694	1,106	1,938	2,733	2,700
Ouray	484	307	256	706	443
Park	660	158	316	504	328
Phillips	1,076	635	397	1,175	468
Pitkin	442	121	204	474	407
Prowers	2,564	505	1,042	2,659	1,247
Pueblo	10,577	3,460	4,917	9,687	7,921
Rio Blanco	766	64	407	777	456
Rio Grande	1,572	391	922	1,696	996
Routt	1,822	229	1,116	1,878	1,244
Saguache	1,205	234	591	1,179	733
San Juan	218	55	206	332	291
San Miguel	677	251	567	925	685
Sedgwick	779	297	372	834	385
Summit	354	124	241	400	389
Teller	1,283	616	592	1,562	1,047
Washington	1,851	681	720	2,099	1,063
Weld	10,185	2,169	3,406	10,347	5,226
Yuma	2,789	832	865	2,673	1,278
Total	195,171	57,368	75,238	173,248	104,936

President (1924)—La Follette, F.-L., 12,577; Faris, Proh., 966; Foster, Workers', 562; Soc.-Lab., 378.
Governor (1924)—Morley, Rep., 178,078; Sweet, Dem., 151,041.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Rep., 159,698; Dem., 139,660; F.-Lab., 16,039; Soc., 1,575; Workers', 1,197.

PAST VOTE OF COLORADO.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 24,647; Garfield, Rep., 27,450; Weaver, Greenback, 1,435.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 27,723; Blaine, Rep., 36,290; St. John, Proh., 761; Butler, Greenback, 1,958.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 37,567; Harrison, Rep., 50,774; Fisk, Proh., 2,192; Streeter, United Labor, 1,266.
1892 (Pres.), Harrison, Rep., 38,620; Weaver, People's, 53,584; Bidwell, Proh., 1,687. The Democrats fused with the People's Party.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., and People's (Populist), 161,269; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1; McKinley, Rep., 26,279; Levering, Proh., 2,110.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,733; McKinley, Rep., 93,039; Woolley, Proh., 3,790; Debs, Soc., 714.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 100,105; Roosevelt, Rep., 134,687; Swallow, Proh., 3,432; Debs, Soc., 4,304.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 126,644; Taft, Rep., 123,700; Chafin, Proh., 5,559; Debs, Soc., 7,974.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 114,232; Taft, Rep., 58,386; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,306; Debs, Soc., 16,418.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 178,816; Hughes, Rep., 102,308; Hanly, Proh., 2,793; Benson, Soc., 10,049.
1918 (Gov.) Dem., 102,397; Rep., 112,693; Soc., 5,249.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 104,936; Harding, Rep., 173,248; Watkins, Proh., 2,807; Debs, Soc., 8,046; Christensen, F.-Lab., 3,016.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 112,890; Rep.,156,577; F.-Lab., 9,041; Ind., 8,665.

CONNECTICUT.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Hartford	61,381	28,139	9,199	54,046	30,287
New Haven	69,164	36,247	14,591	65,938	37,977
New Lond'n	18,205	8,615	2,331	17,422	9,209
Fairfield	58,041	18,815	10,440	55,251	24,761
Windham	9,488	5,475	933	8,594	5,071
Litchfield	15,499	6,645	3,095	14,405	6,938
Middlesex	9,383	4,009	973	8,447	4,170
Tolland	5,161	2,239	854	5,135	2,308
Total	246,322	110,184	42,416	229,238	120,721

President (1924)—Johns, Soc.-Lab., 1,373.
Governor (1924)—Bingham, Rep., 246,336; Morris, Dem., 118,676; Soc., 5,168; Soc.-Lab., 1,313; Workers', 728.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Bingham, Rep., 112,400; Holt, Dem., 71,871; Plunkett, Soc., 1,961.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Spellacy, Dem., 147,276; McLean, Rep., 169,524; Soc., 5,274; F.-Lab., 945.

PAST VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 45,695; Grant, Rep., 50,314.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 61,931; Hayes, Rep., 59,030; Cooper, Greenback, 774; Smith, Proh. Ref., 378.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 64,417; Garfield, Rep., 67,073; Weaver, Greenback, 868; Dow, Proh., 409.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 67,182; Blaine, Rep., 65,898; St. John, Proh., 2,493; Butler, Greenback, 1,684.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 74,922; Harrison Rep., 74,586; Fisk, Proh., 4,236; Streeter, United Labor, 240.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 82,395; Harrison, Rep., 77,032; Weaver, People's, 809; Bidwell, Proh., 4,026.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 56,740; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 4,336; McKinley, Rep., 110,297; Levering, Proh., 1,806.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,014; McKinley, Rep., 102,572; Woolley, Proh., 1,617; Debs, Soc., 1,029.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 72,909; Roosevelt, Rep., 111,089; Swallow, Proh., 1,506; Debs, Soc., 4,543.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 68,255; Taft, Rep., 112,915; Chafin, Proh., 2,380; Debs, Soc., 5,113.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 74,561; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Debs, Soc., 10,056.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 99,786; Hughes, Rep., 106,514; Hanly, Proh., 1,789; Benson, Soc., 5,179.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 98,649; Rep., 107,020; Soc., 5,279; Proh., 1,768; Soc. Labor, 619.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 120,721; Harding, Rep., 229,238; Watkins, Proh., 1,771; Debs, Soc., 10,350; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,947.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 131,824; Rep., 216,792.

DELAWARE.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1924.	New Castle..	Kent.	Sussex.	Total.
Democratic....	17,842	6,936	8,668	33,445
Republican....	35,427	6,894	10,120	52,441
La Follette....	4,562	192	225	4,979

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1920.	New Castle.	Kent.	Sussex.	Total.
Democratic....	24,252	7,211	8,548	39,911
Republican....	36,600	6,511	9,747	52,858
Total.....	60,852	13,722	18,295	92,769

Governor (1924)—Robinson, Rep., 53,046; Bancroft, Dem., 34,830; Houck, Prog., 422.
U. S. Senator (1924)—du Pont, Rep., 52,731; Tunnell, Dem. and Prog., 36,085.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Bayard, Dem., 37,304; du Pont, Rep., 36,979; Stephens, Forward Party, 608.

PAST VOTE OF DELAWARE.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 10,208; Grant, Rep., 11,115; O'Conor, Lab.-Ref., 460.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 13,381; Hayes, Rep., 10,752; Smith, Proh.-Ref., 236.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 15,181; Garfield, Rep., 14,138; Weaver, Greenback, 121.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 16,976; Blaine, Rep. 13,053; St. John, Proh., 64; Butler, Greenback, 10.,
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 16,414; Harrison, Rep., 12,973; Fisk, Proh., 400.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 18,581; Harrison, Rep., 18,077; Bidwell, Proh., 564.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 13,425; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 877; McKinley, Rep., 16,883; Levering, Proh., 353.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 18,863; McKinley, Rep., 22,535; Woolley, Proh., 546; Debs, Soc., 57.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 19,359; Roosevelt, Rep., 23,712; Swallow, Proh., 607; Debs, Soc., 146.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 22,071; Taft, Rep., 25,114; Chafin, Proh., 670; Debs, Soc., 239.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,631; Taft, Rep., 15,997; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,886; Debs, Soc., 556.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 21,460; Rep., 22,745; Soc., 556; Prog., 3,019; Proh., 623.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 24,753; Hughes, Rep., 26,011; Hanly, Proh., 566; Benson, Soc., 480.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 25,434; Rep., 22,925; Prog., 2,361; Soc., 490.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 20,113; Rep., 21,519.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 39,911; Harding, Rep., 52,858; Watkins, Proh., 986; Debs, Soc., 988; Christensen, F.-Lab., 93.

FLORIDA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Alachua....	1,995	528	174	3,318	1,118
Baker.....	215	124	25	339	115
Bay.....	838	318	45	818	551
Bradford...	539	94	17	1,269	248
Brevard....	872	515	88	894	659
Broward...	421	407	86	420	442
Calhoun...	406	56	37	898	99
Charlotte...	321	167	30	.....	.....
Citrus.....	423	30	49	651	94
Clay.....	339	171	71	558	486
Collier.....	148	15	5	.....	.....
Columbia..	776	85	61	1,248	162
Dade.....	3,474	2,753	1,014	4,381	3,077
De Soto....	641	230	10	2,496	1,077
Dixie.....	257	14	.....	.....	.....
Duval.....	5,908	3,291	1,210	13,390	6,628
Escambia..	2,290	1,274	615	3,485	1,127
Flagler.....	202	75	65	210	74
Franklin...	417	109	16	587	276
Gadsden...	681	47	65	1,922	38
Glades.....	212	83	25	.....	.....
Hamilton...	619	143	33	706	151
Hardee....	795	264	67	.....	.....
Hendry....	132	21	11	.....	.....
Hernando..	300	59	36	624	132
Highlands..	457	265	58	.....	.....
Hillsboro'gh	4,470	1,585	765	7,870	3,772
Holmes....	658	377	117	869	537
Jackson....	1,771	320	82	2,421	508
Jefferson...	566	66	43	754	239
Lafayette...	358	33	11	629	64
Lake.....	1,381	948	158	1,720	734
Lee.....	845	552	80	1,721	736

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Leon.....	947	92	44	1,460	452
Levy.....	524	214	55	882	377
Liberty....	193	18	10	423	20
Madison...	538	23	30	921	30
Manatee...	1,064	629	181	1,793	884
Marion....	1,528	359	94	2,497	132
Monroe....	835	262	113	979	510
Nassau....	617	106	32	965	281
Okaloosa...	642	183	83	569	411
Okeechobee.	182	57	19	237	58
Orange.....	1,883	1,653	216	2,099	1,447
Osceola....	884	589	65	754	1,035
Palm Beach	1,543	1,726	375	1,543	1,898
Pasco.....	780	472	143	1,117	630
Pinellas....	2,633	2,872	302	3,604	2,529
Polk.....	3,070	1,530	461	3,918	1,782
Putnam....	889	574	89	1,557	1,181
Santa Rosa.	693	229	38	813	333
Sarasota...	204	187	47	.....	.....
Seminole...	945	372	253	1,451	767
St. John...	1,023	517	187	1,810	1,221
St. Lucie...	722	524	150	1,167	707
Sumter....	481	108	73	926	219
Suwanee...	977	111	70	1,493	382
Taylor.....	476	100	7	568	128
Union.....	322	16	7	.....	.....
Volusia....	2,042	1,631	204	530	149
Wakulla...	332	34	15	2,767	2,175
Walton....	825	220	56	1,322	619
Washingt'n.	562	206	37	750	307
Total....	62,083	30,633	8,625	90,515	44,853

President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 5,498; American Party, 2,315.
Governor (1924)—Martin, Dem., 84,181; O'Neal, Rep., 17,499.
Florida voters, in 1924, ratified a constitutional amendment prohibiting an income or inheritance tax, and allowing the head of a family $500 exemption in his personal property.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Trammel, Dem., 45,707; Lawson, Ind. Rep., 6,074; Jeffries, 165.

PAST VOTE OF FLORIDA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 15,427; Grant, Rep., 17,763.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 22,923; Hayes, Rep., 23,849. The figures are those of the Returning Board. The State Supreme Court gave Tilden 94 majority.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 27,964; Garfield, Rep., 23,654.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 31,766; Blaine, Rep., 28,031; St. John, Proh., 72.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 39,656; Harrison, Rep., 26,659; Fisk, Proh., 418.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 30,143; Weaver, People's, 4,843; Bidwell, Proh., 570. The Republicans fused with the People's Party.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 32,736; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,778; McKinley, Rep., 11,288; Levering, Proh., 654.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 28,007; McKinley, Rep., 7,314; Woolley, Proh., 2,234; Debs, Soc., 601.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 27,046; Roosevelt, Rep., 8,314; Swallow, Proh., 5; Debs, Soc., 2,337.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 31,104; Taft, Rep., 10,654; Chafin, Proh., 553; Debs, Soc., 3,747.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 36,417; Taft, Rep., 4,279; Roosevelt, Prog., 4,535; Debs, Soc., 4,806.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 55,984; Hughes, Rep., 14,611; Hanly, Proh., 4,855; Benson, Soc., 5,353.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 58,391; Rep., 8,744; Soc., 3,304.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 90,515; Harding, Rep., 44,853; Watkins, Proh., 5,124; Debs, Soc., 5,189.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 98,957; Rep., 37,065; Soc., 3,525; White Rep., 2,847.

GEORGIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Appling	212	44	1	313	196
Atkinson	394	25	17	453	119
Bacon	961	79	15	307	219
Baker	245	21	7	141	80
Baldwin	826	107	51	554	92
Banks	291	86	16	479	342
Barrow	501	88	173	731	412
Bartow	846	482	65	922	754
Ben Hill	507	150	190	543	232
Berrien	409	13	10	623	58
Bibb	3,647	455	283	2,030	458
Bleckly	367	21	17	262	.....
Brantley	238	9	32	.....	.....
Brooks	1,179	128	14	597	76
Bryan	196	9	3	175	21
Bulloch	989	37	26	1,098	248
Burke	449	76	16	387	39
Butts	493	50	38	502	141
Calhoun	343	66	3	449	5
Camden	172	1	2	152	14
Campbell	477	18	13	263	107
Candler	241	14	14	673	68
Carroll	1,784	526	228	1,632	1,227
Catoosa	661	242	29	55	33
Charlton	151	20	7	157	28
Chatham	6,158	1,800	857	4,243	995
Chat'hochee	208	14	5	87	5
Chattooga	1,615	412	34	887	514
Cherokee	848	601	54	544	1,138
Clarke	1,530	267	63	1,419	217
Clay	246	51	34	230	63
Clayton	273	46	75	475	34
Clinch	235	13	17	294	77
Cobb	1,360	362	188	1,208	1,095
Coffee	510	62	78	426	230
Colquitt	1,572	205	145	768	523
Columbia	213	47	40	476	.....
Cook	502	44	35	280	303
Coweta	1,010	67	40	1,094	169
Crawford	352	7	15	235	65
Crisp	439	21	16	565	83
Dade	563	119	59	494	114
Dawson	279	264	3	254	354
Decatur	637	151	134	982	300
De Kalb	2,277	590	374	1,847	803
Dodge	1,654	91	9	627	177
Dooley	590	45	2	544	39
Dougherty	1,065	167	82	621	105
Douglas	355	86	134	427	475
Early	351	22	62	381	34
Echols	482	11	2	.....	.....
Effingham	337	39	30	726	118
Elbert	1,024	72	191	1,247	187
Emanuel	710	39	25	1,444	190
Evans	790	21	17	432	16
Fannin	1,079	1,650	3	549	1,083
Fayette	257	24	42	231	80
Floyd	1,922	470	212	1,923	667
Forsyth	715	298	17	813	741
Franklin	618	109	116	889	447
Fulton	7,830	3,229	1,579	6,635	3,336
Gilmer	776	912	0	546	662
Glascock	111	26	68	232	83
Glynn	612	283	75	422	132
Gordon	875	397	68	713	929
Grady	1,449	100	25	887	232
Greene	558	77	146	681	178
Gwinnett	1,011	207	116	1,645	1,140
Habersham	808	322	62	503	626
Hall	1,398	290	175	1,473	852
Hancock	272	22	14	498	53
Haralson	447	667	121	438	1,108
Harris	457	20	40	398	9
Hart	857	65	195	694	323
Heard	327	35	7	461	14
Henry	594	53	67	608	.....
Houston	1,611	75	23	723	39
Irwin	268	35	21	525	114
Jackson	993	142	79	1,069	334
Jasper	448	68	9	429	42
Jeff Davis	122	39	6	260	303
Jefferson	502	103	77	837	82
Jenkins	200	16	24	331	49
Johnson	1,058	194	116	306	74
Jones	414	26	3	87	31
Lamar	594	38	32	.....	.....
Lanier	356	46	1	.....	.....
Laurens	1,127	121	51	1,167	350
Lee	211	23	11	251	19
Liberty	334	39	43	303	175
Lincoln	847	121	296	509	3
Long	499	19	46	.....	.....
Lowndes	1,095	57	59	1,308	220
Lumpkin	357	111	10	155	205
Macon	649	52	49	483	68
Madison	504	121	61	693	281
Marion	272	31	18	236	180
McDuffie	267	37	256	382	109
McIntosh	127	44	2	119	39
Meriwether	886	103	342	1,059	186
Miller	126	45	12	155	30
Milton	224	53	51	278	231
Mitchell	736	51	51	930	144
Monroe	672	64	31	837	83
Montg'm'y	353	87	13	169	148
Morgan	598	126	44	450	176
Murray	818	648	65	728	851
Muscogee	2,067	218	130	1,372	101
Newton	716	139	95	753	349
Oconee	279	46	62	341	108
Oglethorpe	1,748	129	88	844	42
Paulding	419	378	126	340	954
Pickens	754	1,149	4	437	830
Pierce	397	83	21	407	122
Pike	895	41	72	1,277	280
Polk	803	481	157	658	1,004
Pulaski	442	29	21	338	57
Putnam	457	7	4	420	5
Quitman	138	8	4	135	4
Rabun	454	117	22	312	147
Randolph	518	88	50	534	51
Richmond	2,169	1,296	379	2,656	511
Rockdale	382	24	28	488	201
Schley	266	12	3	235	53
Screven	821	288	36	639	260
Seminole	201	24	20	.....	.....
Spalding	1,257	75	88	830	181
Stephens	523	40	36	415	252
Stewart	408	24	33	344	31
Sumter	1,225	124	113	1,076	296
Talbot	491	33	2	379	43
Taliaferro	228	4	61	330	121
Tattnall	1,100	66	149	447	301
Taylor	370	96	20	491	211
Telfair	1,382	264	111	1,069	37
Terrell	630	45	21	500	48
Thomas	1,280	115	68	1,130	168
Tift	522	33	40	576	154
Toombs	314	32	32	397	246
Towns	604	765	3	256	398
Treutlen	222	27	3	.....	.....
Troup	1,422	165	97	1,451	342
Turner	338	166	32	393	182
Twiggs	417	39	30	273	44
Union	793	719	55	469	562
Upson	484	37	60	957	170
Walker	1,740	878	54	1,347	1,069
Walton	873	90	62	1,189	123
Ware	1,497	216	283	901	215
Warren	253	36	98	402	83
Washington	758	130	77	1,134	118
Wayne	409	33	61	407	25
Webster	140	10	10	185	24
Wheeler	772	0	97	350	101
White	476	158	16	209	264
Whitefield	1,236	668	92	762	1,073
Wilcox	431	21	38	481	106
Wilkes	836	44	195	876	12
Wilkerson	284	56	13	256	37
Worth	616	40	75	626	214
Total	123,200	30,300	12,691	107,162	43,720

The La Follette figures for 1924 by counties are those for the Elector whose total was 12,687.

President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 231; Amer. Party, 155.

Governor (1924)—Walker, Dem., 152,367; unopposed.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Harris, Dem., 155,497; unopposed.

Georgia voters in 1924 amended the Constitution to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The vote 79,665 to 18,902.

Governor (1922)—Walker, Dem., 75,019. No opposition.

U. S. Senator (1922)—George, Dem., 75,838. No opposition.

PAST VOTE OF GEORGIA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 76,356; Grant, Rep., 62,550; O'Conor, Lab.-Ref., 4,004.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 130,088; Hayes, Rep., 50,446.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 102,470; Garfield, Rep., 54,086; Weaver, Greenback, 969.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 94,667; Blaine, Rep., 48,603; St. John, Proh., 195; Butler, Greenback, 145.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 100,472; Harrison, Rep., 40,453; Fisk, Proh., 1,808; Streeter, United Labor, 136.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 129,386; Harrison, Rep., 48,305; Weaver, People's, 42,937; Bidwell, Proh., 988.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem.; and People's, (Populist), 94,733; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,809; McKinley, Rep., 60,107; Levering, Proh., 5,613.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 81,700; McKinley, Rep., 35,056; Woolley, Proh., 1,396.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 83,472; Roosevelt, Rep., 24,003; Swallow, Proh., 685; Debs, Soc., 197.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 72,413; Taft, Rep., 41,692; Chafin, Proh., 1,059; Debs, Soc., 584.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 93,076; Taft, Rep., 5,191; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Debs, Soc., 1,026.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 125,845; Hughes, Rep., 11,225; Roosevelt, Prog., 20,653; Benson, Soc., 967.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 53,731; Rep., 7,078.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 107,162; Harding, Rep., 43,720; Debs, Soc., 465.

IDAHO.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Ada	7,220	2,255	3,780	8,414	4,173	Gooding	1,097	422	896	1,878	788
Adams	422	208	369	682	390	Idaho	1,363	779	1,429	2,386	1,127
Bannock	4,520	1,612	3,914	4,879	2,986	Jefferson	1,393	305	1,084	1,794	741
Bear Lake	1,611	881	481	1,831	1,138	Jerome	1,117	376	896	1,737	784
Benewah	1,158	318	989	1,326	794	Kootenai	3,289	790	3,256	3,518	1,818
Bingham	2,693	696	1,649	3,293	1,184	Latah	3,053	838	1,949	3,855	1,567
Blaine	732	543	485	1,169	561	Lemhi	1,005	442	401	1,289	649
Boice	388	198	316	582	373	Lewis	650	601	753	1,012	712
Bonner	1,714	543	2,008	2,217	1,468	Lincoln	692	154	427	755	426
Bonneville	2,880	431	2,060	3,259	1,419	Madison	1,417	601	615	1,882	979
Boundary	829	244	692	885	750	Minidoka	1,046	204	1,370	1,622	1,107
Butte	409	196	284	646	316	Nez Perce	2,250	1,212	1,842	2,761	1,548
Camas	226	113	302	400	276	Oneida	956	530	747	1,500	752
Canyon	3,820	965	5,163	5,633	3,375	Owyhee	564	309	671	970	514
Caribou	508	148	208	541	181	Payette	1,160	401	887	1,690	785
Cassia	2,031	538	1,336	2,690	1,178	Power	757	314	684	1,155	560
Clark	496	43	175	594	184	Shoshone	3,034	835	2,078	3,112	1,733
Clearwater	946	322	725	947	481	Teton	665	186	343	906	409
Custer	585	394	293	807	394	Twin Falls	4,630	1,641	2,800	5,894	2,882
Elmore	789	381	906	1,065	867	Valley	486	214	498	492	322
Franklin	1,361	540	723	1,612	899	Washington	1,183	623	1,056	1,864	1,414
Fremont	1,662	530	1,477	1,994	1,061						
Gem	1,072	380	1,143	1,404	832	Total	69,879	24,256	54,160	88,975	46,579

Governor (1924)—Moore, Rep., 65,508; Freehafer, Dem., 25,081; Samuels, Prog., 58,167; O'Mahoney, Soc., 321.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Borah, Rep., 99,846; Martin, Dem., 25,199; Gary, Soc., 554.
Governor (1922)—Alexander, Dem., 36,810; Moore, Rep., 50,538; Samuels, Prog., 40,516.

PAST VOTE OF IDAHO.

1880 (Cong.), Dem., 3,604; Rep., 2,090.
1884 (Cong.), Dem., 1,547; Rep., 741.
1886 (Cong.), Dem., 7,416; Rep., 7,842.
1888 (Cong.), Dem., 6,404; Rep., 9,609; Ind. Rep., 1,458.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 7,948; Rep., 10,262.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 2; Harrison, Rep., 8,799; Weaver, People's, 10,520; Bidwell, Proh., 288.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 6,769; Rep., 8,178; Proh., 264; Pop., 4,865.
1896 (Pres), Bryan, Dem and People's (Populist), 23,135; McKinley, Rep, 6,314; Levering, Proh., 172
1900 (Pres), Bryan, Dem, 29,414; McKinley, Rep, 27,198; Woolley, Proh, 857.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 26,021; Rep., 31,874; Proh., 489; Soc., 1,320.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 18,480; Roosevelt, Rep., 47,783; Swallow, Proh., 1,013; Debs, Soc., 4,949.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 36,162; Taft, Rep. 52,621; Chafin, Proh., 1,986; Debs, Soc., 6,400.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 40,856; Rep., 39,961; Pop., 5,342.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Taft, Rep., 32,810; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 33,992; Rep., 35,056; Prog., 24,325; Soc., 11,094; Proh., 1,028.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 47,618; Rep., 40,349; Prog., 10,583; Soc., 7,967; Proh., 1,396.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 41,266; Rep., 47,486; Prog., 10,321; Soc., 7,882; Proh., 1,239.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 70,054; Hughes, Rep., 55,368; Hanly, Proh., 1,127; Benson, Soc., 8,066.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 38,499; Rep., 57,626.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 31,018; Rep., 63,587.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 46,579; Harding, Rep., 88,975; Watkins, Proh., 9; Debs, Soc., 38; Christensen, F.-Lab., 6.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,513; Rep., 75,985.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

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For the Labor Group—E. F. Grable, of Michigan, ex-President United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shopmen; A. O. Wharton, of Missouri, of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter L. McMenimen, of Massachusetts, ex-Legislative Representative Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

For the Management—Horace Baker, of Ohio, formerly General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co.; J. H. Elliott, formerly General Manager of the Texas & Pacific Railway Co.; and Samuel Higgins of New York, ex-General Manager New Haven Road.

Secretary—L. M. Parker. Headquarters, Chicago.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Chief—Herbert D. Brown; *Assistant Chief*—William H. McReynolds; *Accounting*—Herbert H. Rapp.

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Chief Clerk and Disbursing Clerk—Miss D. F. Fridley; *Librarian*—Gladys E. Weaver.

ILLINOIS.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Co.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Adams	9,985	8,628	5,693	12,852	7,222
Alex	4,465	2,639	573	5,287	3,167
Bond	3,644	2,143	585	3,662	1,533
Boone	4,872	348	1,235	5,386	496
Brown	1,637	2,149	139	1,590	1,866
Bureau	9,457	1,995	4,169	9,968	2,354
Calhoun	1,136	1,115	100	1,367	703
Carroll	4,559	603	2,301	5,194	606
Cass	3,139	2,909	1,547	3,956	2,861
Ch'p'gn.	14,244	5,221	3,149	15,573	5,247
Christ'n.	7,398	5,826	2,741	7,535	5,398
Clark	4,731	4,203	211	5,312	4,181
Clay	3,432	2,987	479	3,683	2,358
Clinton	2,358	1,603	3,876	4,564	1,661
Coles	8,342	5,544	1,275	8,563	5,811
Cook	688,973	226,141	196,149	635,197	197,499
Crawf'd	4,830	4,223	364	5,188	4,092
Cumber	2,698	2,384	190	3,095	2,162
De Kalb	10,500	1,540	1,654	10,374	1,700
De Witt	5,173	2,752	846	5,001	3,079
Douglas	4,046	2,315	874	4,885	2,308
Du Page	16,917	1,893	4,378	12,280	2,084
Edgar	6,297	5,222	500	6,750	5,694
Edwards	2,750	1,047	140	3,002	742
Eff'ham.	3,159	3,814	1,070	4,176	2,950
Fayette	5,010	4,668	627	5,758	3,824
Ford	4,672	1,093	849	4,995	958
Franklin	6,779	5,791	4,304	7,608	4,894
Fulton	8,664	5,011	4,150	9,523	5,293
Gallatin	1,972	2,385	368	2,184	2,000
Greene	3,527	4,648	687	3,685	3,776
Grundy	4,337	742	1,681	4,647	803
Ham'ton	2,659	3,168	200	3,220	2,591
Hancock	6,678	5,189	963	7,379	5,125
Hardin	1,378	1,358	70	1,555	948
Hen'son.	2,879	803	257	2,747	740
Henry	13,159	1,944	3,027	12,379	2,530
Iroquois	7,498	2,303	1,873	9,186	2,429
Jackson	6,424	4,707	1,845	8,003	4,575
Jasper	3,030	3,144	201	3,279	2,971
Jefferson	5,406	6,258	436	5,711	4,772
Jersey	2,460	2,723	335	2,873	1,999
Jo Davie	4,864	1,477	3,279	6,098	1,604
Johnson	2,468	1,408	188	2,972	1,137
Kane	32,717	3,517	6,517	26,832	4,233
Kank'ee	12,462	2,488	3,438	12,853	2,828
Kendall	3,513	432	455	3,459	439
Knox	12,968	2,617	4,044	12,559	2,852
Lake	18,229	2,008	3,671	15,712	2,321
La Salle	21,417	6,216	7,686	23,751	6,626
Law'nce	4,607	4,103	167	4,720	3,707
Lee	8,363	2,367	1,289	7,615	1,715
Liv'ston.	9,695	2,911	2,387	10,382	3,101
Logan	7,063	3,708	1,537	6,957	3,232
Macon.	16,458	6,670	4,120	16,486	7,917
Mac'pin	8,571	6,134	6,959	8,700	5,936
Madison	19,926	12,863	8,965	19,249	10,149
Marion	5,889	4,768	2,671	6,620	4,351
Marshall	3,776	1,836	823	3,734	1,568
Mason	3,522	2,536	604	3,842	2,595
Massac	3,227	920	350	3,731	688
McDon.	7,505	4,016	746	7,221	3,930
McH'n'y	8,751	1,372	2,864	9,885	1,536
McLean	16,550	6,826	6,132	16,680	6,411
Menard.	2,931	1,954	319	2,882	1,864
Mercer.	5,618	1,699	890	5,531	1,574
Monroe	2,390	1,369	1,173	2,955	932
Montg'y	8,022	5,622	3,225	7,429	4,756
Morgan.	8,223	5,721	877	8,169	4,447
Moultrie	3,001	2,403	225	3,279	2,513
Ogle	8,449	1,591	1,727	9,322	1,720
Peoria	25,243	6,343	11,306	24,541	3,230
Perry	3,693	3,007	2,536	4,598	2,478
Piatt	3,799	1,733	354	4,283	1,903
Pike	4,989	5,424	481	5,564	4,279
Pope	2,161	978	106	2,486	687
Pulaski	3,355	1,700	390	4,002	2,276
Putnam.	1,364	260	586	1,623	362
Rand'ph	4,527	3,734	2,591	6,180	3,181
Richl'nd	3,082	2,749	295	3,026	2,174
Rock Isl	25,563	3,631	11,320	21,908	5,208
Saline	6,084	4,037	2,743	6,722	3,500
Sang'on.	23,443	12,640	9,054	21,820	11,000
Sch'yler.	2,729	2,860	298	2,800	2,258
Scott	2,229	1,994	180	2,075	1,786
Shelby	5,605	5,265	717	6,355	5,113
Stark	2,698	784	310	2,750	661
St. Clair	23,380	14,921	12,468	21,681	14,032
Steph'on	8,638	2,452	5,088	9,570	2,772
Tazewell	7,488	3,375	3,470	7,679	3,640
Union	2,579	3,783	216	3,119	3,660
Vermil'n	17,822	6,424	8,073	18,175	8,634
Wabash.	2,564	2,442	589	2,871	2,514
Warren.	6,912	2,440	1,225	6,309	2,236
Wash'on	3,444	1,717	719	4,519	1,102
Wayne.	4,937	4,247	164	4,908	3,137
White	3,780	4,377	278	4,494	4,148
Whit'sde	11,532	1,957	2,057	10,923	1,927
Will	22,780	4,707	7,902	21,746	5,410
W'mson.	9,366	6,117	5,114	10,118	4,728
Winbgo	21,978	2,228	6,434	19,913	3,355
Woodf'd	4,290	1,828	1,326	.....	.....
Total	1,453,321	576,975	432,027	1,420,480	534,395

President (1924)—Johns, Soc. Lab., 2,334; Foster, Workers', 2,622; Wallace, Commonwealth Land, 421; Faris, Proh., 2,367.

Governor (1924)—Small, Rep., 1,366,436; Jones, Dem., 1,021,408; Laflin, Soc., 15,191; Koch, Soc., Lab., 2,312; Dunne, Workers', 2,329; Lynchenhein, Com. Land, 414; Logan, Ind. Rep., 1,025.

United States Senator (1924)—Deneen, Rep., 1,449,180; Sprague, Dem., 806,702; Koop, Soc., 18,708; Wirth, Soc. Lab., 2,966; Engdahl, Workers', 2,518; Spaulding, Com. Land, 391; Longworth, Ind., 382.

Illinois voters (1924) authorized (1,561,637 to 544,250) a state-wide system of hard roads; they also ratified a proposal to lease the Ill. and Mich. Canal.

Cook County voters (1923) elected Miss Mary M. Bartelme, Rep., to be a Judge of the Circuit (State) Court. The Republicans in Chicago elected 11 and the Democrats 9 Judges of the Superior Court. The voters defeated a proposal for a Zoo, which was to cost $7,500,000.

Illinois, in 1922, voted (1,065,242 to 512,111) in favor of beer and light wines; voted (1,220,815 to 502,-372) for a soldier bonus.

The vote as to beer and light wines was thus divided: Cook County (Chicago), for, 552,003; against, 138,109; State, outside of Cook County, for, 513,239; against, 374,002. The vote for the bonus was 3 to 1. in Cook County and almost 2 to 1 in the rest of the State.

PAST VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 189,938; Grant, Rep., 241,944.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 258,601; Hayes, Rep., 278,232; Cooper, Greenback, 17,233.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 277,321; Garfield, Rep., 318,037; Weaver, Greenback, 26,358; Dow, Proh., 443.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 312,351; Blaine, Rep., 337,469; St. John, Proh., 12,074; Butler, Greenback, 10,776.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 348,371; Harrison, Rep., 370,475; Fisk, Proh., 21,703; Streeter, United Labor, 7,134; Cowdrey, United Labor, Independent ticket, 150.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 426,281; Harrison, Rep., 399,288; Weaver, People's, 22,207; Bidwell, Proh., 25,870.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's, (Populist), 464,523; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 6,390; McKinley, Rep., 607,130; Levering, Proh., 9,818.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 503,061; McKinley, Rep., 597,985; Woolley, Proh., 17,626; Debs, Soc., 9,687.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 327,606; Roosevelt, Rep., 632,645; Swallow, Proh., 34,770; Debs, Soc., 69,225.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 450,795; Taft, Rep., 629,929; Chafin, Proh., 29,343; Debs, Soc., 34,691.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 405,048; Taft, Rep., 253,593; Roosevelt, Prog., 386,478; Debs, Soc., 81,278.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 373,403; Rep., 390,661; Prog., 203,027; Soc., 39,889; Proh., 6,750; Soc., Lab., 2,078.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 950,229; Hughes, Rep., 1,152,549; Hanley, Proh., 26,047; Benson, Soc., 61,304.

1918 (U. S. Sen.) Dem., 426,943; Rep., 479,967; Soc., 37,167; Proh., 3,151; Soc. Lab., 3,268.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 534,395; Harding, Rep., 1,420,480; Watkins, Proh., 11,216; Debs, Soc., 74,747; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 49,630.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 554,372; Rep., 1,381,384; Soc., 66,463; Proh., 10,186; Farm.Lab., 50,749; Single Tax, 784; Soc. Lab. 3,107.

INDIANA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Adams	3,330	4,300	391	4,144	3,653
Allen	25,207	17,244	3,889	24,208	13,804
Barth'l'mew	6,606	4,760	272	6,585	5,420
Benton	3,250	2,104	216	3,900	2,098
Blackford	3,553	3,094	264	3,145	2,555
Boone	6,256	5,466	156	6,650	6,178
Brown	756	1,229	47	788	1,316
Carroll	4,543	3,660	254	5,006	4,186
Cass	9,939	5,276	2,480	9,545	8,194
Clark	5,944	5,218	315	6,466	6,729
Clay	5,955	5,349	843	6,129	5,612
Clinton	7,469	6,070	261	7,739	6,721
Crawford	1,917	2,384	123	2,290	2,213
Daviess	6,427	5,558	488	6,748	5,587
Dearborn	4,588	4,330	582	5,159	4,884
Decatur	4,907	4,092	246	5,516	3,896
DeKalb	6,093	4,133	872	6,514	4,750
Delaware	14,411	7,830	767	14,845	8,329
Dubois	2,708	5,651	504	3,738	4,238
Elkhart	13,096	4,729	2,343	12,297	5,770
Fayette	5,284	2,940	244	4,742	3,768
Floyd	6,733	6,971	738	7,669	7,391
Fountain	4,796	4,282	249	5,218	4,088
Franklin	3,296	3,915	190	3,137	3,671
Fulton	4,329	3,244	192	4,618	3,602
Gibson	7,100	6,149	993	7,498	6,384
Grant	11,173	7,086	1,884	12,349	7,900
Greene	6,670	5,966	1,832	7,486	6,335
Hamilton	7,463	3,785	192	7,897	4,280
Hancock	4,063	4,364	113	4,422	4,958
Harrison	3,896	4,005	147	4,271	3,898
Hendricks	5,766	3,489	168	6,293	4,192
Henry	8,800	5,376	205	8,742	5,824
Howard	10,438	5,451	1,378	10,379	5,767
Huntington	7,437	5,506	1,446	8,100	6,506
Jackson	4,187	5,332	506	5,069	5,319
Jasper	3,679	1,744	281	3,942	1,872
Jay	5,753	4,812	269	6,089	4,759
Jefferson	5,192	3,914	221	5,732	4,000
Jennings	3,506	2,730	184	3,404	2,603
Johnson	4,954	4,699	90	4,863	5,452
Knox	8,493	8,603	1,986	10,011	8,052
Kosciusko	6,819	4,384	419	8,326	4,836
LaGrange	3,081	1,566	203	3,852	1,687
Lake	30,990	10,918	5,822	26,296	7,136
Laporte	11,597	5,214	2,078	11,204	5,459
Lawrence	7,438	4,414	376	6,808	4,709
Madison	18,447	12,061	1,282	15,704	13,325
Marion	95,135	59,498	5,842	79,957	61,460
Marshall	5,354	4,277	377	5,708	4,631
Martin	2,470	2,669	134	2,747	2,443
Miami	6,796	4,976	1,335	7,336	6,259
Monroe	6,247	4,689	327	5,633	4,751
Montgom'y	8,366	5,708	186	8,792	7,159
Morgan	5,328	4,042	184	5,634	4,254
Newton	2,705	1,523	240	3,129	1,664
Noble	5,793	4,163	398	6,820	4,148
Ohio	989	1,058	43	1,177	1,097
Orange	4,538	3,374	161	4,726	3,222
Owen	2,627	2,670	225	2,997	2,948
Parke	4,877	2,898	415	4,989	3,543
Perry	3,240	3,895	170	3,864	3,560
Pike	3,885	3,604	442	4,069	3,067
Porter	5,613	1,640	1,009	5,570	1,671
Posey	4,173	4,115	227	4,802	4,695
Pulaski	2,725	1,953	253	2,740	2,228
Putnam	4,930	4,759	326	5,140	5,417
Randolph	7,397	3,768	262	8,773	4,198
Ripley	4,694	4,257	605	5,372	3,976
Rush	5,958	3,415	110	6,113	4,513
Scott	1,532	1,824	64	1,709	1,848
Shelby	6,664	5,976	228	6,336	6,845
Spencer	4,395	4,409	211	5,270	3,855
Starke	2,329	1,555	501	2,683	1,467
Steuben	4,046	1,610	216	4,963	1,676
St. Joseph	23,682	15,056	2,202	17,675	12,355
Sullivan	5,139	5,213	1,610	5,376	6,160
Switz'rland	2,346	2,414	73	2,525	2,412
Tippecanoe	12,161	7,619	976	12,730	7,562
Tipton	4,183	3,660	261	4,357	3,956
Union	1,907	1,284	40	1,984	1,375
Vand'rburg	25,907	17,186	3,640	19,357	13,904
Vermillion	4,489	2,779	1,800	4,916	3,218
Vigo	19,545	12,999	4,320	18,668	15,739
Wabash	7,277	4,054	610	8,018	4,827
Warren	3,035	1,150	159	3,337	1,311
Warrick	4,437	3,797	343	4,675	3,915
Washingt'n	3,479	3,942	64	3,708	4,157
Wayne	11,487	6,211	1,445	12,631	8,015
Wells	3,932	4,537	210	4,430	4,653
White	4,475	3,138	305	4,871	3,375
Whitley	4,420	3,484	128	4,530	3,929
Total	703,042	492,245	71,700	696,370	511,364

President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 4,416; Foster, Workers' Party, 987.

Governor (1924)—Jackson, Rep., 654,784; McCulloch, Dem., 572,303; Wampler, Soc., 5,984; Allen, Proh., 3,808.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Ralston, Dem., 558,169; Beveridge, Rep., 524,558; Henry, Soc., 14,635.

Emmett F. Branch, Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor of Indiana on May 1, 1924, on resignation of Governor McCray, who was convicted of using the mails in fraud scheme.

PAST VOTE OF INDIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 163,632; Grant, Rep., 186,147; O'Conor, Lab.-Ref., 1,417.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 213,526; Hayes, Rep., 208,011; Cooper, Greenback, 9,533.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 225,552; Garfield, Rep., 232,164; Weaver, Greenback, 12,986.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 244,900; Blaine, Rep., 238,463; St. John, Proh., 3,028; Butler, Greenback, 8,293.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 261,013; Harrison, Rep., 263,361; Fisk, Proh., 9,881; Streeter, U.-Lab., 2,694.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 262,740; Harrison, Rep., 255,615; Weaver, People's, 22,208; Bidwell, Proh., 13,050.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 305,573; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,145; McKinley, Rep., 323,754; Levering, Proh., 5,323.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 309,584; McKinley, Rep., 336,063; Woolley, Proh., 13,718; Debs, Soc., 2,374.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 274,345; Roosevelt, Rep., 368,289; Swallow, Proh., 23,496; Debs, Soc., 11,762.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 338,262; Taft, Rep., 348,993; Chafin, Proh., 18,045; Debs, Soc., 13,476.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 348,493; Rep., 334,040; Soc., 11,948; Proh., 15,926; Pop., 986; Soc. Lab., 578; Ind., 383.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 281,890; Taft, Rep., 151,267; Roosevelt, Prog., 162,007; Debs, Soc., 36,931.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 272,249; Rep., 226,766; Prog., 108,581; Proh., 13,860; Soc., 21,719; Soc. Lab., 2,884.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 334,063; Hughes, Rep., 341,005; Roosevelt, Prog., 3,898; Hanly, Proh., 16,368; Benson, Soc., 21,855.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 511,364; Harding, Rep., 696,370; Watkins, Proh., 13,462; Debs, Soc., 24,703; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 16,499.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 514,191; Rep., 681,851.

1925 MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN INDIANA.

At Indianapolis, John L. Duvall, Rep., who was backed by the members of the Ku Klux Klan, was elected Mayor over Walter Myers, Dem., by a majority of about 8,900 votes.

The Klan School Board ticket in Indianapolis, running on what was known as the United Protestant Club slate, was elected by several thousand majority over a ticket supported by civic and religious organizations.

The Republicans in 1926 will have control of all the second class cities except South Bend, where Chester Montgomery, Democrat, was elected.

The result at South Bend was anti-Klan.

At Evansville the Klan supported Herbert Males, Republican, who won by nearly 6,000, giving the G. O. P. control of Evansville for the first time in twelve years.

Mayor Ora Davis, Republican, anti-Klan, was re-elected at Terre Haute. His opponent was an anti-Klan Democrat.

IOWA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Adair	4,043	688	1,285	4,133	1,358
Adams	2,547	897	1,247	2,845	1,670
Alamakee	2,755	1,286	3,110	5,192	1,833
Appanoose	6,421	2,032	2,722	6,382	2,952
Audubon	2,475	965	1,152	2,963	1,405
Benton	5,314	1,459	2,329	6,539	2,343
Black Hawk	15,813	2,981	5,397	16,920	4,000
Boone	4,980	702	4,953	7,093	2,240
Bremer	3,636	911	2,858	6,287	902
Buchanan	5,479	1,780	1,409	6,334	1,690
Buena Vista	3,812	683	2,771	4,927	1,204
Butler	3,823	667	1,921	5,900	830
Calhoun	3,529	714	2,328	5,277	1,479
Carroll	3,590	1,994	3,159	6,320	2,174
Cass	5,721	1,099	1,488	6,558	1,668
Cedar	4,625	1,498	1,520	5,697	1,420
Cerro Gordo	8,410	1,343	4,509	8,293	2,302
Cherokee	3,240	904	2,028	4,544	1,211
Chickasaw	3,416	1,736	2,190	4,517	2,171
Clarke	2,554	743	1,563	3,150	1,257
Clay	3,549	378	1,853	4,471	1,001
Clayton	4,168	1,556	4,314	6,747	1,808
Clinton	10,371	3,787	5,462	11,746	3,152
Crawford	2,882	1,255	3,638	5,473	2,151
Dallas	6,359	933	2,959	6,677	2,577
Davis	2,804	1,802	1,142	3,117	2,353
Decatur	3,221	1,693	1,917	4,187	2,592
Delaware	4,938	1,146	1,546	5,880	1,111
Des Moines	7,995	2,616	4,128	8,287	3,449
Dickinson	2,967	435	1,017	3,298	760
Dubuque	8,280	5,718	10,576	12,436	7,636
Emmet	2,739	407	1,987	3,360	991
Fayette	5,974	1,272	4,634	8,265	1,941
Floyd	5,011	529	2,048	6,106	933
Franklin	3,064	360	1,704	4,397	601
Fremont	3,309	2,525	386	3,776	2,524
Greene	4,599	790	1,497	5,102	1,303
Grundy	3,322	615	1,801	4,662	714
Guthrie	4,315	840	2,027	5,338	1,647
Hamilton	4,401	490	2,348	5,924	1,126
Hancock	3,183	550	1,605	3,617	725
Hardin	4,714	634	2,435	6,646	1,076
Harrison	5,062	3,179	1,674	6,127	3,479
Henry	4,537	1,339	1,496	5,254	1,939
Howard	2,850	1,604	1,521	3,601	1,717
Humboldt	2,841	370	1,543	3,577	681
Ida	2,033	685	1,956	3,547	1,090
Iowa	3,549	1,458	1,806	4,892	2,019
Jackson	4,218	2,352	1,755	4,763	1,954
Jasper	6,565	1,214	3,764	7,417	3,390
Jefferson	4,062	1,249	1,279	4,558	1,450
Johnson	5,741	4,572	2,553	5,696	5,032
Jones	4,518	2,212	1,182	5,962	2,436
Keokuk	4,795	2,568	1,966	6,207	2,800
Kossuth	3,806	1,369	3,562	6,018	1,682
Lee	9,999	4,903	3,448	10,763	5,177
Linn	22,374	5,941	6,335	20,036	6,932
Louisa	2,952	643	945	3,560	962
Lucas	3,288	824	2,130	3,775	1,463
Lyon	2,082	481	2,162	3,633	729
Madison	4,191	1,367	1,330	4,465	1,899
Mahaska	5,810	1,673	3,010	6,739	3,339
Marion	5,058	2,383	3,154	5,435	3,861
Marshall	9,010	1,516	2,584	9,334	2,196
Mills	3,348	1,750	727	3,683	1,592
Mitchell	2,892	400	2,858	4,476	773
Monona	3,195	1,271	1,802	4,569	1,960
Monroe	4,100	1,388	2,514	4,500	2,081
Montgom'y.	4,617	805	1,732	4,980	1,404
Muscatine	7,731	1,963	2,091	8,115	2,293
O'Brien	4,064	734	2,124	5,137	1,468
Osceola	1,876	386	1,459	2,717	754
Page	6,023	1,633	1,511	6,949	1,931
Palo Alto	2,943	593	2,393	3,904	1,467
Plymouth	3,803	1,605	3,628	6,090	1,801
Pocahontas	2,537	819	2,934	4,046	1,639
Polk	37,491	6,665	15,567	36,073	16,281
Pot'wat'mie	13,380	5,305	6,637	13,505	6,659
Poweshiek	4,514	1,433	2,379	5,806	2,125
Ringgold	3,147	872	1,257	3,702	1,327
Sac	3,970	674	1,889	4,984	1,268
Scott	18,360	4,347	7,487	16,233	5,473
Shelby	3,252	2,297	1,201	4,621	1,882
Sioux	4,960	900	2,556	6,068	1,510
Story	6,916	1,310	2,554	8,713	1,909
Tama	5,177	2,180	2,003	6,352	2,552
Taylor	4,254	1,138	1,579	4,997	1,757
Union	4,250	1,166	2,432	4,466	2,228
Van Buren	3,622	1,209	1,132	4,321	1,682
Wapello	9,870	3,039	4,402	9,884	4,131
Warren	4,683	1,269	1,579	5,323	2,063
Washingt'n.	5,053	1,868	1,450	5,813	2,257
Wayne	3,322	1,826	1,486	4,231	2,434
Webster	6,641	2,076	5,279	8,312	2,804
Winnebago	2,445	2,497	225	3,931	469
Winneshiek	4,154	1,510	3,763	6,684	1,933
Woodbury	16,689	5,676	12,719	17,603	9,815
Worth	2,344	180	2,069	3,401	516
Wright	4,323	501	2,707	5,739	1,205
Total	537,635	162,600	272,243	634,674	227,921

President (1924)—Foster, Communist, 4,037.
Governor (1924)—Hammill, Rep., 604,765; Murtagh, Dem., 227,333.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Brookhart, Rep., 447,706; Steck, Dem., 446,951; Eickelberg, Ind., 535; Brewer, Ind., 1,124. Steck announced a contest of the Brookhart vote.
Governor (1922)—Files, Dem., 175,252; Kendall, Rep., 419,648.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Herring, Dem., 227,833; Brookhart, Rep., 389,751.
Iowa, in 1922, voted a soldier bonus.

PAST VOTE OF IOWA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 71,179; Grant, Rep., 131,566; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 2,221.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 112,121; Hayes, Rep., 171,326; Cooper, Greenback, 9,001.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 105,845; Garfield, Rep., 183,904; Weaver, Greenback, 32,327; Dow, Proh., 592.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 177,316; Blaine, Rep., 197,088; St. John, Proh., 1,472.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 179,877; Harrison, Rep., 211,598; Fisk, Proh., 3,550; Streeter, U. Lab., 9,105.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 180,111; Rep., 173,588; Lab., 5,579; Proh., 1,353.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 207,589; Rep., 199,378; F. A. and L., 12,271; Proh., 919.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 196,367; Harrison, Rep., 219,795; Weaver, People's, 20,595; Bidwell, Proh., 6,402.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 223,741; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 4,586; McKinley, Rep., 289,293; Levering, Proh., 3,544.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 209,265; McKinley, Rep., 307,808; Woolley, Proh., 9,502; Debs., Soc., 2,742.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 149,141; Roosevelt, Rep., 307,907; Swallow, Proh., 11,601; Debs, Soc., 14,847.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 200,771; Taft, Rep., 275,210; Chafin, Proh., 9,837; Debs., Soc., 8,287.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 185,325; Taft, Rep., 119,805; Roosevelt, Prog., 161,809; Debs, Soc., 16,967.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 167,251; Rep., 205,832; Prog., 15,058; Proh., 6,009; Soc., 8,462; Ind., 24,490.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 221,699; Hughes, Rep., 280,449; Hanly, Proh., 3,371; Benson, Soc., 10,976.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 227,921; Harding, Rep., 634,674; Watkins, Proh., 4,197; Debs, Soc., 16,981; Christensen, F.-Lab., 10,321.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 322,015; Rep., 528,499; F.-Lab., 9,020; Soc. Lab., 933.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—(Chairman) Vernon W. Van Fleet; (Vice Chairman) W. E. Humphrey, John F. Nugent, Charles W. Hunt, and Huston Thompson.
Secretary—Otis B. Johnson.
Legal Division—(Chief Counsel) Wm. H. Fuller; (Chief Examiner) Millard F. Hudson.
Economic Division—(Chief Economist) Francis Walker.
Export Trade Division—(Chief) W. F. Notz.
Administrative Division—(Assistant Secretary) C. G. Duganne; (Chief of Personnel) Luther H. Waring; (Chief, Publications) J. W. Burdette.

KANSAS.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Allen	6,101	2,181	441	2,272	5,091
Anderson	3,101	1,421	563	1,708	3,068
Atchinson	6,243	2,199	1,341	3,082	5,867
Barber	2,218	909	681	1,097	2,400
Barton	4,109	1,605	1,560	1,688	3,993
Bourbon	4,209	2,848	1,538	3,632	4,193
Brown	5,645	1,866	678	1,937	549
Butler	7,367	3,642	1,707	4,112	6,821
Chase	1,822	758	330	903	1,659
Chautauqua	2,439	1,086	540	936	2,539
Cherokee	5,437	3,071	1,770	3,822	5,466
Cheyenne	1,119	485	617	471	1,079
Clark	969	410	259	610	923
Clay	3,767	1,417	802	1,154	3,519
Cloud	4,340	1,238	1,359	1,532	4,089
Coffey	3,551	1,631	503	1,784	3,370
Comanche	1,049	431	260	612	1,120
Cowley	8,527	3,161	2,887	4,733	7,352
Crawford	9,063	3,433	5,509	5,362	7,955
Decatur	1,621	1,217	618	1,221	1,448
Dickinson	6,177	1,690	1,698	2,387	5,760
Doniphan	3,787	1,072	345	978	3,365
Douglas	8,050	1,922	725	2,195	6,263
Edwards	1,929	548	403	681	1,782
Elk	2,443	1,104	255	1,110	2,253
Ellis	1,763	842	1,197	740	2,385
Ellsworth	2,286	950	654	1,090	2,264
Finney	1,753	614	476	619	1,573
Ford	3,446	1,551	948	1,879	3,301
Franklin	6,005	2,324	628	2,606	5,213
Geary	2,678	723	636	962	2,404
Gove	1,211	400	176	285	948
Graham	1,631	629	773	762	1,658
Grant	459	148	77	108	339
Gray	959	463	194	507	961
Greeley	357	75	124	93	273
Greenwood	4,179	1,794	556	1,478	3,420
Hamilton	610	307	250	371	591
Harper	2,280	1,321	681	1,486	2,593
Harvey	4,496	1,743	1,387	2,459	4,448
Haskell	493	167	97	150	444
Hodgeman	899	367	216	306	945
Jackson	4,390	1,419	367	1,562	3,752
Jefferson	4,418	1,320	340	1,535	3,459
Jewell	4,341	1,861	495	1,898	3,925
Johnson	6,102	2,518	603	2,303	4,325
Kearny	635	199	269	266	617
Kingman	2,416	1,077	954	1,557	2,818
Kiowa	1,541	498	160	587	1,411
Labette	6,591	2,966	2,369	4,328	6,594
Lane	693	281	199	298	656
Leavenw'th	9,428	2,982	1,445	3,409	6,846
Lincoln	2,277	615	941	935	2,298
Linn	3,159	1,683	614	1,764	3,188
Logan	942	286	247	312	781
Lyon	6,290	2,750	1,934	3,303	5,491
Marion	4,008	1,520	1,581	1,713	3,840
Marshall	5,809	2,369	1,139	2,026	5,704
McPherson	5,128	1,530	1,113	1,926	4,870
Meade	1,290	471	165	483	1,236
Miami	4,788	1,994	971	2,450	4,060
Mitchell	3,161	1,470	656	1,409	3,310
Montgo'ery	11,158	4,178	1,824	5,637	10,041
Morris	3,089	1,040	645	1,467	3,001
Morton	669	286	261	266	783
Nemaha	4,091	1,846	857	1,731	4,654
Neosho	5,106	2,274	1,319	3,195	5,150
Ness	1,628	541	350	402	1,401
Norton	2,778	1,261	643	1,082	2,288
Osage	4,956	2,049	836	2,414	4,507
Osborne	3,333	905	420	979	3,060
Ottawa	2,475	854	779	1,358	2,512
Pawnee	2,407	1,111	331	1,138	2,128
Phillips	2,647	1,376	792	1,230	2,862
Pottawat'ie	4,340	1,470	545	1,293	4,480
Pratt	2,761	1,203	847	1,433	2,722
Rawlins	1,213	742	694	495	1,236
Reno	10,337	3,675	1,837	4,385	9,649
Republic	3,671	1,616	835	1,672	3,661
Rice	3,920	1,303	497	1,532	3,651
Riley	5,452	1,646	689	1,610	4,875
Rooks	2,442	930	324	843	2,143
Rush	1,780	787	542	605	2,017
Russell	2,637	687	777	724	2,407
Saline	6,533	1,966	2,005	2,808	5,553
Scott	733	445	264	379	636
Sedgwick	21,141	8,709	7,087	10,998	16,637
Seward	1,184	676	417	722	1,290
Shawnee	20,111	5,096	2,646	7,214	14,809
Sheridan	1,320	542	371	477	1,194
Sherman	1,122	528	795	789	1,066
Smith	3,226	1,634	777	1,535	3,247
Stafford	3,100	957	463	1,057	2,799
Stanton	379	158	70	89	269
Stevens	913	302	157	346	876
Sumner	5,551	2,554	1,997	3,454	5,827
Thomas	1,436	822	477	747	1,046
Trego	1,120	399	407	393	1,299
Wabaunsee	2,742	633	786	782	2,859
Wallace	603	171	349	203	632
Washingt'n	4,120	1,528	1,107	1,285	4,390
Wichita	482	147	140	127	422
Wilson	4,596	1,735	739	1,768	4,024
Woodson	2,412	1,026	380	944	2,253
Wyandotte	23,879	8,909	7,353	13,737	19,294
Fed. Service	83	27	10	.....	.....
Total	407,671	156,319	98,461	185,464	369,268

Governor (1924)—Paulen, Rep., 323,403; Davis, Dem., 182,861; Phillips, Soc., 3,606; William Allen White, Ind., (anti-Ku Klux Klan), 149,811.

Governor (1922)—Davis, Dem., 271,058; Morgan, Rep., 252,602; Phillips, Soc., 9,138.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Capper, Rep., 428,494; Malone, Dem., 154,189; Fraley, Ind., 23,266; Coble, 5,340.

Kansas voters in 1924 amended the tax article in the Constitution to read: "The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, except that mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidences of debt may be classified and taxed uniformly as to class as the Legislature shall provide.

"All property used exclusively for State, County, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable, and personal property to the amount of at least two hundred dollars for each family, shall be exempted from taxation."

Kansas in 1922 voted a Soldier Bonus.

PAST VOTE OF KANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 32,970; Grant, Rep., 67,048; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 156.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 37,902; Hayes, Rep., 78,354; Cooper, Greenback, 7,770.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 59,801; Garfield, Rep., 121,549; Weaver, Greenback, 19,851.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 90,132; Blaine, Rep., 154,406; St. John, Proh., 4,495; Butler, Greenback, 16,341.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 102,745; Harrison, Rep., 182,904; Fisk, Proh., 6,779; Streeter, United Labor, 31,788.
1892 (Pres.), Harrison, Rep., 157,241; Weaver, People's, 163,111; Bidwell, Proh., 4,553. The Democrats fused with the Peoples' Party.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 26,709; Rep., 148,697; Pop., 118,329; Proh., 5,496.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., and People's (Populist), 172,915; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,209; McKinley, Rep., 159,345; Levering, Proh., 2,318.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 162,601; McKinley, Rep., 185,955; Woolley, Proh., 3,605; Debs, Soc., 1,605.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 86,174; Roosevelt, Rep., 212,955; Swallow, Proh., 7,306; Debs, Soc., 15,869.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 161,209; Taft, Rep., 197,216; Chafin Proh. 5,033; Debs, Soc., 12,420.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Taft, Rep., 74,845; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,929; Rep., 180,823; Prog., 116,755; Soc., 24,502; Proh., 9,885.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 314,588; Hughes, Rep., 277,658; Hanly, Proh., 12,882; Benson, Soc., 24,685.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 192,037; Rep., 354,519.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 149,300; Rep., 281,931; Soc., 11,429.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 185,464; Harding, Rep., 369,268; Debs, Soc., 15,511.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 170,443; Rep., 327,072; Soc., 13,417.

KENTUCKY.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Adair	2,725	2,368	30	3,526	2,725
Allen	3,092	2,373	27	3,092	2,255
Anderson	1,398	2,089	30	1,819	2,499
Ballard	751	3,128	81	1,107	3,987
Barren	3,431	4,449	73	3,972	5,499
Bath	1,705	2,093	20	1,997	2,440
Bell	5,371	2,166	333	6,691	2,277
Boone	1,173	2,204	127	973	3,472
Bourbon	3,679	4,034	93	4,029	5,452
Boyd	6,042	4,079	660	6,334	5,103
Boyle	2,656	3,197	263	3,205	4,099
Bracken	1,749	1,485	25	1,791	2,621
Breathitt	1,708	2,820	10	2,464	2,737
Breckinr'ge	3,814	3,230	104	4,369	3,702
Bullitt	942	1,789	125	1,393	2,548
Butler	2,597	1,177	32	4,097	1,356
Caldwell	2,475	2,183	148	2,958	2,746
Calloway	932	3,790	130	1,520	4,574
Campbell	12,242	5,564	6,882	12,210	10,597
Carlisle	467	2,250	29	688	2,688
Carroll	1,298	2,243	18	906	3,209
Carter	4,414	2,552	231	4,595	2,757
Casey	3,090	1,797	31	3,543	1,951
Christian	7,150	6,585	101	8,743	7,209
Clark	2,686	3,857	44	3,105	4,846
Clay	3,551	1,144	108	4,015	960
Clinton	2,047	543	11	3,256	431
Crittenden	2,486	1,869	54	3,149	2,138
Cumberland	2,113	918	18	2,380	931
Daviess	7,202	8,116	161	7,584	9,669
Edmonson	2,005	1,183	.....	2,348	1,171
Elliott	591	1,702	26	860	1,764
Estill	2,071	2,052	195	2,552	1,823
Fayette	11,632	10,433	245	11,032	12,926
Fleming	2,543	2,590	30	2,960	3,488
Floyd	3,685	4,220	562	2,825	3,597
Franklin	2,811	4,678	59	2,710	5,878
Fulton	891	3,336	56	1,365	3,848
Gallatin	749	1,007	22	536	1,783
Garrard	2,574	2,126	26	2,994	2,434
Grant	1,424	1,923	208	1,613	2,686
Graves	2,279	7,266	247	3,241	9,018
Grayson	3,149	2,858	56	4,174	2,830
Green	1,909	1,548	8	2,310	1,723
Greenup	2,490	1,932	813	3,111	2,754
Hancock	1,313	1,323	59	1,146	1,384
Hardin	2,712	4,296	152	3,334	5,382
Harlan	9,632	2,133	1,263	7,493	1,805
Harrison	2,129	3,924	87	2,378	4,804
Hart	2,687	2,862	83	3,264	2,972
Henderson	4,828	4,046	186	4,161	7,272
Henry	1,910	3,706	30	2,208	4,640
Hickman	614	2,270	13	866	3,045
Hopkins	5,231	5,864	604	6,732	7,829
Jackson	2,586	284	75	3,174	260
Jefferson	61,475	50,409	5,032	68,202	56,046
Jessamine	2,144	2,470	25	2,349	3,206
Johnson	3,025	1,480	408	4,373	1,714
Kenton	13,444	7,948	8,897	11,411	16,300
Knott	886	2,286	16	802	2,295
Knox	3,761	1,537	290	5,228	1,534
Larue	1,368	1,993	25	1,838	2,661
Laurel	3,211	1,451	202	4,252	1,621
Lawrence	2,509	2,445	73	2,849	2,558
Lee	1,319	1,348	29	1,856	1,246
Leslie	2,035	223	17	2,576	142
Letcher	3,112	1,912	650	4,317	1,960
Lewis	3,002	1,447	172	4,186	1,550
Lincoln	2,927	3,100	240	3,710	3,787
Livingston	1,250	1,768	60	1,790	1,933
Logan	3,680	4,772	108	3,948	6,111
Lyon	976	1,696	38	1,275	1,968
Madison	5,253	4,895	90	6,012	5,647
Magoffin	2,182	1,757	21	2,347	1,352
Marion	1,956	3,055	94	2,431	3,807
Marshall	1,175	2,752	59	1,883	3,569
Martin	1,481	364	186	1,726	330
Mason	3,372	3,525	108	3,743	4,691
McCracken	4,956	6,028	1,218	6,085	8,496
McCreary	2,283	533	234	2,889	525
McLean	1,838	2,284	94	2,408	2,754
Meade	1,082	1,802	44	1,468	2,995
Menifee	445	873	7	580	1,149
Mercer	2,510	2,698	33	2,786	3,623
Metcalf	1,430	1,262	15	1,809	1,442
Monroe	2,434	970	34	3,426	1,108
Montgom'y	1,942	2,347	27	2,163	3,069
Morgan	1,792	3,311	28	1,802	3,347
Muhlenb'g	5,140	4,379	841	6,667	4,824
Nelson	2,066	3,863	76	2,945	5,061
Nicholas	1,333	2,235	35	1,496	2,953
Ohio	4,209	3,817	294	5,371	4,011
Oldham	899	1,954	35	1,014	2,655
Owen	914	3,155	36	1,049	4,623
Owsley	1,409	323	23	1,914	257
Pendleton	2,117	2,028	141	2,105	2,598
Perry	4,307	2,658	342	4,345	2,303
Pike	6,990	5,835	574	7,911	5,619
Powell	724	939	25	835	1,038
Pulaski	6,464	3,158	655	7,262	3,749
Robertson	485	680	9	623	940
Rockcastle	2,679	1,277	105	3,561	1,438
Rowan	1,305	1,092	53	1,564	1,264
Russell	2,258	1,224	24	2,587	1,157
Scott	2,315	3,805	38	2,661	4,993
Shelby	2,936	4,092	46	2,402	5,446
Simpson	1,285	2,688	48	1,680	3,206
Spencer	943	1,320	10	1,102	2,135
Taylor	2,227	2,052	19	2,493	2,380
Todd	1,935	2,679	57	2,663	3,292
Trigg	2,108	2,625	32	2,420	3,056
Trimble	332	1,676	2	361	2,057
Union	1,768	3,493	242	1,943	4,919
Warren	5,568	7,005	106	5,474	7,010
Washingt'n	2,268	2,328	10	2,892	2,600
Wayne	2,397	2,020	25	2,992	1,827
Webster	3,160	3,449	.....	3,554	4,831
Whitley	4,676	1,413	730	7,235	1,556
Wolfe	821	1,597	17	939	1,476
Woodford	2,077	2,472	7	2,218	3,299
Total	398,966	374,855	38,465	452,480	456,497

President (1924)—Johns, Soc. Labor, 1,499; American Party, 1,299; Wallace, Commonwealth Land 248.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Sackett, Rep., 406,121; Stanley, Dem., 381,605.

Governor (1923)—Fields, Dem., 348,029; Dawson, Rep., 295,082.

At Louisville (1925) the Klan candidate for Mayor was dropped just before Election Day and another Democrat substituted. On the face of the returns the Republican candidate won.

PAST VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 99,995; Grant, Rep., 88,766; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 2,373.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 159,690; Hayes, Rep., 97,156; Cooper, Greenback, 1,944.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 149,068; Garfield, Rep., 106,306; Weaver, Greenback, 11,499.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 152,961; Blaine, Rep., 118,122; Proh., 3,139; Greenback, 1,691.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 183,800; Harrison, Rep., 155,134; Fisk, Proh., 5,225.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 175,461; Harrison, Rep., 135,441; Weaver, People's, 23,500.

1895 (Gov.), Dem., 163,524; Rep., 172,436; Pop., 16,911; Proh., 4,186.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 217,890; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 5,114; McKinley, Rep., 218,171; Levering, Proh., 4,781.

1899 (Gov.), Dem., 191,331; Rep., 193,714. (On a contest and recount, Goebel, Dem., was declared elected. He was assassinated.)

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 234,899; McKinley, Rep., 226,801; Woolley, Proh., 2,814; Debs, Soc., 770.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 217,170; Roosevelt, Rep., 205,277; Swallow, Proh., 6,609; Debs, Soc., 3,602.

1907 (Gov.), Dem., 196,428; Rep., 214,481.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 244,092; Taft, Rep., 235,711; Chafin, Proh., 5,887; Debs, Soc., 4,060.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 219,584; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 102,766.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,605; Rep., 144,758; Soc., 4,890; Prog., 14,108.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 269,990; Hughes, Rep., 241,854; Hanly, Proh., 3,036; Benson, Soc., 4,734.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,385; Rep., 178,797.

1919 (Gov.), Dem., 214,114; Rep., 254,290.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 456,497; Harding, Rep., 452,480; Watkins, Proh., 3,325; Debs, Soc., 6,409.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 449,244; Rep., 454,226.

LOUISIANA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Parishes.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Ind.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Acadia	1,481	691	116	1,066	1,141
Allen	1,012	410	.....	1,011	242
Ascension	679	277	.....	627	496
Assumption	305	601	.....	204	725
Avoyelles	1,010	314	.....	1,353	724
Beauregard	1,191	235	1	1,151	202
Bienville	774	67	3	1,385	257
Bossier	751	48	23	731	44
Caddo	4,517	1,062	411	4,256	401
Calcasieu	2,494	1,129	33	2,486	483
Caldwell	442	77	4	538	128
Cameron	353	20	.....	146	11
Catahoula	218	78	.....	522	176
Claiborne	1,252	54	.....	1,216	48
Concordia	319	46	.....	380	12
De Soto	1,146	118	11	1,219	56
E. Baton Rouge	2,764	611	19	2,336	442
East Carroll	277	71	.....	247	8
East Feliciana	504	25	.....	534	30
Evangeline	603	153	1	545	587
Franklin	687	143	.....	903	173
Grant	595	167	.....	674	10[illegible]
Iberia	740	679	.....	439	1,275
Iberville	556	391	7	391	465
Jackson	682	88	.....	1,004	166
Jefferson	1,663	296	216	1,242	192
Jefferson Davis	973	883	.....	731	895
Lafayette	978	531	324	823	1,045
Lafourche	678	611	.....	343	1,044
La Salle	456	102	11	575	109
Lincoln	1,005	157	4	992	183
Livingston	657	110	.....	666	218
Madison	274	13	.....	331	4
Morehouse	582	141	.....	625	38
Natchitoches	1,132	200	14	1,471	203
Orleans	37,785	7,865	2,141	32,847	17,819
Ouachita	1,542	480	86	1,493	164
Plaquemines	432	119	20	330	124
Pointe Coupe	369	146	13	407	143
Rapides	2,159	1,022	109	2,767	445
Red River	579	34	34	766	187
Richland	678	116	.....	666	50
Sabine	1,176	217	10	1,252	111
St. Bernard	526	13	.....	362	56
St. Charles	488	132	.....	185	92
St. Helena	185	18	.....	366	36
St. James	615	278	3	352	533
St. John Baptist	336	194	.....	247	250
St. Landry	1,354	357	.....	1,017	942
St. Martin	461	172	23	319	419
St. Mary	639	633	28	543	788
St. Tammany	969	269	73	973	276
Tangipahoa	1,626	479	.....	1,510	440
Tensas	338	21	.....	243	15
Terrebone	482	415	.....	484	713
Union	875	7	1	1,226	98
Vermilion	598	416	.....	555	1,420
Vernon	1,372	142	33	1,145	205
Washington	1,278	179	189	1,106	165
Webster	929	52	52	1,009	112
W. Baton Rouge	191	92	41	354	175
West Carroll	342	68	9	341	104
West Feliciana	347	15	.....	354	34
Winn	797	120	.....	972	291
Total	93,218	24,670	4,063	87,519	38,538

Gov. (1924)—Dem., 66,203; Rep., 1,420. U. S. Sen. (1924)—Ransdell, Dem., 94,934.

PAST VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 57,029; Grant, Rep., 71,663.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 70,508; Hayes, Rep., 75,135. The figures are those of the Returning Board. The figures on the face of the returns are said to have been: Tilden, 82,326; Hayes, 77,023.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 65,067; Garfield, Rep., 38,637; Weaver, Greenback, 439.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem , 62,540; Blaine, Rep.; 46,347.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 85,032; Harrison, Rep., 30,701; Fisk, Proh., 127.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 87,662; Harrison, Rep., 27,903.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's, (Populist), 77,175; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,834; McKinley, Rep., 22,037.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 53,671; McKinley, Rep., 14,233.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 47,708; Roosevelt, Rep., 5,205; Debs, Soc., 995.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem.. 63,568; Taft, Rep., 8,958; Debs, Soc., 2,538.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 60,971; Taft, Rep., 3,834; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,323; Debs, Soc., 5,249.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 79,875; Hughes, Rep., 6,466; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,349; Benson, Soc., 292.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 44,224 (unopposed).

1920 (Pres.). Cox, Dem., 87,519; Harding, Rep., 38,538.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 94,944 (unopposed).

MAINE.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Androscog'n	9,680	4,733	1,743	9,565	5,757
Aroostook	9,554	1,510	626	11,191	1,407
Cumberland	26,187	7,078	2,398	24,623	10,484
Franklin	3,389	1,123	156	3,820	1,668
Hancock	5,474	1,392	195	5,601	2,154
Kennebec	13,122	4,184	827	12,333	5,466
Knox	4,919	1,770	272	4,979	2,971
Lincoln	3,311	878	82	3,668	1,256
Oxford	7,062	2,563	466	7,301	3,906
Penobscot	15,081	3,618	1,386	14,145	6,110
Piscataquis	4,031	974	300	4,049	1,788
Sagadahoc	3,518	1,084	193	3,857	1,709
Somerset	6,855	1,822	579	6,533	2,770
Waldo	4,003	1,125	149	4,383	1,666
Washingt'n	6,010	2,106	483	6,768	2,997
York	16,244	6,004	1,527	13,536	6,852
Total	138,440	41,964	11,382	136,355	58,961

Pres. (1924)—Johns, Soc.-Lab., 406. Gov. (1924)—Brewster, Rep., 145,281; Pattangall, Dem., 108,626. U. S. Sen. (1924)—Fernald, Rep., 148,783; Redman, Dem., 97,428.

PAST VOTE OF MAINE.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 29,087; Grant, Rep., 61,422; O'Conor, Lab. Rep., 1.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 49,823; Hayes, Rep., 66,300; Smith, Proh. Rep., 663.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 65,171; Garfield, Rep., 74,039; Weaver, Greenback, 4,408.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 52,140; Blaine, Rep., 72,209; St. John, Proh., 2,160; Butler, Greenback, 3,953.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 50,437; Harrison, Rep., 73,656; Fisk, Proh., 2,691.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 48,024; Harrison, Rep., 62,878; Weaver, Peoples', 2,045; Bidwell, Proh., 3,062.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's, (Populist), 34,587; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,867; McKinley, Rep., 80,461; Levering, Proh., 1,589.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 36,823; McKinley, Rep., 65,435; Woolley, Proh., 2,585; Debs, Soc., 878.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 27,648; Roosevelt, Rep., 64,438; Swallow, Proh., 1,510; Debs, Soc., 2,103.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 35,403; Taft, Rep., 66,987; Chafin, Proh., 1,487; Debs, Soc., 1,758.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 73,425; Rep., 64,672; Soc., 1,582; Proh., 1,352.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 51,113; Taft, Rep., 26,545; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,495; Debs, Soc., 2,541.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 62,039; Rep., 58,862; Prog., 18,225; Soc. 1,872; Proh., 594.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 64,127; Hughes, Rep., 69,506; Hanly, Proh., 597; Benson, Soc., 2,177.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 69,478; Rep., 79,572.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,289; Rep., 67,431.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 58,961; Harding, Rep., 136,355; Watkins, Proh., 1; Debs, Soc., 2,214.

MARYLAND.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Allegany	9,042	4,442	2,822	5,643	9,595
A. Arundel	3,670	3,766	758	5,053	6,199
Baltimore	9,383	9,424	2,824	9,365	12,432
Balto. City	69,588	60,222	32,958	86,748	125,526
Calvert	1,564	1,242	84	1,230	1,741
Caroline	2,210	2,493	165	3,012	2,929
Carroll	5,301	4,616	320	4,273	5,784
Cecil	3,156	2,863	213	3,468	3,435
Charles	2,215	1,491	177	1,642	2,585
Dorchester	3,356	3,047	203	3,950	4,218
Frederick	8,441	7,740	903	7,747	9,559
Garrett	2,594	1,226	373	1,070	2,805
Harford	3,545	3,841	355	4,134	4,175
Howard	1,989	2,786	382	2,397	2,608
Kent	2,019	2,628	94	3,034	2,838
Montgom'y	5,675	6,639	557	6,277	5,948
Pr. George's	5,868	5,088	1,477	4,857	6,628
Qu'n Anne's	1,656	3,155	82	3,519	2,157
St. Mary's	1,653	1,949	93	1,861	2,175
Somerset	3,230	2,903	152	2,634	3,658
Talbot	2,451	2,859	176	3,130	3,050
Washingt'n	7,460	5,964	1,654	6,852	8,757
Wicomico	3,744	4,620	269	5,054	4,225
Worcester	2,604	3,058	66	3,676	3,090
Total	162,414	148,072	47,157	180,626	236,117

President (1924)—Johns, Soc. Labor, 987.

In 1924, Maryland voters (92,506 to 49,544) authorized the Legislature to pass a State law giving a soldier bonus.

Governor (1923)—Ritchie, Dem., 177,871; Armstrong, Rep., 137,471; Champlin, Soc., 1,465; Reynolds, Lab., 968.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Bruce, Dem., 160,947; France, Rep., 139,581; Smiley, Soc., 2,479; Long, Lab., 2,909.

PAST VOTE OF MARYLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 67,687; Grant, Rep., 66,760.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 91,780; Hayes, Rep., 71,981.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 93,706; Garfield, Rep., 78,515; Weaver, Greenback, 818.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 96,932; Blaine, Rep., 85,699; St. John, Proh., 2,794; Butler, Greenback, 531.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 106,168; Harrison, Rep., 99,986; Fisk, Proh., 4,767.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 113,866; Harrison, Rep., 92,736; Weaver, Peoples', 796; Bidwell, Proh., 5,877.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and Peoples' (Populist), 104,746; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,507; McKinley, Rep., 136,978; Levering, Proh., 6,058.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,237; McKinley, Rep., 136,185; Woolley, Proh., 4,574; Debs, Soc., 904.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 109,446; Roosevelt, Rep., 109,497; Swallow, Proh., 3,034; Debs, Soc., 2,247.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 115,908; Taft, Rep., 116,513; Chafin, Proh., 3,302; Debs, Soc., 2,323.

1911 (Gov.), Dem., 103,395; Rep., 106,392.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 112,674; Taft, Rep., 54,956; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Debs, Soc., 3,996.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,204; Rep., 94,864; Prog., 3,697; Soc., 3,255; Proh., 3,144; Lab., 969.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 138,359; Hughes, Rep., y117,347; Hanly, Proh., 2 903; Benson, Soc., 2,674.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 109,740; Rep., 13,662; Proh., 3,325; Soc., 2,590; Lab., 1,143.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 180,626; Harding, Rep., 236,117; Debs, Soc., 8,876; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,645.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 169,200; Rep., 184,999.

MASSACHUSETTS.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Barnstable	7,333	881	339	1,125	6,383
Berkshire	21,106	9,712	3,637	10,956	20,138
Bristol	58,929	19,802	9,624	17,719	56,734
Dukes	1,182	108	69	150	1,013
Essex	92,918	25,135	20,390	30,560	95,057
Franklin	11,350	2,089	1,253	2,542	9,931
Hampden	46,489	19,079	11,683	19,156	46,741
Hampshire	13,918	5,037	2,014	5,305	13,174
Middlesex	162,530	64,544	27,510	61,661	156,636
Nantucket	708	167	12	205	608
Norfolk	57,948	15,041	8,269	15,720	51,826
Plymouth	34,728	8,863	6,549	9,373	33,582
Suffolk	104,658	78,702	37,574	67,552	108,089
Worcester	89,679	31,171	12,302	34,667	81,241
Total	703,489	280,884	141,225	276,691	681,153

President (1924)—Foster, Workers' Party, 2,637; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 1,668.

Governor (1924)—Fuller, Rep., 650,817; Curley, Dem., 490,010; Ballam, Workers' Party, 9,506; Hayes, Soc. Lab., 4,854; Hutchins, Soc., 6,292.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Gillett, Rep., 566,188; Walsh, Dem., 547,600; Konikow, Workers' Party, 12,716.

Massachusetts voters, in 1924, rejected (697,563 to 241,461) the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. They voted (473,744 to 266,377) to remove the political disqualification of women which had kept them from holding public office or voting for certain State officers.

The voters retained Daylight Saving by 492,239 to 426,759; they rejected a gasoline tax (547,460 to 281,631).

They authorized (454,656 to 446,473) a State Prohibition Enforcement Law.

Governor (1922)—Fitzgerald, Dem., 404,192; Cox, Rep., 464,873; Hutchins, Soc., 9,205; Hess, Soc. Lab., 4,713; Lewis, Proh., 6,870.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Gaston, Dem., 406,776; Lodge, Rep., 414,130; Nicholls, Proh.-Prog., 24,866; Sherman, Soc., 11,678; Cook, Ind., 7,836; Weeks, Prog., 4,862.

PAST VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 59,260; Grant, Rep., 133,472.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 108,777; Hayes, Rep., 150,063.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 111,960; Garfield, Rep., 165,205; Weaver, Greenback, 4,548.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 122,481; Blaine, Rep., 146,724; St. John, Proh., 10,026; Butler, Greenback, 24,433.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 151,905; Harrison, Rep., 183,892; Fisk, Proh., 8,701.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 176,858; Harrison, Rep., 202,927; Weaver, People's, 3,348; Bidwell, Proh., 7,539.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 121,385; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 11,809; McKinley, Rep., 278,976; Levering, Proh., 3,060.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 157,016; McKinley, Rep., 239,147; Woolley, Proh., 6,208; Debs, Soc., 9,716.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 165,772; Roosevelt, Rep., 257,822; Swallow, Proh., 4,286; Debs, Soc., 13,602.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 155,543; Taft, Rep., 265,966; Chafin, Proh., 4,379; Debs, Soc., 10,781.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 173,408; Taft, Rep., 155,948; Roosevelt, Prog., 142,228; Debs, Soc., 12,616.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 247,885; Hughes, Rep., 268,784; Hanly, Proh., 2,993; Benson, Soc., 11,058.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 234,238; Rep., 267,177; Soc., 15,558.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 207,478; Rep., 188,287; Ind., 21,985.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 276,691; Harding, Rep., 681,153; Debs, Soc., 32,267.

1922 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 406,776; Rep., 414,130.

Boston voters (1925) elected Malcolm E. Nichols as Mayor—the first Republican Mayor in twenty years. The Democrats, in discord, put up several candidates.

MICHIGAN.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Alcona	1,027	180	179	1,048	267	Lapeer	6,297	938	248	5,558	1,307
Alger	1,623	230	505	1,272	471	Leelanau	1,792	305	249	2,185	415
Allegan	9,417	1,558	795	7,852	2,158	Lenawee	13,358	3,952	958	12,004	5,117
Alpena	4,628	964	488	3,490	1,907	Livingston	4,886	2,031	274	4,634	2,436
Antrim	2,246	368	270	2,255	519	Luce	850	114	83	717	193
Arenac	1,767	572	254	1,528	673	Mackinac	1,606	997	481	1,685	932
Baraga	1,714	207	391	1,378	307	Macomb	11,147	3,190	1,506	9,791	3,029
Barry	5,656	2,040	242	5,169	1883	Manistee	3,701	1,312	1,294	3,274	2,196
Bay	14,861	5,881	1,991	13,933	7,011	Marquette	9,771	854	2,984	9,368	3,040
Benzie	1,922	198	419	1,522	423	Mason	3,567	817	791	3,705	1,360
Berrien	15,612	4,427	4,183	15,795	4,866	Mecosta	3,884	794	304	3,951	1,149
Branch	6,016	2,253	943	5,712	2,182	Menominee	4,142	1,043	2,459	5,089	1,568
Calhoun	18,165	4,016	2,782	16,780	6,314	Midland	4,004	632	358	4,161	967
Cass	4,545	2,329	645	4,515	2,186	Missaukee	1,723	206	79	1,812	347
Charlevoix	3,346	405	387	3,090	706	Monroe	8,940	4,984	1,343	8,671	5,229
Cheboygan	2,683	994	441	2,487	1,291	Montcalm	6,942	1,395	349	6,676	1,694
Chippewa	5,443	521	997	4,763	1,281	M'ntm'ncy	748	141	264	844	201
Clare	1,920	359	157	1,772	510	Muskegon	14,422	1,466	2,188	11,778	3,494
Clinton	6,637	1,349	596	6,039	1,468	Newago	4,243	724	333	4,200	931
Crawford	840	164	137	730	363	Oakland	28,603	4,083	2,201	19,349	6,449
Delta	4,761	468	4,204	4,975	2,029	Oceana	3,335	649	380	3,562	786
Dickinson	4,538	404	1,495	3,571	596	Ogemaw	1,714	258	156	1,695	448
Eaton	8,232	2,464	394	7,376	2,738	Ontonagon	2,249	417	399	1,996	660
Emmet	3,020	782	501	3,075	1,077	Osceola	3,050	571	256	3,612	2,772
Genesee	34,264	4,251	2,124	24,604	7,444	Oscoda	389	51	30	442	77
Gladwin	1,908	249	242	1,696	317	Otsego	1,144	248	143	875	468
Gogebic	5,128	496	1,781	5,569	839	Ottawa	11,688	1,863	1,220	10,566	2,396
Gd. Tr'v'rse	4,011	556	709	4,097	1,163	Presque Isle	2,315	431	645	2,523	527
Gratiot	6,720	1,827	200	6,583	1,849	Roscommon	484	98	101	664	185
Hillsdale	6,556	1,982	947	6,747	2,478	Saginaw	23,618	6,207	4,649	20,529	8,522
Houghton	13,833	1,047	1,579	14,976	3,103	Sanilac	7,767	983	366	7,299	1,152
Huron	8,843	983	983	8,444	1,597	Schoolcraft	1,515	190	720	1,797	433
Ingham	28,005	4,811	1,488	18,524	7,093	Shiawassee	8,987	1,740	1,366	7,221	2,605
Ionia	9,502	2,821	559	8,001	3,405	St. Clair	17,435	3,608	1,635	14,967	4,568
Iosto	1,713	308	329	2,025	551	St. Joseph	6,633	2,644	747	6,052	2,723
Iron	2,802	255	1,143	3,548	504	Tuscola	7,490	1,070	653	7,310	1,276
Isabella	5,245	1,202	285	5,113	1,634	Van Buren	7,384	1,659	1,170	6,954	2,007
Jackson	19,640	5,667	2,880	16,020	7,810	Washtenaw	14,326	3,603	1,728	14,004	4,518
Kalamazoo	18,451	3,574	2,283	13,819	5,283	Wayne	268,653	23,475	39,773	224,122	52,529
Kalkaska	966	204	177	891	225	Wexford	3,926	598	443	3,440	1,108
Kent	45,207	7,968	5,356	40,802	14,763						
Keweenaw	1,421	50	67	1,274	89	Total	874,631	152,238	122,014	762,865	233,450
Lake	1,069	313	160	933	263						

President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 6,085; Johns, Soc. Lab., 5,330.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Couzens, Rep., 858,934; Cooley, Dem., 284,609; Titus, Proh., 8,330; Cunningham, Soc. Lab., 3,080; Day, Soc., 1,619.

Governor (1924)—Groesbeck, Rep., 799,225; Frendsdorf, Dem., 343,577; Krieghoff, Soc., 2,725; Dinger, Soc. Lab., 4,079; Johnston, Proh., 11,118.

Michigan voters in 1924 defeated, for the second time, a proposed amendment to the State Constitution requiring children to attend public schools. If carried, the amendment would have wiped out private and parish schools.

Governor (1922)—Cummins, Dem., 218,252; Groesbeck, Rep., 356,933; Blumenberg, Soc., 4,452; Hoyt, Proh., 2,744; Markley, Soc. Lab., 1,279.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Ferris, Dem., 294,932; Townsend, Rep., 281,843; Krieghoff, Soc., 4,249; Titus, Proh., 1,936.

Michigan voters, in 1922, defeated the income tax proposal.

PAST VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 77,020; Grant, Rep., 136,199; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 2,873; Black, Proh., 1,271.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 141,095; Hayes, Rep., 166,534; Cooper, Greenback, 9,060; Smith, Proh. Ref., 767.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 131,301; Garfield, Rep., 185,190; Weaver, Greenback, 34,895; Dow, Proh., 942.

1882 (Gov.), Dem.-Greenback, 154,269; Rep., 149,697; Straight Greenback, 2,006; Proh., 5,854.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 149,835; Blaine, Rep., 192,669; St. John, Proh., 18,403; Butler, Greenback, 42,243.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 213,469; Harrison, Rep., 236,387; Fisk, Proh., 20,945; Streeter, United Labor, 4,555.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 183,725; Rep., 172,205; Indus., 13,198; Proh., 28,681.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 202,296; Harrison, Rep., 222,708; Weaver, People's, 19,931; Bidwell, Proh., 20,857.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's, (Populist), 237,268; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 6,968; McKinley, Rep., 293,582; Levering, Proh., 6,846.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 211,685; McKinley, Rep., 316,269; Woolley, Proh., 11,859; Debs, Soc., 2,826.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 135,392; Roosevelt, Rep., 364,957; Swallow, Proh., 13,441; Debs, Soc., 9,042;

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 175,771; Taft, Rep., 335,580; Chafin, Proh., 16,974; Debs, Soc., 11,586;

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 150,751; Taft, Rep., 152,244; Roosevelt, Prog., 214,584; Debs, Soc., 23,211.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 194,017; Rep., 169,963; Prog., 152,909; Soc., 21,398; Proh., 7,811.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 212,063; Rep., 176,254; Prog., 36,747; Soc., 11,056; Proh., 3,830; Soc. Lab., 497.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 285,151; Hughes, Rep., 339,097; Hanly, Proh., 8,139; Benson, Soc., 16,120.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 212,487; Rep., 220,054; Soc., 4,763; Proh., 1,133.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 233,450; Harding, Rep., 762,865; Watkins, Proh., 9,646; Debs, Soc., 28,947; Christensen, Farm.Lab., 10,372.

DETROIT 1925 CITY ELECTION—KLAN DEFEATED.

John W. Smith, Democrat and Roman Catholic, Mayor of Detroit, was re-elected in 1925 by a majority of approximately 31,000 over Charles Bowles, who was backed in the campaign by the Ku Klux Klan, but denied that he was a member of that order. Henry Ford, in a public statement, favored Smith and denounced all secret orders.

The Klan also lost control of the City Council.

MINNESOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Aitkin	2,720	212	1,959	2,933	613
Anoka	3,146	458	1,883	3,505	865
Becker	2,936	429	2,963	4,811	901
Beltrami	2,900	323	3,053	4,518	1,427
Benton	1,629	572	1,644	2,920	554
Big Stone	1,524	260	1,508	2,415	451
Blue Earth	6,773	1,123	4,360	8,894	1,974
Brown	2,255	270	4,515	5,841	796
Carlton	3,142	303	2,552	2,833	1,152
Carver	2,214	358	2,907	5,073	562
Cass	2,800	270	2,052	3,242	710
Chippewa	2,140	140	2,761	3,532	960
Chisago	2,678	135	2,236	4,361	484
Clay	3,081	439	3,357	4,943	1,335
Clearwater	1,020	86	1,592	1,788	340
Cook	471	29	189	467	98
Cottonwood	2,722	217	1,818	3,882	451
Crow Wing	4,230	417	3,725	5,262	1,077
Dakota	3,931	929	4,378	5,373	2,190
Dodge	2,856	215	1,239	3,386	516
Douglas	2,424	315	3,430	4,428	733
Faribault	4,682	578	2,776	6,687	869
Fillmore	5,550	460	2,797	7,341	899
Freeborn	6,139	480	2,991	6,772	1,131
Goodhue	6,849	615	4,113	9,330	1,118
Grant	1,674	118	1,681	2,427	533
Hennepin	101,120	10,806	58,846	90,517	28,911
Houston	2,782	402	1,992	4,101	598
Hubbard	1,884	191	1,166	2,238	453
Isanti	1,588	79	2,332	3,007	405
Itasca	4,961	496	2,532	3,973	1,930
Jackson	2,760	407	2,446	4,313	715
Kanabec	1,507	128	1,521	2,435	332
Kandiyohi	3,222	222	4,552	4,759	1,282
Kittson	1,333	253	1,503	2,485	599
Koochich'g.	1,536	222	2,304	1,785	859
Lac Q'i Parl.	2,860	106	2,481	4,219	653
Lake	1,251	60	1,319	990	594
L'ke o' W'ds	703	92	832	.....	.....
Le Sueur	2,475	1,199	2,756	4,059	1,853
Lincoln	1,657	252	1,511	2,548	673
Lyon	3,519	334	2,674	4,557	1,232
McLeod	2,841	563	2,893	5,430	1,139
Mahnomen	629	122	1,094	1,076	215
Marshall	2,100	290	2,812	4,738	885
Martin	4,258	751	2,529	5,142	1,221
Meeker	2,757	365	2,910	4,693	878
Mille Lacs	2,413	167	2,348	3,521	526
Morrison	3,128	769	3,546	5,371	1,131
Mower	5,061	564	3,436	6,339	1,061
Murray	2,034	334	2,048	3,270	698
Nicollet	2,518	287	2,208	4,115	556
Nobles	2,835	421	2,875	4,420	982
Norman	1,997	171	2,174	3,451	481
Olmsted	5,722	857	3,508	7,130	1,756
Otter Tail	7,557	568	5,346	11,084	1,741
Pennington	1,126	146	2,320	2,320	768
Pine	2,706	469	3,196	3,879	1,127
Pipestone	2,066	219	1,984	3,106	490
Polk	5,027	663	5,695	8,197	2,111
Pope	2,079	151	2,284	3,466	709
Ramsey	39,566	8,407	34,684	40,204	21,110
Red Lake	643	213	956	1,308	558
Redwood	3,342	443	2,778	5,589	880
Renville	3,405	641	3,898	5,995	1,283
Rice	5,883	1,199	2,454	6,500	2,040
Rock	2,065	261	1,637	3,121	442
Roseau	1,300	148	1,862	2,387	500
St. Louis	37,033	2,577	23,166	27,987	14,767
Scott	1,324	829	2,327	3,015	1,253
Sherburne	1,961	180	925	2,747	307
Sibley	1,749	341	2,935	4,198	502
Stearns	6,469	1,354	9,385	13,566	1,616
Steele	3,593	796	1,632	4,243	1,167
Stevens	1,553	238	1,362	2,339	457
Swift	1,654	334	2,918	3,553	985
Todd	4,441	557	3,339	5,448	1,464
Traverse	1,002	202	1,330	1,759	550
Wabasha	2,834	644	2,811	4,907	1,275
Wadena	1,900	182	1,265	2,635	503
Waseca	2,081	442	3,057	3,626	1,257
Washingt'n.	4,482	699	3,351	5,852	1,558
Watonwan	2,297	279	1,703	3,510	647
Wilkin	1,342	245	1,250	2,106	561
Winona	5,670	1,111	6,183	7,888	2,896
Wright	4,349	567	4,172	7,013	1,299
Yellow Med	2,278	151	3,440	4,225	814
Total	420,759	55,913	339,192	519,421	142,994

President (1924)—Johns, Soc.-Industrial, 1,855; Foster, Workers' Party, 4,427.

Governor (1924)—Christianson, Rep., 406,692; Olson, Farm.-Lab., 366,029; Nery, Dem., 49,353; Anderson, Soc.-Industrial, 3,876; Ferch, Ind.-Prog., 9,052.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Schall, Rep., 388,594; Johnson, Farm.-Lab., 380,646; Farrell, Dem., 53,709; Birmingham, Ind., 8,620; Keefe, Ind., 4,994.

In 1924 Minnesota voted for a constitutional amendment providing for a tax on gasoline to be used in road work; and for an amendment providing for bond issues by counties to raise funds to fight forest fires.

U. S. Senator (1923)—(Special election, July 16, for successor to Knute Nelson, deceased.)—Magnus Johnson, Farm.-Lab., 290,165; Jas. Carley, Dem., 19,311; J. A. O. Preus, Rep., 195,319.

Governor (1922)—Indrehus, Dem., 79,903; Preus, Rep., 309,756; Johnson, Farm.-Lab., 295,479.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Anna Oleson, Dem., 123,624; Kellogg, Rep., 241,833; Shipstead, Farm.-Lab., 325,372.

Minnesota, in 1922, voted to loan the credit of the State to help farmers.

PAST VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 35,211; Grant, Rep., 55,708.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 48,587; Hayes, Rep., 72,955; Cooper, Greenback, 2,389; Smith, Proh. Ref., 144.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 53,315; Garfield, Rep., 93,902; Weaver, Greenback, 3,267; Dow, Proh., 286.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 70,065; Blaine, Rep., 111,685; St. John, Proh., 4,684; Butler, Greenback, 3,583.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 104,385; Harrison, Rep., 142,492; Fisk, Proh., 15,311; Streeter, U. Lab., 1,097.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 100,920; Harrison, Rep., 122,823; Weaver, Peoples', 29,313; Bidwell, Proh., 14,182.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and Peoples' (Populist), 139,735; McKinley, Rep., 193,503; Levering, Proh., 4,348.

1898 (Gov.), Fusion, 131,980; Rep., 111,796; Pop., 1,766; Proh., 5,299.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 112,901; McKinley, Rep., 190,461; Woolley, Proh., 8,555; Debs, Soc., 3,065.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 55,187; Roosevelt, Rep., 216,651; Swallow, Proh., 6,352; Debs, Soc., 11,692.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 147,992; Rep., 140,130.

1906 (Gov.), Fusion, 168,715; Rep., 92,082; Proh., 7,709; Soc., 5,006.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 109,401; Taft, Rep., 195,843; Chafin, Proh., 11,107; Debs, Soc., 14,527.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 175,136; Rep., 147,997; Proh., 7,024; Soc., 6,516; Ind., 593.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 106,426; Taft, Rep., 64,334; Roosevelt, Prog., 125,856; Debs, Soc., 27,505.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 156,304; Rep., 143,730; Prog., 3,553; Soc., 17,225; Indus., 3,861.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 179,152; Hughes, Rep., 179,544; Roosevelt, Prog., 290; Hanly, Proh., 7,793; Benson, Soc., 20,117.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 117,541; Rep., 185,159; Proh., 78,425.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Nat., 137,274; Rep., 206,555.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 142,994; Harding, Rep., 519,421; Watkins, Proh., 11,489; Debs, Soc., 56,106.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Chairman—Thomas O. Marvin. *Vice Chairman*—Alfred P. Dennis, Edward P. Costigan, Henry H. Glassie, A. H. Baldwin, Edgar B. Brossard. *Secretary*—John F. Bethune.

MISSISSIPPI.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Adams	841	301	16	642	114	Lincoln	1,282	154	70	774	421
Alcorn	1,831	223	2	1,336	554	Lowndes	1,658	62	.....	928	51
Amite	927	86	.....	578	90	Madison	1,600	105	.....	831	57
Attala	1,600	119	47	1,187	270	Marion	1,044	102	.....	613	143
Benton	541	35	3	405	124	Marshall	1,143	40	.....	823	30
Bolivar	1,212	266	96	1,039	326	Monroe	2,328	121	32	1,881	139
Calhoun	1,132	69	197	875	160	Montgom'y	1,015	63	94	846	57
Carroll	901	70	.....	669	184	Neshoba	1,611	228	.....	1,088	182
Chickasaw	1,300	86	29	944	194	Newton	1,660	71	97	1,208	108
Choctaw	1,219	98	.....	779	191	Noxubee	966	44	.....	701	24
Claiborne	606	14	.....	401	14	Oktibbeha	1,370	30	43	778	70
Clarke	1,306	87	2	807	47	Panola	1,266	53	33	843	80
Clay	1,145	80	.....	771	48	Pearl River	855	164	99	464	53
Coahoma	1,362	121	.....	882	61	Perry	383	56	17	271	69
Copiah	2,092	43	.....	1,300	60	Pike	1,640	200	452	1,114	153
Covington	820	48	91	649	257	Pontotoc	1,206	86	.....	992	439
De Soto	1,066	17	.....	806	27	Prentiss	1,230	178	2	992	496
Forrest	1,832	156	152	1,146	140	Quitman	574	36	.....	377	39
Franklin	591	37	.....	641	203	Rankin	1,415	34	.....	905	43
George	502	69	.....	263	56	Scott	1,179	53	90	1,055	64
Greene	458	30	.....	337	24	Sharkey	353	34	6	228	7
Grenada	933	17	.....	533	12	Simpson	1,519	100	7	902	109
Hancock	469	192	51	305	130	Smith	1,081	49	31	968	265
Harrison	3,063	523	165	1,270	314	Stone	413	57	.....	299	16
Hinds	4,086	252	170	2,510	151	Sunflower	1,701	77	.....	1,066	47
Holmes	1,173	92	.....	917	69	Tal'hatchie	1,386	15	.....	1,092	69
Humphreys	628	33	.....	316	21	Tate	1,019	7	.....	876	117
Issaquena	126	17	.....	83	13	Tippah	1,413	100	6	955	237
Itawamba	889	62	.....	1,023	198	Tishomingo	1,099	279	49	841	387
Jackson	1,013	159	2	577	121	Tunica	497	13	.....	256	2
Jasper	1,258	60	1	899	98	Union	1,750	135	.....	1,224	429
Jefferson	496	50	.....	430	14	Walthall	650	64	86	464	139
Jeff. Davis	732	88	.....	485	179	Warren	1,794	328	.....	1,082	161
Jones	2,382	326	466	1,396	419	Washingt'n	1,278	143	.....	776	60
Kemper	911	56	.....	734	129	Wayne	906	55	2	547	112
Lafayette	1,848	89	37	873	321	Webster	920	117	.....	576	299
Lamar	801	80	36	672	192	Wilkinson	352	40	98	416	15
Lauderdale	3,212	320	589	2,539	228	Winston	1,345	53	.....	932	113
Lawrence	677	57	.....	526	131	Yalobusha	1,290	53	11	892	82
Leake	1,251	49	.....	1,082	121	Yazoo	1,352	57	.....	948	46
Lee	2,621	152	.....	1,652	302						
Leflore	1,144	135	.....	969	39	Total	100,475	8,546	3,494	69,277	11,576

U. S. Senator (1924)—Harrison, Dem., 97,243, unopposed.

Governor (1923)—Whitfield, Dem., was elected without opposition. In the Democratic primary election, Aug. 28, 1923, Whitfield got 111,565 votes, and former Gov. Bilbo received 95,023.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Stephens, Dem., 63,639; Cook, Rep., 3,632; Rose, Soc., 1,251.

PAST VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 47,288: Grant, Rep., 82,175.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 112,173; Hayes, Rep., 52,605.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 75,750; Garfield, Rep., 34,854; Weaver, Greenback, 5,797.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 76,510; Blaine, Rep., 43,509.
1888 (Pres), Cleveland, Dem., 85,467; Harrison, Rep., 31,120; Fisk, Proh., 258.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 40,288; Harrison, Rep., 1,342; Weaver, People's, 10,102; Bidwell, Proh., 995. The Republican vote was cast mostly for Weaver.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 63,793; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,071; McKinley, Rep., 5,123; Levering, Proh., 485.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 51,706; McKinley, Rep., 5,753.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 53,374; Roosevelt, Rep., 3,187; Debs, Soc., 392.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 60,287; Taft, Rep., 4,363; Debs, Soc., 978.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 57,227; Taft, Rep., 1,595; Roosevelt, Prog., 3,645; Debs, Soc., 2,061.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 80,422; Hughes, Rep., 4,253; Benson, Soc., 1,481.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 74,290 (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 69,277; Harding, Rep., 11,576; Debs, Soc., 1,639.

FAMOUS STADIUMS OF AMERICA.

(For New York City Stadiums see list of Theatres in that city, in ALMANAC.)

Name and Location.	Length (Feet).	Width (Feet).	Seating Capacity
Grant Park Municipal Stadium, Chicago, Ill	1,014	860	100,000
Yale Bowl, New Haven, Conn	933	744	80,000
Venable Stadium, Baltimore, Md	960	357	78,000
Los Angeles Stadium, Los Angeles, Cal	1,125	790	75,000
Memorial Stadium, University of California, Berkeley, Cal	760	568	72,800
Ohio State University Stadium, Columbus, Ohio	704	597	63,000
Illinois University Stadium, Urbana, Ill	650	550	60,000
Franklin Field Stadium, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa	649	425	53,100
Palmer Memorial Stadium, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J	652	540	42,000
Harvard Stadium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass	573	420	40,000
University of Washington Stadium, Seattle, Wash	600	480	40,000
Syracuse University Stadium, Syracuse, N. Y	670	475	35,000
University of West Virginia Stadium, Morgantown, W. Va	509	403	33,000
Brown University Stadium, Providence, R. I	456	...	32,000
San Diego Stadium, San Diego, Cal	621	287	30,000
Crescent Stadium, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y	584	...	21,492
Bucknell University Stadium, Lewisburg, Pa	3,921	591	18,000
U. S. Military Academy Stadium, West Point, N. Y. (not yet completed; west side only built of concrete)	430	...	16,018

MISSOURI.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.				1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te. Soc.	La Fol'te. Lib.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Adair	4,383	2,800	406	564	2,534	4,861
And'w	3,535	2,648	89	99	2,466	3,913
At'son	2,710	2,617	107	63	2,227	3,236
Aud'n.	3,125	5,866	69	73	5,514	3,827
Barry	4,065	3,606	310	487	3,729	5,162
Barton	2,952	2,682	232	187	3,040	3,480
Bates	4,552	4,722	279	78	4,433	5,039
Bent	2,693	1,588	70	.....	1,506	3,367
Bol'ger	2,204	2,075	110	.....	2,019	2,869
Boone	3,547	8,657	96	61	8,748	4,077
Buch'n	17,509	14,759	1,433	1,166	16,188	1,719
Butler	4,489	2,953	395	170	2,662	4,601
Cald'l	3,545	2,383	52	48	2,498	4,168
Cal'ay.	2,799	5,904	72	54	6,035	3,274
Camd.	1,732	1,196	83	17	1,034	2,276
C. G.	6,076	4,967	280	329	4,584	7,537
Carroll	4,907	4,502	117	65	4,075	5,609
Carter	772	1,051	59	9	930	1,057
Cass	3,610	4,709	188	37	5,030	4,055
Cedar	2,802	2,007	173	30	1,936	3,488
Char'n	3,173	4,795	153	60	4,675	4,331
Chris.	2,692	1,281	247	56	919	3,795
Clark	2,948	2,770	62	.....	2,383	3,310
Clay	2,998	6,076	240	132	6,283	2,804
Clint'n	2,848	3,177	79	49	3,304	3,165
Cole	6,205	5,033	227	351	4,167	5,878
Cooper	4,755	4,070	102	81	3,657	5,151
Cra'fd.	2,336	1,697	125	24	1,658	2,623
Dade	2,651	2,007	146	32	1,892	3,540
Dallas.	2,188	1,304	68	24	1,100	2,665
Davies	3,869	3,520	84	42	3,560	4,458
D'K'lb	2,730	2,368	52	33	2,121	3,001
Dent	1,779	2,263	45	64	1,907	2,204
Dougls	2,617	909	176	71	577	3,237
Dunkn	3,436	4,357	220	33	5,199	4,455
Frank.	6,253	3,384	309	587	2,814	8,712
Gas'de	3,306	577	148	322	454	4,481
Gentry	3,318	3,555	175	165	3,374	3,442
Greene	13,618	13,084	1,085	1,932	11,514	15,755
Grun'y	3,782	2,367	264	1,044	2,721	5,123
Harsn.	4,247	2,792	141	93	2,502	5,151
Henry.	4,616	4,706	201	141	5,367	5,313
Hick'y	1,895	722	34	22	532	2,131
Holt	3,316	2,255	77	53	2,329	4,153
How'd	1,873	4,759	88	131	4,735	2,125
Howell	3,130	2,681	380	283	2,323	4,344
Iron	1,328	1,675	42	21	1,554	1,563
Jack'n	10,953	11,320	642	472	76,791	78,875
Jasper.	13,701	9,176	1,510	383	11,006	17,074
Jeffson	4,870	4,356	280	449	4,684	5,730
Johnsn	5,248	5,526	123	90	5,444	5,700
K. C.	80,188	64,682	3,726	3,764	.....	.....
Knox	2,288	2,722	94	100	2,250	2,749
L'cide.	2,960	2,500	184	81	2,183	3,469
Laf'tte	6,517	5,877	252	267	6,169	7,471
Law'ce	4,499	3,768	322	496	3,532	6,093
Lewis	2,416	3,481	116	95	3,542	2,810
Linc'n.	2,563	3,419	81	87	3,660	3,209
Linn	5,155	5,386	499	175	5,184	5,557
Liv'stn	4,517	4,316	106	.....	3,666	5,093
M'Dld	2,374	2,301	153	.....	2,242	2,921
Macon	4,909	5,538	333	151	5,626	6,000
Mad'n	1,569	1,665	10	19	1,830	2,023
Maries	1,004	1,913	55	67	1,677	1,445
Mar'n.	5,408	5,739	742	393	6,719	4,660
Mercer	2,508	1,209	138	147	1,044	3,170
Miller.	3,011	1,962	126	257	1,833	3,555
Miss	1,797	2,360	59	80	2,442	2,193
Monit.	3,138	2,601	61	92	2,405	3,535
Monro	1,141	5,597	99	67	6,136	1,406
Montg	3,563	2,938	76	58	3,103	3,910
Morgn	2,489	1,842	31	31	1,834	2,911
N Mad	4,018	4,167	104	21	3,637	3,745
Newt	4,592	3,970	264	153	4,078	5,541
Nod'y.	6,242	5,803	259	192	5,504	6,671
Oregn.	896	2,231	74	280	1,961	1,319
Osage.	2,496	1,986	104	209	1,118	3,699
Ozark.	1,758	688	61	32	569	2,457
Pem't.	4,811	3,616	85	40	3,901	4,443
Pettis.	7,280	6,568	592	777	1,504	3,652
Perry	2,656	1,826	69	213	6,561	8,595
Ph'lps.	2,085	2,918	351	124	2,422	2,692
Pike	3,715	4,040	126	107	5,034	3,860
Platte.	1,999	3,674	54	17	4,361	1,724
Polk	4,097	3,033	79	69	2,847	4,967
P'laski	1,578	2,127	70	92	1,978	1,853
Putnm	3,340	1,495	127	133	1,315	3,880
Ralls	1,365	2,617	70	13	2,803	1,362
Rand	2,991	7,372	470	716	8,115	3,768
Ray	2,753	4,989	177	116	4,865	3,228
Rey'ds	873	1,822	28	.....	1,837	1,173
Ripley	1,428	1,863	78	51	1,735	1,752
St. Ch.	4,668	2,364	247	603	2,472	6,645
St. Cla	2,907	2,640	165	113	2,296	3,249
St. Fra	6,117	5,542	163	124	1,149	1,917
St. Ge.	1,330	1,257	55	58	5,300	5,502
St. Lo.	26,669	16,075	2,092	2,905	12,438	25,008
Saline.	4,990	6,564	192	361	7,114	5,613
Schuy.	1,522	1,982	46	29	1,993	1,806
Scotl'd	2,282	2,595	138	72	2,122	2,509
Scott	3,335	3,633	423	792	4,257	4,204
Shan'n	1,174	2,107	123	10	1,661	1,639
Shelby	1,737	3,957	33	55	3,935	2,128
Stod'd	3,844	4,348	266	211	4,428	4,641
Stone	1,871	626	122	230	672	2,749
Sul'vn	3,885	3,703	75	210	3,473	4,476
Taney.	1,710	981	81	2	913	2,001
Texas.	2,787	3,421	160	21	2,965	3,552
Vern'n	3,593	4,839	334	435	5,419	4,645
War'n.	2,667	644	168	28	545	3,512
Wash	2,397	1,955	28	22	1,837	2,618
Wayne	1,958	2,283	143	44	2,072	2,380
Web'r.	3,168	2,730	154	137	2,428	4,000
Worth	1,666	1,650	22	8	1,532	1,888
Wright	3,105	2,303	95	136	2,008	3,661
S. L. C.	139,433	95,888	28,758	98	106,047	163,280
Tot.	648,486	572,753	56,733	27,427	574,799	727,162

The 1920 Presidential vote for Jackson County includes Kansas City; the 1924 vote for Jackson County excludes Kansas City.

President (1924)—La Follette total on his two tickets, 84,160; Faris, Proh., 1,418; Johns, Soc. Lab., 909; Wallace, Commonwealth Land, 259.

An initiative proposition to provide revenue for completion of the 7,640-mile State highway system was adopted. It carries a 50 per cent. increase in State motor vehicle license fees and imposes a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline used for motor vehicle fuel. The vote was: Yes, 742,836; no, 348,007.

Governor (1924)—Baker, Rep., 640,135; Nelson, Dem., 634,263; Brandt, Soc., 21,043; Cox, Soc. Lab., 678.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Reed, Dem., 506,264; Brewster, Rep., 462,009; Brandt, Soc., 7,119.

PAST VOTE OF MISSOURI.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 151,434; Grant, Rep., 119,116; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 2,429.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 203,077; Hayes, Rep., 145,029; Cooper, Greenback, 3,498.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 208,609; Garfield, Rep., 153,567; Weaver, Greenback, 35,135.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 235,988; Blaine, Rep., 202,929; St. John, Proh., 2,153.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 261,943; Harrison, Rep., 236,252; Fisk, Proh., 4,539; Streeter, U. Lab., 18,619.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 268,188; Harrison, Rep., 226,918; Weaver, Peoples', 41,213; Bidwell, Proh., 4,331.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and Peoples' (Populist), 313,576; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,363; McKinley, Rep., 239,333; Levering, Proh., 2,462.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 351,922; McKinley, Rep., 314,092; Woolley, Proh., 5,965; Debs, Soc., 6,139.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 296,312; Roosevelt, Rep., 321,449; Swallow, Proh., 7,191; Debs, Soc., 13,009.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 346,574; Taft, Rep., 347,203; Chafin, Proh., 4,231; Debs, Soc., 15,431.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 330,746; Taft, Rep., 207,821; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Debs, Soc., 28,466.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 398,025; Hughes, Rep., 369,339; Hanly, Proh., 3,884; Benson, Soc., 14,612.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 396,166; Rep., 371,710; Soc., 14,659; Soc. Lab., 962.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 267,397; Rep., 302,680.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 574,799; Harding, Rep., 727,162; Watkins, Proh., 4,142; Debs, Soc., 20,242; Christensen, F.-Lab., 3,291.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 589,498; Rep., 711,161; Soc., 20,002; Soc. Lab., 1,675; F.-Lab., 3,158.

MONTANA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Ind.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Beaverhead.	1,386	565	766	2,049	833
Big Horn...	1,082	448	327	1,062	475
Blaine.....	827	598	337	1,720	848
Broadwater.	531	364	486	723	622
Carbon.....	1,891	1,522	698	2,700	1,107
Carter.....	669	208	283	782	342
Cascade....	5,081	4,047	2,220	6,808	3,938
Chouteau..	1,347	763	706	2,646	1,436
Custer.....	1,654	1,692	412	2,347	1,127
Daniels....	505	523	185	811	289
Dawson....	1,326	896	346	1,784	875
Deer Lodge.	1,937	1,864	1,611	3,130	1,567
Fallon.....	731	340	220	1,064	381
Fergus.....	2,942	3,008	1,580	3,858	3,371
Flathead...	2,541	2,484	788	3,900	2,241
Gallatin....	2,494	1,499	1,564	3,238	2,370
Garfield....	876	490	355	1,226	1,484
Glacier.....	586	279	511	1,297	531
Gold'n Val'y	422	514	118	1,185	381
Granite....	582	368	353	949	439
Hill.....	1,110	1,878	602	2,230	1,388
Jefferson...	648	648	434	969	688
Judith Basin	888	721	480	.....	.....
Lake.....	884	1,912	340	.....	.....
Lewis, Clark	3,433	1,504	1,869	4,348	2,413
Liberty....	239	298	141	757	331
Lincoln....	976	993	374	1,187	683
Madison...	1,137	593	672	1,672	877
McCone...	494	507	143	1,177	537

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Ind.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Meagher...	624	153	257	744	314
Mineral....	223	662	123	347	362
Missoula...	2,386	4,662	1,012	4,374	3,292
Musselshell.	1,488	1,490	247	1,910	951
Park.....	2,199	1,395	688	2,537	1,455
Phillips....	1,236	848	473	1,693	648
Pondera....	764	831	414	1,654	893
Powder Riv.	480	361	123	955	330
Powell.....	982	877	559	1,345	787
Prairie.....	683	339	162	881	242
Ravalli.....	1,311	1,569	562	2,110	1,224
Richland...	926	525	238	1,759	744
Rosebud...	1,115	852	259	1,624	555
Roosevelt..	965	927	389	2,239	873
Sanders....	588	1,259	188	1,035	741
Sheridan...	905	293	176	1,335	610
Silver Bow.	6,520	6,076	5,393	10,074	6,394
Stillwater..	1,412	505	375	1,721	664
Sweet Grass	853	286	248	1,035	349
Teton.....	775	691	396	1,319	671
Toole	697	659	439	861	405
Treasure...	289	140	84	517	174
Valley....	1,555	863	497	2,096	895
Wheatland.	723	686	221	1,250	520
Wibaux....	505	151	189	692	223
Yellowstone	4,715	2,479	1,172	5,714	2,782
Total....	74,138	61,105	33,805	109,430	57,372

President (1924)—The Socialists polled 247 votes; Farm-Laborites, 4,771; Workers' Party, 357.

Governor (1924)—Dixon, Rep., 74,126; Erickson, Dem. ,88,801; Edwards, Farm.-Lab., 10,666; Matheson, Soc., 466.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Linderman, Rep., 72,000; Walsh, Dem., 89,681; Anderson, Farm.-Lab., 7,370; Juttner, Soc., 522; Teagarden, Ind., 248.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Wheeler, Dem., 88,205; Riddick, Rep., 69,464; Ambrose, Soc., 1,068.

Montana, in 1922, voted (67,463 to 62,100) for a Soldier Bonus.

PAST VOTE OF MONTANA.

1889 (Gov.), Dem., 19,564; Rep., 18,988.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 17,581; Harrison, Rep., 18,851; Weaver, People's, 7,334; Bidwell, Proh., 549.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 42,537; McKinley, Rep., 10,494; Levering, Proh., 186.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 37,145; McKinley, Rep., 25,373; Woolley, Proh., 298; Debs, Soc., 708.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 21,773; Roosevelt, Rep., 34,932; Swallow, Proh., 335; Debs, Soc., 5,676.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,377; Rep., 26,957; Soc., 3,431.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 29,326; Taft, Rep., 32,333; Chafin, Proh., 827; Debs, Soc., 5,855.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 32,282; Rep., 30,792; Soc., 5,112.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 27,941; Taft, Rep., 18,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,456; Debs, Soc., 10,885.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 101,063; Hughes, Rep., 66,750; Roosevelt, Prog., 298; Benson, Soc., 9,564.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 85,380; Rep., 72,758; Soc., 9,292.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 57,372; Harding, Rep., 109,430; Christensen, F.-Lab., 12,204.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

The National Hall of Statuary, formerly the Hall of the United States House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, was established by Congress July 2, 1864. Each State was invited to contribute marble or bronze statues of her two most distinguished deceased citizens. The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

State.	Name.	Date.
Alabama.....	J. L. M. Curry.....	1906
"	Gen. Joe Wheeler.....	1925
Arkansas.....	Uriah M. Rose.....	1917
"	James P. Clarke.....	1921
Connecticut.....	Roger Sherman.....	1872
"	Jonathan Trumbull.....	1872
Florida.....	John W. Gorrie.....	1914
"	Gen. E. Kirby Smith.....	1918
Idaho.....	George L. Shoup.....	1909
Illinois.....	James Shields.....	1893
"	Frances E. Willard.....	1905
Indiana.....	Oliver P. Morton.....	1899
"	Lew Wallace.....	1909
Iowa.....	James Harlan.....	1909
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	1913
Kansas.....	John J. Ingalls.....	1904
"	George W. Glick.....	1914
Maine.....	William King.....	1877
Maryland.....	Charles Carroll.....	1901
"	John Hanson.....	1901
Massachusetts....	Samuel Adams.....	1873
"	John Winthrop.....	1872
Michigan.....	Lewis Cass.....	1889
"	Zachariah Chandler.....	1913
Minnesota.....	Henry Mower Rice.....	1916
Missouri.....	Francis P. Blair.....	1899
Missouri.....	Thomas H. Benton.....	1899
New Hampshire..	John Stark.....	1894
" ..	Daniel Webster.....	1894
New Jersey.....	Richard Stockton.....	1886
"	Philip Kearny.....	1875
New York.....	Robert R. Livingston.....	1874
"	George Clinton.....	1873
North Carolina...	Zebulon Baird Vance.....	1916
Ohio.....	James A. Garfield.....	1885
"	William Allen.....	1887
Oklahoma.....	Sequoyah.....	1917
Pennsylvania.....	J. P. G. Muhlenberg.....	1881
"	Robert Fulton.....	1881
Rhode Island.....	Nathaniel Greene.....	1869
"	Roger Williams.....	1870
South Carolina...	John C. Calhoun.....	1909
Texas.....	Stephen F. Austin.....	1904
"	Samuel Houston.....	1904
Vermont.....	Ethan Allen.....	1875
"	Jacob Collamer.....	1879
Virginia.....	Washington.....	1908
"	Robert E. Lee.....	1908
West Virginia....	John E. Kenna.....	1901
"	Francis H. Pierpont.....	1903
Wisconsin.....	James Marquette.....	1895

Works of art in the Capitol have been acquired by gift, from private individuals and from States.

A group of bust portraits of Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton was placed in the crypt of the Capitol in February, 1921.

NOTE—The House of Representatives met in what is now Statuary Hall until Dec. 16, 1857, when the present Chamber of the House was ready for occupancy.

NEBRASKA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem-	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Adams	2,353	4,824	1,331	4,549	1,932
Antelope	1,150	2,598	1,745	3,322	1,154
Arthur	101	143	164	167	94
Banner	88	245	153	258	69
Blaine	132	253	197	328	176
Boone	1,782	2,013	1,719	3,108	1,461
Box Butte	814	1,506	1,216	1,630	756
Boyd	522	991	1,114	1,482	527
Brown	714	1,104	616	1,417	558
Buffalo	2,337	4,746	1,641	4,954	2,258
Burt	1,870	2,513	484	2,969	1,194
Butler	2,444	2,435	544	2,478	1,918
Cass	2,352	3,639	1,327	3,575	2,192
Cedar	1,747	2,441	1,917	3,906	1,279
Chase	570	919	411	976	414
Cherry	1,169	1,663	967	1,636	711
Cheyenne	555	1,719	1,034	1,857	606
Clay	1,716	2,758	986	3,390	1,466
Colfax	1,293	1,450	965	1,992	957
Cuming	981	1,642	1,840	3,177	764
Custer	2,575	3,833	3,144	4,974	2,739
Dakota	964	1,235	931	1,525	873
Dawes	595	1,575	1,632	1,801	900
Dawson	1,526	3,016	1,386	3,384	1,444
Deuel	316	775	236	684	321
Dixon	1,090	2,153	964	2,435	911
Dodge	2,183	3,798	2,316	4,832	1,799
Douglas	18,672	29,390	17,184	28,543	18,439
Dundy	459	1,036	324	1,094	375
Fillmore	2,156	2,758	429	2,803	1,549
Franklin	1,331	1,920	476	2,294	1,030
Frontier	599	1,497	745	1,750	673
Furnas	1,534	2,378	801	2,445	1,371
Gage	3,330	5,831	1,825	6,059	2,477
Garden	459	925	361	924	421
Garfield	251	757	268	611	252
Gosper	394	540	550	794	486
Grant	191	260	82	256	141
Greeley	1,220	773	908	1,345	1,180
Hall	1,863	4,040	2,564	4,719	1,724
Hamilton	1,545	2,935	722	2,950	1,356
Harlan	1,216	1,845	604	1,758	974
Hayes	288	475	347	512	207
Hitchcock	633	987	528	1,127	615
Holt	1,529	2,207	2,176	3,163	1,577
Hooker	111	176	151	230	117
Howard	1,434	1,091	914	1,508	1,311
Jefferson	1,824	2,752	1,134	3,488	1,408
Johnson	1,285	2,075	465	2,416	909
Kearney	1,243	1,453	508	1,683	1,273
Keith	602	1,069	462	1,050	472
Keya Paha	251	504	451	479	218
Kimball	253	750	461	910	339
Knox	1,532	2,405	2,265	3,678	1,470
Lancaster	11,563	18,061	3,485	15,638	8,435
Lincoln	1,372	2,857	2,723	3,342	1,896
Logan	165	277	234	312	180
Loup	105	285	200	343	117
McPherson	96	213	207	229	75
Madison	1,959	3,537	3,125	5,171	1,716
Merrick	1,137	2,324	796	2,384	1,076
Morrill	734	1,153	623	1,366	667
Nance	1,130	1,574	603	1,877	746
Nemaha	1,871	2,378	604	2,888	1,512
Nuckolls	1,576	2,595	600	2,367	1,337
Otoe	2,208	3,245	1,003	3,869	1,671
Pawnee	1,365	2,147	328	2,510	972
Perkins	493	836	318	722	387
Phelps	993	1,928	105	2,324	1,169
Pierce	760	1,570	1,363	2,478	743
Platte	2,173	2,108	2,576	4,058	1,367
Polk	1,229	2,354	567	2,393	1,236
Red Willow	1,122	1,931	1,264	1,993	1,133
Richardson	3,089	3,625	789	4,496	2,679
Rock	293	585	353	621	239
Saline	3,123	2,834	610	3,197	2,172
Sarpy	1,247	1,411	964	1,662	1,027
Saunders	2,823	3,499	1,414	3,733	2,296
Scottsbluff	1,132	3,410	902	3,189	969
Seward	1,848	2,797	1,023	3,690	1,477
Sheridan	661	1,509	1,453	1,714	84
Sherman	1,048	1,182	715	1,582	848
Sioux	149	480	697	627	252
Stanton	596	962	874	1,457	501
Thayer	1,719	2,847	818	3,456	1,120
Thomas	216	206	158	305	207
Thurston	1,191	1,210	829	1,167	925
Valley	802	2,014	834	1,935	912
Washington	1,231	1,876	961	2,409	1,295
Wayne	775	1,840	879	2,312	681
Webster	1,207	2,194	616	2,599	913
Wheeler	145	205	404	352	165
York	1,778	4,110	1,091	4,265	1,857
Total	137,289	218,585	106,701	247,498	119,608

1924 (President)—Faris, Proh., 1,594.

Governor (1924)—Norton, Dem., 183,709; McMullen, Rep., 229,067; Butler, Prog. (La Follette) 35,594.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Thomas, Dem. and Prog., 164,370; Norris, Rep., 274,647.

In 1924 the voters defeated a proposal to remove from the ballot all party emblems and designations for State and county offices.

Governor (1922)—Bryan, Dem., 214,070; Randall, Rep., 163,736; Parmenter, Prog., 13,435.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Hitchcock, Dem., 148,265; Howell, Rep., 220,350; Beebe, Prog., 19,076.

Nebraska voters in 1922 indorsed an anti-picketing law.

PAST VOTE OF NEBRASKA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 7,812; Gran. Rep., 18,329.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 17,554; Hayes, Rep., 31,916; Cooper, Greenback, 2,320; Smith, Proh. Ref., 1,599.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 28,523; Garfield, Rep., 54,979; Weaver, Greenback, 3,950; Dow, Proh., 1,599.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 54,391; Blaine, Rep., 76,912; St. John, Proh., 2,899.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 80,542; Harrison, Rep., 108,425; Fisk, Proh., 9,429; Streeter, U. Lab., 4,226.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 24,943; Harrison, Rep., 87,227; Weaver, People's, 83,134; Bidwell, Proh., 4,902.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 15,999; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,885; McKinley, Rep., 103,064; Levering, Proh., 2,040.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 114,013; McKinley, Rep., 121,835; Woolley, Proh., 3,655; Debs, Soc., 823.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 52,921; Roosevelt, Rep., 138,558; Swallow, Proh., 6,323; Debs, Soc., 7,412.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 131,099; Taft, Rep., 126,997; Chafin, Proh., 5,179; Debs, Soc., 3,524.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 109,008; Taft, Rep., 54,029; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,614; Debs, Soc., 10,174.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 120,206; Rep., 101,228; Prog., 8,655; Soc., 5,734; Proh., 2,873.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 158,827; Hughes, Rep., 117,257; Hanly, Proh., 2,952; Benson, Soc., 7,141.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 99,690; Rep., 120,086.

1918 (Gov.), Dem , 97,886; Rep., 120,888; Proh., 3,469.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 119,608; Harding, Rep., 247,498; Watkins, Proh., 5,947; Debs, Soc., 9,600.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

(Washington, D. C.)

Commissioners—Bessie P. Brueggeman (*Chairman*), Charles H. Verrill, Harry Bassett. *Secretary*—S. R. Golibart jr.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

This board is composed of the Secretaries of Labor (Chairman), Agriculture, and Commerce, the United States Commissioner of Education (Vice Chairman), Harry L. Fidler representing labor, Calvin P. McIntosh representing agriculture, E. T. Franks, representing commerce and manufactures. Director, J. C. Wright; Secretary and Chief Clerk, E. Jos. Aronoff. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. There are no district offices.

NEVADA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Churchill...	320	625	654	506	873
Clark.....	286	815	493	620	589
Douglas....	95	141	343	147	503
Elko.....	605	1,150	1,104	1,029	1,369
Esmeralda..	145	316	240	347	466
Eureka.....	93	115	207	157	313
Humboldt..	246	485	388	532	660
Lander.....	138	152	252	254	416
Lincoln....	254	280	200	366	373
Lyon.....	153	330	461	344	945
Mineral....	84	227	187	209	374
Nye.....	448	880	892	1,007	1,576
Ormsby....	413	104	412	423	592
Pershing...	163	365	287	369	563
Storey.....	209	267	283	272	324
Washoe....	1,666	2,340	3,544	2,357	4,189
White Pine.	495	802	1,045	902	1,354
Total....	5.909	9,769	11,243	9,851	15,479

Governor (1922)—Scrugham, Dem., 15,437; Miller, Rep., 13,215.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Pittman, Dem., 18,200; Chandler, Rep., 10,671.

PAST VOTE OF NEVADA.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 9,308; Hayes, Rep., 10,383.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 8,619; Garfield, Rep., 7,878.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 5,578; Blaine, Rep., 7,193; Butler, Greenback, 26.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 5,149; Harrison, Rep., 7,088; Fisk, Proh., 41.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 714; Harrison, Rep., 2,711; Weaver, People's, 7,264; Bidwell, Proh., 89.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's (Populist), 8,376; McKinley, Rep., 1,938.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 6,347; McKinley, Rep., 3,849.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem. 3,982; Roosevelt, Rep., 6,864; Debs, Soc., 925.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 8,686; Rep., 5,338; Soc., 815.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 11,212; Taft, Rep., 10,775; Debs, Soc., 2,103.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 8,798; Rep., 10,435; Soc., 1,393.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 7,986; Taft, Rep., 3,196; Roosevelt, Prog., 5,620; Debs, Soc., 3,313.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 8,078; Rep., 8,038; Soc., 5,451.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 17,776; Hughes, Rep., 12,127; Hanly, Proh., 348; Benson, Soc., 3,065.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,868; Rep., 10,450; Soc., 9,572.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,197; Rep., 8,053; Ind. (Anne Martin), 4,603; Soc., 710.

1920 (Pres.), Cox. Dem., 9,851; Harding, Rep., 15,479; Debs, Soc., 1,864.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 10,402; Rep., 11,550; Ind., 4,981; Soc., 494.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Belknap....	5,996	3,217	186	5,628	3,464
Carroll.....	4,372	2,213	100	4,214	2,279
Cheshire...	7,008	2,720	428	6,644	3,374
Coos.....	6,137	4,620	894	6,114	4,985
Grafton....	10,493	5,360	511	9,650	6,102
Hillsboro'gh	22,098	16,002	4,673	23.040	18,736
Merrimack.	13,587	8,283	822	12,748	8,976
Rockingh'm	14,530	6,073	634	13,811	6,582
Strafford...	9,167	6,445	575	8,700	5,643
Sullivan....	5,187	2,268	170	4,647	2,521
Total....	98,575	57,201	8,993	95,196	62,662

Governor (1924)—Winant, Rep., 88,650; Brown, Dem., 75,691.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Keyes, Rep., 94,432; Farrand, Dem., 63,596.
Governor (1922)—Brown, Dem., 70,160; Goodnow, Rep., 61,526.
In 1924 a proposal to hold a convention to revise the Constitution was defeated, 42,616 to 22,520.

PAST VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 31,425; Grant, Rep., 37,168 O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 100; Black, Proh., 200.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 38,510; Hayes, Rep., 41,540.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 40,797; Garfield, Rep., 44,856; Weaver, Greenback, 528; Dow, Proh., 180.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 39,198; Blaine, Rep., 43,254; St. John, Proh., 1,571; Butler, Greenback, 552.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 43,456; Harrison, Rep., 45,728; Fisk, Proh., 1,593; Streeter, United Labor, 42.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 42,081; Harrison, Rep., 45,658; Weaver, People's, 293; Bidwell, Proh., 1,297.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 21,650; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 3,420; McKinley, Rep., 57,444; Levering, Proh., 825.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 35,489; McKinley, Rep., 54,798; Woolley, Proh., 1,271; Debs, Soc., 790.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 33,905; Roosevelt, Rep. 54,180; Swallow, Proh., 749; Debs, Soc., 1,090.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 33,655; Taft, Rep., 53,149; Chafin, Proh., 905; Debs, Soc, 1,299.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Taft, Rep., 32,927; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,980.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 34,203; Rep., 32,504; Prog., 14.401; Proh., 496; Soc., 1,674.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,382; Rep., 42,113; Prog., 1,938; Soc., 1,089.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 43,779; Hughes, Rep., 43.723; Hanly, Proh., 303; Benson, Soc., 1,318.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 38,853; Rep., 45,851; Soc., 1,199; Prog., 48; Proh., 288.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32,763; Rep., 37,783.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 62,662; Harding. Rep., 95,196; Debs, Soc., 1,234.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 65,038; Rep., 90,173; Soc., 1,004.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

(As of Oct. 16, 1925.)

Ex-Officio Members—A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman*; J. W. McIntosh, Comptroller of the Currency.

Appointive Members—Governor—D. R. Crissinger; *Vice Governor*—Edmund Platt; other members—Adolph C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin, George R. James, Edward H. Cunningham.

Secretary—Walter L. Eddy; *Assistant Secretary*—J. C. Noell; *Fiscal Agent*—Wm. M. Imlay; *General Counsel*—Walter Wyatt; *Chief Federal Reserve Examiner*—J. F. Herson; *Dir., Div. Research and Statistics*—W. W. Stewart; *Asst. Director, Div. Research and Statistics*—E. A. Goldenweiser; *Chief, Div. Bank Operations*—E. L. Smead.

NEW JERSEY.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Follette, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Macaul'y, S. Tax.	1920. Watkins, Proh.	1920. Christensen, F.-L.	1920. Debs, Soc.
Atlantic	6,937	27,963	2,885	21,260	5,755	18	280	18	389
Bergen	16,844	60,803	9,646	47,475	12,400	79	155	254	1,840
Burlington	7,794	21,617	1,288	17,898	7,532	16	319	32	228
Camden	17,577	48,154	6,556	40,771	17,892	22	715	70	2,467
Cape May	2,611	8,139	458	5,785	2,198	3	77	3	107
Cumberland	4,780	15,691	1,371	11,925	4,487	8	508	41	475
Essex	41,708	123,614	20,877	116,200	40,975	117	175	255	5,950
Gloucester	4,167	15,513	1,314	11,700	4,855	4	712	11	226
Hudson	91,094	80,892	21,560	101,872	64,000	70	96	696	5,495
Hunterdon	5,103	8,940	647	7,444	6,066	3	79	12	76
Mercer	14,639	30,689	6,067	29,625	15,700	25	73	42	1,119
Middlesex	16,373	34,556	4,371	29,320	11,600	13	139	88	849
Monmouth	14,931	34,451	2,902	28,838	12,975	11	162	56	291
Morris	8,042	24,812	2,685	20,675	7,250	12	284	86	575
Ocean	2,594	8,677	918	6,833	2,137	2	53	8	96
Passaic	11,644	43,384	14,082	42,700	11,900	54	107	218	4,150
Salem	3,206	8,027	357	7,625	3,475	1	252	9	98
Somerset	4,143	12,986	1,069	10,960	4,195	7	80	26	104
Sussex	3,632	6,319	302	5,225	3,512	7	96	2	42
Union	14,738	50,356	8,576	39,499	12,103	40	122	234	2,353
Warren	5,186	9,606	970	8,040	7,212	5	227	23	227
Total	298,043	676,277	109,028	611,679	258,229	517	4,711	2,173	27,217

Governor (1925)—Moore, Dem., 470,608; Whitney, Rep., 430,913.
President (1924)—Commonwealth Land, 219; Workers' Party, 1,560; Proh., 1,660; American Party, 358.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Edge, Rep., 608,020; Donnelly, Dem., 331,034; Record, Prog., 37,795.
Governor (1922)—Silzer, Dem., 427,206; Runyon, Rep., 383,312; Goebel, Soc., 5,644.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Edwards, Dem., 451,832; Frelinghuysen, Rep., 362,699.

PAST VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 76,456; Grant, Rep., 91,656.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 115,962; Hayes, Rep., 103,517; Cooper, Greenback, 714.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 122,565; Garfield, Rep., 120,555; Weaver, Greenback, 2,617.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 127,784; Blaine, Rep., 123,433; St. John, Proh., 6,153; Butler, Greenback, 3,456.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 151,508; Harrison, Rep., 144,360; Fisk, Proh., 7,933.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 171,066; Harrison, Rep., 156,101; Bidwell, Proh., 8,133.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 133,695; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 6,378; McKinley, Rep., 221,371; Levering, Proh., 5,617.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 164,879; McKinley, Rep., 221,754; Woolley, Proh., 7,190; Debs, Soc., 4,611.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 164,367; Roosevelt, Rep., 245,164; Swallow, Proh., 6,845; Debs, Soc., 9,587.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 182,567; Taft, Rep., 265,326; Chafin, Proh., 4,934; Debs, Soc., 10,253.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 170,282; Taft, Rep., 88,834; Roosevelt, Prog., 145,409; Debs, Soc., 15,900.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 211,645; Hughes, Rep., 269,352; Hanly, Proh., 3,187; Benson, Soc., 10,462.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 217,486; Rep., 202,976; Soc., 11,014; Ind. Soc., 3,243; Proh., 6,089.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 258,229; Harding, Rep., 611,670; Watkins, Proh., 4,711; Debs, Soc., 27,217; Christensen, F.-Lab., 2,173.

NEW MEXICO.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920).

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Bernalillo	7,019	6,053	1,144	4,960	4,809
Catron	493	426	137	.....	.....
Chaves	1,505	2,153	167	1,771	2,073
Colfax	3,499	3,062	718	3,338	2,708
Curry	659	1,732	819	885	2,147
De Baca	269	568	83	410	678
Dona Ana	2,816	1,773	217	2,627	1,318
Eddy	656	1,498	135	980	1,611
Grant	1,752	2,063	598	2,226	1,870
Guadalupe	1,327	1,054	176	1,584	1,227
Harding	720	714	270	.....	.....
Hidalgo	260	470	188	443	547
Lea	134	542	45	255	735
Lincoln	1,088	823	293	1,492	1,125
Luna	709	595	332	829	998
McKinley	1,647	1,152	411	1,188	768
Mora	2,197	2,088	31	2,478	2,180
Otero	828	882	304	1,227	1,094
Quay	844	1,540	660	1,213	1,801
Rio Arriba	3,886	2,741	144	3,905	1,997
Roosevelt	394	1,333	299	568	1,178
Sandoval	1,584	1,099	29	1,196	945
San Juan	888	812	272	968	829
San Miguel	3,884	3,550	268	5,540	3,490
Santa Fe	4,004	2,605	176	3,586	2,006
Sierra	620	556	119	862	643
Socorro	2,340	1,212	156	3,150	1,803
Taos	2,465	1,658	82	2,530	1,363
Torrance	1,663	1,263	317	1,745	1,116
Union	1,410	1,731	596	2,924	2,273
Valencia	3,181	713	151	2,810	952
Total	54,745	48,542	9,543	57,634	46,688

President (1920)—F. Lab., 1,104.
Governor (1924)—Otero, Rep., 55,984; Hannett, Dem., 56,183; Patterson, Prog., 2,926.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Bursum, Rep., 54,558; Bratton, Dem., 57,355; Voorhees, Prog., 3,128
Governor (1922)—Hinkle, Dem., 60,317; Hill, Rep., 49,363; Smith, Soc., 857.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Jones, Dem., 60,969; Davis jr., Rep., 48,721; Rivera, Ind., 818.

PAST VOTE OF NEW MEXICO.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,139; Taft, Rep., 17,900; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,347; Debs, Soc., 2,859.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,693; Hughes, Rep., 31,163; Hanly, Proh., 112; Benson, Soc., 1,999.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,982; Rep., 30,609.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 46,668; Harding, Rep., 57,634; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,097.
1921 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 31,363; Rep., 36,868.

NEW YORK--PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR 1924.

Counties.	President, 1924.						Governor, 1924.		
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Follette, Prog.	La Follette, Soc.	Johns, Soc.-Labor.	Foster, Workers.	Alfred E. Smith, Dem.	Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	Norman Thomas, Soc.
Albany	38,671	48,253	2,692	3,044	71	41	49,483	42,276	586
Allegany	2,755	12,203	821	381	24	12	3,201	12,503	547
Bronx	72,834	79,562	31,608	30,594	598	1,391	159,005	45,288	11,635
Broome	9,289	28,262	2,809	1,185	133	71	12,827	27,379	1,447
Cattaraugus	5,369	17,307	2,226	1,974	138	52	8,514	17,680	775
Cayuga	7,369	17,252	1,643	653	107	76	9,476	16,700	708
Chautauqua	5,560	29,757	3,547	2,448	313	139	10,096	28,722	1,982
Chemung	7,162	18,599	1,167	1,805	18	14	10,139	18,206	235
Chenango	3,392	11,323	506	335	31	9	3,803	11,536	154
Clinton	5,138	7,918	335	290	15	2	6,552	6,893	92
Columbia	5,466	10,774	408	215	39	12	6,512	9,985	139
Cortland	2,170	10,032	559	238	34	8	2,876	9,621	246
Delaware	4,158	13,020	317	405	12	7	4,246	13,003	80
Dutchess	8,864	22,173	2,225	867	130	44	12,360	20,545	971
Erie	40,780	112,070	26,769	9,273	1,969	619	78,200	102,017	11,272
Essex	2,639	8,553	155	210	3	5	3,751	7,564	31
Franklin	4,364	9,352	466	322	5	6	6,111	8,193	53
Fulton	3,143	11,858	933	341	47	36	5,283	10,814	42
Genesee	3,384	11,101	837	176	38	6	4,112	10,862	641
Greene	3,951	7,503	484	219	25	6	4,377	7,462	248
Hamilton	631	1,063	8	31	2	1	790	896	.....
Herkimer	6,464	15,625	1,030	356	66	22	8,877	14,588	524
Jefferson	7,665	21,159	1,054	990	52	22	10,333	19,698	389
Kings	158,913	236,877	48,840	51,906	652	1,530	314,540	163,135	17,869
Lewis	2,801	6,066	92	90	3	5	3,270	5,651	16
Livingston	3,676	10,472	607	259	28	13	4,506	10,169	320
Madison	3,430	11,589	875	351	55	21	4,164	11,423	647
Monroe	28,956	80,577	22,518	7,743	957	377	55,751	70,024	7,104
Montgomery	5,939	12,869	901	571	55	27	8,426	11,739	306
Nassau	14,322	45,825	3,708	991	103	82	23,856	39,427	655
New York	183,238	190,871	40,230	46,434	724	1,859	326,753	124,813	12,652
Niagara	7,993	25,874	3,102	875	168	50	12,433	24,050	1,585
Oneida	18,124	37,545	3,554	1,204	194	113	27,688	33,475	1,413
Onondaga	24,773	65,395	7,060	3,107	338	96	40,624	58,486	2,613
Ontario	5,933	15,013	1,225	292	47	13	7,094	14,929	656
Orange	9,765	29,184	2,908	1,048	138	40	14,262	27,244	1,288
Orleans	2,320	8,543	767	200	18	32	3,009	8,333	610
Oswego	7,864	18,576	1,290	716	68	28	10,275	17,742	381
Otsego	5,841	13,573	773	420	52	11	5,811	14,975	321
Putnam	1,472	3,796	170	150	8	9	1,956	3,488	63
Queens	58,402	100,793	10,899	17,311	217	547	113,599	70,880	2,436
Rensselaer	19,783	30,549	2,749	1,191	263	138	26,233	28,154	1,010
Richmond	15,785	18,008	1,447	2,258	32	44	23,044	13,859	260
Rockland	5,640	11,915	1,253	658	66	27	8,035	10,836	547
St. Lawrence	7,103	22,583	979	847	44	28	9,564	21,349	512
Saratoga	7,026	17,682	1,207	862	65	14	10,420	15,886	299
Schenectady	9,167	24,514	4,416	1,330	218	54	16,395	21,386	1,77-
Schoharie	3,413	6,142	214	92	12	6	3,213	6,213	136
Schuyler	1,555	4,301	134	77	4	3	1,668	4,359	89
Seneca	2,727	6,598	442	177	19	11	3,459	6,563	266
Steuben	7,194	21,481	2,203	1,020	216	46	9,378	22,088	915
Suffolk	10,024	31,456	2,562	1,183	177	53	15,380	28,587	1,206
Sullivan	4,057	7,734	1,103	652	39	19	5,565	7,394	425
Tioga	2,234	7,834	439	276	18	9	2,519	7,886	179
Tompkins	3,701	11,766	430	189	15	22	4,327	11,616	186
Ulster	9,361	20,048	1,043	1,132	36	40	11,796	19,085	378
Warren	3,663	9,627	556	275	45	2	5,269	8,571	74
Washington	4,321	13,774	742	390	31	6	6,014	12,692	227
Wayne	3,991	14,358	682	427	14	13	4,769	14,060	350
Westchester	30,964	85,029	13,001	2,942	871	228	56,237	70,343	5,843
Wyoming	2,512	10,148	628	386	25	6	3,283	9,867	325
Yates	1,568	6,334	126	112	10	3	1,602	6,242	61
Total	950,796	1,820,058	268,510	198,783	9,928	8,228	1,627,111	1,518,550	99,169

Governor (1924)—Cannon, Workers' Party, 7,813; Passonno, Soc.-Lab., 4,923.

Lieutenant Governor (1924)—Lowman, Rep., 1,526,849; Lunn, Dem., 1,430,321; Solomon, Soc., 126,-679; Weinberger, Soc.-Lab., 8,377; Brill, Workers', 8,925.

Secretary of State (1924)—Knapp, Rep., 1,530,763; Hamilton, Dem., 1,397,804; Soc., 135,278.

Comptroller (1924)—Murphy, Rep., 1,524,670; Fleming, Dem., 1,362,092; Wiley, Soc., 142,312.

Treasurer (1924)—Pounds, Rep., 1,568,965; Vander Bosch, Soc., 134,039; Workers', 9,826.

Attorney General (1924)—Ottinger, Rep., 1,541,166; Sherman, Dem., 1,362,585; Soc., 140,424.

State Engineer (1924)—Finch, Rep., 1,563,589; La Du, Dem., 1,296,954; Soc., 138,182.

$15,000,000 bond issue for State parks (1924)—yes, 1,542,928; no, 556,920.

Governor (1922)—Smith, Dem., 1,397,663; Miller, Rep., 1,011,725; Cassidy, Soc., 99,944; Cassidy, Farm.-Lab., 6,888; Hinds, Proh., 9,498.

The vote in 1922 for **Governor in the City of New York** was: *Manhattan*—Smith, 271,181; Miller, 97,472; Cassidy, 18,587. *Brooklyn*—Smith, 263,047; Miller, 108,652; Cassidy, 20,570. *Bronx*—Smith 116,112; Miller, 30,548; Cassidy, 14,300. *Queens*—Smith, 84,543; Miller, 32,026; Cassidy, 3,359. *Richmond*—Smith, 21,403; Miller, 8,375; Cassidy, 402. *Whole City*—Smith, 756,286; Miller, 277,073; Cassidy, 57,218.

N. Y. CITY 1925 ELECTION RESULTS, OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COMPTROLLER.

President B'd Aldermen—McKee, Dem., 722,613; Harvey, Rep., 349,172; Beardsley, Soc., 40,868.

Borough President (Manhattan)—Miller, Dem., 242, 416; Davies, Rep., 95,878; Cassidy, Soc., 8,762. (Bronx)—Bruckner, Dem., 130,756; O'Hara, Rep., 34,681. (Brooklyn)—Guider, Dem., 241,278; Miller, Rep., 133,878. (Queens)—Connolly, Dem., 89,501; Karle, Rep., 71,759. (Richmond)—Lynch, Dem., 24,041; Gannon, Rep., 9,550.

Sheriff (Manhattan)—Culkin, Dem., 226,367; Levenson, Rep., 110,919.

County Clerk (Manhattan)—Collins, Dem., 232,114; Novello, Rep., 95,068.

District Attorney (Manhattan)—Banton, Dem. 225,184; Whitman, Rep., 112,397.

Register (Manhattan)—Mathews, Dem., 224,654; Slack, Rep., 99,962.

Supreme Court Justices (Manhattan)—Walsh, Dem., 368,529; Valente, Dem., 323,032; Hammer, Dem., 310,497. Mathewson, Rep., 149,344; Nevins, Rep., 121,287; Conklin, Rep., 122,422. Block, Soc., 30,381; London, Soc., 31,730; Bernstein, Soc., 22,404.

NEW YORK CITY--PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1924.

MANHATTAN (NEW YORK COUNTY).

Assembly District.	President, 1924.					Governor, 1924.		
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette. Soc.	La Follette. Prog.	La Follette. Total.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Thomas Soc.
First	3,939	10,570	1,595	1,472	3,067	2,213	15,098	473
Second	4,147	6,575	1,593	1,593	3,186	2,242	11,356	478
Third	6,429	12,691	1,181	1,885	3,066	4,152	18,037	216
Fourth	2,275	1,292	2,229	1,311	3,540	1,619	11,199	610
Fifth	5,990	12,093	1,259	2,079	3,338	3,618	17,819	174
Sixth	4,470	3,907	3,732	2,413	6,145	3,283	10,262	1,280
Seventh	14,205	7,903	887	1,557	2,444	9,928	14,549	251
Eighth	3,648	4,269	3,076	2,331	5,407	1,880	10,455	1,144
Ninth	15,383	8,972	1,043	1,844	2,887	10,038	17,048	277
Tenth	11,687	6,986	871	1,298	2,169	8,960	11,739	349
Eleventh	12,765	9,235	1,087	1,993	3,080	8,588	15,994	314
Twelfth	6,528	14,047	1,498	2,347	3,845	3,643	20,267	389
Thirteenth	9,459	7,496	1,141	1,755	2,896	6,974	12,602	363
Fourteenth	6,544	9,665	2,044	2,704	4,748	3,506	17,300	524
Fifteenth	15,157	7,301	1,289	1,669	2,958	10,647	14,186	535
Sixteenth	6,120	9,594	2,733	3,594	6,327	3,510	18,433	847
Seventeenth	4,827	4,779	3,364	2,597	5,961	2,242	12,088	1,374
Eighteenth	5,680	6,684	2,953	3,053	6,006	3,136	14,565	1,242
Nineteenth	9,535	4,401	1,258	1,503	2,761	6,941	9,367	388
Twentieth	4,450	4,911	1,557	1,683	3,240	2,593	9,750	436
Twenty-first	11,582	4,748	817	864	1,681	8,182	9,704	176
Twenty-second	10,204	7,455	1,167	1,749	2,916	6,503	14,025	273
Twenty-third	15,812	11,664	1,831	3,140	4,971	10,415	20,910	539
Total	190,871	183,238	40,230	46,434	86,664	124,813	326,753	12,652
BROOKLYN (KINGS COUNTY).								
First	7,666	6,930	687	1,120	1,807	3,739	10,543	159
Second	16,548	10,407	5,259	4,409	9,668	11,039	22,951	2,246
Third	3,652	5,441	657	1,159	1,816	2,037	8,650	118
Fourth	5,881	5,849	1,914	2,177	4,091	3,434	12,164	568
Fifth	12,938	6,800	1,081	1,833	2,914	9,842	12,599	317
Sixth	6,505	3,306	3,417	2,767	6,184	4,159	10,508	1,460
Seventh	6,472	6,605	873	1,532	2,405	4,213	10,993	190
Eighth	4,826	6,601	648	865	1,513	2,708	6,703	96
Ninth	17,465	10,821	2,338	3,057	5,395	12,716	20,656	704
Tenth	12,307	8,260	698	1,288	1,986	9,335	12,945	159
Eleventh	15,560	10,510	1,076	1,632	2,708	11,902	15,828	288
Twelfth	12,546	10,000	1,161	1,845	3,006	8,804	16,091	365
Thirteenth	4,222	3,558	1,478	1,438	2,916	2,131	8,090	476
Fourteenth	3,537	3,531	2,779	1,739	4,518	1,945	8,953	970
Fifteenth	5,671	6,484	744	1,378	2,122	3,087	11,006	201
Sixteenth	12,655	8,561	4,564	4,057	8,621	7,035	21,393	1,668
Seventeenth	13,101	6,521	1,395	1,642	3,017	10,387	11,662	519
Eighteenth	15,096	10,189	5,079	4,175	9,254	10,167	23,347	2,115
Nineteenth	4,533	2,713	1,813	1,910	3,723	2,669	7,693	692
Twentieth	15,543	7,164	1,704	3,031	4,735	10,430	15,755	378
Twenty-first	22,170	9,540	1,761	2,316	4,077	17,285	17,977	600
Twenty-second	14,320	6,577	3,921	4,239	8,160	9,837	17,412	1,684
Twenty-third	3,635	2,933	3,739	2,297	6,036	2,236	81,221	1,896
Total	236,877	158,913	48,840	51,906	100,746	163,135	314,540	17,869
BRONX.								
First	8,419	7,357	3,242	4,030	7,272	4,480	19,700	1,035
Second	13,894	13,489	4,503	4,694	9,197	8,252	26,944	1,566
Third	5,906	5,407	4,370	3,494	7,864	2,805	14,858	1,695
Fourth	4,670	4,991	4,778	3,203	7,981	2,303	13,379	2,128
Fifth	6,187	5,325	4,960	3,728	8,688	2,917	15,784	1,749
Sixth	12,016	10,297	2,441	3,491	5,932	7,345	20,235	647
Seventh	6,530	6,563	4,041	3,561	7,602	3,212	15,856	1,907
Eighth	21,940	17,405	3,273	4,393	7,666	13,974	32,249	968
Total	79,562	72,834	31,608	30,594	62,202	45,288	159,005	11,635
QUEENS.								
First	9,336	9,652	1,819	2,404	4,223	5,658	17,233	369
Second	10,417	7,462	1,589	3,219	4,808	6,199	16,012	361
Third	13,315	10,575	1,792	2,625	4,417	8,906	18,920	370
Fourth	28,346	11,805	1,689	2,634	4,323	22,054	21,795	407
Fifth	23,037	12,680	2,422	3,321	5,743	16,562	24,285	557
Sixth	16,342	6,318	1,588	3,108	4,696	11,501	15,354	372
Total	100,793	58,402	10,899	17,311	28,210	70,880	113,599	2,436
RICHMOND.								
First	8,917	9,016	720	1,077	1,797	6,807	12,709	130
Second	9,091	6,769	727	1,181	1,908	7,052	10,335	130
Total	18,008	15,785	1,447	2,258	3,705	13,859	23,044	260
Grand total	626,111	489,172	133,024	148,503	281,527	417,975	936,941	44,852

President (1924)—Johns, Soc. Lab., 2,223; Foster, Workers' Party, 5,371.

ELECTION EXPENDITURES IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1925.

The 1925 campaign for the Democratic nomination cost Mayor Hylan's backers $91,168, of which $25,000 each was contributed by William Randolph Hearst and City Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer.

State Senator Walker's Democratic primary campaign cost the committees $241,000.

The Mayoralty election expenses of the Walker backers were $261,141, exclusive of $90,993 collected by the Citizens' Committee. The Republican campaign committee spent $138,005. Walker personally spent nothing; Waterman, $5,850. John D. Rockefeller and his son gave $2,500 each to the Waterman fund.

NEW YORK--PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1920.

Counties.	President, 1920.					Governor, 1920.				
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.	Alfred E. Smith, Dem.	Nathan L. Miller, Rep.	J. D. Cannon, Soc.	G. F. Thompson, Proh.	D. F. Malone, F.-L.
Albany	28,376	48,750	1,438	244	118	37,572	39,057	967	751	121
Allegany	2,799	10,898	513	441	22	2,886	10,428	495	588	30
Bronx	45,741	106,050	32,923	214	1,949	105,301	43,390	25,585	540	10,100
Broome	9,251	24,759	1,120	623	90	9,950	22,481	1,031	779	107
Cattaraugus	6,693	16,083	658	481	75	7,043	14,957	568	740	98
Cayuga	6,343	15,234	639	191	33	6,990	14,538	566	343	46
Chautauqua	6,781	27,618	3,143	869	62	8,380	25,254	2,705	1,176	108
Chemung	7,080	17,864	431	633	46	9,062	15,143	325	839	70
Chenango	3,735	10,116	68	282	14	3,197	9,866	53	293	36
Clinton	4,110	9,062	29	166	11	4,800	7,536	36	223	11
Columbia	5,203	9,284	211	95	15	5,613	8,763	188	268	48
Cortland	2,541	9,606	136	218	6	2,929	8,883	99	256	6
Delaware	4,528	11,719	150	269	27	4,171	10,895	112	392	104
Dutchess	9,938	21,152	882	167	71	12,022	18,212	758	310	129
Erie	40,436	99,762	15,111	1,430	521	62,315	82,730	12,222	1,947	544
Essex	2,218	8,042	47	61	9	2,822	7,660	33	139	37
Franklin	3,825	9,786	62	178	12	4,543	8,413	102	166	26
Fulton	3,192	10,946	888	436	35	4,036	9,863	800	588	36
Genesee	2,570	9,628	539	152	13	2,831	9,081	499	298	25
Greene	3,498	6,323	264	160	20	3,546	6,062	236	246	42
Hamilton	516	881	3	4	2	614	674	2	6	5
Herkimer	6,507	14,310	793	264	25	7,786	12,629	683	344	39
Jefferson	7,925	22,072	252	406	510	8,753	20,223	153	463	530
Kings	119,612	292,692	45,100	733	3,473	244,697	154,078	34,535	3,030	21,452
Lewis	2,673	5,906	24	76	10	2,731	5,444	22	93	11
Livingston	3,571	9,488	497	192	17	3,913	9,094	446	290	19
Madison	3,797	11,094	230	182	22	3,963	10,374	186	299	21
Monroe	28,523	73,809	11,089	1,324	673	38,280	64,871	9,883	2,383	824
Montgomery	5,911	12,835	476	134	26	7,252	11,390	394	225	46
Nassau	8,595	33,099	1,254	155	182	15,282	24,804	925	495	1,044
New York	135,249	275,013	46,049	463	7,079	268,316	136,580	34,223	1,117	19,852
Niagara	7,416	21,193	1,872	380	104	9,866	18,202	1,629	1,678	94
Oneida	15,560	36,311	2,297	412	78	19,744	32,181	2,038	638	89
Onondaga	23,308	57,008	4,707	640	163	29,493	51,406	4,043	1,173	132
Ontario	5,678	13,361	914	186	24	5,849	13,164	902	357	49
Orange	10,567	24,558	1,573	292	93	12,598	21,618	1,457	616	285
Orleans	2,266	8,305	620	176	30	2,487	7,793	598	319	41
Oswego	8,045	17,905	491	474	36	8,955	16,360	443	665	47
Otsego	6,275	12,112	134	391	36	5,751	11,646	83	537	82
Putnam	1,405	3,447	23	20	8	1,669	2,858	17	71	51
Queens	35,296	94,360	6,143	142	1,204	75,938	45,140	4,361	741	8,651
Rensselaer	20,224	28,810	1,849	278	116	23,774	25,451	1,526	434	89
Richmond	9,373	17,844	712	111	170	15,352	10,541	426	282	908
Rockland	5,057	11,169	498	80	67	6,817	8,874	388	219	281
St. Lawrence	7,213	24,651	372	282	56	8,023	22,644	325	325	58
Saratoga	6,905	16,222	351	290	73	9,038	13,239	216	575	129
Schenectady	8,741	19,208	4,941	509	66	12,177	16,255	4,068	377	120
Schoharie	3,697	5,572	30	215	12	3,107	5,699	26	312	48
Schuyler	1,231	3,827	151	138	9	1,157	3,727	134	118	17
Seneca	3,023	6,260	250	135	12	3,268	6,094	233	265	12
Steuben	7,401	18,335	1,217	784	52	8,015	17,020	1,113	1,167	59
Suffolk	8,852	26,737	596	233	118	13,667	20,383	435	790	601
Sullivan	3,623	8,029	671	98	26	4,419	6,777	499	236	143
Tioga	2,406	6,772	83	223	16	2,152	6,551	64	295	39
Tompkins	3,487	9,508	288	250	21	4,056	8,812	249	300	19
Ulster	8,759	19,001	301	455	76	10,174	16,129	189	774	198
Warren	3,227	9,009	189	101	20	4,704	6,815	117	232	40
Washington	4,124	13,647	162	123	24	5,486	11,522	81	227	58
Wayne	4,289	13,333	304	241	18	3,982	13,026	295	406	32
Westchester	28,060	76,020	6,097	435	485	44,367	58,795	4,691	702	1,938
Wyoming	2,442	9,134	294	194	21	2,635	8,554	292	247	19
Yates	1,571	5,638	52	122	6	1,496	5,229	34	304	2
Total	781,238	1,871,167	203,201	19,653	18,413	1,261,812	1,335,878	159,804	35,509	69,908

The population (1920) of New York State, twenty-one years of age and over, was composed of 1,858,523 native white males, 1,974,329 native white females, 604,256 naturalized male aliens, 549,557 naturalized female aliens, 69,259 male negroes and 73,285 female negroes; grand total, 5,159,209.

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, 1925.

	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Manhattan	223,456	86,283	234,561	74,434	239,831	65,076	240,728	61,018
Bronx	109,813	52,224	113,857	48,383	117,078	42,249	117,900	39,360
Brooklyn	211,505	131,915	228,041	113,757	230,621	104,991	230,035	100,358
Queens	76,435	62,737	85,878	54,341	85,372	50,487	88,157	45,647
Richmond	16,711	11,772	17,958	10,503	18,418	9,543	18,650	8,918
Tot., N. Y. C.	637,920	344,931	680,295	301,418	691,320	272,346	695,470	255,301
Up-State	314,526	579,354	342,235	546,024	350,100	491,802	386,595	444,435
Total State	952,446	924,285	1,022,530	847,442	1,041,420	764,148	1,082,065	699,736

The amendments, briefly, were:—

No. 1—Authorizing the Legislature to appropriate $10,000,000 a year for ten years for a State building and public works program.

No. 2—Authorizing the Legislature to issue bonds not exceeding $300,000,000 for elimination of railroad grade crossings.

No. 3—Reorganizing the State government, by decreasing the number of elective officers and creating twenty executive departments, in lieu of the more than 100 departments, boards and commissions.

No. 4—Reorganizing the judicial system.

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920-1924.

The following table gives the registration in New York State, by counties, in 1920 and 1924:

Counties.	1920.	1924.	Counties.	1920.	1924.	Counties.	1920.	1924.
Albany	88,756	101,763	Jefferson	44,584	43,900	Rockland	23,454	28,735
Allegany	23,253	23,606	Kings	494,926	528,525	St. Lawrence	47,712	46,602
Bronx	199,358	232,684	Lewis	14,729	14,468	Saratoga	32,794	34,544
Broome	43,713	51,012	Livingston	20,934	21,886	Schenectady	38,853	44,794
Cattaraugus	35,058	37,883	Madison	22,554	22,852	Schoharie	14,689	14,918
Cayuga	33,235	37,789	Monroe	135,449	155,048	Schuyler	8,833	8,780
Chautauqua	53,819	55,637	Montgomery	24,400	26,521	Seneca	13,573	13,863
Chemung	32,787	35,029	Nassau	61,049	92,919	Steuben	43,201	45,271
Chenango	21,359	21,997	New York	503,820	500,224	Suffolk	58,034	67,674
Clinton	22,369	21,997	Niagara	40,706	44,481	Sullivan	19,561	22,944
Columbia	22,620	23,647	Oneida	72,359	78,070	Tioga	14,927	15,416
Cortland	16,725	17,131	Onondaga	110,018	119,856	Tompkins	19,283	20,902
Delaware	27,185	26,997	Ontario	29,082	30,678	Ulster	43,364	43,883
Dutchess	42,478	44,860	Orange	49,262	54,231	Warren	16,988	18,642
Erie	197,811	226,684	Orleans	15,889	16,238	Washington	26,371	26,834
Essex	17,493	18,338	Oswego	37,400	37,766	Wayne	28,616	29,685
Franklin	21,800	23,393	Otsego	28,192	28,781	Westchester	128,947	153,317
Fulton	20,481	20,715	Putnam	7,531	8,400	Wyoming	18,336	18,838
Genesee	19,669	21,516	Queens	145,106	198,920	Yates	11,711	12,043
Greene	15,932	17,243	Rensselaer	59,228	62,223			
Hamilton	2,518	3,000	Richmond	30,336	39,653	Total	3,545,460	3,888,115
Herkimer	30,240	31,769						

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Borough.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Manhattan—Males	219,185	259,252	320,943	293,275	280,553	254,870	317,184	254,330
Females	145,256	127,251	182,877	160,255	140,671	123,163	183,040	132,771
Total	364,441	386,503	503,820	453,530	421,224	378,033	500,224	387,101
Bronx—Males	84,772	101,316	126,814	122,410	117,394	114,571	150,221	134,311
Females	55,707	49,320	72,544	66,336	57,577	54,688	82,463	65,304
Total	140,479	150,636	199,358	188,746	174,971	169,259	232,684	199,615
Brooklyn—Males	224,893	266,596	312,863	294,733	282,826	268,083	339,639	290,482
Females	158,319	140,127	182,063	155,672	139,579	125,682	188,886	143,974
Total	383,212	406,723	494,926	450,405	422,405	393,765	528,525	434,456
Queens—Males	62,871	74,201	91,902	88,912	86,903	89,618	125,789	115,219
Females	42,067	35,507	53,204	46,775	41,951	43,117	73,131	61,284
Total	104,938	109,708	145,106	135,687	128,854	132,735	198,920	176,503
Richmond—Males	14,756	17,246	19,969	21,589	21,311	20,810	25,085	23,607
Females	7,322	7,352	10,367	12,383	11,077	10,414	14,568	12,804
Total	22,078	24,598	30,336	33,972	32,388	31,224	39,653	36,411
Whole City—Males	606,477	718,611	872,491	820,919	788,987	747,952	957,918	817,949
Females	408,671	359,557	501,055	441,421	390,855	357,064	542,088	416,137
Total	1,015,148	1,078,168	1,373,546	1,262,340	1,179,842	1,105,016	1,500,006	1,234,086

PAST VOTE OF NEW YORK.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 387,281; Grant, Rep., 440,736; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 1,454.
1874 (Gov.), Dem., 416,391; Rep., 366,074; Proh., 11,768.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 521,949; Hayes, Rep., 489,207; Cooper, Greenback, 1,987.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 375,790; Tam., 77,566; Rep., 418,567; Greenback, 20,286; Proh., 4,437.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 534,511; Garfield, Rep., 555,544; Weaver, Greenback, 12,373.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 535,318; Rep., 342,464; Greenback, 11,974; Proh., 25,783.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 563,154; Blaine, Rep., 562,005; St. John, Proh., 25,006; Butler, Greenback, 17,004.
1885 (Gov.), Dem., 501,465; Rep., 490,331; Greenback, 2,130; Proh., 30,867.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 635,965; Harrison, Rep., 650,338; Fisk, Proh., 30,231; Streeter, U. Lab., 626; Cowdrey, U. Lab., Ind. ticket, 2,268.
1888 (Gov.)' Dem., 650,464; Rep., 631,293; Proh., 30,215; Soc., 3,348.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 582,893; Rep., 534,956; U. L., 14,651; Proh., 30,353.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 654,900; Harrison, Rep., 609,459; Weaver, People's, 16,436; Bidwell, Proh., 38,193.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 517,710; Rep., 673,818; Soc. L., 15,868; Proh., 23,526; Pop., 11,049; Ind., 27,202.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 551,513; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 18,972; McKinley, Rep., 819,838; Levering, Proh., 16,086.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 643,921; Rep., 661,717; Soc. L., 23,860; Proh., 18,383; Cit. Un., 2,002.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 678,425; McKinley, Rep., 822,013; Woolley, Proh., 22,077; Debs, Soc., 12,869.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 693,733; Rep., 804,859; Soc. L., 13,493; Proh., 22,704.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 656,347; Rep., 665,150; Greenback, 15,886; Proh., 20,490; Soc. D., 23,400.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 683,981; Roosevelt, Rep., 859,533; Swallow, Proh., 20,787; Debs, Soc., 36,883.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 733,704; Rep., 813,264; Soc., 36,257; Proh., 20,568.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 691,105; Rep., 749,002; Soc., 21,751; Proh., 15,985; Ind. L., 17,837.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 667,468; Taft, Rep., 870,070; Chafin, Proh., 22,667; Debs, Soc., 38,451.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 735,189; Rep., 804,651; Soc., 33,994; Proh., 18,802; Soc. L., 3,655.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 689,700; Rep., 622,299; Soc., 48,529; Ind. L., 48,470; Proh., 22,295.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 655,475; Taft, Rep., 455,428; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,381.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 649,559; Rep., 444,105; Prog., 393,183; Soc., 56,917; Proh., 18,990.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 412,253; Rep., 686,701; Amer., 70,655; Ind. L., 125,252; No Party, 3,764; Proh., 54,189; Prog., 45,586; Soc., 37,793.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 571,010; Rep., 639,112; Prog., 61,977; Soc., 55,266; Proh., 27,813.
1915—The revised State Constitution was rejected by a vote of 893,635 to 388,966.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 759,426; Hughes, Rep., 869,115; Roosevelt, Prog., 10,172; Hanly, Proh., 19,031; Benson, Soc., 45,944.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 686,862; Rep., 835,820; Soc., 52,560; Proh., 21,773; Prog., 6,669; Ind., 5,266; Amer., 22,165; Soc. Lab., 3,847.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 605,933; Rep., 839,314; Soc., 61,167; Proh., 19,302; Prog., 15,339.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 1,009,936; Rep., 956,034; Proh., 38,794; Soc., 121,705; Soc. Lab., 5,183.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 731,238; Harding, Rep., 1,871,167; Watkins, Proh., 19,653; Debs, Soc., 203,201; Christensen, F.-Lab., 18,413.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 1,261,812; Rep., 1,335,878; Soc., 159,804; Proh., 35,509; F.-Lab., 69,908.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 901,310; Rep., 1,434,393; Soc., 208,155; Proh., 159,623; F.-Lab., 27,934; Soc. Lab., 7,822.
1922 (Gov.), Dem., 1,397,663; Rep., 1,011,725; Soc., 99,944; F.-Lab., 6,888; Proh., 9,498.
1922 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 1,276,667; Rep., 995,421; Soc.-F.-Lab., 117,928; Soc. Lab., 4,993; Proh., 32,124.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE, 1925, MAYOR AND COMPTROLLER.

MAYORALTY PRIMARY VOTE, 1925.

MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.	Democratic. Walker.	Hylan.	Republican. Lyons.	Bennett.	Waterman.
1	7,494	601	73	15	936
2	4,271	418	78	9	1,296
3	7,968	1,464	338	34	1,186
4	4,432	231	9	1	429
5	6,782	2,149	286	32	855
6	2,046	451	41	63	1,343
7	4,909	1,071	216	82	2,452
8	2,284	782	94	25	680
9	4,534	1,287	320	53	2,889
10	3,529	581	315	42	2,512
11	4,795	1,227	251	41	2,497
12	7,677	1,727	205	27	1,085
13	3,999	1,583	243	52	1,860
14	6,852	2,263	191	54	1,139
15	3,762	684	190	16	2,990
16	6,051	2,566	802	67	1,595
17	3,087	700	133	17	928
18	3,771	1,710	146	37	1,698
19	2,114	904	328	91	2,228
20	2,883	1,510	188	38	803
21	2,155	856	490	99	1,874
22	3,284	1,188	265	47	1,754
23	5,817	1,989	403	65	2,813
Total	103,596	27,942	5,105	1,007	37,892

BRONX.

1	5,687	3,116	249	85	1,362
2	8,781	3,461	398	72	1,931
3	3,449	2,098	694	29	710
4	3,369	1,843	185	26	681
5	2,939	2,342	225	42	1,113
6	6,565	3,344	322	65	1,480
7	3,986	2,104	237	66	877
8	11,101	3,003	353	90	3,563
Total	45,877	21,311	2,663	475	11,717

BROOKLYN.

1	3,588	1,366	243	47	1,735
2	4,288	3,979	335	145	2,527
3	1,998	2,618	124	61	636
4	2,062	2,713	472	142	295
5	2,314	2,744	378	105	3,111
6	1,250	1,394	818	193	2,225
7	2,931	2,115	160	63	968
8	2,869	1,620	189	59	1,379
9	4,857	2,733	317	120	2,949
10	3,445	1,767	231	74	2,804
11	4,062	2,090	258	97	3,201
12	4,544	2,128	301	57	2,747
13	1,711	2,339	98	67	903
14	1,802	2,354	203	70	661
15	3,398	3,412	99	38	916
16	4,281	3,017	248	90	1,860
17	2,693	1,764	221	55	2,882
18	3,403	4,103	257	113	2,830
19	744	2,436	148	84	818
20	2,253	4,791	366	194	3,300
21	4,378	2,053	255	90	4,905
22	1,764	5,045	387	145	3,427
23	1,049	2,378	245	98	1,002
Total	65,584	60,959	6 353	2,207	48,081

QUEENS.

1	4,471	5,185	365	85	890
2	3,458	5,564	209	94	1,659
3	4,996	5,497	314	100	1,572
4	6,072	5,016	436	177	4,523
5	6,223	6,537	711	132	2,989
6	3,046	3,828	344	114	2,121
Total	28,266	31,627	2,379	702	13,754

RICHMOND.

1	3,584	6,737	111	41	1,075
2	2,672	5,460	147	62	1,163
Total	6,256	12,197	258	103	2,238

WHOLE CITY.

Manhattan	103,596	27,942	5,105	1,007	37,892
Bronx	45,877	21,311	2,663	475	11,717
Brooklyn	65,584	60,959	6,353	2,207	48,081
Queens	28,266	31,627	2,379	702	13,754
Richmond	6,256	12,197	258	103	2,238
Total	249,579	154,036	16,758	4,494	113,682

Walker's majority, 95,543; Waterman's plurality, 96.924.

MAYORALTY VOTE, 1925.

BOROUGH SUMMARY.

Bor.	Mayor. Walker, Dem.	Waterman, Rep.	Th'mas, Soc.	Comptroller. Berry, Dem.	Finegan, Rep.	Solomon, Soc.
Man.	247,079	98,617	9,842	237,206	100,151	10,014
Br'x.	131,226	39,615	11,133	127,113	37,963	12,858
B'kn.	244,029	139,060	16,809	232,745	138,753	20,293
Q'ns.	103,629	58,478	1,943	101,879	57,225	1,987
Rich.	22,724	10,794	207	23,102	9,838	198
Tot.	748,687	346,564	39,574	722,045	343,930	45,350

Plurality for Walker, 401,581; for Berry, 374,966.

MANHATTAN.

A. D.						
1	13,644	1,567	306	13,203	1,721	350
2	9,975	1,770	214	9,571	1,869	233
3	15,081	3,126	171	14,911	3,295	145
4	10,348	1,207	220	10,145	1,196	234
5	14,379	2,553	106	14,020	2,603	101
6	7,507	4,142	882	6,684	4,516	1,013
7	10,356	7,562	234	9,683	7,596	328
8	7,785	2,052	837	7,138	2,178	941
9	11,397	7,248	330	10,976	7,452	287
10	7,647	6,656	251	7,501	6,706	175
11	11,373	6,258	311	11,074	6,223	311
12	16,741	3,014	293	16,380	3,056	296
13	9,010	5,150	303	8,668	5,136	292
14	13,349	3,214	450	13,097	3,186	462
15	8,719	8,948	712	8,325	8,877	657
16	14,191	3,364	670	13,953	3,393	662
17	8,488	1,801	897	7,958	1,895	1,072
18	10,590	3,471	697	9,901	3,565	769
19	6,518	4,976	292	5,829	4,997	314
20	7,396	2,031	289	7,050	2,146	343
21	6,730	4,952	156	6,222	5,102	167
22	9,513	4,817	158	9,078	4,880	313
23	16,502	8,628	601	15,777	8,689	694
Tot.	247,079	98,617	9,482	237,206	100,151	10,014

BRONX.

1	15,496	3,806	913	15,467	3,502	985
2	23,651	7,498	1,632	22,801	6,958	2,083
3	11,002	2,360	1,411	10,387	2,270	1,640
4	10,051	2,012	1,853	8,989	1,799	2,037
5	11,317	2,491	1,864	10,491	2,404	2,223
6	19,373	6,327	650	17,498	5,703	696
7	11,840	2,827	1,687	10,636	2,597	1,741
8	28,465	12,265	1,039	28,050	1,750	1,244
Tot.	131,226	39,615	11,133	127,113	37,963	12,858

BROOKLYN.

1	8,190	4,431	155	7,970	4,166	120
2	19,562	9,842	2,190	18,687	9,619	2,686
3	7,082	1,707	81	7,027	1,720	84
4	9,100	2,945	471	8,298	3,264	783
5	9,345	8,104	284	9,084	8,011	310
6	7,458	4,059	1,369	6,278	4,516	1,521
7	8,474	3,300	131	8,530	2,975	146
8	7,757	2,647	66	7,326	2,844	78
9	17,198	10,228	677	17,109	9,841	753
10	10,059	7,621	162	9,837	7,503	145
11	12,025	9,048	151	11,787	8,893	307
12	12,219	7,341	319	12,070	7,258	352
13	5,887	2,343	471	4,707	3,205	591
14	6,981	1,977	896	5,991	2,337	1,147
15	8,747	2,632	93	8,134	2,978	82
16	17,620	6,151	1,788	16,648	6,154	2,122
17	8,545	8,041	525	8,333	7,586	537
18	17,140	8,839	1,732	16,195	8,245	2,792
19	5,702	2,870	508	5,119	3,048	634
20	12,131	9,790	330	11,772	9,519	336
21	13,347	13,934	534	13,506	13,489	640
22	13,119	9,103	1,539	12,690	8,818	1,820
23	6,255	2,115	1,918	5,471	2,129	2,326
Tot.	244,029	139,060	16,809	232,745	138,753	20,293

QUEENS.

1	15,957	4,266	303	15,811	4,583	284
2	14,432	5,566	281	14,216	5,573	256
3	17,822	7,204	291	17,491	7,176	296
4	20,618	18,578	380	20,583	17,629	319
5	21,563	13,204	434	21,323	13,745	505
6	12,642	9,667	298	12,142	9,560	269
Tot.	103,629	58,478	1,943	101,879	57,225	1,987

RICHMOND.

1	12,346	5,394	111	12,483	4,870	114
2	10,378	5,400	96	11,619	4,968	84
Tot.	22,724	10,794	207	23,102	9,838	198

NEW YORK CITY—VOTE FOR MAYOR, 1897-1921.

Borough.	1897.					1901.				
	Van Wyck, Dem.	George, Jeff. Dem.	Tracy, Rep.	Low, Citizens' Union.	Sanial, Soc. Lab.	Shepard, Dem.	Low, Fusion.	Hanford, Soc. Dem.	Keinard, Soc. Lab.	Manierre, Proh.
Manhattan & Bronx	143,666	13,076	55,834	77,210	9,796	56,631	162,298	6,409	4,323	617
Brooklyn	76,185	6,938	37,611	65,656	3,593	88,858	114,625	2,692	1,638	501
Queens	9,275	1,096	5,639	5,876	921	13,679	13,118	613	181	74
Richmond	4,871	583	2,779	2,798	157	6,009	6,772	120	71	72
Total, City	233,997	21,693	101,863	151,540	14,467	265,177	296,813	9,834	6,213	1,264

Borough.	1903.					1905.				
	McClellan, Dem.	Low, Fusion.	Furman, Soc. Dem.	Hunter, Soc. Lab.	McKee, Proh.	McClellan, Dem.	Ivins, Rep.	Hearst, M.O.L.	Lee, Soc.	Kinneally, Soc. Lab.
Manhattan & Bronx	188,681	132,178	11,318	3,540	376	140,264	64,280	123,292	7,466	1,485
Brooklyn	102,569	101,251	4,529	1,411	396	68,788	61,192	84,835	3,387	657
Queens	17,074	11,960	976	178	47	13,228	7,213	13,706	847	95
Richmond	6,458	6,697	133	76	50	6,127	4,499	3,096	117	39
Total, City	314,782	252,086	16,956	5,195	869	228,407	137,184	224,929	11,817	2,276

1903—The registration was—Manhattan and Bronx, 359,161; Brooklyn, 221,367; Queens, 31,738; Richmond, 14,315; whole city, 626,581.

1905—Crawford, Proh., 809. The registration was—Manhattan and Bronx, 298,962; Brooklyn, 231,656 Queens, 36,862; Richmond, 14,633; whole city, 582,113

Borough.	1909.					1913.				
	Gaynor, Dem.	Bannard, Rep. Fusion.	Hearst, Civ. All.	Cassidy, Soc.	Hunter, Soc. Lab.	McCall, Dem.	Mitchel, Fusion.	Russell, Soc.	Walters, Soc. Lab.	Raymond, Proh.
Manhattan & Bronx	134,075	86,497	87,155	6,811	813	129,113	178,224	17,383	952	412
Brooklyn	91,666	73,860	49,040	3,874	369	77,826	137,074	11,560	538	587
Queens	17,570	11,907	15,186	1,004	56	20,097	34,279	2,865	129	118
Richmond	7,067	5,040	2,806	79	18	6,883	8,604	249	28	96
Total, City	250,378	177,304	154,187	11,168	1,256	233,919	358,181	32,057	1,647	1,213

1909—The registration was—Manhattan and Bronx, 343,160; Brooklyn, 235,558; Queens, 48,885; Richmond, 15,850; whole city, 643,459.

1913—The registration was—Manhattan and Bronx, 338,444; Brooklyn, 242,394; Queens, 60,369; Richmond, 16,708; whole city, 668,113.

Borough.	1917.				1921.					
	Hylan, Dem.	Bennett, Rep.	Mitchel, Fusion.	Hillquit, Soc.	Hylan, Dem.	Curran, Rep.	Panken, Soc.	De Hunt, F.-Lab.	Quinn, Soc. Lab.	Hinds, Proh.
Manhattan	113,728	13,230	66,748	51,176	261,452	124,253	28,756	321	316	375
Bronx	41,546	5,576	19,247	30,374	118,235	34,919	21,255	133	244	120
Brooklyn	114,487	29,748	52,921	48,880	260,143	128,259	29,580	395	346	390
Queens	35,399	5,916	13,641	13,477	87,676	36,415	2,741	88	123	111
Richmond	8,850	1,968	2,940	1,425	22,741	9,000	275	71	20	14
Total, City	313,956	56,438	155,497	145,332	750,247	332,846	82,607	1,005	1,049	1,013

1917—The registration was—Manhattan, 255,287; Bronx, 100,229; Brooklyn, 253,689; Queens, 70,573; Richmond, 16,221; whole city, 695,999.
1921—Miller, Single Tax, 454.

PARTY ENROLLMENT IN NEW YORK CITY BY SEXES.

Borough.	Democrats.			Republicans.			Socialists.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1924-1925.									
Manhattan	177,372	88,060	265,432	94,851	68,080	162,931	9,243	4,866	14,109
Bronx	90,341	44,354	134,695	35,731	23,657	59,388	5,868	4,104	9,972
Brooklyn	175,373	83,679	259,052	129,144	86,464	215,608	9,482	5,539	15,021
Queens	73,225	36,061	109,286	41,909	31,650	73,559	2,237	1,001	3,238
Richmond	17,629	8,558	26,187	5,883	5,178	11,061	296	122	418
Whole city	533,940	260,712	794,652	307,518	215,029	522,547	27,126	15,632	42,758
1923-1924.									
Manhattan	155,960	68,162	224,122	70,672	42,273	112,945	3,903	2,058	5,961
Bronx	75,080	33,830	108,910	25,085	13,264	38,349	2,904	2,298	5,202
Brooklyn	152,993	64,595	217,588	95,398	51,593	146,991	4,388	3,149	7,537
Queens	59,969	26,343	86,312	24,507	14,655	39,162	642	236	878
Richmond	15,881	7,023	22,904	3,998	2,932	6,930	77	36	113
Whole city	459,883	199,953	659,836	219,660	124,717	344,377	11,914	7,777	19,691
1922-1923.									
Manhattan	166,410	76,370	242,780	76,545	46,308	122,853	4,987	2,833	7,820
Bronx	74,750	34,301	109,051	25,060	13,703	38,763	3,382	2,834	6,216
Brooklyn	157,931	71,284	229,215	99,738	55,405	155,143	4,993	3,544	8,537
Queens	58,084	25,375	83,459	23,084	14,021	37,105	693	282	975
Richmond	15,552	7,165	22,717	4,486	3,247	7,733	87	43	130
Whole city	472,727	214,495	687,222	228,913	132,684	361,597	14,142	9,536	23,678

NORTH CAROLINA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Alamance..	4,859	3,217	93	5,255	4 619	Jones.....	692	179	2	964	385
Alexander.	2,291	2,437	20	2,045	2,643	Lee.....	1,843	710	10	2,327	1,143
Alleghany..	1,643	1,234	6	1,409	1,201	Lenoir.....	2,191	514	25	2,560	1,153
Anson.....	2,372	225	25	3,175	433	Lincoln....	2,909	2,658	42	3,331	3,137
Ashe.....	4,333	3,952	3	3,431	3,808	Macon.....	2,178	2,015	18	2,177	2,050
Avery.....	357	2,189	14	397	2,503	Madison...	1,471	3,252	74	1,340	3,616
Beaufort...	3,048	1,502	93	3,522	2,266	Martin.....	1,999	216	9	2,561	530
Bertie.....	1,785	159	5	1,840	212	McDowell..	3,023	2,590	25	2,809	2,561
Bladen.....	1,551	786	23	1,939	1,064	Mecklenb'g.	8,443	2,572	437	11,313	3,421
Brunswick..	1,118	1,296	41	1,253	1,362	Mitchell...	689	1,540	8	697	2,153
Buncombe..	10,098	6,285	467	10,167	8,017	Montg'y...	2,483	2,077	5	2,321	2,304
Burke.....	4,137	3,190	.....	3,262	3,592	Moore.....	2,771	1,974	38	2,679	2,297
Cabarrus...	4,449	3,510	189	4,418	5,148	Nash.....	3,129	823	131	4,031	1,556
Caldwell...	3,348	2,503	26	2,931	3,298	New Han'er	4,735	1,190	405	4,102	712
Camden....	436	132	9	540	142	Nor'pton...	1,662	144	17	2,305	165
Carteret...	2,261	1,854	15	2,070	2,315	Onslow....	1,122	423	31	1,557	853
Caswell....	1,075	467	4	1,239	505	Orange....	1,879	1,065	66	1,993	1,737
Catawba...	5,754	5,998	167	5,404	5,935	Pamlico....	798	459	.....	1,286	1,008
Chatham...	3,446	2,755	15	3,186	2,906	Pasquotank	1,236	305	12	1,736	507
Cherokee..	1,742	2,314	23	1,761	2,506	Pender.....	1,175	253	17	1,580	699
Chowan....	714	98	5	1,091	209	Perquimans	550	295	8	1,042	487
Clay.....	953	1,090	18	755	911	Person.....	1,576	1,025	3	1,646	1,566
Cleveland..	3,749	1,743	37	5,181	2,953	Pitt.....	3,197	512	56	4,196	864
Columbus..	2,757	1,629	26	3,111	1,783	Polk.....	1,613	1,445	13	1,361	1,326
Craven.....	2,942	325	44	3,413	731	Randolph..	5,397	6,336	24	5,110	6,297
Cumberland	2,923	1,372	37	3,233	1,972	Richmond..	2,475	599	163	3,341	1,124
Currituck..	670	52	13	1,000	86	Robeson...	4,064	314	14	6,183	2,220
Dare.....	826	629	2	825	632	Rock'ham..	4,467	2,566	86	4,507	3,605
Davidson...	6,507	6,227	56	4,797	5,960	Rowan.....	4,816	3,560	738	6,421	4,888
Davie.....	1,795	2,672	13	1,624	2,591	Rutherford.	5,101	3,897	29	5,101	4,015
Duplin.....	2,924	1,542	37	3,398	2,697	Sampson...	2,021	3,188	35	2,426	5,353
Durham....	4,837	8,093	221	4,646	3,550	Scotland...	1,469	205	11	1,705	306
Edgecombe.	2,274	171	109	3,343	24	Stanly.....	3,832	3,594	50	3,843	4,312
Forsyth....	7,404	5,315	459	8,123	6,792	Stokes.....	2,309	2,482	44	1,999	2,926
Franklin...	1,991	302	13	2,742	589	Surry.....	4,418	4,990	66	3,547	5,170
Gaston.....	6,554	3,566	82	7,148	5,803	Swain.....	1,769	2,178	24	1,434	2,239
Gates.....	679	215	1	796	327	Transylv'ia.	1,776	1,814	22	1,542	1,680
Graham....	841	907	11	644	915	Tyrrell....	638	442	1	718	532
Granville...	2,220	461	14	2,622	833	Union.....	2,721	672	32	4,168	1,404
Greene.....	1,119	182	7	1,649	439	Vance.....	2,013	470	21	2,461	816
Guilford....	8,304	6,822	317	9,615	7,920	Wake.....	8,376	2,975	485	8,020	3,653
Halifax....	3,232	268	83	3,429	524	Warren....	1,742	166	62	1,865	295
Harnett....	3,296	2,895	11	3,919	3,311	Washington	883	834	6	1,116	971
Haywood...	4,582	2,440	8	4,229	3,000	Watauga...	2,365	2,665	8	1,721	2,631
Henderson..	3,007	3,548	48	2,496	3,337	Wayne.....	3,366	1,379	42	4,794	2,822
Hertford...	932	164	3	1,104	221	Wilkes.....	3,586	6,131	11	2,843	6,451
Hoke.....	1,146	141	4	1,266	166	Wilson.....	2,619	574	81	3,496	1,374
Hyde.....	653	305	16	1,134	530	Yadkin....	1,381	2,889	11	1,350	3,301
Iredell....	6,449	3,565	136	6,470	4,402	Yancey....	2,592	2,156	21	2,280	2,596
Jackson....	3,100	2,768	17	2,385	2,355						
Johnston...	4,656	4,910	23	6,030	5,588	Totals...	284,270	191,753	6,651	305,447	232,848

Pres. (1924) Faris, Proh., 13.

Governor (1924)—McLean, Dem., 294,441; Meekins, Rep., 185,627.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Simmons, Dem., 295,404; Whitener, Rep., 184,393.

State Constitution Amendments ratified in 1924 were: (1)—Providing that no portion of the sinking fund shall be used for any other purpose than that for which it was created: (2)—Limiting the State debt to 7.5 per cent. of the assessed valuations of property in the State; (3)—Exempting from taxation that portion of homes and homesteads on which there is debt.

Also, in 1924, a referendum was ratified authorizing a $2,000,000 loan to World War veterans for buying homes or farms.

The voters (1924) rejected a proposed amendment to the State Constitution increasing the pay of members of the Legislature from $4 to $10 a day. They had rejected it first in 1922 (138,765 to 72,297).

PAST VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 70.094; Grant, Rep., 94,769.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 125,427; Hayes, Rep., 108,417.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 124,208; Garfield, Rep., 115,874; Weaver, Greenback, 1,126.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 142,592; Blaine, Rep., 125,068; St. John., Proh., 454.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 148,336; Harrison, Rep., 134,784; Fisk, Proh., 2,789; Streeter, United Lablr, 47.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 133,098; Harrison, Rep., 100,565; Weaver, People's, 44,732; Bidwell, Proh., 2,630.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's, (Populist), 174,488; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 573; McKinley, Rep., 155,243; Levering, Proh., 681.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 157,752; McKinley, Rep., 133,081; Woolley, Proh., 1,009.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 124,121; Roosevelt, Rep., 82,625; Swallow, Proh., 361; Debs, Soc., 124.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 136,995; Taft, Rep., 114,937; Debs, Soc., 378.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 144,507; Taft, Rep., 29,139; Roosevelt, Prog., 69,667; Debs, Soc., 117.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 121,342; Rep., 87,101.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 168,383; Hughes, Rep., 120,988; Hanly, Proh., 51; Benson, Soc., 490.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 143,524; Rep., 93,697.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem. 305,447; Harding, Rep., 232,848; Watkins, Proh., 17; Debs, Soc., 446.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 310,504; Rep., 229,343.

LIMITATION ON GOVERNOR'S TERM.

Under the North Carolina Constitution, the Governor is elected for a term of four years and is not eligible for that office for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieut.-Governor or President of the State Senate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1924. and 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adams	776	106	1,045	1,377	347	Mercer	522	70	1,489	1,796	171
Barnes	3,205	346	2,675	5,155	1,101	Morton	2,377	265	2,716	4,612	632
Benson	1,870	246	2,038	3,545	678	Mountrail	1,354	130	2,209	2,785	774
Billings	421	32	418	786	59	Nelson	1,697	175	1,571	3,127	501
Bottineau	1,338	221	2,621	3,459	964	Oliver	367	31	739	956	92
Bowman	776	67	875	1,192	321	Pembina	2,783	588	1,341	3,328	1,405
Burke	996	135	1,376	1,911	448	Pierce	1,160	157	1,156	2,102	293
Burleigh	3,152	379	2,338	4,310	890	Ramsey	3,110	359	1,505	3,901	937
Cass	9,906	352	3,769	10,881	2,852	Ransom	1,862	303	1,919	3,010	783
Cavalier	2,428	539	1,471	3,783	964	Renville	649	120	1,247	1,828	512
Dickey	1,716	352	1,856	2,822	754	Richland	3,235	769	2,617	5,669	1,347
Divide	743	91	1,605	2,389	495	Rolette	869	137	1,410	2,129	535
Dunn	980	190	1,112	1,962	428	Sargent	1,468	232	1,656	2,786	673
Eddy	881	101	1,258	1,525	578	Sheridan	594	49	1,069	1,776	134
Emmons	1,198	123	1,695	2,896	243	Sioux	777	58	407	776	163
Foster	922	287	833	1,583	371	Slope	616	47	913	1,142	235
Golden Val.	718	140	628	1,169	283	Stark	2,130	266	1,808	3,541	532
Grand Forks	6,690	943	3,011	7,636	2,544	Steele	1,247	85	1,029	2,222	339
Grant	1,120	125	1,618	2,245	289	Stutsman	3,952	463	2,552	5,505	1,405
Griggs	738	116	1,360	1,739	520	Towner	1,173	223	1,053	2,190	473
Hettinger	936	128	1,291	1,846	327	Traill	2,596	234	1,752	3,676	523
Kidder	844	110	1,187	1,855	336	Walsh	2,837	917	2,009	4,470	1,990
La Moure	1,647	221	1,940	3,004	645	Ward	4,166	721	3,784	6,119	2,289
Logan	787	29	994	1,589	144	Wells	1,644	138	1,917	3,100	467
McHenry	1,692	264	2,630	3,532	848	Williams	1,865	308	2,859	3,753	1,336
McIntosh	637	39	1,172	1,783	79						
McKenzie	1,113	137	1,661	2,524	499	Totals	94,931	13,858	89,922	160,072	37,422
McLean	1,651	194	2,718	3,724	748						

Pres. (1924)—Foster, Workers, 370.
Governor (1924)—Sorlie, Rep., 101,170; Halvorson, Dem., 86,424.
In 1924 the voters rejected a proposal for 25 per cent. tax reduction.
Governor (1922)—Lemke, Ind. Rep.-Non-Part., 81,048; Nestos, Rep., 110,321.
U. S. Senator (1922)–O'Connor, Dem.-Ind., 92,464; Frazier, Rep.-Non-Part., 101,312.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

1892 (Gov.), Fusion, 18,995; Rep., 17,236.
1892 (Pres.), Harrison, Rep., 17,506; Weaver, People's, 17,700; Bidwell, Proh., 899. The Democrats fused with the People's Party.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's, (Populist), 20,686; McKinley, Rep., 26,335; Levering, Proh., 358.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 20,531; McKinley, Rep., 35,898; Woolley, Proh., 735; Debs. Soc., 520.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 14,273; Roosevelt, Rep., 52,595; Swallow, Proh., 1,140; Debs, Soc., 2,117.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem.' 32,885; Taft, Rep., 57,680; Chafin, Proh., 1,553; Debs, Soc., 2,421.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 29,555; Taft, Rep., 23,090; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,726; Debs, Soc., 6.966.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 29,918; Rep., 48,583; Prog. 2,597; Soc., 5,468.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 55,206; Hughes, Rep., 53,471.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 20,351; Rep., 87,665; Soc., 2,615.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. 40,988; Rep. 57,714; Soc., 8,472.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 37,422; Harding, Rep., 160,072; Debs, Soc., 8,282.
1920 (Gov.), Dem.-Ind., 112,488; Rep.-Non-Partisan, 117,118.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 88,495; Rep.-Non-Partisan, 130,614.

MOUNT VERNON AND THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

"Mount Vernon," on the west shore of the Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington, belongs to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

It was built in 1743 by Lawrence, half brother of George Washington. On the death of Lawrence and of his only daughter, George Washington inherited the estate. He had lived there since 1747. He died and was buried there in 1799.

When Lawrence Washington went to Mount Vernon, the house consisted of only four rooms. When George married Martha Custis, the daughter of another wealthy planter, he enlarged the building. When Mount Vernon became the mecca for a large number of persons a considerable enlargement was made. The mansion now contains nineteen rooms.

Mount Vernon at its largest extent contained 8,000 acres of land and stretched 10 miles along the river. The plantation maintained over 300 persons, field laborers, servants, etc.

Washington's nearest neighbor, Lord Fairfax, lived 5 miles away, and George Mason, who also served his country with distinction, was still farther down the river. Fairfax's estate was known as "Belvoir," Mason's as "Gunston Hall." Mason and Washington were often associated in their public services. The three families were on most intimate terms, often visiting each other for days at a time.

Pohick P. E. church, which he and his family attended, was 7 miles away.

When the land "ran out" Washington experimented with fertilizer, practised rotation of crops and imported seed from Europe. He operated a grist mill, maintained a dock on the Potomac, exported flour and grain and imported articles from abroad. The river yielded fish, which were caught in quantities in season. Wool, cotton and flax were raised and 1,365 yards of cloth were woven on the place one year.

In 1853 John Augustine Washington offered the Mount Vernon estate for sale. A patriotic daughter of South Carolina, Ann Pamela Cunningham, devoted herself to raising $200,000 required for the purpose.

In 1856 the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was incorporated (it had existed since 1853); with Miss Cunningham as regent, and vice regents representing 12 States. Contributions were solicited and popular support was enlisted.

The full sum was in hand before the end of 1859; and in 1860 Mount Vernon became the property of the association. A further fund was provided for permanent care and maintenance.

Portions of the original estate that had been sold have been acquired again; buildings which had fallen into ruin have been restored; the deer park under the hill has been restocked; the mansion has been repaired; many articles of furniture and adornment have been restored to the several rooms; numbers of valuable relics and mementos of George and Martha Washington and of their time have been deposited here, including the key of the Bastile, presented to Washington by Lafayette in 1789.

The area of the estate is 237½ acres.

The regent is Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, Dover, Del., elected 1909; there are 34 vice regents from as many States.

OHIO.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Co.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Adams..	3,762	4,315	149	4,194	4,974
Allen...	7,378	15,711	2,283	11,658	13,978
Ashland.	4,377	5,777	802	5,705	5,951
Ashtab'a	2,135	14,767	4,370	5,413	14,099
Athens..	2,669	8,695	3,501	6,523	11,016
Auglaize	3,952	5,507	1,143	4,792	6,752
Belm'nt.	8,074	16,378	5,386	13,347	14,761
Brown..	4,120	3,616	660	5,317	4,009
Butler..	11,612	19,349	3,339	16,437	14,998
Carroll..	1,430	4,369	364	1,755	4,392
Ch'mp'n	3,575	6,181	478	4,775	7,285
Clark...	8,415	20,340	1,816	14,097	19,869
Clerm'nt	4,544	6,867	1,019	6,245	6,857
Clinton.	2,496	5,954	421	3,598	6,947
Col'b'a.	4,685	20,483	4,036	9,774	16,846
Cosh'tn.	4,415	5,837	1,456	5,617	6,154
Crawf'd.	4,384	5,896	4,140	8,467	7,082
Cuy'hg a	24,000	130,169	109,287	70,518	148,857
Darke..	7,316	9,166	811	8,459	9,552
Defiance	3,227	4,841	1,134	3,723	5,987
Del'ware	3,537	6,731	866	5,241	7,700
Erie...	2,968	7,689	3,462	4,831	8,755
Fairf'ld.	5,890	8,281	1,200	8,610	7,572
Fayette.	2,696	4,542	293	3,812	5,446
Franklin	26,505	61,891	18,743	48,452	59,691
Fulton..	1,333	4,951	832	2,049	6,111
Gallia...	2,284	4,325	453	2,562	5,388
Geauga.	635	3,375	642	1,081	3,722
Greene..	2,471	8,410	628	4,016	8,600
Guerns'y	3,604	8,997	2,455	6,888	8,764
Ham'ton	34,916	115,950	39,768	77,598	112,590
Hancock	5,111	9,167	1,764	6,386	9,746
Hardin..	5,523	7,112	613	5,817	8,071
Harrison	1,999	4,904	520	2,473	5,053
Henry..	2,922	3,855	1,693	2,829	5,738
Highl'nd	4,583	6,845	535	5,654	7,570
Hocking	2,854	4,086	1,136	4,082	4,335
Holmes.	2,539	1,824	400	3,211	2,065
Huron..	2,871	8,340	2,186	4,398	9,348
Jackson.	2,848	5,977	869	4,878	5,949
Jefferson	3,840	14,929	3,097	8,064	13,038
Knox...	4,721	7,519	892	6,361	8,178
Lake...	974	7,727	2,208	2,711	7,465
L'wr'nce	2,729	6,798	1,078	3,955	7,616
Licking.	7,428	13,914	2,418	10,679	11,924
Logan..	3,176	7,186	1,393	4,904	8,521
Lorain..	3,965	17,062	6,680	8,640	18,125
Lucas...	11,948	53,670	31,039	30,452	52,449
Madison	2,685	4,829	278	3,769	5,397
Mahon'g	9,335	37,647	8,102	14,941	29,736
Marion.	5,234	9,161	2,475	8,065	11,320
Medina.	1,844	6,756	1,351	3,120	6,846
Meigs...	1,944	4,864	1,648	3,606	6,541
Mercer..	5,135	4,215	1,071	4,404	5,692
Miami..	5,296	11,851	1,726	8,076	13,122
Monroe.	3,742	2,674	165	3,861	2,825
Montg'y	21,860	50,845	8,312	38,433	46,493
Morgan.	2,072	3,553	199	2,157	4,127
Morrow.	2,379	3,790	435	2,858	4,484
Muskgm	6,709	15,571	1,377	9,437	13,862
Noble...	2,485	4,284	272	2,909	4,197
Ottawa.	2,571	4,137	1,274	2,867	4,336
Pauld'ng	2,242	3,648	414	2,739	4,549
Perry...	3,702	7,592	1,718	5,917	7,685
Pick'wy.	4,539	4,166	293	5,645	5,273
Pike....	3,185	2,569	100	2,799	3,075
Portage.	2,994	8,583	2,131	5,405	8,231
Preble..	4,033	5,676	282	4,933	6,258
Putnam.	4,795	4,377	1,283	4,673	5,157
Richl'nd	6,703	12,013	2,905	9,349	10,940
Ross....	6,028	8,431	1,178	7,063	9,330
Sand'sky	4,388	9,381	1,626	5,295	8,933
Scioto..	5,532	12,189	1,643	7,682	11,871
Seneca..	6,290	9,641	2,119	8,175	10,064
Shelby..	4,840	4,359	606	5,642	5,452
Stark...	12,544	40,858	9,960	18,437	37,483
Summit.	17,533	54,774	10,855	27,857	43,721
Trumb'll	4,007	22,341	3,628	6,815	17,343
Tusca's.	5,566	13,573	4,602	10,167	11,908
Union...	2,571	5,256	540	3,286	6,544
VanW't.	4,318	6,206	1,138	4,899	7,495
Vinton..	1,838	2,244	232	2,124	2,559
Warren.	2,406	6,729	609	3,956	7,464
Wash'tn	5,727	8,704	780	6,286	9,279
Wayne..	6,023	8,928	1,624	7,751	8,932
Williams	2,795	5,802	1,671	4,183	7,000
Wood...	3,291	10,665	2,347	4,965	12,042
Wyand't	3,271	3,973	561	4,443	4,560
Total.	477,888	1,176,130	357,948	780,037	1,182,022

President (1924)—Wallace, Com.-Land, 1,246; Johns, Soc.-Labor, 3,025; Faris, Proh., 1,246.

Governor (1924)—Donahey, Dem., 1,064,981; Davis, Rep., 888,139; Allen, Com.-Land, 11,776; Catlin, Soc.-Labor, 8,468.

Governor (1922)—Donahey, Dem., 821,948; Thompson, Rep., 803,300.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Pomerene, Dem., 744,558; Fess, Rep., 794,159; Virginia D. Green, Ind., 21,514.

Ohio voters, in 1922, rejected, 908,522 to 719,050, a proposed constitutional amendment legalizing wine and beer.

PAST VOTE OF OHIO.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 244,321; Grant, Rep., 281,852; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 1,163; Black, Proh., 2,100.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 323,182; Hayes, Rep., 330,698; Cooper, Greenback, 3,057; Smith, Proh. Ref., 1,636.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 340,821; Garfield, Rep., 375,048; Weaver, Greenback, 6,456; Dow, Proh , 2,616.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 368,280; Blaine, Rep., 400,082; St. John, Proh., 11,069; Butler, Greenback, 5,179.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 396,455; Harrison, Rep., 416,054; Fisk, Proh., 24,356; Streeter, United Labor, 3,496.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 404,115; Harrison, Rep., 405,187; Weaver, People's, 14,852; Bidwell, Proh., 26,012.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan Dem., and People's, (Populist), 477,497; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,858; McKinley, Rep., 525,991; Levering, Proh., 7,784;

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 474,882; McKinley, Rep., 543,918; Woolley, Proh., 10,203; Debs, Soc., 4,847.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 344,940; Roosevelt, Rep., 600,095; Swallow, Proh., 19,339; Debs, Soc., 36,200.

1905 (Gov.), Dem., 473,264; Rep., 430,617; Soc., 17,795; Soc. Lab., 1,808; Proh., 13,061.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 502,721; Taft, Rep., 572,312; Chafin, Proh., 11,402; Debs, Soc., 33,795.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 552,569; Rep., 533,197; Soc., 28,573; Soc. Lab., 797; Proh., 7,665; Ind., 397.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 477,077; Rep., 376,700; Soc., 60,637; Proh., 7,129; Soc. Lab., 2,920.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 424,834; Taft, Rep., 278,168; Roosevelt, Prog., 229,807; Debs, Soc., 90,144.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 423,742; Rep., 526,115; Prog., 67,509; Soc., 58,803.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 604,161; Hughes, Rep., 514,753; Hanly, Proh., 8,080; Benson, Soc., 38,092.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 570,686; Rep., 535,346; Soc., 38,187; Proh., 12,060; Ind., 2,965.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 486,403; Rep., 470,459.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 780,037; Harding, Rep. 1,182,022; Watkins, Proh., 294; Debs, Soc., 57,147.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 782,650; Rep., 1,134,953 Single Tax, 2,647.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

(Treasury Building. The active life of the corporation, except for the liquidation of its business, ceased July 1, 1923.)

Chairman—Andrew W. Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury).

Managing Director—Eugene Meyer.

Directors—George R. Cooksey, Fred Starek, Floyd R. Harrison.

General Counsel—Chester Morrill; *Secretary*—George P. Lynde; *Treasurer*—R. Reyburn Burklin.

OKLAHOMA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Adair	1,942	2,317	181	1,560	2,020
Alfalfa	1,558	2,967	612	1,350	3,004
Atoka	2,204	1,137	689	2,103	2,077
Beaver	1,194	1,566	350	1,068	1,965
Beckham	2,496	1,357	508	2,343	1,743
Blaine	1,488	2,255	843	1,292	2,782
Bryan	4,593	1,780	637	4,496	3,127
Caddo	4,211	4,388	835	3,581	4,818
Canadian	3,065	3,060	1,186	3,274	3,873
Carter	7,154	3,164	492	6,003	3,555
Cherokee	2,454	2,622	153	1,859	2,522
Choctaw	2,528	2,013	683	2,529	2,088
Cimarron	672	586	150	460	626
Cleveland	2,841	1,672	435	2,383	2,290
Coal	1,772	800	576	1,797	1,748
Comanche	3,523	3,084	753	2,988	3,286
Cotton	1,825	1,581	266	2,262	1,810
Craig	3,036	2,519	123	2,903	3,091
Creek	7,969	8,894	695	5,406	7,928
Custer	2,473	2,419	670	2,263	3,224
Delaware	1,729	1,563	200	1,240	2,059
Dewey	1,126	1,539	756	967	1,735
Ellis	879	1,499	658	842	1,786
Garfield	3,785	7,519	1,966	3,656	6,615
Garvin	4,759	1,863	268	4,096	2,915
Grady	5,091	2,638	786	4,370	3,413
Grant	1,990	2,800	558	1,879	3,204
Greer	1,982	561	281	1,850	1,019
Harmon	1,049	339	61	1,120	635
Harper	824	1,226	350	751	1,404
Haskell	2,480	1,935	366	2,192	2,672
Hughes	3,996	2,508	170	3,581	2,976
Jackson	2,352	941	502	2,694	1,340
Jefferson	2,439	1,108	176	2,821	1,728
Johnston	2,122	923	521	2,119	1,945
Kay	6,049	7,390	840	4,543	5,949
Kingfisher	1,644	2,834	544	1,743	3,214
Kiowa	2,615	1,718	491	2,510	2,616
Latimer	1,457	971	244	1,200	1,410
Le Flore	4,039	3,326	771	3,757	4,928
Lincoln	3,283	4,220	666	2,968	5,254
Logan	2,366	4,445	664	2,210	4,606
Love	1,713	497	492	1,650	711
McClain	2,519	1,233	234	2,310	1,728
McCurtain	3,279	1,669	201	2,598	1,959
McIntosh	2,723	1,675	71	2,635	2,353
Major	649	1,781	548	780	1,920
Marshall	1,935	866	484	1,589	1,487
Mayes	2,246	2,217	286	1,987	2,447
Murray	2,083	784	129	1,418	1,359
Muskogee	6,895	6,147	528	6,378	5,159
Noble	1,927	2,680	562	1,467	2,465
Nowata	2,049	2,296	117	1,699	2,678
Okfuskee	2,654	1,441	229	1,643	1,764
Oklahoma	21,708	17,504	3,618	11,797	15,314
Okmulgee	5,927	6,015	740	4,492	5,368
Osage	7,092	6,371	513	3,801	4,567
Ottawa	4,522	5,197	489	3,922	5,269
Pawnee	2,377	3,093	475	1,988	2,982
Payne	4,342	4,817	688	3,240	4,578
Pittsburg	6,062	3,554	1,029	5,364	5,363
Pontotoc	4,268	1,859	455	3,800	2,365
Pottawot'ie	5,071	4,042	1,133	5,314	5,357
Pushmat'a	1,640	1,081	200	1,365	1,863
Roger Mills	1,318	946	481	2,450	2,850
Rogers	2,901	2,207	184	937	1,189
Seminole	3,007	2,326	425	1,860	3,389
Sequoyah	3,429	2,976	53	2,503	3,192
Stephens	4,745	2,377	366	2,814	2,033
Texas	1,813	1,792	371	1,397	1,750
Tillman	2,653	1,325	171	2,640	1,540
Tulsa	14,377	19,537	1,011	9,994	14,494
Wagoner	1,985	1,644	237	1,376	1,431
Washington	3,487	4,579	177	2,122	2,055
Washita	2,335	1,357	337	2,800	4,192
Woods	1,535	2,610	744	1,542	2,818
Woodward	1,418	1,831	724	1,441	2,482
Total	255,798	226,242	41,141	215,808	243,464

For Socialist electors pledged to support La Follette, 5,234 votes were cast.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Pine, Rep., 341,518; Walton, Dem., 196,473; Wilson, Farm.-Lab., 15,936.
Governor (1922)—Walton, Dem., 280,206; Fields, Rep., 230,469; Enfield, Soc., 3,941.

PAST VOTE OF OKLAHOMA.

1908 (Pres.)—Bryan, Dem., 122,363; Taft, Rep., 110,474; Debs, Soc., 21,734.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 119,156; Taft, Rep., 90,786; Debs, Soc., 41,674.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 148,113; Hughes, Rep., 97,233; Roosevelt, Prog., 234; Soc., 45,190.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 215,808; Harding, Rep., 243,464; Debs, Soc., 25,679.

OREGON.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Baker	2,803	2,004	1,356	3,495	2,173
Benton	3,417	1,579	623	3,752	1,709
Clackamas	5,864	3,099	4,508	6,928	3,664
Clatsop	3,313	1,373	1,158	3,498	1,672
Columbia	2,483	1,015	896	2,007	939
Coos	3,905	1,757	2,359	3,272	2,289
Crook	725	434	266	872	532
Curry	664	224	317	599	279
Deschutes	2,321	1,015	1,013	1,649	1,066
Douglas	4,219	1,666	1,943	4,402	2,375
Gilliam	738	521	207	821	494
Grant	1,126	459	380	1,310	500
Harney	851	436	285	1,026	475
Hood River	1,214	683	600	1,449	755
Jackson	4,868	1,840	2,408	4,382	2,464
Jefferson	374	242	334	623	297
Josephine	1,756	650	835	1,606	828
Klamath	2,775	680	1,715	2,742	900
Lake	917	304	295	1,136	346
Lane	8,551	3,255	2,416	7,714	3,991
Lincoln	1,328	641	552	1,229	663
Linn	4,141	2,618	1,575	4,693	3,152
Malheur	1,671	828	710	2,352	1,074
Marion	8,351	3,996	3,631	8,798	3,822
Morrow	991	397	462	1,186	450
Multnom'h	48,865	21,733	26,932	44,806	27,517
Polk	2,755	1,621	831	2,709	1,718
Sherman	756	367	229	893	423
Tillamook	2,201	795	700	4,664	825
Umatilla	3,854	3,052	1,693	4,979	3,258
Union	2,428	1,816	1,398	2,826	2,464
Wallowa	1,253	973	471	1,564	861
Wasco	2,409	1,185	1,069	2,698	1,426
Washingt'n	4,203	2,103	2,809	4,947	2,238
Wheeler	685	213	103	797	227
Yamhill	3,803	2,015	1,324	4,102	2,346
Total	142,579	67,589	68,403	143,592	80,019

U. S. Senator (1924)—McNary, Rep., 174,672; Miller, Dem., 65,340; Coulter, Prog., 20,379.
Governor (1922)—Pierce, Dem., 133,392; Olcott, Rep., 99,155.

PAST VOTE OF OREGON.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 14,157; Hayes, Rep., 15,214; Cooper, Greenback, 510.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 19,955; Garfield, Rep., 20,619.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 24,604; Blaine, Rep., 26,860; St. John, Proh., 492; Greenback, 726.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 26,522; Harrison, Rep., 33,291; Fisk, Proh., 1,677.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 14,243; Harrison, Rep., 35,002; Weaver, People's, 26,965.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 46,739; Palmer, Dem., 977; McKinley, Rep., 48,779.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 33,385; McKinley, Rep., 46,526; Woolley, Proh., 2,536; Debs, Soc., 1,494.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 17,521; Roosevelt, Rep., 60,455; Swallow, Proh., 3,806; Debs, Soc., 7,619.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 38,049; Taft, Rep., 62,530; Chafin, Proh., 2,682; Debs, Soc., 7,339.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Taft, Rep., 34,673; Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600; Soc., 13,343.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 120,087; Hughes, Rep., 126,813; Hanly, Proh., 4,729; Benson, Soc., 9,711.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 80,019; Harding, Rep., 143,592; Watkins, Proh., 3,595; Debs, Soc., 9,801.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 100,133; Rep., 116,696.

PENNSYLVANIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.					1920.				
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette.			Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.
			Soc.	F.-L.	Total.					
Adams	5,778	4,840	174	99	273	5,323	3,852	85	81	6
Allegheny	149,296	21,984	11,126	67,969	89,095	138,908	40,278	16,262	3,670	1,312
Armstrong	11,192	2,931	486	1,742	2,228	8,995	3,262	220	427	84
Beaver	16,768	3,220	1,075	4,524	5,599	11,691	4,771	1,164	816	101
Bedford	6,154	2,315	290	641	931	5,800	2,594	80	189	736
Berks	28,186	17,220	6,370	2,903	9,273	22,221	18,361	5,674	288	24
Blair	20,313	4,244	1,072	4,955	6,027	15,035	5,668	389	582	4,671
Bradford	11,620	2,307	748	970	1,718	11,947	2,825	161	943	19
Bucks	17,460	6,582	670	1,271	1,941	14,130	6,867	405	224	42
Butler	13,113	3,462	486	1,446	1,932	10,467	3,829	214	1,103	25
Cambria	24,728	13,563	1,549	7,618	9,167	19,629	6,961	834	635	2,603
Cameron	1,366	260	65	68	133	1,364	497	9	130	3
Carbon	10,236	5,150	589	2,386	2,975	7,900	5,030	280	86	40
Centre	7,723	4,443	201	472	673	7,615	4,142	75	485	52
Chester	22,333	5,946	609	404	1,013	18,129	7,004	277	599	37
Clarion	5,913	3,642	268	629	897	4,615	3,487	126	406	22
Clearfield	13,745	5,027	871	2,512	3,383	9,615	5,987	657	1,163	948
Clinton	5.129	1,939	326	1,298	1,624	4,303	2,976	259	228	111
Columbia	7,336	7,370	199	327	526	6,238	6,965	81	363	14
Crawford	10,918	2,969	828	2,159	2,987	10,032	4,175	423	1,419	33
Cumberland	10,196	7,643	338	794	1,132	8,579	6,455	92	476	68
Dauphin	27,838	9,004	1,287	2,469	3,756	26,094	11,990	628	776	419
Delaware	41,998	6,368	1,479	1,271	2,750	34,126	9,602	697	670	153
Elk	6,626	1,370	222	953	1,175	5,267	2,093	178	390	30
Erie	19,480	3,502	2,273	5,994	8,267	19,465	6,311	1,833	2,801	87
Fayette	19,064	8,855	1,945	4,158	6,103	20,186	13,358	1,204	770	81
Forest	1,130	280	64	31	95	993	389	58	320	2
Franklin	9,791	5,770	397	613	1,010	8,376	5,020	177	246	33
Fulton	1,160	1,207	27	15	42	1,292	1,231	11	24	13
Greene	4,950	5,874	192	186	378	4,253	5,592	51	124	2
Huntingdon	6,567	1,488	276	474	750	5,232	1,784	64	199	441
Indiana	12,748	2,067	659	1,989	2,648	8,616	1,936	354	947	131
Jefferson	10,673	2,664	566	2,052	2,618	7,970	3,060	386	437	83
Juniata	2,177	1,420	89	88	177	2,112	1,443	13	54	6
Lackawanna	37,708	16,859	2,791	4,742	7,533	40,593	24,581	971	746	125
Lancaster	42,787	12,091	1,075	1,796	2,871	29,549	9,521	636	797	29
Lawrence	12,533	1,880	934	3,277	4,211	9,448	2,720	854	1,586	50
Lebanon	9,494	2,464	293	463	756	8,778	3,016	246	301	55
Lehigh	20,826	10,415	1,386	2,493	3,879	18,032	10,863	829	262	311
Luzerne	46,475	20,472	5,141	14,952	20,093	49,419	23,473	1,891	555	190
Lycoming	14,039	8,857	938	1,494	2,432	10,570	5,853	695	1,470	34
McKean	9,072	2,376	580	793	1,373	7,830	2,505	328	699	36
Mercer	14,639	3,688	1,341	2,239	3,580	11,575	4,823	1,009	1,677	102
Mifflin	4,781	1,999	185	137	322	3,872	2,400	156	124	15
Monroe	3,462	3,901	177	249	426	3,278	3,396	33	114	3
Montgomery	45,407	11,094	1,624	1,826	3,450	31,963	12,239	1,180	303	106
Montour	2,499	1,799	85	63	148	2.296	1,872	21	77	5
Northampton	20,459	11,459	1,249	1,633	2,882	14,227	9,086	508	299	71
Northumberland	17,516	7,571	1,341	4,561	5,902	17,288	9,854	1,797	590	37
Perry	4,185	2,710	132	201	333	3,787	2,314	20	86	28
Philadelphia	347,457	54,213	23,145	21,085	44,230	307,825	90,151	17,305	1,831	1,208
Pike	1,581	993	183	146	329	1,319	880	36	31	6
Potter	4,087	1,161	349	576	925	4,036	1,106	251	342	12
Schuylkill	34,578	10,111	2,574	5,959	8,533	30,259	18,746	1,313	356	168
Snyder	3,055	970	111	99	210	2,751	964	56	34	4
Somerset	12,389	2,315	621	1,353	1,974	12,436	2,912	490	492	67
Sullivan	1,668	913	86	69	155	1,620	1,061	10	122	1
Susquehanna	7,266	2,208	335	888	1,223	6,572	2,905	80	320	15
Tioga	8,452	1,271	245	296	541	9,718	1,258	60	613	11
Union	3,707	1,209	112	124	236	3,305	1,155	38	128	2
Venango	10,841	1,886	442	1,054	1,496	7,718	2,669	283	1,032	38
Warren	8,502	2,161	442	399	841	7,791	2,180	312	1,669	10
Washington	22,315	6,706	1,724	5,365	7,089	18,514	8,827	1,157	836	268
Wayne	5,578	1,477	277	236	513	5,164	1,589	69	229	6
Westmoreland	34,522	10,223	4,602	8,801	13,403	27,077	12,845	3,338	1,866	166
Wyoming	3,213	1,194	135	101	236	3,208	1,247	25	200	4
York	23,044	15,600	970	1,176	2,146	19,879	14,396	603	754	27
Total	1,401,481	409,192	93,441	214,126	307,567	1,218,215	503,202	70.021	42,612	15,642

President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 9,779; Nations, Amer., 13,035; Wallace, Commonwealth Land, 296.
Governor (1922)—McSparran, Dem., 581,625; Pinchot, Rep., 831,696; Wilson, Soc., 31,748.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Shull, Dem., 434,583; Reed, Rep., 802,146; Sehl, Soc., 33,004; Robinson, Proh., 41,935; Burke, Prog., 127,180; Schoales, Single Tax, 3,596.

PAST VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 212,041; Grant, Rep., 349,589.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 366,158; Hayes, Rep., 384,142; Cooper, Greenback, 7,187.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 407,502; Garfield, Rep., 444,713; Weaver, Greenback, 20,648; Dow, Proh., 1,939.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 392,785; Blaine, Rep., 473,804; St. John, Proh., 15,283; Butler, Greenback, 16,992.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 447,004; Harrison, Rep., 526,269; Fisk, Proh., 20,966; Streeter, United Labor, 3,876.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 452,264; Harrison, Rep., 516,011; Weaver, Peoples', 8,714; Bidwell, Proh., 25,123.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and Peoples' (Populist), 433,228; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 11,000; McKinley, Rep., 728,300; Levering, Proh., 20,147.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 424,232; McKinley, Rep., 712,665; Woolley, Proh., 27,908; Debs, Soc., 4,834.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 337,998; Roosevelt, Rep., 840,949; Swallow, Proh., 33,717; Debs, Soc., 21,863.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 448,778; Taft, Rep., 745,779; Chafin, Proh., 36,694; Debs, Soc., 33,913.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 395,619; Taft, Rep., 273,305; Roosevelt, Prog., 447,426; Debs, Soc., 80,915.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 521,784; Hughes, Rep., 703,734; Hanly, Proh., 28,525; Benson, Soc., 42,637.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 503,202; Harding, Rep., 1,218,215; Watkins, Proh., 42,612; Debs, Soc., 70,021; Christensen, F.-Lab., 15,642.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 484,362; Rep., 1,067,989.

RHODE ISLAND.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Bristol	4,082	2,514	75	3,626	1,611
Kent	12,000	5,426	275	7,284	3,112
Newport	9,662	3,885	664	9,425	2,628
Providence	91,573	62,586	6,368	80,618	45,768
Washingt'n	8,018	2,371	254	6,510	1,943
Total	125,286	76,606	7,628	107,463	55,062

President (1924)—Soc.-Lab., 268; Workers, 289; Commonwealth Land, 38.
Governor (1924)—Pothier, Rep., 122,749; Toupin, Dem, 85,942.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Metcalf, Rep., 120,815; Flynn, Dem., 87,620; McDermott, Soc.-Lab., 297; Reid, Workers, 475; Sullivan, Lib.-Ind., 419.
Governor (1922)–Flynn, Dem., 81,935; Gross, Rep., 74,724; Soc. Lab., 949; Lab. 802.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Gerry, Dem., 82,889; Beeckman, Rep., 68,930; Bartholomew, Law and Order, 6,102; Matthews, Soc. Lab., 968.

PAST VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 5,329; Grant, Rep., 13,665.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 10,712; Hayes, Rep., 15,787; Cooper, Greenback, 60; Smith, Proh. Ref., 68.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 10,779; Garfield, Rep., 18,195; Weaver, Greenback, 236; Dow, Proh., 20.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 12,391; Blaine, Rep., 19,030; St. John, Proh., 928; Butler, Greenback, 422.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 17,530; Harrison, Rep., 21,969; Fisk, Proh., 1,251;.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 24,336; Harrison, Rep., 26,975; Weaver, People's, 228; Bidwell, Proh., 1,654.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's (Populist) 14,459; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,166; McKinley, Rep., 37,437; Levering, Proh., 1,161.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 19,812; McKinley, Rep., 33,784; Woolley, Proh., 1,529.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 32,279; Rep., 24,541; Soc. 1,283; Proh., 1,689.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 30,578; Rep., 29,275; Soc. Lab., 943; Proh., 930.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 24,839; Roosevelt, Rep., 41,605; Swallow, Proh., 768; Debs, Soc., 956.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 33,195; Rep., 31,877; Soc., 395; Proh., 714; Soc. Lab. 320.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 33,300 Rep., 31,005; Proh., 831; Soc., 681; Soc. Lab., 289.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 24,706; Taft, Rep., 43,942; Chafin, Proh., 1,016; Debs, Soc., 1,365.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Taft, Rep., 27,703; Roosevelt, Prog., 16,878; Debs, Soc., 2,049.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 40,394; Hughes, Rep., 44,858; Hanly, Proh., 470; Benson, Soc., 1,914.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 47,048; Rep., 39,211; Soc., 1,996; Proh., 454; Soc. Lab., 168.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 37,573; Rep., 42,055; Soc., 1,628.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 55,062; Harding, Rep., 107,463; Watkins, Proh., 510; Deb, Soc., 4,351.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		
	Davis, Dem.	La Follette, Prog.	Coolidge, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Ind. Rep.	Harding, Reg. Rep.
Abbeville	681	37	19	868	...	13
Aiken	1,488	5	16	1,649	13	51
Allendale	450	3	14	440	...	11
Anderson	1,455	3	9	2,489	...	33
Bamberg	708	14	7	688	...	...
Barnwell	847	2	23	721	...	25
Beaufort	365	9	64	265	134	15
Berkeley	501	...	26	548	...	24
Calhoun	593	1	5	631	7	34
Charleston	2,554	108	361	2,929	19	354
Cherokee	1,186	6	24	1,771	24	24
Chester	850	5	12	1,237	...	22
Chesterfield	1,539	1	11	2,066	...	14
Clarendon	615	1	20	902	...	...
Colleton	800	2	11	990	...	15
Darlington	956	7	3	1,262	...	18
Dillon	598	...	3	1,003	...	5
Dorchester	697	...	20	874	...	58
Edgefield	915	...	...	976	...	...
Fairfield	631	2	11	737	...	15
Florence	1,217	52	32	1,763	...	79
Georgetown	134	2	24	245	16	22
Greenville	3,728	42	59	4,409	20	124
Greenwood	1,815	4	15	1,568	...	15
Hampton	730	4	3	623	...	...
Horry	1,346	3	1	1,709	2	47
Jasper	89	39	...	219	...	...
Kershaw	733	...	1	1,156	...	42
Lancaster	1,355	4	8	1,633	...	10
Laurens	2,105	...	6	2,263	4	31
Lee	...	...	...	734	...	18
Lexington	1,395	2	7	1,813	...	59
Marion	616	...	2	808	...	1
Marlboro	716	...	...	960	...	5
McCormick	520	16	15	557	...	...
Newberry	1,802	2	13	2,015	5	28
Oconee	989	33	5	1,249	8	62
Orangeburg	1,727	13	67	2,526	32	252
Pickens	1,044	3	35	955	13	50
Richland	2,369	74	88	2,434	...	295
Saluda	1,094	2	3	1,111	...	3
Spartanburg	...	...	...	4,584	26	156
Sumter	1,136	62	18	1,150	9	185
Union	1,862	7	2	2,162	12	4
Williamsburg	6[illegible]2	...	4	895	...	12
York	1,385	56	31	1,583	...	35
Total	49,008	620	1,123	64,170	366	2,244

No returns received by Secretary of State where blanks occur.
Governor (1924)—McLeod, Dem., 53,345; unopposed.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Blease, Dem., 49,060; unopposed.
Governor (1922)—McLeod, Dem., 34,065; unopposed.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 22,703; Grant, Rep., 72,290; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 224.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 90,906; Hayes, Rep., 91,870.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 112,312; Garfield, Rep., 58,071; Weaver, Greenback, 566.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 69,890; Blaine, Rep., 21,733.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 65,825; Harrison, Rep., 13,740.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 54,698; Harrison, Rep., 13,384; Weaver, People's, 2,410.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 58,801; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 824; McKinley, Rep., 9,313.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 47,283; McKinley, Rep., 3,579.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 52,563; Roosevelt, Rep., 2,554; Debs, Soc., 22.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 62,290; Taft, Rep., 3,965; Debs, Soc., 100.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 48,357; Taft, Rep., 536; Roosevelt, Prog., 1,293; Debs, Soc., 164.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32,950; Soc., 89.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 61,846; Hughes, Rep., 1,550; Benson, Soc., 135.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 64,170; Harding, Rep., 2,244; Debs, Soc., 26.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,388 (unopposed).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.	Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Aurora	967	665	1,031	999	445	Hyde	669	257	398	699	233
Beadle	3,466	851	2,177	3,912	943	Jackson	583	194	247	593	206
Bennett	444	102	232	135	186	Jerauld	1,054	228	711	1,021	351
BonHomme	1,420	860	1,118	1,845	965	Jones	732	141	447	601	256
Brookings	2,740	361	1,415	2,608	564	Kingsbury	2,242	333	840	2,311	481
Brown	4,708	1,010	3,987	5,470	1,364	Lake	1,888	297	1,978	2,363	398
Brule	1,060	650	1,146	1,029	571	Lawrence	3,255	649	676	2,969	1,199
Buffalo	309	225	210	150	90	Lincoln	1,825	265	2,076	2,774	441
Butte	1,199	277	681	1,729	677	Lyman	1,061	387	947	1,044	463
Campbell	641	46	488	1,118	67	Marshall	1,271	190	1,005	1,541	266
Chas. Mix	1,680	1,306	2,396	2,027	1,365	McCook	1,368	457	1,265	1,859	565
Clark	1,684	325	953	1,742	437	McPherson	833	94	1,962	1,407	170
Clay	1,415	492	1,438	1,873	907	Meade	2,006	786	701	1,879	894
Codington	1,862	627	2,011	2,679	867	Mellette	642	604	362	526	261
Corson	1,364	140	910	1,456	484	Miner	995	308	1,488	1,399	651
Custer	833	236	492	774	383	Minnehaha	8,822	1,524	5,427	8,195	3,235
Davison	2,801	578	2,038	2,574	1,105	Moody	1,181	234	1,418	1,048	371
Day	2,193	308	1,474	2,724	436	Pennington	3,201	854	980	2,539	1,807
Deuel	1,362	168	728	1,619	158	Perkins	1,421	277	702	1,313	417
Dewey	956	222	624	871	335	Potter	1,075	283	439	1,076	255
Douglas	1,125	317	797	1,245	386	Roberts	1,744	215	2,296	2,314	452
Edmunds	1,043	277	1,141	1,483	285	Sanborn	1,184	327	990	1,038	517
Fall River	1,392	342	936	1,241	680	Spink	2,613	595	1,312	3,917	785
Faulk	1,112	277	594	1,353	346	Stanley	531	249	432	596	394
Grant	1,227	202	1,491	1,817	350	Sully	555	138	247	534	147
Gregory	1,643	818	1,222	1,828	744	Tripp	1,647	932	1,301	1,803	968
Haakon	797	319	482	709	393	Turner	1,708	285	1,726	2,692	604
Hamlin	1,144	207	833	1,316	337	Union	1,665	877	1,155	1,917	841
Hand	1,727	690	781	1,516	655	Walworth	1,033	114	1,193	1,404	478
Hanson	811	299	894	865	348	Yankton	1,504	693	1,584	2,557	1,147
Harding	702	107	322	639	178	Ziebach	659	153	386	500	177
Hughes	1,260	325	783	1,312	433						
Hutchinson	893	180	2,550	2,100	243	Total	101,299	27,214	75,355	110,692	35,938

La Follette ran in South Dakota in 1924 as an "Independent."

Governor (1924)—Gunderson, Rep., 109,894; Bulow, Dem., 46,663; Putnam, Farm.-Lab., 27,027; Richards, Ind. (La Follette), 20,359.

U. S. Senator (1924)—McMaster, Rep., 90,310; Cherry, Dem., 63,818; Ayres, Farm.-Lab., 23,962; Egan, Ind., 14,390; Dillon, Ind., 3,930; Loucks, Ind., 1,380; Livingston, Ind., 1,122.

Governor (1922)—Crill, Dem., 50,409; McMaster, Rep., 78,984; Alice L. Daly, Non-Part., 46,033.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 9,081; Harrison, Rep., 34,888; Weaver, People's, 26,544.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 41,225; McKinley, Rep., 41,042

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 39,544; McKinley, Rep., 54,530; Woolley, Proh., 1,542; Debs, Soc., 169.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 21,969; Roosevelt, Rep., 72,083; Swallow, Proh., 2,965; Debs, Soc., 3,138.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 40,266; Taft, Rep., 67,536; Chafin, Proh., 4,039; Debs, Soc., 2,846.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Roosevelt, Prog., 58,811; Debs, Soc., 4,662.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 48,076; Rep., 44,244; Proh., 2,406; Soc., 2,674; Ind., 2,104.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 59,191; Hughes, Rep., 64,217; Hanly, Proh., 1,774; Benson, Soc., 3,760.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,210; Rep., 51,198.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 35,938; Harding, Rep., 110,692; Watkins, Proh., 900; F.-Lab., 34,707.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,833; Rep., 92,267; Non-Partisan, 44,309; Ind., 10,032; Ind., 738.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

(By the Com. of Patents. Appl. inc. patents, designs, and reissues. Caveat Law repealed June 25, 1910.)

Year.	Applications.	Caveats Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received.	Year.	Applications.	Caveats Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received.
				Dollars.					*Dollars.*
1900	41,980	1,731	26,499	1,350,828.53	1913	70,367	.....	35,788	2,084,417.79
1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398.16	1914	70,404	.....	41,850	2,251,892.82
1902	49,641	1,851	27,886	1,552,859.08	1915	70,069	.....	44,934	2,290,773.47
1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201.81	1916	71,033	.....	45,927	2,345,540.94
1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326.53	1917	70,373	.....	42,760	2,258,377.10
1905	54,971	1,896	30,399	1,806,758.14	1918	59,615	.....	39,941	1,977,518.82
1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921.38	1919	80,400	.....	38,598	2,417,071.77
1907	58,762	1,967	36,620	1,910,618.14	1920	86,815	.....	39,882	2,679,948.31
1908	61,475	2,110	33,682	1,896,847.67	1921	93,328	.....	41,401	2,775,982.33
1909	65,839	1,948	37,421	2,042,828.14	1922	88,930	.....	40,297	3,013,954.43
1910	64,629	970	35,930	2,025,536.69	1923	79,058	.....	40,787	2,969,907.40
1911	69,121	.....	34,084	2,019,388.03	1924	80,756	.....	45,500	3,152,792.97
1912	70,976	.....	37,731	2,118,158.30					

Up to Jan. 1, 1923, Great Britain had issued 611,512 patents; France, 663,782; Germany 386,599; Belgium, 317,298; Canada, 224,236; Italy, 170,043; Austria, 119,800; Switzerland, 99,123; Hungary, 83,174; Spain, 69,681; Sweden, 56,663; Russia, 32,308; Denmark, 38,541; Japan, 42,389; Norway, 38,004; Australia, 75,288; New Zealand, 23,323; Mexico, 22,229; Argentina, 19,076.

FUEL ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE U. S., IN 1923 AND 1924.

(These figures by United States Bureau of Mines supplement those on page 333.)

The 1923 figures are in parentheses.

Coal—both kinds—used (produced) 572 (658) million tons; value, 1,540 (2,021) millions of dollars; energy equivalent 13,828,000 (15,792,000) billions of British thermal units.

Petroleum—used (produced) 714 (732) millions of barrels; value, 1,023 (978) millions of dollars; energy equivalent 4,284,000 (4,392,000) billions of British thermal units.

Natural Gas—used (produced) 1,142 (1,008) millions of M cubic feet; value, 254 (240) millions of dollars; energy equivalent 1,142,000 (1,008,000) billions of British thermal units.

The estimated average thermal values used in the comparisons between natural gas, coal and petroleum are 1,000,000 British thermal units per M cubic feet for gas; 24,000,000 British thermal units per ton for coal; 6,000,000 British thermal units per barrel for petroleum.

TENNESSEE.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Anderson...	550	1,487	108	3,258	748
Bedford ...	1,799	925	59	2,056	2,182
Benton ...	1,109	708	30	1,514	1,914
Bledsoe....	483	686	10	1,198	482
Blount.....	999	2,754	40	5,540	1,550
Bradley....	1,011	1,780	34	2,255	1,058
Campbell ..	648	2,620	283	3,368	655
Cannon....	581	285	12	697	830
Carroll.....	1,925	2,178	99	4,741	3,215
Carter.....	557	3,665	28	6,059	674
Cheatham .	868	181	18	569	1,219
Chester....	768	485	14	2,612	1,236
Claiborne. .	1,091	1,775	94	1,081	1,103
Clay	673	483	6	1,144	772
Cocke	936	2,564	18	3,294	929
Coffee.....	1,692	485	59	821	2,042
Crockett...	1,168	587	20	2,326	2,252
Cumberland	540	886	91	1,485	558
Davidson .	11,386	4,511	1,325	6,801	13,352
Decatur....	877	799	20	1,608	1,149
DeKalb....	1,829	1,406	22	2,572	1,893
Dickson....	1,648	516	99	1,420	2,096
Dyer	2,348	477	5	1,167	3,181
Fayette	1,181	65	25	346	2,294
Fentress...	420	1,197	89	1,808	604
Franklin...	2,075	707	58	1,558	3,504
Gibson.....	3,277	1,046	45	3,200	5,943
Giles.....	2,509	677	75	2,225	3,129
Grainher...	664	1,463	21	2,758	895
Greene.....	2,605	3,295	29	5,077	2,924
Grundy....	394	173	194	447	745
Hamblen...	1,316	1,342	57	1,571	1,301
Hamilton...	7,511	8,421	848	10,793	9,910
Hancock...	305	1,028	7	1,740	384
Hardeman..	1,595	253	54	895	2,272
Hardin.....	625	1,175	5	3,078	1,407
Hawkins...	1,705	2,632	52	2,650	1,381
Haywood...	1,872	60	15	161	2,068
Henderson..	1,009	1,616	51	3,118	1,217
Henry.....	2,478	562	143	1,957	4,613
Hickman...	922	315	21	1,470	1,362
Houston...	449	95	39	385	790
Humphreys.	1,005	216	37	674	1,534
Jackson....	1,089	363	17	1,187	1,097
Jefferson...	716	2,701	34	3,583	741
Johnson....	255	2,798	11	3,627	291
Knox.....	6,952	10,713	1,337	12,015	6,805
Lake.....	817	87	8	354	1,165
Lauderdale.	1,596	242	30	1,190	2,312
Lawrence...	2,237	2,379	73	3,843	2,610
Lewis.....	307	191	27	446	403
Lincoln....	2,360	357	30	1,081	2,463
Loudon....	706	1,537	59	1,872	686
Macon.....	709	1,808	20	3,208	1,066
McMinn...	1,615	2,652	235	2,800	1,636
McNairy...	1,125	1,625	26	3,212	1,868
Madison...	3,422	1,110	399	2,614	5,262
Marion....	1,055	1,076	110	2,662	1,874
Marshall...	1,696	349	40	753	1,820
Muary.....	3,000	844	100	1,376	2,689
Meigs.....	572	656	15	915	712
Monroe....	2,238	2,487	16	2,580	1,840
M'ntgomery	1,967	943	56	1,780	2,564
Moore.....	492	41	4	90	497
Morgan....	416	1,105	248	2,248	816
Oblon.....	3,233	484	61	1,307	4,547
Overton....	1,536	904	49	1,539	1,779
Perry.....	498	268	6	747	692
Pickett.....	649	672	10	896	607
Polk.....	1,160	1,246	50	1,018	775
Putnam....	2,474	1,489	48	2,729	2,996
Rhea.....	1,176	1,165	69	1,340	1,049
Roane.....	812	1,680	144	1,989	852
Robertson..	1,668	229	43	1,191	3,046
Rutherford.	2,137	680	32	1,857	3,331
Scott.....	274	1,611	188	2,537	3,221
Sequatchie..	374	247	5	509	545
Sevier.....	462	3,534	20	6,007	405
Shelby.....	13,695	7,369	2,002	8,597	15,986
Smith.....	1,723	695	25	1,981	3,150
Stewart....	1,369	264	25	849	2,366
Sullivan....	3,338	2,247	67	3,591	4,327
Summer....	2,655	432	62	1,268	3,674
Tipton.....	1,914	217	44	906	2,829
Trousdale..	664	139	4	574	955
Unicoi.....	384	1,379	135	2,584	547
Union.....	368	1,540	57	2,607	423
Van Buren.	357	123	3	226	337
Warren....	1,356	490	23	1,010	1,986
Washington	1,842	3,258	79	4,859	2,261
Wayne.....	452	1,395	12	2,505	635
Weakley...	3,150	1,153	24	3,741	4,395
White.....	1,175	453	51	1,458	1,974
Williamson.	1,626	243	48	946	2,004
Wilson.....	2,043	580	26	1,560	2,726
Total....	158,404	130,882	10,656	219,829	206,558

President (1924—Faris, Proh., 100; Amer. Party, 100.
Governor (1924)—Peay, Dem., 162,002; Peck, Rep., 121,228.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Tyson, Dem., 147,821; Lindsay, Rep., 109,863; Williams, Ind., 247.
Governor (1922)—Peay, Dem., 141,002; Taylor, Rep., 102,586.
U. S. Senator (1922)—McKellar, Dem., 151,523; Sanders, Rep., 71,200.

PAST VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 94,218; Grant, Rep., 84,930.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 133,166; Hayes, Rep., 89,596.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 130,381; Garfield, Rep., 98,760; Weaver, Greenback, 5,465; Dow, Proh., 43.
1880 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 79,003; No Credit Dem., 57,546; Rep., 103,971; Greenback, 3,614.
1882 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 120,637; No Credit Dem., 4,814; Rep., 93,168; Greenback, 9,180.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 133,324; Blaine, Rep., 124,093; St. John, Proh., 1,176; Butler, Greenback, 956.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 158,779; Harrison, Rep., 138,988; Fisk, Proh., 5,977.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 136,594; Harrison, Rep., 99,851; Weaver, People's, 23,730; Bidwell, Proh., 4,799.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 104,356; Rep., 105,104; Pop., 23,092.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., and People's, (Populist), 168,847; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,106; McKinley, Rep., 149,703; Levering, Proh., 3,140.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 145,356; McKinley, Rep., 123,180; Wooley, Proh., 3,882; Debs, Soc., 413.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 131,653; Roosevelt, Rep., 105,369; Swallow, Proh., 1,906; Debs, Soc., 1,354.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 135,608; Taft, Rep., 118,324; Chafin, Proh., 300; Debs, Soc., 1,870.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 121,674; Rep., 133,999; Soc., 1,704.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 130,335; Taft, Rep., 59,444; Roosevelt, Prog., 53,725; Debs, Soc., 3,492.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,369; Rep., 123,828; Soc., 4,464; Proh., 2,702.
1916 (Pres.) Wilson, Dem., 153,282; Hughes, Rep., 116,223; Hanly, Proh., 147; Benson, Soc., 2,542.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 143,718; Rep., 118,138.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 206,558; Harding, Rep., 219,829; Debs, Soc., 2,239.

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mints—Philadelphia, Freas Styer, Supt.; San Francisco, Michael J. Kelly, Supt.; Denver, Frank E. Shepard, Supt.

Assay Offices—Carson City, Annie H. Martin, Assayer in charge; New Orleans, Leonard Magruder, Assayer in charge.

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(Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.)

Chairman—Charles Moore; *Vice Chairman*—James L. Greenleaf; Louis Ayres, W. A. Delano, H. Siddons Mowbray, Milton B. Medary jr., Lorado Taft; *Sec. and Exec. Officer*, H. P. Caemmerer.

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Commissioners—Chairman, Sec. of War—Dwight F. Davis; *Sec. of the Interior*—Hubert Work; *Sec. of Agr.*—Wm. M. Jardine; *Exec. Sec.*—O. C. Merrill; *Chief Eng.*—Major Glen E. Edgerton, U. S. Army; *Ch. Counsel*—Major L. W. Call, U. S. Army, ret.; *Ch. Accountant*—Wm. V. King; *Ch. Clerk*—F. W. Griffith.

TEXAS.

(Presidential vote, 1924.)

COUNTIES.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	COUNTIES.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	COUNTIES.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.
Anderson	1,217	3,364	326	Garza	421	630	37	Motley	69	415	0
Andrews	4	57	0	Gillespie	1,897	1,114	116	Nacogd's	588	3,836	30
Aransas	96	185	20	Glasscock	20	136	1	Navarro	1,831	6,571	121
Archer	140	1,000	32	Goliad	403	1,233	93	Newton	167	1,092	16
Armstrong	230	295	9	Gonzales	820	2,811	7	Nolan	562	1,614	29
Atascosa	400	1,042	132	Gray	374	638	6	Nueces	1,537	3,214	127
Austin	396	4,244	87	Grayson	3,905	7,110	1,092	Ochiltree	277	205	0
Bailey	67	168	1	Gregg	463	1,257	36	Oldham	94	184	0
Bandera	403	743	44	Grimes	700	1,869	6	Orange	590	1,655	106
Bastrop	850	3,242	1,087	Guad'l'pe.	2,117	1,464	174	Palo Pinto	935	1,934	72
Baylor	270	1,192	70	Hale	768	1,204	3	Panola	309	2,357	6
Bee	1,000	1,922	321	Hall	480	926	2	Parker	1,034	2,380	87
Bell	3,696	5,621	1,327	Hamilton	367	2,557	41	Parmer	93	215	0
Bexar	8,533	20,910	2,342	Hansford	136	231	0	Pecos	238	538	0
Blanco	615	1,174	61	Hardeman	383	1,117	6	Polk	450	1,909	3
Borden	28	104	0	Hardin	689	1,753	91	Potter	1,158	1,635	52
Bosque	519	3,219	90	Harris	13,147	20,928	1,219	Presidio	126	246	2
Bowie	981	3,741	140	Hartley	84	179	7	Rains	119	1,209	7
Brazoria	1,060	1,833	360	Haskell	602	2,537	0	Randall	318	568	0
Brazos	860	1,612	94	Hemphill	238	364	30	Real	226	289	84
Brewster	102	369	7	Henderson	741	4,161	22	Red River	762	3,304	116
Brooks	90	204	22	Hidalgo	1,200	3,833	10	Reeves	200	364	0
Brown	796	3,652	140	Hill	580	5,983	364	Refugio	260	1,016	31
Burleson	271	3,196	37	Hood	181	1,360	43	Roberts	100	160	0
Burnet	580	3,147	93	Hopkins	1,220	3,957	82	Robertson	538	1,565	142
Caldwell	796	2,289	81	Houston	615	3,018	76	Rockwall	288	1428	73
Calhoun	233	883	6	Howard	439	1,216	94	Runnels	775	2954	96
Callan	142	2,088	22	Hudspeth	53	110	67	Rusk	967	3353	42
Cameron	1,242	1,927	75	Hunt	2,613	6,604	296	Sabine	174	1,607	3
Camp	154	1,369	11	Hutchison	83	165	0	S Aug'tine	143	2,053	9
Carson	330	708	6	Irion	87	250	0	S Jacinto	116	983	2
Cass	905	2,461	9	Jack	491	1,238	7	S Patricio	1,045	1,074	11
Castro	92	355	3	Jackson	462	891	19	San Saba	336	2,156	8
Chambers	176	511	6	Jasper	190	1,589	12	Schleicher	100	336	0
Cherokee	1,173	4,888	190	Jeff Davis	84	103	3	Scurry	596	1,201	18
Childress	283	1,080	74	Jefferson	4,302	6,945	782	Shackelf'd	163	893	0
Clay	490	1,856	93	Jim Hogg	26	158	4	Shelby	485	4,197	3
Coke	182	981	12	Jim Wells	256	999	16	Sherman	160	112	0
Coleman	676	3,443	123	Johnson	1,935	4,248	479	Smith	2,191	3,578	340
Collin	2,364	8,014	261	Jones	881	3,442	12	Somerville	55	619	0
Col'sw'th	347	884	7	Karnes	684	2,384	32	Starr	22	360	0
Colorado	698	3,085	103	Kaufman	1,682	1,601	153	Stephens	660	3,584	16
Comal	1,846	561	82	Kendall	178	974	96	Sterling	72	252	0
Comanche	688	3,152	6	Kent	101	464	6	Stonewall	210	984	0
Concho	104	970	0	Kerr	719	1,120	102	Sutton	98	225	0
Cooke	1,272	3,150	304	Kimble	217	610	33	Swisher	340	482	0
Coryell	570	3,790	7	Kinney	143	221	12	Tarrant	8,247	12,134	1,114
Cottle	141	688	2	Kleberg	474	280	107	Taylor	1,264	3,308	116
Crockett	80	112	0	Knox	589	1,580	65	Terrell	128	143	0
Crosby	160	1,042	9	Lamar	1,607	4,425	208	Terry	240	455	0
Culberson	27	126	12	Lamb	186	332	0	Throck'on	205	533	0
Dallam	384	733	84	Lampasas	482	4,335	83	Titus	348	1,830	8
Dallas	16,125	21,344	872	La Salle	140	441	16	TomGreen	863	2,332	45
Dawson	308	1,290	12	Lavaca	735	6,310	109	Travis	3,405	7,263	85
D'l Smith	384	301	0	Lee	328	2,619	54	Trinity	290	2,830	3
Delta	664	2,218	62	Leon	314	1,957	22	Tyler	208	1,146	7
Denton	1,735	4,611	44	Liberty	754	1,781	77	Upshur	447	3,056	8
DeWitt	771	3,844	309	Limestone	1,100	4,050	112	Uvalde	547	1,403	11
Dickens	312	880	0	Lipscomb	423	482	0	Val Verde	367	811	7
Dimmitt	213	320	0	Live Oak	410	709	16	Van Zandt	1,038	3,999	4
Donley	494	712	2	Llano	246	1,026	5	Victoria	460	2,435	29
Duval	74	1,290	6	Lubbock	1,020	2,133	88	Walker	406	2,038	8
Eastland	1,680	3,675	103	Lynn	417	1,300	6	Waller	405	1,120	40
Ector	22	164	0	Madison	381	1,788	42	Ward	90	393	0
Edwards	261	369	3	Marion	262	882	9	Wash'ton	297	5,087	18
Ellis	2,445	7,231	129	Martin	147	384	3	Webb	449	1,566	17
El Paso	4,026	6,220	1,032	Mason	193	668	21	Wharton	971	2,301	82
Erath	818	3,802	70	Matag'da.	1,093	1,443	8	Wheeler	332	905	0
Falls	598	3,910	64	Maverick	250	232	12	Wichita	971	6,167	43
Fannin	1,610	5,547	235	M'Culloch	541	1,730	18	Wilbarger	510	1,530	17
Fayette	4,116	3,182	250	M'Lennan	3,756	7,493	475	Willacy	129	425	0
Fisher	448	1,940	6	Medina	610	2,106	17	W'mson	1,308	7,952	68
Floyd	481	1,043	23	Menard	232	345	2	Wilson	440	2,652	28
Foard	128	658	9	Midland	88	453	36	Winkler	1	25	0
Fort Bend	466	2,413	74	Milam	3,122	2,348	208	Wise	1,248	2,704	72
Franklin	203	1,461	65	Mills	294	1,563	17	Wood	803	3,616	4
Freestone	612	2,922	7	Mitchell	316	1,181	94	Young	515	1,972	11
Frio	261	676	3	Montague	599	2,695	11	Zapata	139	417	0
Gaines	115	230	4	Montg'y	425	1,556	7	Zavalla	200	297	0
Galveston	2,238	6,308	472	Moore	28	74	0				
				Morris	215	964	0	Total	130,023	484,605	42,881

The totals in the above table are the vote of the highest elector on each ticket filed with the United States Department of State by the Texas Secretary of State.

The Republican State Committee of Texas claims to have affidavits, etc., from 226 of the counties showing Coolidge 139,953.

Governor (1924) (two counties missing), Mrs. M. A. Ferguson, Dem.. 422,059; Butte, Rep., 298,046.

United States Senator (1924), Sheppard, Dem., 591,913; Kennerly, Rep., 101,218.

Governor (1922), Neff, Dem., 334,199; Atwell, Rep., 73,329.

United States Senator (1922), Mayfield, Dem., 264,260; Peddy, Rep. and Ind. Dem., 130,744.

President (1920), Black and Tan, Rep., 27,247; American Party, 47,968; Socialist, 8,121.

Governor (1920), Neff, Dem., 289,188; Culbertson, Rep., 90,217; Capers, Black and Tan, 26,091; McGregor, Amer., 69,380; Rhodes, Soc., 6,796.

PAST VOTE OF TEXAS.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 66,500; Grant, Rep., 47,406.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 104,755; Hayes, Rep., 44,800.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 156,428; Garfield, Rep., 57,893; Weaver, Greenback, 27,405.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 225,309; Blaine, Rep., 93,141; St. John, Proh., 3,534.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 234,883; Harrison, Rep., 88,280; Streeter, U. Lab., 29,459.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 136,594; Harrison, Rep., 99,851; Weaver, People's, 23,730.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 361,224; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 4,853. McKinley, Rep., 158,894; Levering, Proh., 1,722;
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 267,432; McKinley, Rep., 130,641; Woolley, Proh., 2,644.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 167,200; Roosevelt, Rep., 51,242; Debs, Soc., 2791.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 217,302; Taft, Rep., 65,666; Chafin, Proh., 1,634; Debs, Soc., 7,870.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 219,489; Taft, Rep., 26,745; Roosevelt, Prog., 28,530; Debs, Soc., 24,896.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 286,514; Hughes, Rep., 64,919; Hanly, Proh., 1,985; Benson, Soc., 18,963.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 288,767; Harding, Rep., 114,269; Debs, Soc., 8,121.

UTAH.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Beaver	989	578	287	741	1,056
Box Elder	3,086	1,841	566	2,330	3,421
Cache	4,973	3,915	674	4,239	5,063
Carbon	1,878	1,528	1,590	1,559	1,675
Daggett	97	26	8	32	94
Davis	2,265	1,507	308	1,632	2,463
Duchesne	1,277	731	209	822	1,523
Emery	979	916	383	1,029	1,285
Garfield	823	308	52	393	1,023
Grand	278	243	59	278	306
Iron	1,429	485	236	561	1,399
Juab	1,325	1,241	475	1,308	1,692
Kane	515	117	10	186	501
Millard	1,917	1,015	497	1,167	2,199
Morgan	482	360	49	397	544
Piute	398	208	42	283	538
Rich	403	211	31	322	449
Salt Lake	27,215	14,853	16,534	19,249	27,841
San Juan	380	232	56	260	522
San Pete	3,374	2,228	381	2,406	3,741
Sevier	2,111	1,201	428	1,425	2,503
Summit	1,597	825	372	874	1,503
Tooele	1,295	674	499	916	1,387
Uintah	1,296	716	116	817	1,354
Utah	6,946	5,226	2,838	6,377	7,752
Wasatch	1,105	727	277	665	1,061
Washington	1,181	868	100	1,008	1,138
Wayne	331	241	6	224	396
Weber	7,382	3,970	5,579	5,239	7,122
Total	77,327	47,001	33,662	56,639	81,555

Governor (1924)—Mabey, Rep., 72,127; Dern, Dem., 81,308. In Utah, as in New York State, the voters, in 1924, elected the entire Republican State ticket except the Governor.
U. S. Senator (1922)—King, Dem., 58,749; Bamberger, Rep., 58,188; Stoney, Soc., 3,875.

PAST VOTE OF UTAH.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's 64,607; Palmer, Dem., 21; McKinley, Rep., 13,491.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 45,006; McKinley, Rep., 47,089; Woolley, Proh., 209; Debs, Soc., 720.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 33,413; Roosevelt, Rep., 62,446; Debs, Soc., 5,767.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 49,447; Rep., 47,600.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 42,601; Taft, Rep., 61,028; Debs, Soc., 4,895.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 36,579; Taft, Rep., 42,100; Roosevelt, Prog., 28,174; Soc., 9,023.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Fusion, 53,128; Rep., 56,281. Soc., 5,257.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 84,025; Hughes, Rep., 54,137; Hanly, Proh., 149; Benson, Soc., 4,460.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 80,895; Rep., 56,862; Soc., 4,497; Prog., 162.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 56,639; Harding, Rep., 81,555; Debs, Soc., 3,159; F.-Lab., 4,475.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 56,280; Rep., 82,566; Soc., 3,995; F.-Lab., 3,017

VERMONT.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Addison	4,927	557	106	4,515	503
Bennington	5,341	1,466	495	4,172	1,615
Caledonia	6,205	929	268	5,537	1,694
Chittenden	8,008	2,658	580	7,215	3,564
Essex	1,391	576	212	1,243	552
Franklin	4,594	1,649	580	4,869	2,342
Grand Isle	861	343	106	928	354
Lamoille	2,480	305	73	2,311	458
Orange	4,657	724	230	3,713	938
Orleans	5,006	519	217	4,400	738
Rutland	10,642	2,477	1,143	8,940	3,192
Washingt'n	8,525	1,715	1,195	6,418	1,953
Windham	7,638	1,091	441	5,551	1,302
Windsor	10,223	1,015	297	8,400	1,714
Total	80,498	16,124	5,964	68,212	20,919

The La Follette figures by counties are those of the elector whose total was 5,943.
President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 326.
Governor (1924)—Billings, Rep., 75,510; Martin, Dem., 18,263; Woods, Proh., 1,496.
U. S. Senator (1923)—Pollard, Dem., 15,621; Dale, Rep., 30,582.
Governor (1922)—Jackson, Dem., 17,059; Proctor, Rep.-Proh., 51,104.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Mayo, Dem., 21,375; Greene, Rep.-Proh., 47,669.

PAST VOTE OF VERMONT.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 10,927; Grant, Rep., 41,481; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 553.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 20,254; Hayes, Rep., 44,092.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 18,316; Garfield, Rep., 45,567; Weaver, Greenback, 1,215.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 17,331; Blaine, Rep., 39,514; St. John, Proh., 1,752.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 16,788; Harrison, Rep., 45,192; Fisk, Proh., 1,460.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 61,325; Harrison, Rep., 37,992; Weaver, People's, 44.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. 10,640; Palmer, Dem., 1,331; McKinley, Rep., 51,127.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 12,849; McKinley, Rep., 42,569; Woolley, Proh., 367.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 9,777; Roosevelt, Rep., 40,459; Swallow, Proh., 792; Debs, Soc., 859.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 11,496; Taft, Rep., 39,552; Chafin, Proh., 802.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 15,354; Taft, Rep., 23,332; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,132; Debs, Soc., 928.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem.-Prog.-Proh., 26,776; Rep., 35,137; Soc., 702.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,708; Hughes, Rep., 40,250; Hanly, Proh., 709; Benson, Soc., 798.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 14,956; Rep., 47,362.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 20,919; Harding, Rep., 68,212; Watkins, Proh., 774.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 19,580 Rep., 69,650.

VIRGINIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Accomac...	2,087	307	32	2,026	409
Albemarle..	1,383	366	52	1,587	541
Alleghany..	589	856	183	663	736
Amelia.....	372	153	15	389	179
Amherst...	1,092	129	105	1,094	168
App'matt'x.	952	101	18	837	190
Arlington...	1,209	1,307	405	835	997
Augusta....	1,920	1,265	78	2,106	1,707
Bath.....	404	407	24	343	362
Bedford....	1,811	432	31	1,774	583
Bland.....	604	609	4	403	478
Botetourt..	1,427	1,264	61	1,331	1,240
Brunswick..	887	65	30	866	125
Buchanan..	870	1,080	14	675	1,078
Bucki'g'm..	623	213	15	749	311
Campbell...	1,468	372	142	1,341	375
Caroline....	840	223	20	665	308
Carroll.....	1,257	1,743	14	1,265	2,520
Charles C'y	141	82	8	119	82
Charlotte...	1,006	154	84	1,266	364
Chesterf'ld.	967	282	75	964	302
Clarke.....	687	76	15	774	154
Craig.....	512	300	19	381	315
Culpeper...	876	190	42	973	330
Cumberl'd..	398	61	28	413	114
Dickenson..	1,618	1,294	119	903	1,067
Dinwiddie..	685	122	23	636	186
Eliz'th C'y.	698	312	88	675	439
Essex.....	315	60	9	319	101
Fairfax....	1,586	765	195	1,598	987
Fauquier...	1,277	345	89	1,365	568
Floyd.....	515	984	13	497	1,355
Fluvanna...	452	136	27	562	146
Franklin...	1,902	1,077	13	1,765	1,381
Frederick...	1,314	484	29	1,337	875
Giles.....	1,319	852	58	1,104	877
Gloucester..	616	109	5	677	283
Goochland..	394	164	40	384	212
Grayson....	1,611	1,442	20	1,781	2,153
Greene.....	285	240	8	306	414
Green'sville.	417	132	23	424	111
Halifax....	2,245	374	45	2,103	586
Hanover...	732	135	38	903	224
Henrico....	1,052	416	132	1,078	388
Henry.....	1,097	565	35	871	698
Highland..	508	454	10	379	474
Isle of Wi'ht	631	190	6	759	245
James City.	173	54	13	207	61
Ki'g George	280	206	16	249	253
K'g and Q'n	314	134	4	347	181
K'g Will'm.	372	148	13	353	176
Lancaster..	564	90	14	404	138
Lee.....	2,376	2,456	112	1,592	2,162
Loudoun...	1,794	152	82	1,725	757
Louisa.....	707	282	57	684	312
Lunenburg.	686	130	219	818	208
Madison...	589	347	35	499	431
Mathews...	678	195	10	624	216
Mecklenb'g.	1,649	286	20	1,619	264
Middlesex..	438	78	7	438	170
Montgomy..	1,142	964	63	969	1,169
Nansem'nd.	539	99	13	690	248
Nelson.....	1,042	350	36	973	392
New Kent..	178	86	15	190	109
Norfolk....	1,000	289	77	1,824	813
N'th'm'ton.	941	180	38	954	217
No'th'berl'd	589	130	10	536	221
Nottoway..	840	181	140	821	154
Orange.....	834	181	53	718	258
Page.....	1,015	885	155	846	1,126
Patrick....	1,138	783	11	1,154	1,230
Pitts'lvania.	2,563	880	113	2,715	1,162
Powhatan..	247	110	11	263	140
Prince Ed...	714	140	9	774	189
Prince Geo..	279	90	12	375	127
Pr'ess Anne	690	137	31	610	105
Pr. Will'm..	847	269	52	786	393
Pulaski....	1,767	1,422	90	1,814	1,710
Rapp'ha'ck.	395	89	21	418	210
Richmond..	340	125	6	321	206
Roanoke...	1,078	695	115	1,286	955
Rockbridge.	1,394	680	58	1,365	1,054
Rock'gham.	2,040	1,982	100	2,068	2,464
Russell.....	2,554	1,848	73	1,704	1,772
Scott.....	2,177	2,666	67	1,671	2,449
Shenandoah	2,186	2,214	134	2,077	2,683
Smyth.....	1,907	2,232	31	1,516	1,883
So'th'mton.	1,119	203	82	1,314	250
Spots'lv'nia.	448	255	32	440	380
Stafford....	450	433	43	459	599
Surry.....	388	72	42	397	92
Sussex.....	607	132	8	548	166
Tazewell...	2,568	2,631	272	1,770	2,408
Warren....	699	150	38	720	293
Warwick...	248	58	16	152	109
Washingt'n.	3,083	2,848	83	2,251	2,672
Westm'l'nd.	484	157	14	396	133
Wise.....	4,157	3,322	736	2,587	3,238
Wythe.....	1,899	1,996	49	1,465	2,104
York.....	305	75	15	281	92
Cities.					
Alexandria..	1,136	556	266	1,417	921
Bristol.....	1,036	440	29	784	344
Buena Vista	235	149	8	262	154
Ch'l'tt'sville	831	218	108	1,041	351
Clift'n F'rge	447	225	289	727	274
Danv'lle...	1,577	473	187	1,888	551
Fred'cks'b'g	558	223	27	581	299
Hampton...	471	129	15	601	152
Harris'nb'g.	624	631	15	594	704
Hopewell...	277	206	8	97	41
Lynchburg..	2,086	604	128	2,096	609
N'p'rt News	1,574	917	289	1,703	1,450
Norfolk....	5,061	2,447	411	5,953	2,380
Petersburg..	1,331	228	32	2,072	485
Portsmo'th.	2,206	624	595	3,228	1,061
Radford....	394	314	99	402	245
Richmond..	9,904	2,600	907	14,878	4,515
Roanoke...	3,930	1,747	755	4,715	2,329
So. Norfolk	281	134	24	.....	.....
Staunton...	1,022	549	38	931	705
Suffolk....	557	179	24	761	302
Will'msburg	196	31		166	62
Winchester.	820	420	18	736	540
Total....	139,797	73,359	10,379	141,670	87,456

Governor (1925)—Harry F. Byrd of Winchester, Dem., won by over 60,000.
President (1924)—Johns, Soc., 191.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Glass, Dem., 151,498; Doak, Rep., 50,992; Riker, Soc., 5,594.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Swanson, Dem., 116,393; McGavock, Rep., 42,903; Lewis, Ind., 2,627.

The voters (1923) defeated a proposal to issue $50,000,000 of bonds for completion of a State highway system.

Virginia voters (1922) defeated, by more than 51,000 majority against, the proposal for a Constitutional convention.

PAST VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 91,654; Grant, Rep., 93,468; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 42.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 139,670; Hayes, Rep., 95,558.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 128,586; Garfield, Rep., 84,020. Of the Hancock votes, 96,912 were cast by the Regulars, and 31,674 by the Readjusters.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 145,497; Blaine, Rep., 139,356; St. John, Proh., 138.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 151,979; Harrison, Rep., 150,449; Fisk, Proh., 1,682.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 163,977; Harrison, Rep., 113,256; Weaver, People's, 12,275; Bidwell, Proh., 2,798.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's, (Populist), 154,985; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,127; McKinley, Rep., 135,388; Levering, Proh., 2,344.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 146,080; McKinley, Rep., 115,865; Woolley, Proh., 2,150; Debs, Soc., 145.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 86,548; Roosevelt, Rep., 47,880; Swallow, Proh., 1,383; Debs, Soc., 56.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 82,946; Taft, Rep., 52,573; Chafin, Proh., 1,111; Debs, Soc., 255.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 90,332; Taft, Rep., 23,288; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,777; Debs, Soc., 820.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 102,824; Hughes, Rep., 49,356; Hanly, Proh., 783; Benson, Soc., 1,060.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 133,056 (unopposed).
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,403 (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 141,670; Harding, Rep., 87,456; Watkins, Proh., 826; Debs, Soc., 807; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 240.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,646; Rep., 17,576.

WASHINGTON.

(Presidential Vote, 1924 and 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adams	760	228	1,036	1,525	515
Asotin	1,094	508	728	1,210	497
Benton	1,812	437	1,711	2,001	975
Chelan	4,543	995	2,584	3,885	1,540
Clallam	2,129	283	1,639	1,775	489
Clarke	5,215	2,004	3,573	4,852	2,941
Columbia	1,122	522	492	1,376	612
Cowlitz	3,274	927	1,609	2,267	801
Douglas	1,070	398	1,053	1,587	918
Ferry	507	349	605	592	505
Franklin	700	237	1,301	839	571
Garfield	875	324	140	869	370
Grant	813	332	823	1,378	684
Grays H'bor	8,273	1,239	4,079	5,920	3,375
Island	832	114	830	883	285
Jefferson	913	143	692	1,128	322
King	60,438	7,404	41,146	58,584	17,369
Kitsap	3,954	490	4,215	4,989	1,350
Kittitas	2,360	455	2,112	2,837	1,119
Klickitat	1,482	518	790	1,649	745
Lewis	6,973	1,544	3,392	6,160	2,212
Lincoln	2,042	743	1,629	3,038	1,395
Mason	902	179	741	997	383
Okanogan	2,531	721	1,735	2,784	1,260
Pacific	2,672	501	930	2,607	874
Pend Oreille	1,025	231	749	1,079	651
Pierce	21,376	4,232	18,467	22,048	8,259
San Juan	744	86	284	833	196
Skagit	5,071	699	4,714	5,320	1,840
Skamania	533	207	275	409	247
Snohomish	10,484	1,548	8,929	10,793	3,056
Spokane	23,403	6,036	17,824	26,219	13,412
Stevens	2,909	685	2,273	3,282	1,452
Thurston	5,125	943	2,710	3,899	1,367
Wahkiakum	496	89	228	494	164
Walla Walla	5,465	1,662	2,125	5,957	2,338
Whatcom	9,214	927	5,812	9,157	2,288
Whitman	4,960	1,745	2,787	6,344	2,806
Yakima	12,124	2,157	3,965	11,571	4,062
Total	220,224	42,842	150,727	223,137	84,298

President (1924)—Foster, Workers' Party, 761; American Party, 5,991; Soc. Lab., 1,004.

Governor (1924)—Hartley, Rep., 220,162; Hill, Dem., 126,447; Oman, Farm.-Lab., 40,073; Burgess, Soc. Lab., 770; Herman, Soc., 898; Gilmore, State Party, 1,954.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Dill, Dem., 130,347; Poindexter, Rep., 126,410; Duncan, Farm.-Lab., 35,352; Bostrom, Work Party, 489; Burgess, Soc. Lab., 1,904.

Rep. in Congress (1923)—5th Dist., Hill, Dem., 18,953; Myers, Rep., 18.180.

Washington voters, in 1922, repealed the poll tax measure.

PAST VOTE OF WASHINGTON.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 29,844; Harrison Rep., 36,460; Weaver, People's, 19,105; Bidwell, Proh., 2,553.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem; and People's, (Populist), 51,646; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,668; McKinley, Rep., 39,153; Levering, Proh., 1,116.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 44,833; McKinley, Rep., 57,456; Woolley, Proh., 2,363; Debs, Soc., 2,006.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 51,944; Rep., 49,860; Proh., 2,103; Soc. Dem., 1,670; Soc. Lab., 843.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 28,098; Roosevelt, Rep. 101,540; Swallow, Proh., 3,329; Debs, Soc., 10,023.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 58,691; Taft, Rep., 106,062; Chafin, Proh., 4,700; Debs, Soc., 14,177.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 86,840; Taft, Rep., 70,445; Roosevelt, Prog., 113,698; Debs, Soc., 40,134.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 91,733; Rep., 130,479; Prog., 83,282; Soc., 30,234; Proh., 9,551.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 183,388; Hughes, Rep., 167,244; Hanly, Proh., 6,868; Benson, Soc., 22,800.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,339; Rep., 202,287; Soc., 21,709; Prog., 1,441; Proh., 4,411.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 84,298; Harding, Rep., 223,137; Watkins, Proh., 3,790; Debs, Soc., 8,913; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 77,246.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 68,488; Rep., 217,069.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

(From a description in the Congressional Directory.)

The Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20.4″ north and longitude 77° 00′ 35.7″ west from Greenwich. It fronts east and stands on a plateau 88 feet above the level of the Potomac.

The southeast cornerstone of the original building was laid on Sept. 18, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies.

It is constructed of sandstone from quarries on Aquia Creek, Va.

The original designs were prepared by Dr. William Thornton, and the work was done under the direction of Stephen H. Hallet, James Hoban, George Hadfield, and B. H. Latrobe, architects.

The north wing was finished in 1800 and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passageway connected them.

On Aug. 24, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. The damage to the building was immediately repaired.

In 1818 the central portion of the building was commenced, under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bulfinch.

The original building was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations, and repairs, up to 1827, was $2,433,-844.13.

The cornerstone of the extensions was laid on July 4, 1851, by President Filmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. This work was prosecuted under the architectural direction of Thomas U. Walter till 1865, when he resigned, and it was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark.

The material used in the walls is white marble from the quarries at Lee, Mass., and that in the columns from the quarries at Cockeysville, Md.

The House extension was first occupied for legislative purposes Dec. 16, 1857, and the Senate Jan. 4, 1859.

The value of the Capitol Building and Grounds, Oct. 14, 1911, was as follows: Building, $15,000,000; grounds, $10,400,000; total, $25,400,000.

The entire length of the building from north to south is 751 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The Dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The Dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 12,985 pounds. It was modeled by Crawford.

The height of the Dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches.

The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is 217 feet 11 inches.

The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches.

The Rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 inches.

The Senate Chamber is 113 feet 3 inches in length by 80 feet 3 inches in width and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 1,000 persons.

The Representatives' Hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

The value of the Senate and House Office Buildings and Grounds is as follows: Senate Building, $3,732,078; grounds, $746,111; total, $4,478,189. House Building, $3,342,011; grounds, $743,452; total, $4,085,463.

The Capitol faces toward that part of Washington which, long ago, was the centre of official residences. In later years these have moved into the northwest part of the city, in the rear of the Capitol.

WEST VIRGINIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Barbour	3,188	830	3,347	3,763	2,777
Berkeley	4,366	410	5,427	5,259	4,399
Boone	3,326	939	3,010	2,674	2,529
Braxton	5,168	117	4,192	4,274	4,269
Brooke	2,037	558	3,858	3,060	2,129
Cabell	16,211	1,133	15,581	13,170	12,845
Calhoun	2,231	2	1,399	1,671	1,773
Clay	2,037	40	1,843	1,981	1,533
Doddridge	1,594	57	2,777	3,135	1,140
Fayette	9,563	2,411	10,555	10,561	9,003
Gilmer	2,750	28	1,570	1,635	1,854
Grant	658	99	2,344	2,417	492
Greenbrier	6,048	415	4,768	4,850	4,994
Hampshire	2,993	38	1,172	1,214	2,221
Hancock	1,187	320	3,775	2,768	1,435
Hardy	2,442	33	1,272	1,354	2,014
Harrison	13,470	2,009	15,165	13,784	10,206
Jackson	2,936	51	3,739	4,330	2,843
Jefferson	4,368	191	1,870	2,168	3,944
Kanawha	22,726	4,071	26,018	23,781	19,284
Lewis	4,410	218	4,839	4,618	3,310
Lincoln	3,355	171	3,164	3,339	2,649
Logan	7,377	569	7,062	4,304	5,588
Marion	9,386	2,482	12,167	11,494	8,734
Marshall	4,710	1,194	7,413	7,208	4,814
Mason	3,308	547	4,225	4,912	3,177
Mercer	10,058	2,122	9,159	8,613	7,986
Mineral	2,860	737	3,551	3,646	2,516
Mingo	5,313	1,077	4,656	3,972	4,934
Monongalia	4,977	2,106	6,994	6,773	3,442
Monroe	2,686	31	2,713	3,001	2,521
Morgan	919	174	1,883	1,817	713
McDowell	5,561	1,716	12,422	12,198	5,068
Nicholas	3,956	122	3,347	3,691	3,564
Ohio	8,753	3,416	14,402	15,735	10,287
Pendleton	2,037	9	1,462	1,581	1,814
Pleasants	1,675	26	1,619	1,657	1,449
Pocahontas	2,777	92	2,782	2,836	2,541
Preston	2,445	502	6,396	6,729	2,150
Putnam	2,946	313	2,862	3,223	2,578
Raleigh	7,776	1,058	8,643	7,668	5,916
Randolph	5,314	779	3,526	4,158	4,676
Ritchie	2,403	58	4,152	4,377	2,050
Roane	3,504	.....	4,097	4,232	3,082
Summers	3,998	393	3,124	3,611	3,552
Taylor	2,499	686	3,683	3,649	2,111
Tucker	2,127	560	2,277	2,498	1,961
Tyler	2,137	96	3,425	3,654	1,762
Upshur	1,952	133	4,930	4,936	1,418
Wayne	5,870	357	3,999	3,754	4,490
Webster	2,523	36	1,617	1,562	1,942
Wetzel	4,998	240	3,458	3,619	4,103
Wirt	1,587	19	1,491	1,680	1,376
Wood	9,378	539	10,086	10,463	8,839
Wyoming	2,358	393	3,327	2,950	1,825
Total	257,232	36,723	288,635	282,007	220,789

The American Party ticket that year polled 1,072. The vote for La Follette is his combined vote on the Socialist and Farmer-Labor tickets.

Governor (1924)—Gore, Rep., 303,587; Fisher, Dem., 261,846; Bosworth, Soc., 7,218.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Goff, Rep., 290,004; Chilton, Dem., 271,809; Holt, Soc., 7,751.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Neely, Dem., 198,853; Sutherland, Rep., 185,046; Holt, Soc., 4,895.

PAST VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 29,533; Grant, Rep., 32,323.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 55,584; Hayes, Rep., 41,392.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 57,391; Garfield, Rep., 46,243; Weaver, Greenback, 9,079.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 67,331; Blaine, Rep., 63,913; St. John, Proh., 939; Butler, Greenback, 810.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 78,677; Harrison, Rep., 78,171; Fisk, Proh., 1,085; Streeter, United Labor, 1,508.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 84,467; Harrison Rep., 80,293; Weaver, People's, 4,166; Bidwell, Proh., 2,145.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 94,488; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 678; McKinley, Rep., 105,379; Levering, Proh., 1,223.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 98,807; McKinley, Rep., 119,829; Woolley, Proh., 1,692; Debs, Soc., 219.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 100,881; Roosevelt, Rep., 132,628; Swallow, Proh., 4,604; Debs, Soc., 1,574.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 111,418; Taft, Rep., 137,869; Chafin, Proh., 5,139; Debs, Soc., 3,679.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 113,046; Taft, Rep., 56,667; Roosevelt, Prog., 78,977; Debs, Soc., 15,336.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 119,173; Rep., 127,942; Soc. 14,900; Proh., 5,816.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 140,403; Hughes, Rep., 143,124; Hanly, Proh., 175; Benson, Soc., 6,140.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,324; Rep., 140,569.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 138,585; Rep., 144,243; Soc., 4,881.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 97,715; Rep., 115,216; Soc., 2,288.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 220,789; Harding, Rep., 282,007; Watkins, Proh., 1,528; Debs, Soc., 5,618.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN.

State.	Name.	Address.
Ala.	R. B. Evins	Birmingham, 916 Woodward Bldg.
Ariz.	A. A. Johns	Phoenix, 11 Arizona Fire Bldg.
Ark.	Thos. W. Campbell	Little Rock, 422 Southern Trust Bldg.
Cal.	Claude F. Purkitt	Willows, Court House.
Col.	Thomas Annear	Denver, Albany Hotel.
Conn.	Edw. M. Yeomans	New Haven, Garde Hotel.
Del.	Harry T. Graham	Wilmington, Navarre Apts.
Fla.	Robert E. Davis	Gainesville.
Ga.	G. E. Maddox	Atlanta.
Idaho	L. E. Dillingham	Mackay.
Ill.	John P. Devine	Dixon.
Ind.	W. S. Chambers	Newcastle.
Iowa	E. J. Feuling	New Hampton.
Kan.	Fred Robertson	Topeka, National Hotel.
Ky.	Judge C. A. Hardin	Harrodsburg.
La.	Martin Behrman	New Orleans, 604 Canal St.
Me.	Dan W. Cony	Augusta, 184 Water St.
Md.	J. Enos Ray	Chillum.
Mass.	Chas. H. McGlue	Lynn.
Mich.	Horatio J. Abbott	Ann Arbor.
Minn.	Julius Thorson	St. Paul, The Ryan Hotel.
Miss.	W. Calvin Wells	Jackson.
Mo.	Joshua Barbee	St. Louis, Jefferson Hotel.
Mont.	Tom Stout	Lewiston.
Neb.	T. S. Allen	Lincoln, 207 Lincoln Hotel.
Nev.	Wm. McKnight	Reno, Fordonia Bldg.
N. H.	Robert Jackson	Concord, 88 Main St.
N. J.	Harry Heher	Trenton, Commonwealth Bldg.
N. M.	Edward Swope	East Las Vegas.
N. Y.	Herbert C. Pell jr.	New York, 15 E. 40th St.
N. C.	John G. Dawson	Kinston.
N. D.	Ed. J. Hughes	Dickinson.
Ohio	Thomas E. Dye	Columbus, Majestic Bldg.
Okla.	Robt. L. Davidson	Tulsa.
Ore.	Dr. C. J. Smith	Portland, Morgan Bldg.
Pa.	John H. Bigelow	Harrisburg, 9 N. Market Square.
R. I.	Luigi De Pasquale	Providence, 107 Westminster St.
S. C.	Edgar A. Brown	Columbia, Palmetto Nat'l Bank Bldg.
S. D.	L. N. Crill	Elkpoint.
Tenn.	Ernest N. Haston	Nashville, Maxwell H'se.
Tex.	Ed. A. Berry	Houston, State Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Utah	Harden Bennion	Salt Lake City, Newhouse Hotel.
Vt.	Parks H. Pollard	Proctorsville.
Va.	.....	.....
Wash.	D. A. McDonald	Seattle, Burke Bldg.
W. Va.	R. F. Dunlap	Charleston, Moore Bldg.
Wis.	John M. Callahan	Milwaukee, 230 Martin St.
Wyo.	Dr. J. R. Hylton	Douglas.

WISCONSIN.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Adams	172	779	1,724	1,528	393
Ashland	451	2,272	4,204	4,005	1,083
Barron	384	2,703	6,010	6,887	745
Bayfield	208	1,675	2,601	2,536	594
Brown	2,328	7,611	10,024	8,867	3,870
Buffalo	181	1,324	2,474	3,082	300
Burnett	77	958	2,088	2,025	190
Calumet	570	938	3,503	3,730	609
Chippewa	556	5,135	6,517	6,750	1,109
Clark	545	3,130	6,208	6,246	750
Columbia	913	4,724	5,968	7,389	1,227
Crawford	939	1,687	2,977	3,602	1,104
Dane	2,091	12,280	24,595	23,030	4,879
Dodge	2,024	5,167	9,610	11,357	2,314
Door	237	1,891	2,715	3,817	385
Douglas	642	5,887	8,255	7,250	2,119
Dunn	284	3,177	4,385	5,596	495
Eau Claire	636	5,149	5,222	7,856	1,194
Florence	50	594	523	912	98
F'nd du Lac	2,234	8,516	9,576	12,550	3,429
Forest	305	1,104	1,259	1,429	379
Grant	1,525	5,714	6,825	9,767	1,977
Green	430	2,922	4,885	5,464	636
Green Lake	1,081	1,198	2,187	3,455	893
Iowa	690	3,291	4,133	5,428	945
Iron	87	1,058	1,400	1,714	275
Jackson	257	1,662	3,167	3,652	413
Jefferson	1,391	4,250	7,885	8,865	1,895
Juneau	405	1,917	3,785	4,382	786
Kenosha	1,500	10,341	6,695	9,810	1,718
Kewaunee	392	1,018	2,804	2,667	508
La Crosse	1,260	5,733	10,543	10,067	2,588
Lafayette	1,263	2,671	3,681	4,893	1,362
Langlade	935	2,572	3,578	4,059	1,637
Lincoln	505	1,857	4,465	3,713	842
Manitowoc	1,597	4,828	9,814	8,374	2,010
Marathon	1,117	5,577	12,193	11,356	2,144
Marinette	583	4,911	3,411	6,138	1,331
Marquette	590	1,109	1,820	2,436	689
Milwaukee	14,264	50,730	81,697	73,253	689
Monroe	430	2,661	6,747	6,784	985
Oconto	605	2,562	4,506	4,735	1,029
Oneida	328	1,769	3,196	2,425	849
Outagamie	1,255	6,426	10,357	11,140	3,121
Ozaukee	596	1,015	3,264	3,523	835
Pepin	213	1,226	737	1,817	265
Pierce	300	2,788	3,661	4,441	646
Polk	316	2,793	4,251	4,796	749
Portage	2,007	2,854	5,347	5,527	2,678
Price	324	1,754	3,151	2,990	554
Racine	1,473	13,040	11,298	13,406	3,795
Richland	900	2,669	2,660	3,951	922
Rock	1,458	14,815	7,923	16,152	2,447
Rusk	279	1,932	2,677	2,609	445
St. Croix	717	3,600	4,693	5,601	1,647
Sauk	554	3,935	6,400	8,074	954
Sawyer	135	990	1,487	1,668	304
Shawano	472	2,063	6,337	5,836	529
Sheboygan	1,360	6,974	11,714	11,994	1,902
Taylor	183	1,389	3,079	2,707	288
Tremp'l'au	378	2,083	*	4,746	718
Vernon	412	2,670	5,599	5,694	634
Vilas	121	873	1,038	903	261
Walworth	1,173	7,484	4,335	8,437	1,629
Washburn	160	1,422	2,043	2,023	353
Washingt'n	974	1,987	5,081	5,949	1,328
Waukesha	1,975	7,026	6,348	8,667	2,767
Waupaca	678	3,654	6,395	8,302	888
Waushara	253	1,602	2,606	4,176	485
Winnebago	1,811	11,239	9,891	12,035	3,398
Wood	557	3,469	7,303	6,863	1,053
Total	68,115	311,614	453,678	498,576	133,422

*Missing on records at Secretary of State's office.

In 1925 Milwaukee voters rejected the proposed service-at-cost contract whereby the city was to take over the traction lines.

President (1924)—Foster, Workers' Party, 3,773; Faris, Proh., 2,918; Johns, Soc. Lab., 411; Wallace, Commonwealth Land, 270.

Governor (1924)—Blaine, Rep., 412,255; Lueck, Dem., 317,550; Quick, Soc., 45,268; Bucknam, Proh., 11,516; Alanne, Workers' Party, 4,107; Shuttleworth, Ind., 4,089; Snover, Soc. Lab., 1,452.

Governor (1922)—Bentley, Ind. Dem., 51,061; John G. Blaine, Rep., 367,929; Arnold, Soc., 39,570; Welles, Proh., 21,438; Dietrick, Soc. Lab., 1,444.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Hooper, Ind. Dem., 78,029; La Follette, Rep., 379,494; Bucknam, Proh., 11,254; Koeppel, Soc. Lab., 1,656.

Wisconsin voters in 1924 passed constitutional amendments authorizing appropriations for conservation and reforestation, providing for home rule for cities and villages and increasing the number of State Circuit Court districts.

SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL LA FOLLETTE'S PLACE IN UNITED STATES SENATE.

U. S. Senator (1925)—The death, on June 18, 1925, of U. S. Senator Robert M. La Follette, seventy, was followed, Sept. 15, by a primary election for nominees for candidates for the vacancy.

The Republican contenders got votes as follows—R. M. La Follette jr., 178,031; Roy F. Wilcox, 81,834; Daniel Woodward, 40,366; Francis E. McGovern, 18,478.

The Democratic votes in the primary were—William George Bruce, 7,393; C. B. Rogers, 383.

The Socialist primary vote was—John M. Work, 5,950.

The election for U. S. Senator, held on Sept. 29, 1925, resulted as follows—R. M. La Follette jr., Rep., 237,719; Edward F. Dithmar, Ind. Rep. (Coolidge Conserv.), 91,318; J. M. Work, Soc., 11,130; W. G. Bruce, Dem., 10,743; George Bauman, Ind. Soc., 795; scattering, 430.

PAST VOTE OF WISCONSIN.

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 86,477; Grant, Rep., 104,992.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 123,927; Hayes, Rep., 130,068; Cooper, Greenback, 1,509; Smith, Proh. Ref., 153.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 114,634; Garfield, Rep., 144,897; Weaver, Greenback, 7,980; Dow, Proh., 69.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 146,453; Blaine, Rep., 161,135; St. John, Proh., 7,649; Butler, Greenback, 4,598.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 155,243; Harrison, Rep., 176,555; Fisk, Proh., 14,415; Streeter, U. Lab., 8,561.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 160,388; Rep., 132,068; U. Lab., 5,447; Proh., 11,246.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 177,335; Harrison, Rep., 170,846; Weaver, People's, 9,909; Bidwell, Proh., 13,132.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 142,250; Rep., 196,150; Pop., 25,604; Proh., 11,240.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 165,349; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 4,553; McKinley, Rep., 268,051; Levering, Proh., 7,799.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 159,279; McKinley Rep., 265,756; Woolley, Proh., 10,022; Debs, Soc., 7,051.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 124,107; Roosevelt, Rep., 280,164; Swallow, Proh., 9,770; Debs, Soc., 28,220.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 166,632; Taft, Rep., 247,747; Chafin, Proh., 11,572; Debs, Soc., 28,170.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 164,228; Taft, Rep., 130,695; Roosevelt, Prog., 62,460; Debs, Soc., 33,481.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,316; Rep., 179,360; Soc., 34,368; Proh., 2,757; Soc. Lab., 433.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 134,925; Rep., 133,966; Prog., 9,276; Soc. Dem., 29,744.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 193,042; Hughes, Rep., 221,323; Hanly, Proh., 7,166; Benson, Soc., 27,846.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,144; Rep., 251,303; Soc., 28,908; Proh., 8,528.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 113,422; Harding, Rep., 498,576; Watkins, Proh., 8,647; Debs, Soc., 85,041.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem. and Ind., 235,029; Rep., 281,576; Soc., 66,172; Proh., 5,107.

TRIAL-BY-JURY AMENDMENT.

Wisconsin voters (1922), adopted an amendment to the State Constitution as follows: "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the Legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof."

WYOMING.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Albany	2,164	743	1,628	1,769	1,145
Big Horn	2,023	459	1,233	2,157	1,082
Campbell	1,121	577	443	1,027	493
Carbon	2,398	733	1,264	1,871	1,039
Converse	1,758	524	725	1,561	679
Crook	978	468	349	934	451
Fremont	1,986	561	1,292	2,194	994
Goshen	1,603	464	788	1,496	552
Hot Springs	1,011	231	969	1,212	529
Johnson	1,997	501	293	1,202	525
Laramie	3,944	1,120	2,378	3,399	1,810
Lincoln	1,493	576	1,025	2,443	1,154
Natrona	8,267	1,631	3,857	2,957	1,153
Niobrara	820	202	671	969	345
Park	1,607	530	760	1,630	666
Platte	1,383	436	972	1,405	694
Sheridan	2,530	1,115	2,272	2,645	1,192
Sweetwater	2,119	688	2,219	1,744	1,216
Sublette	570	183	93	.....	.....
Teton	342	173	111	.....	.....
Uinta	1,126	427	921	1,194	914
Washakie	724	209	371	609	333
Weston	794	317	640	1,073	463
Total	41,858	12,868	25,174	35,091	17,429

Governor (1924)—Mrs. Ross, Dem., 43,323; Sullivan, Rep., 35,275.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Warren, Rep., 41,293; Rose, Dem., 33,536; Kindler, Prog., 2,224.
Governor (1922)—Ross, Dem., 31,110; Hay, Rep., 30,387; Spurrier, Soc., 689.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Kendrick, Dem., 35,734; Mondell, Rep., 26,627; Guthrie, Soc., 612.

PAST VOTE OF WYOMING.

1892 (Pres.), Harrison, Rep., 8,454; Weaver, People's, 7,722; Bidwell, Proh., 530.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 10,375; McKinley, Rep., 10,072; Proh., 159.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 10,164; McKinley, Rep., 14,482.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 8,930; Roosevelt, Rep., 20,489; Swallow, Proh., 217; Debs, Soc., 1,077.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 14,918; Taft, Rep., 20,846; Chafin, Proh., 66; Debs, Soc., 1,715.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Taft, Rep., 14,560; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232; Debs, Soc., 2,760.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 28,316; Hughes, Rep., 21,698; Hanly, Proh., 373; Benson, Soc., 1,453.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 18,640; Rep., 23,723.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 23,975.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 17,429; Harding, Rep., 35,091; Watkins, Proh., 265; Debs, Soc., 1,288; Christensen, F.-Lab., 2,180.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1896-1924, BY PARTIES AND STATES.

Electoral colleges meet at the capitals of the several States on the second Monday in January.
Congress meets in joint session to canvass the electoral vote on the second Wednesday in February.

State.	1896. R.	1896. D.P	1900. R.	1900. D.	1904. R.	1904. D.	1908. R.	1908. D.	1912. R.	1912. D.	1912. P.	1916. R.	1916. D.	1920. R.	1920. D.	1924. R.	1924. D.	1924. LaF
Alabama	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
Arkansas	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
California	8	1	9	....	10	....	10	....	....	2	11	....	13	13	....	13	....	....
Colorado	....	4	....	4	5	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	6	....	6	....	....
Connecticut	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....
Delaware	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....
Florida	....	4	....	4	....	5	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Georgia	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
Idaho	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Illinois	24	....	24	....	27	....	27	....	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	....
Indiana	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....
Iowa	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....
Kansas	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....
Kentucky	12	1	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....	....
Louisiana	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
Maine	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	1	7	2	6	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....
Massachusetts	15	....	15	....	16	....	16	....	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	....
Michigan	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	....
Minnesota	9	....	9	....	11	....	11	....	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	....
Mississippi	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
Missouri	....	17	....	17	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	....
Montana	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Nebraska	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....
Nevada	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
New Jersey	10	....	10	....	12	....	12	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
New York	36	....	36	....	39	....	39	....	....	45	....	45	....	45	....	45	....	....
North Carolina	....	11	....	11	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
North Dakota	3	....	3	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	....	5	5	....	5	....	....
Ohio	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	....	24	....	....	24	24	....	24	....	....
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	....
Oregon	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
Pennsylvania	32	....	32	....	34	....	34	....	....	....	38	38	....	38	....	38	....	....
Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
South Carolina	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
South Dakota	....	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	5	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
Tennessee	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	....	12	....
Texas	....	15	....	15	....	18	....	18	....	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
Utah	....	3	3	....	3	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Vermont	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....
Virginia	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
Washington	....	4	4	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	....
West Virginia	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	8	....	7	1	8	....	8	....	....
Wisconsin	12	....	12	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	....	13
Wyoming	....	3	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
Total	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162	8	435	88	254	277	404	127	382	136	13
Plurality	95	....	137	....	196	....	159	....	....	347	....	....	23	277	....	246	....	....

The electoral vote for Vice President in 1896 was: Republican, 271; Democratic, 149; Populist, 27.

Political History of the United States.

Following is a resume of the political history of the United States, covering the conventions, platforms, campaigns and elections since the foundation of the Government.

1789.

There were no conventions, no platforms, and no nominations. Presidential Electors were chosen on January 7. This was done by popular vote in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Georgia. In New York, a quarrel between the Senate and Assembly as to their respective rights kept the Legislature from choosing Electors. The electoral vote in the other States, was cast on April 6, 1789, and resulted as follows: Washington, 69; John Adams (Mass.), 34; John Jay (N. Y.), 9; Robert H. Harrison (Md.), 6; John Rutledge (S. C.), 6; Gov. John Hancock (Mass.), 4; Gov. George Clinton (N. Y.), 3; Gov. Samu'l Huntington (Conn.), 2; John Milton (Ga.), 2; and 1 each to Jas. Armstrong (Ga.); Benj. Lincoln (Mass.); and Gov. Edw. Telfair (Ga.) Thus Washington received the unanimous vote of the 69 Electors (there being 4 vacancies in the full number of 73). Under Article II., section 1, of the U. S. Constitution as it then existed, the person receiving the next highest vote of the Electors for President thereby became their choice for Vice President. Thus was John Adams elected Vice President. By the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution (in effect Sept. 25, 1804), the Electors ballot separately for President and Vice President. This method began in November, 1804, at the election of Jefferson and Clinton, and has been in use ever since.

There was no organized opposition to the election of Washington, though there were two parties, one favoring the Constitution (Federalists), the other opposing it. There was some discussion of Benjamin Franklin for President among Anti-Federalists.

Washington, Adams, Jay and Pinckney were Federalists. Clinton was a Republican.

The popular vote in New Hampshire totalled about 2,500 (on two sets of electoral tickets); in Pennsylvania, 5,930 (with seven counties missing).

1792.

There were no conventions, platforms or nominations. Presidential Electors were chosen on November 6; by popular vote in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 135 Electors, 3 did not vote, so that, in receiving 132, Washington was unanimously re-elected. The next highest vote, 77, was cast for John Adams, which re-elected him Vice President. The other candidates and their votes were: Gov. George Clinton (N. Y.), 50; U. S. Sec. of State Thos. Jefferson (Va.), 4; U. S. Senator Aaron Burr (N. Y.), 1. Jefferson and Burr were Republicans, but both parties supported Washington in his second campaign. For Vice President, the Federalists supported Adams, and the Republicans Clinton.

Washington declined a third term, and on July 3, 1798, was reappointed Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the Army, and served until his death, December 14, 1799.

The popular vote in New Hampshire totalled 2,760; in Pennsylvania, 4,576.

1796.

There were no conventions, no nominations, no platforms. Presidential Electors were chosen on November 8; by popular vote in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont. Of the 138 electoral votes, 71 were cast for John Adams, which made him President; and 68 were cast for Thos. Jefferson, who became Vice President. The other votes were: Ex-Minister to Spain Thos. Pinckney (S. C.), 59; U. S. Senator Aaron Burr (N. Y.), 30; Gov. Sam'l Adams (Mass.), 15; U. S. Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth (Conn.), 11; Gov. Geo. Clinton (N. Y.), 7; Gov. John Jay (N. Y.), 5; Jas. Iredell (N. C.), 3; Geo. Washington (Va.), 2; U. S. Senator John Henry (Md.), 2; Sam'l Johnson (N. C.), 2; Gov. Chas. C. Pinckney (S. C.), 1. The Republicans supported Jefferson and Burr, the Federalists Adams and Pinckney.

The popular vote in New Hampshire totalled about 5,800 (there being no opposition to Adams; in Pennsylvania, Jefferson, 11,947; Adams, 10,985.

1800.

There were no conventions and no platforms. The nominations were made in Congressional caucuses—Adams and Pinckney by the Federalists; Jefferson and Burr by the Republicans.

Presidential Electors were chosen on November 4; by popular vote in Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 138 Electors, 73 voted for Vice Pres. Jefferson; 73 for Aaron Burr; 65 for Pres. John Adams; 64 for U. S. Sen. Chas. C. Pinckney; and 1 for Gov. John Jay. The tie vote for Jefferson and Burr threw the election into the House of Representatives, which balloted February, 11-17, 1801. On the last named day, 10 States voted for Jefferson, 4 for Burr, and 2 voted blank, thus making Jefferson President and Burr Vice President. When the balloting began in the House, Jefferson had 8 States, and Burr had 6.

The popular vote in Rhode Island was: Jefferson, 1,694; Adams, 1,941.

1804.

There were no conventions and no platforms. Nominations were made in a Congressional caucus by the Republicans, who favored Jefferson and Clinton. The Federalists held no caucus, but agreed on Pinckney and Ex-Minister to Britain Rufus King (N. Y.)

Presidential Electors were chosen on November 6; by popular vote in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont. This was the first year in which the Electors voted separately for President and Vice President. Of the 176 Electors, 162 voted for Jefferson, and thus re-elected him President, and a like number elected Geo. Clinton (N. Y.) Vice President; and 14 Electors voted respectively for Chas. C. Pinckney for President, and for Rufus King (N. Y.), for Vice President.

The popular vote in Ohio was: Jefferson, 2,593; Pinckney, 364; scattering, 256. Pennsylvania: Jefferson, 22,311; Pinckney, 1,429. New Hampshire: Jefferson, 9,088.

1808.

There were no conventions and no platforms. At the Republican Congressional caucus James Madison got 83 of 89 votes as Presidential nominee, and George Clinton, for Vice Pres. candidate, got 79 of 88 votes. The Federalists, without caucus, agreed on Pinckney and King.

Presidential Electors were chosen on November 8; by popular vote in Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 176 votes, 122 were cast for U. S. Sec. of State James Madison (Va.), making him President, and 113 were cast for Vice Pres. George Clinton (N. Y.), making him Vice President. The other votes for President were. Gov. Chas. C. Pinckney, 47; Geo. Clinton, 6. The other votes for Vice President were: Rufus King (N. Y.), 47; Gov. John Langdon (N. H.), 9; James Madison (Va.), 3; Ex-Minister to Spain James Monroe (Va.), 3. Vice President Clinton died in office.

The popular vote was: New Hampshire, Pinckney, 14,006; Madison, 12,744. In Ohio there is no record, but the vote for Governor totalled 16,291, of which the Republican candidates got all. Pennsylvania: Madison, 42,518; Pinckney, 11,735. Rhode Island: Pinckney, 3,072; Madison, 2,692. New Hampshire: Pinckney, 14,006; Madison, 12,744.

1812.

There was one convention (Federalist), but there were no platforms. The Republicans, by Congressional caucus, nominated James Madison unanimously for President, and Gov. John Langdon of New Hampshire for Vice President. Langdon declined, and a second caucus substituted Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Mass. (74 out of 77 votes). The Federalists nominated Lieut.-Gov. De Witt Clinton of N. Y., for President, and Atty.-Gen. Jared Ingersoll of Pa., for Vice President, first by caucus of State Legislators, at Albany, N. Y., and, more formally, by a convention, in September, at N. Y. Presidential Electors were chosen on November 3; by popular vote in Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Vermont. Of the 219 votes, 128 were cast for Madison for President, and 89 for Clinton; 131 votes went to Gerry for Vice President, and 86 for Ingersoll.

The election of 1812 occurred during the second war between the United States and Great Britain.

The popular vote was: New Hampshire, Clinton, 19,386; Madison, 15,917. Ohio, Madison, 7,420; Clinton, 3,301. Pennsylvania, Madison, 49,392; Clinton, 29,461. Rhode Island, Clinton, 4,032; Madison, 2,084.

1816.

There were no conventions, and no platforms. The Republicans, by caucus, nominated U. S. Sec. of State James Monroe of Virginia for President, and Ex-Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins of New York for Vice President. The vote in the caucus was: 65 for Monroe, and 54 for U. S. Sec. of Treas. William H. Crawford of Georgia; 85 for Tompkins and 30 for Simon Snyder of Pennsylvania. The Electors were chosen on November 5; by popular vote in Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; by the Legislatures in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 221 electoral votes, 183 were cast, respectively, Monroe and Tompkins, for President and Vice President, which elected them. King got 34 votes for President. For Vice President, 22 votes went to Ex-U. S. Sen. John E. Howard of Maryland; 5 to Ex-U. S. Sen. James Ross of Pennsylvania; 4 to U. S. Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia, and 3 to U. S. Sen. Robert G. Harper of Maryland. When the vote came to be counted by Congress, objection was made to Indiana's votes, inasmuch as that State had not been actually admitted to the Union, though it had adopted its Constitution. The Senate and House both separately debated the subject, but took no action, and then Congress, in joint session, counted the vote, including that of Indiana, which had gone in favor of Monroe.

The popular vote was: New Hampshire, Monroe, 15,188; King, 13,367. Ohio, Monroe, 3,326; King, 595 (as against a total vote of 30,833 for Gubernatorial candidates, of which the Republican candidates got all but 1,607). Pennsylvania, Monroe, 25,609; King, 17,457.

1820.

There were no conventions, no nominating caucuses, no opposition to Monroe and Tompkins for re-election. The Electors were chosen on November 13; by popular vote in Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; by the Legislatures in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina and Vermont. Of the 232 votes (3 Electors having died), 231 were for Monroe for President, and 1 for U. S. Sec. of State John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts. This one vote was cast by a New Hampshire Elector, who said it was due to Washington's memory that no other President should be elected unanimously. For Vice President, Tompkins got 218; Ex-U. S. Rep. Richard Stockton of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney of Delaware, 4; and 1 each to Robert G. Harper of Maryland and Richard Rush of Pennsylvania. Question was raised in Congress as to counting the 3 electoral votes of Missouri, which adopted its Constitution in July, 1820, but was not formally admitted to the Union as a State until August 10, 1821. Finally, they were counted.

The popular vote was: Ohio, Monroe, 7,164; Adams, 2,215. Pennsylvania, Monroe, 30,813; Adams, 1,893. Rhode Island, Monroe, 720 (no opposition). In New Hampshire there was no opposition to Monroe.

1824.

There were no conventions and no platforms. A caucus of one-fourth of the membership of Congress put up a Republican ticket—U. S. Sec. of Treas. William H. Crawford of Georgia for President, and Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania for Vice President. U. S. Rep. Henry Clay, a Republican of Kentucky, had been urged for President by legislative action in 1822 and 1823 in Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Louisiana. Numerous local conventions through the country nominated U. S. Sen. (Gen.) Andrew Jackson, a Democrat of Tennessee. Legislative bodies in most of the New England States nominated U. S. Sec. of State John Quincy Adams. U. S. Sec. of War John C. Calhoun was put forth by the South Carolina Legislature.

The electors were chosen on Nov. 2, by popular vote in Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Virginia; and by the Legislatures in Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina and Vermont. The popular vote, the first of the kind on record, was as follows:

1824.

STATE.	Jackson, Dem.	Adams, Coalition.	Crawford, Dem.	Clay, Rep.	Total.
Ala.....	9,443	2,416	1,680	67	13,606
Conn.....	.....	7,587	1,978	.....	9,565
Ill (1823)..	1,901	1,542	219	1,047	4,709
Ind.....	7,343	3,095	.....	5,315	15,753
Ky.....	6,453	.....	.....	16,782	23,285
Me.....	2,330	6,870	.....	.....	9,200
Md.....	14,253	14,632	3,646	695	33,496
Mass.....	.....	30,687	6,616	.....	37,303
Miss.....	3,234	1,694	119	.....	5,047
Mo.....	987	311	.....	1,401	2,699
N. Hamp..	643	4,107	.....	.....	4,750
N. J.....	10,985	9,110	1,196	.....	21,291
N. C.....	20,415	.....	15,621	.....	36,036
Ohio.....	18,457	12,280	.....	19,255	49,992
Pa.....	35,929	5,436	4,182	1,705	47,355
R. I.....	.....	2,145	200	.....	2,345
Tenn.....	20,197	216	312	.....	20,725
Va.....	2,861	3,189	8,489	416	14,955
Total...	155,872	105,321	44,282	46,587	352,062

Of the 261 electors, 99 voted for Jackson for President; 84 for J. Q. Adams; 41 for Crawford; 37 for Clay. The vote for Vice President was: Calhoun, 182; Chancellor Nathan Sanford (N. Y.), 30; U. S. Sen. Nathaniel Macon (N. C.), 24; Gen. Jackson, 13; U. S. Sen. Martin Van Buren (N. Y.), 9; Clay, 2. Calhoun was declared elected Vice President. The election for President was thrown by the Constitution (no candidate having polled a majority) into the House of Representatives, which on Feb. 9, 1825, chose John Q. Adams on the first ballot, he receiving the vote of 13 States, as against 7 States for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. The actual vote of the Representatives was: Adams, 87; Jackson, 71; Crawford, 54. The State delegations that voted solid for Adams were.: Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. The States voting solid for Jackson were: Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee. The States voting solid for Crawford were: Delaware and Georgia. It was charged that Clay supported Adams after the latter had promised to name Clay Sec. of State. This was denied by Clay. A bitter long-time feud resulted. The Kentucky Legislature favored Jackson.

1828.

There were no conventions and no platforms. The nominations in both parties grew out of Legislative caucuses on indorsements in the different States. The Democrats put up Andrew Jackson of Tenn. for President, and Vice President Calhoun to succeed himself. The Republicans renominated President J. Q. Adams, and for Vice President they put up Richard Rush (Pa.), who had been U. S. Minister at London. The slogan, "to the victors belong the spoils," was first raised in this campaign, by Jackson's followers. Jackson's personal popularity was largely due to his defeat of the British at the Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.

The friends of Jackson had been campaigning for him during all of Adams's Administration. The cry of extravagance was raised against Adams because the cost of administering the Government had risen to $14,000,000 a year. His Cabinet was

divided in allegiance. Hostility between Clay and Crawford enlisted the latter and his friends for Jackson.

The supporters of Adams were looked on as aristocrats, those of Jackson as more typical of the common people, who, in the Southwest at least, were not averse to cockfighting, horseracing, and cardplaying. Outside that section, Jackson's chief strength was in Pennsylvania.

The electors were chosen on November 4. Of the 24 States, only South Carolina chose by legislative ballot, the rest by popular vote, which was:

1828.

STATE.	Jackson, Dem.	Adams, Nat. Rep.	STATE.	Jackson, Dem.	Adams. Nat. Rep.
Ala.....	17,138	1,938	N. H....	20,692	24,076
Conn...	4,448	13,829	N. J....	21,950	23,758
Del.....	4,349	4,769	N. Y....	140,763	135,413
Ga.....	18,709	.....	N. C....	37,857	13,918
Ill.....	9,582	4,662	Ohio....	67,597	63,396
Ind.....	22,257	17,052	Pa.....	101,652	50,848
Ky.....	39,084	31,172	R. I....	821	2,754
La.....	4,605	4,097	S. C....	.....	.....
Me.....	13,927	20,773	Tenn....	44,090	2,240
Md.....	24,578	27,759	Vt.....	8,205	24,784
Mass....	6,019	29,836	Va.....	26,752	12,101
Miss....	6,763	1,581			
Mo.....	8,232	3,422	Total	647,231	509,097

The total vote was 1,156,328.

Of the 261 votes in the Electoral College, 178 were cast for Jackson for President, and 83 for J. Q. Adams; for Vice President, 171 were cast for Calhoun, 83 for Rush, and 7 for U. S. Sen. William Smith (S. C.) Adams got the solid electoral vote of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont; and he got some of the electors in Maine, Maryland and New York. Besides some of the electors in the three split delegations, Jackson got the solid vote of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carclina, Tennessee and Virginia.

During Jackson's first term he and Vice President Calhoun fell out. The quarrel is said to have been fomented by Van Buren, the Secretary of State.

1832.

All the Presidential candidates, for the first time, were nominated by national conventions. The first of these gatherings, in point of time, was the Anti-Masonic, which first assembled at Philadelphia, in September, 1830, and adjourned to Sept. 26, 1831, at Baltimore, where, with Assemblyman John C. Spencer of New York as Chairman, ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. William Wirt (Va.) was nominated for President, and Amos Ellmaker (Pa.) for Vice President. There were 112 delegates from Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Spencer the Chairman had been a special State's Attorney General in New York in the prosecution of the alleged abductors of William Morgan in 1826, after he published secrets of Freemasonry. The convention issued an address to the public, but adopted no platform.

The National Republican, or Whig, National Convention, met at Batimore, Dec. 12, 1831, with ex-U. S. Senator James Barbour (Va.) as permanent Chairman. There were 157 delegates from 17 States. They nominated, unanimously, Henry Clay for President, and ex-Congressman John Sergeant (Pa.) for Vice President. The adoption of a platform was left to the National Assembly of Young Men, which met at Washington, May 11, 1832, ratified the nomination of Clay and Sergeant, and put forth ten resolutions, constituting the first platform ever issued by a national convention in the United States. The resolutions urged "adequate protection to American industry," favored a system of internal improvements, to be sustained by the General Government, upheld the respective powers of the Supreme Court and the Senate, condemned indiscriminate removal of public officers for political reasons, condemned the colonial trade arrangement between the United States and Britain and also Holland's advice touching the Northeastern boundary of the United States.

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, May 21, 1832, with Robert Lucas (Ohio) as Chairman. Delegates attended from every State but Missouri. The two-thirds rule was adopted. No platform was issued. Andrew Jackson was unanimously renominated for President. The nominee for Vice President was ex-Sec. of State Martin Van Buren of New York, who got the vote of 208 delegates, as against 49 for U. S. Circuit Judge Philip B. Barbour (Va.), and 26 for Congressman Richard M. Johnson (Ky.) The election was held on Nov. 6, the people voted in every State but South Carolina, where the Electors were chosen by the Legislature. The popular vote was:

1832.

STATE.	Jackson, Dem.	Clay, Nat. Rep.
Alabama.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	11,269	17,775
Delaware.....	4,110	4,276
Georgia.....	20,750	.....
Illinois.....	14,617	6,745
Indiana.....	31,552	15,472
Kentucky.....	36,247	43,396
Louisiana.....	4,049	2,528
Maine.....	33,291	27,204
Maryland.....	19,156	19,160
Massachusetts.....	14,545	33,003
Mississippi.....	5,919	.....
Missouri.....	5,192	.....
New Hampshire.....	25,486	19,010
New Jersey.....	23,856	23,393
New York.....	168,497	154,896
North Carolina.....	24,862	4,563
Ohio.....	81,246	76,539
Pennsylvania.....	91,949	66,689
Rhode Island.....	2,126	2,810
South Carolina.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	28,740	1,436
Vermont.....	7,870	11,152
Virginia.....	33,609	11,451
Total.....	687,502	530,209

The total vote was 1,250,819, including 33,108 votes cast for John Floyd and William Wirt. The Pennsylvania vote for Clay includes that for Wirt.

Of the 288 electoral votes, 219 were cast for Andrew Jackson for President, 49 for Henry Clay; 11 for Gov. John Floyd, (Va.); and 7 for ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. William Wirt (Va.). For Vice President, 189 votes were for Van Buren; 49 for Sergeant, 30 for U. S. Sen. William Wilkins (Pa.); 11 for Henry Lee (Mass.); and 7 for Amos Ellmaker, (Pa.)

Jackson's Nullification Proclamation and his pocket veto of the Land Bill, in the latter part of his first Administration resulted in bitter feeling which lasted through his second term and raised the cry that he was usurping power that did not belong to the Executive. There also was sentiment against his veto of the recharter of the United States Bank.

In his second term Jackson removed from that institution the Government deposits, against the advice of Mr. Duane, his Secretary of the Treasury. This led to the resignation of Duane, who was succeeded by Roger B. Taney, later promoted to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Tennessee Legislature was the first body to desert Jackson, by nominating U. S. Senator Hugh L. White of that State to succeed him.

At the close of his second term, Gen. Jackson retired to his estate The Hermitage, near Nashville.

1836.

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, May 20, 1835, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Andrew Stevenson (Va.) Though over 600 delegates attended from 22 States and 2 Territories (Ark. and Mich.) the vote was limited in each State delegation to the number of Representatives in Congress. Van Buren was nominated for President by acclamation. For Vice President, Congressman Richard M. Johnson (Ky.) got 178 votes, and 87 went to ex-U. S. Sen. William Cabell Rives (Va.) There was no platform, but in Jan., 1836, the N. Y. State Democrats issued a declaration of party principles, favoring gold and silver money and condemning paper money; condemning also monopolies and vested rights due to laws, particularly to exemption by law from trial by jury.

The Whigs (National Republicans) held no national convention, the nominations resulting from various State conventions and legislative action. The candidates for President were: ex-U. S. Sen. and ex-Gen. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, who defeated the British and Indians at Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811; U. S. Sen. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; and U. S. Sen. William P. Mangum, of North Carolina. The party's candidates for Vice President were: U. S. Sen. John Tyler (Va.); Congressman Francis Granger (N. Y.); and Justice John

McLean (Ohio) of the U. S. Supreme Court. There was no national platform, but the N. Y. State Whig convention, at Albany, Feb. 3, 1836, adopted resolutions accusing Van Buren of plotting with President Jackson for the Presidency. The election was held on Nov. 8. The people voted in every State except South Carolina, where the Legislature chose the electors. The popular vote was as follows:

1836.

STATES.	Van Buren.	Harrison.	White.
Alabama	20,506	.....	15,612
Arkansas	2,400	.....	1,238
Connecticut	19,291	18,749	.....
Delaware	4,153	4,733	.....
Georgia	22,104	.....	24,876
Illinois	18,412	15,220	.....
Indiana	32,478	41,281	.....
Kentucky	33,025	36,687	.....
Louisiana	3,653	.....	3,383
Maine	22,990	15,239	.....
Maryland	22,168	25,852	.....
Massachusetts	34,474	.....	.....
Michigan	7,332	4,045	.....
Mississippi	9,979	.....	9,688
Missouri	10,995	.....	7,337
New Hampshire	18,722	6,228	.....
New Jersey	25,592	26,137	.....
New York	166,815	138,543	.....
North Carolina	26,910	.....	23,626
Ohio	96,948	105,404	.....
Pennsylvania	91,457	87,081	.....
Rhode Island	2,964	2,710	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	26,129	.....	36,168
Vermont	14,039	20,996	.....
Virginia	30,261	.....	23,468
Total	762,678	548,007	145,396

Webster received 42,247 votes, in Massachusetts.

Of the 294 electoral votes, 170 were cast for Van Buren for President; 73 for Gen. Harrison; 26 for U. S. Sen. Hugh L. White of Tennessee; 14 for Daniel Webster; and 11 for Mangum. For Vice President, the votes were: Richard M. Johnson (Ky.), 147; Granger, 77; John Tyler, 47; ex-U. S Sen. William Smith (Ala.), 23. Van Buren was declared elected President. The election of a Vice President devolved on the U. S. Senate, which chose Johnson.

A question was raised as to the voting rights of Michigan, which was not formally admitted to the Union until Jan. 26, 1837. After the election, but before the Electoral College met on Feb. 8, 1837, a special committee of Congress reported that Van Buren was elected either with or without Michigan. Congress thereupon declared Van Buren President-elect. Accompanying the resolution with the same statement made by Congress as to Missouri in 1821, namely, that the vote was so-and-so with, and so-and-so without the vote of the controverted State.

1840.

The National Abolition Party Convention met at Warsaw, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1839, and adjourned to Albany, N. Y., April 1, 1840, nominating for President James G. Birney, then of New York, but a native of Kentucky who had emancipated his own slaves in 1834. The nominee for Vice President Thomas Earl of Pennsylvania, who declined and was succeeded on the ticket by Francis Lemoyne of Pennsylvania. There was no platform, but a resolution was adopted calling for the support of Christian free men of all parties in a campaign against slavery.

The National Whig Convention met at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4-7, 1839, with delegates from 22 States. Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee were not represented. Unit rule was adopted. There were many ballots of which no record exists. Henry Clay started with 103 votes and ended with 90. Gen. W. H. Harrison began with 94 and ended with 148, which gave him the nomination for President. Gen. Winfield Scott began with 57 votes and stopped with 16. Ex-U. S. Sen. John Tyler of Virginia was unanimously nominated for Vice President. There was no platform.

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, May 5, 1840, with delegates from all the States but Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, South Carolina and Virginia. For President, Martin Van Buren was unanimously renominated. No man was named for Vice President. The platform reaffirmed States' rights, denied the power of the Government under the Constitution to carry on internal improvements, or the power of Congress to charter a U. S. bank, or to interfere with questions of slavery.

Though the Abolitionists were regarded in many parts of the country as political cranks they stuck to their fight against slavery and laid the foundation of the new Republican Party.

"Log Cabin" and "Hard Cider" are terms applied to the 1840 campaign. The election was on Nov. 3, South Carolina alone choosing electors by Legislature. The popular vote was as follows:

1840.

STATES.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Dem.	Birney, Abolitionist.
Alabama	28,471	33,991	.....
Arkansas	5,160	6,049	.....
Connecticut	31,601	25,296	174
Delaware	5,967	4,884	.....
Georgia	40,261	31,933	.....
Illinois	45,574	47,631	149
Indiana	65,302	51,604	.....
Kentucky	58,489	32,616	.....
Louisiana	11,297	7,617	.....
Maine	46,612	46,201	194
Maryland	33,528	28,752	.....
Massachusetts	72,874	51,948	1,621
Michigan	22,933	21,098	321
Mississippi	19,518	16,995	.....
Missouri	22,972	29,760	.....
New Hampshire	26,158	32,670	126
New Jersey	33,351	31,034	69
New York	225,817	212,519	2,798
North Carolina	46,376	34,218	.....
Ohio	148,157	124,782	903
Pennsylvania	144,010	143,676	340
Rhode Island	5,278	3,301	42
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	60,391	48,289	.....
Vermont	32,445	18,009	319
Virginia	42,501	43,893	.....
Total	1,275,017	1,128,702	7,059

The total vote was 2,410,778.

Of the 294 electoral votes, 234 were cast for Harrison for President and for Tyler for Vice President, and they were elected. Van Buren for President got 60 votes. For Vice President, Richard M. Johnson got 48 votes; ex-Gov. Littleton W. Tazewell (Va.), 11; and Gov. James K. Polk (Tenn.), 1. Harrison died a month after his inauguration, and Tyler became President.

1844.

The Liberty-Abolitionist National Convention met at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1843, with 148 delegates from 12 States, renominated Jas. G. Birney for the Presidency, and nominated for Vice President ex-U. S. Senator Thomas Morris, of Ohio, who died a month after the election. The convention's platform denounced slavery; bound Abolitionists to violate the Constitution (Art. IV) by refusing to surrender fugitive slaves; denied the right of the Government to use militia to maintain slavery; and urged State Legislatures to forbid the transportation of fugitive slaves by their captors or to their owners.

The Whig National Convention met at Baltimore, May 1, 1844, under the Chairmanship of ex-Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, of New York, with 274 delegates from every State. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was nominated for President by acclamation. There were three ballots for Vice President. Ex-U. S. Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, won the nomination on the third ballot, his vote rising from 101 to 155. Ex-Gov. John Davis (Mass.) got 79 votes; and State Comptroller Millard Fillmore (N. Y.), 40. The name of ex Congressman John Sergeant (Pa.), who got 38 votes on the first ballot, was withdrawn. The Whig platform declared for "a well regulated currency," a tariff for revenue only, but sufficient to protect domestic labor, and a single term for the Presidency.

The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, May 27-29, under the Chairmanship of Hendrick B. Wright (Pa.), with 325 delegates, who had but 266 votes. Van Buren was the leading candidate (146 to 104 votes) until the ninth ballot, when all the candidates except ex-Gov. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, dropped out, and Polk was nominated unanimously. Ex-Sec. of War Lewis Cass (Mich.) had polled as high as 123 votes. Other leading candidates were ex-Vice Pres. Richard M. Johnson, and U. S. Senator Jas. Buchanan (Pa.). The nomination for Vice President went on the first ballot to U. S. Senator Silas Wright, jr., of New York, who declined (and was elected Governor of New York in November, 1844), and the nomination was won by ex-U. S. Senator George M. Dallas (Pa.). The Democratic platform urged the reoccupation of the territory of Oregon and the annexation of Texas; and reaffirmed the platform of 1840.

The defeat of Henry Clay in 1844 was laid to

President Tyler, whose policy was said to have wrecked the Whig Party.

A rump convention of Federal office holders met at Baltimore, after the Democratic one adjourned, and renominated ex-President Tyler. He accepted, but in August declined. The election was held on Nov. 5. In South Carolina the Legislature chose the electors. Elsewhere, the popular vote was as follows:

1844.

STATES.	Polk, Dem.	Clay, Whig.	Birney, Liberty Abol'ist.
Alabama	37,740	26,084	.....
Arkansas	9,546	5,504	.....
Connecticut	29,841	32,832	1,943
Delaware	5,996	6,278	.....
Georgia	44,177	42,106	.....
Illinois	58,795	45,854	3,469
Indiana	70,181	67,867	2,106
Kentucky	51,988	61,255	.....
Louisiana	13,782	13,083	.....
Maine	45,719	34,378	4,836
Maryland	32,676	35,984	3,308
Massachusetts	52,846	67,418	10,860
Michigan	27,759	24,337	3,632
Mississippi	25,126	19,206	.....
Missouri	41,369	31,251	.....
New Hampshire	27,160	17,866	4,161
New Jersey	37,495	38,318	131
New York	237,588	232,482	15,812
North Carolina	39,287	43,232	.....
Ohio	149,117	155,057	8,050
Pennsylvania	167,447	161,125	3,100
Rhode Island	4,876	7,322	107
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	59,917	60,030	.....
Vermont	18,041	26,770	3,954
Virginia	49,570	43,677	.....
Total	1,337,243	1,299,068	65,608

The total vote was 2,701,919.

Of the 275 votes in the Electoral College, 170 were cast for Polk and Dallas, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 105 votes were for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

1848.

The Native American Convention was held at Philadelphia, in September, 1847, and recommended for President Gen. Zachary Taylor, who shared with Gen. Winfield Scott the credit for defeating Mexico in the latter's war to regain Texas, which the United States had annexed in 1845. The gathering also recommended, for Vice President, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Mayor of Roxbury, Mass.

The Abolitionist Convention met at New York, in November, 1847, and nominated for President and Vice President U. S. Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and Leicester King, of Ohio. Senator Hale withdrew.

The Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, May 22-26, 1848, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Andrew Stevenson (Va.), and nominated for President, on the fourth ballot, U. S. Senator Lewis Cass (Mich.), who had 179 of the 253 votes, as against 38 for U. S. Supreme Court Justice Levi Woodbury (N. H.), and 33 for U. S. Sec. of State James Buchanan (Pa.). The nomination for Vice President went, on the second ballot, to Major Gen. William O. Butler (Ky.). His competitors were Major Gen. John A. Quitman (Miss.), U. S. Sec. of the Navy John Y. Mason (Va.), ex-U. S. Senator William R. King (Ala.), Congressman James J. McKay (N. C.), and U. S. Senator Jefferson Davis, then of Mississippi. The platform reaffirmed the one of 1840 as to States' Rights, internal improvements, the U. S. Bank, and slavery, upheld the pending Mexico treaty, and extended congratulations to the Republican move in France.

The Liberty League (an Abolitionist body) Convention met at Rochester, N. Y., June 2, and nominated Gerritt Smith (N. Y.) for President, and the Rev. Charles E. Foote (Mich.) for Vice President.

The Whig National Convention met at Philadelphia, June 7-9, John M. Morehead (N. C.), Chairman with every State but Texas represented, and nominated for President Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, on the fourth ballot, when he had 171 of the 280 votes, as against 63 for Gen. Winfield Scott (N. J.), 32 for Henry Clay, and 14 for Daniel Webster. For Vice President, State Comptroller Millard Fillmore (N. Y.) was nominated, on the second ballot, with 173 of 266 votes, as against 87 for ex-Congressman Abbott Lawrence (Mass.). The platform praised Taylor, but said nothing politically except that the Whig Party stood "on the broad and firm platform of the Constitution."

The Industrial Congress met at Philadelphia, June 13, and nominated Gerritt Smith (N. Y.) for President and William S. Waitt (Ill.) for Vice President.

The Free-Soil Convention met at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9-10, with ex-State Senator Charles Francis Adams (Mass.) Chairman, and nominated Van Buren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President. The platform denounced slavery; demanded cheaper postage; urged internal improvements by the Federal Government, and favored a protective tariff. The convention was preceded by one at Utica, N. Y., June 22, covering Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin, at which the nominees were Van Buren and Gov. Henry Dodge (Wis.) The latter declined the Vice Presidential nomination.

The election was held on Nov. 7, under the law of 1845, requiring Presidential elections to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The popular vote was as follows:

1848.

STATE.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Dem.	Van Buren, Free-Soil	Total.
Alabama	30,482	31,363	.....	61,485
Arkansas	7,588	9,300	.....	16,888
Connecticut	30,314	27,046	5,005	62,365
Delaware	6,421	5,898	80	12,399
Florida	3,116	1,847	.....	4,963
Georgia	47,544	44,802	.....	92,346
Illinois	53,047	56,300	1,577	125,121
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100	157,752
Iowa	10,626	12,052	1,126	24,303
Kentucky	67,141	49,720	.....	116,861
Louisiana	18,217	15,370	.....	33,587
Maine	35,125	39,880	12,096	87,101
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125	72,355
Mas'chusetts	61,072	35,281	38,058	134,411
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389	65,016
Mississippi	25,922	26,537	.....	52,459
Missouri	32,671	40,077	.....	72,798
New Hamp.	14,781	27,763	7,560	50,104
New Jersey	40,015	36,901	829	77,745
New York	218,603	114,318	120,510	453,431
N. Carolina	43,550	34,869	.....	78,419
Ohio	138,360	154,775	35,354	328,489
Pennsylvania	185,573	171,976	11,263	368,752
Rhode Is.	6,779	3,646	730	11,155
S. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	64,705	58,419	.....	123,124
Texas	4,509	10,668	.....	15,177
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,837	47,907
Virginia	45,124	46,586	9	91,719
Wisconsin	13,747	15,001	10,418	36,166
Total	1,360,101	1,220,544	291,263	2,879,908

The total vote was 2,879,908.

In South Carolina the electors were chosen by the Legislature. Of the 290 electoral votes, Taylor and Fillmore got 163 each, and were elected; and Cass and Butler got 127 apiece.

President Taylor died in office, and was succeeded, July 9, 1850, by Vice President Fillmore.

1852.

The Democratic Convention met June 1-6, at Baltimore, under the Chairmanship of U. S. Commissioner to China John W. Davis, and nominated for President, on the 49th ballot, ex-Brig. Gen. and ex-U. S. Sen. Franklin Pierce (N. H.) Gen. Cass was the leading candidate until the 40th ballot, with 107 of the 282 votes, as against 85 for ex-U. S. Sec. of War William L. Marcy (N. Y.); 33 for U. S. Sen. Stephen A. Douglas (Ill.); 27 for ex-U. S. Sec. of State Jas. Buchanan (Pa.); and 29 for Pierce. Then came the break to Pierce. The nomination for Vice President went, on the second ballot, to U. S. Senator William Rufus King (Ala.)

The Democratic platform reaffirmed that of 1848, called for a tariff for revenue and to pay off the national debt, denied the power of Congress to charter a national bank and denounced legislation for monopolies.

The Whig Convention met at Baltimore, June 16-19. Chairman, ex-Congressman John G. Chapman (Md.), and on the 53d ballot, nominated for President Gen. Winfield Scott (N. J.), who got 159 of the 293 votes, as against 112 for President Fillmore, and 21 for U. S. Sec. of State Daniel Webster, who died a month and a half after the election. The nomination for Vice President went, on the second ballot to U. S. Sec. of the Navy William A. Graham (N. C.) The Whig platform upheld the Fugitive Slave law and stood by Washington's Farewell Address advice to the United States to keep out of permanent alliances with foreign countries.

The Free-Soil Democratic Convention met at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 11, under the Chairmanship

of State Senator Henry Wilson (Mass.), whose real name until he had it changed by the Legislature at 17 years, was Jeremiah Jones Colbath. He was U. S. Sen., 1855-1873. The nomination for President went to U. S. Sen. John P. Hale (N. H.), and the Vice Presidential nominee was ex-Congressman Geo. W. Julian (Ind.) The platform spoke for States' rights and against slavery and the Compromise Acts of 1850. The election was held on November 2. The popular vote was as follows, So. Car. electors being chosen by the Legislature:

1852.

STATE.	Franklin Pierce, Dem.	Winfield Scott, Whig.	John P. Hale, Free-Soil Dem.
Alabama	26,881	15,038	.....
Arkansas	12,173	7,404	.....
California	40,626	35,407	100
Connecticut	33,249	30,357	3,160
Delaware	6,318	6,293	62
Florida	4,318	2,875	.....
Georgia	34,705	16,660	.....
Illinois	80,368	64,733	9,863
Indiana	95,340	80,901	6,929
Iowa	17,823	15,895	1,612
Kentucky	53,806	57,068	265
Louisiana	18,647	17,255	.....
Maine	41,609	32,543	8,030
Maryland	40,020	35,066	54
Massachusetts	44,569	52,683	28,023
Michigan	41,842	33,859	7,237
Mississippi	26,876	17,548	.....
Missouri	38,353	29,984	.....
New Hampshire	29,997	16,147	6,695
New Jersey	44,305	38,556	350
New York	262,083	234,882	25,329
North Carolina	39,744	39,058	59
Ohio	169,220	152,526	31,682
Pennsylvania	198,562	179,104	8,495
Rhode Island	8,735	7,626	644
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	57,018	58,898	.....
Texas	13,552	4,995	.....
Vermont	13,044	22,173	8,621
Virginia	73,858	58,572	.....
Wisconsin	31,658	22,240	8,814
Total	1,601,474	1,386,578	156,149

The total vote was 3,145,773

Of the 296 electoral votes, 254 were cast for Pierce and King, which elected them President and Vice President; and 42 votes for Scott and Graham.

1856.

The American (Know-Nothing) Convention met Feb. 22-25, at Philadelphia, with Ephraim Marsh (N. J.) as Chairman. There were 227 delegates from 27 States. Georgia, Maine, South Carolina and Vermont were not represented. Before nominations were made most of the delegates from New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa withdrew. The nomination for President went to ex-President Millard Fillmore; the nomination for Vice President went to ex-U. S. Minister to Prussia Andrew J. Donelson (Tenn.). Fillmore's chief competitors were George Law (N. Y.), ex-Congressman Kenneth Raynor (N. C.), U. S. Supreme Court Justice John McLean (Ohio), ex-Congressman Garrett Davis (Ky.), and U. S. Senator Sam Houston (Tex.).

The Know-Nothing platform said "Americans must rule America," and demanded that only native-born citizens be selected for all State, Federal and municipal employees, and that no person be selected for political station who "recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its own sphere) as paramount to all other laws as rules of political action," 21 years' residence was urged as a requirement for naturalization; no union between church and State; no test oaths for office, and opposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

A rump Know-Nothing convention nominated, for President, Gen. John C. Fremont, the explorer; and for Vice President, William Johnston, of Pa.

The Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati, June 2-6, under the Chairmanship of John E. Ward (Ga.), and, on the seventeenth ballot, nominated, unanimously, for President, U. S. Minister to England James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. He led from the first ballot, when he had 135 of the 296 votes. His chief rivals were President Pierce, U. S. Senator Stephen A. Douglas (Ill.), and U. S. Senator Lewis Cass (Mich.). For Vice President, ex-Congressman John C. Breckinridge won, on the second ballot, against Congressman John A. Quitman (Miss.), ex-Congressman Linn Boyd (Ky.), Gov. H. V. Johnson (Ga.), U. S. Senator Jas. A. Bayard (Del.), ex-Congressman Aaron V. Brown (Tenn.), and others.

The Democratic platform reaffirmed those of earlier years, and denounced Know-Nothingism, saying: "The foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government built upon, entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government."

It also renewed adherence to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798; warned the country that continued interference by Congress with slavery and armed resistance to law as to fugitive slaves would end in civil war and disunion; declared it the right of every State seeking admission to the Union to decide, by a majority of actual residents, whether it would permit or bar slavery; declared for "free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world," and upheld the Monroe Doctrine and American ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico.

The first National Republican Convention met June 17, at Philadelphia, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Henry S. Lane (Ind.) and, by formal ballot, unanimously nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for President, and ex-U. S. Senator William L. Dayton (N. J.) for Vice President. On the informal ballot, Fremont had got 359 votes, U. S. Supreme Court Justice John McLean (Ohio) 196; U. S. Senator Charles Sumner (Mass.), 2; U. S. Senator William H. Seward (N. Y.), 1. On the informal ballot for Vice President, Dayton had got 259 votes; ex-Congressman Abraham Lincoln (Ill.), 110; and Congressman Nathaniel P. Banks (Mass.), 46.

The Republican platform opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; favored admitting Kansas as a free State; denied the right of Congress to give legal existence to slavery; declared the right of Congress to prohibit polygamy; urged a railroad to the Pacific; and upheld "liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens."

The Whig Convention met Sept. 17-18, at Baltimore, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Edward Bates (Mo.) and ratified the Know-Nothing nominations—Millard Fillmore for President, and A. J. Donelson for Vice President. The Whig platform deplored the slavery agitation "now convulsing the nation," adding, "It is enough to know that civil war is raging, and the Union is in peril."

The election was on Nov. 4 The popular vote was as follows, the electors in South Carolina being chosen by the Legislature:

1856.

STATE.	Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Amer.
Alabama	46,739	.....	28,552
Arkansas	21,910	.....	10,787
California	53,365	20,691	36,165
Connecticut	34,495	42,715	2,615
Delaware	8,004	310	6,275
Florida	6,358	.....	4,833
Georgia	56,578	.....	42,228
Illinois	105,528	96,278	37,531
Indiana	118,670	94,375	22,386
Iowa	37,568	45,073	9,660
Kentucky	74,642	314	67,416
Louisiana	22,164	.....	20,709
Maine	67,379	39,080	3,325
Maryland	39,115	281	47,460
Massachusetts	39,240	108,190	19,726
Michigan	52,139	71,762	1,660
Mississippi	35,446	.....	24,195
Missouri	58,164	.....	48,524
New Hampshire	31,891	37,473	410
New Jersey	46,943	28,338	24,115
New York	195,878	276,007	124,604
North Carolina	48,246	.....	36,886
Ohio	170,874	187,497	28,126
Pennsylvania	230,686	147,286	82,189
Rhode Island	6,680	11,467	1,675
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	73,638	.....	66,178
Texas	31,169	.....	15,639
Vermont	10,569	39,561	545
Virginia	89,706	291	60,310
Wisconsin	52,843	66,090	579
Total	1,927,995	1,391,555	934,816

Of the 296 electoral votes, 174 were cast for James

Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and they were elected President and Vice President; 114 were cast for Fremont and Dayton; 8 were cast for Fillmore and Donelson.

1860.

The Democratic Convention met at Charleston, S. C., April 23, with ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. Caleb Cushing (Mass.), and, after taking 57 ballots, with U. S. Senator Stephen A. Douglas (Ill.) always in the lead, with 145 to 151 out of 303 votes, adjourned to Baltimore, June 18-23, and, after Chairman Cushing and many of the Southern delegates had left, declared Stephen A. Douglas the Presidential nominee on the second ballot, with 181 votes, as against 7 for Vice President John C. Breckinridge (Ky.) and 5 for ex-U. S. Sec. of the Treasury James Guthrie (Ky.). The nomination for Vice President went, on the first ballot, to U. S. Senator Benjamin Fitzpatrick (Ala.), who declined, whereupon the Democratic National Committee substituted ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson (Ga.). The platform reaffirmed that of 1856; agreed to abide by United States Supreme Court decisions; urged a railroad to the Pacific; favored the purchase of Cuba; condemned State laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law.

The rump (Breckinridge) Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, June 18-28, under the Chairmanship of Caleb Cushing, after several adjournments (first from Charleston, and then from Richmond, Va., June 11), and nominated Vice President John C. Breckinridge (Ky.) for President, and U. S. Senator Joseph Lane (Ore.) for Vice President. The platform reaffirmed that of 1856 and also agreed with the other 1860 Democratic platform as to Cuba, a Pacific railroad, naturalization and immigration.

The Constitutional Union Convention met at Baltimore, May 9, with ex-Gov. Washington Hunt (N. Y.) as Chairman, and, on the second ballot, nominated ex-U. S. Senator John Bell (Tenn.) for President, and ex-U. S. Senator Edward Everett (Mass.) as Vice President. The chief rivals for the Presidential nomination were Bell, Samuel Houston (Tex.), U. S. Senator John J. Crittenden (Ky.), Edward Everett, United States Supreme Court Justice John McLean (Ohio), and ex-U. S. Sec. of the Navy W. A. Graham (N. C.). The Constitutional Union party was composed mostly of dissenting Democrats and members of the old American party. It was organized by Houston and his friends. The platform was brief and contained no specific plank, speaking only for the Constitution, the Union, and law enforcement.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, May 16-18, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman George Ashmun, of Massachusetts. There were three ballots for the Presidential nomination. On the first, U. S. Senator William H Seward (N. Y.) got 173 votes, Abraham Lincoln got 102; U. S. Senator Simon Cameron (Pa.), 50; ex-Gov. Salmon P. Chase (Ohio), 49; ex-Congressman Edward Bates (Mo.), 48; State Atty. Gen. William L. Dayton (N. J.), 14; United States Supreme Court Justice John McLean (Ohio), 12; and U. S. Senator Jacob Collamer (Vt.), 10. On the second ballot Lincoln got 181 votes, and Seward 184. On the third ballot Seward fell to 180, and Lincoln had risen to 231 when the break to him began, and on motion of William M. Evarts, Chairman of the New York delegation, Lincoln was declared nominated by the unanimous vote of the 465 delegates. The nomination for Vice President went, on the second ballot, to U. S. Senator Hannibal Hamlin (Me.). His competitors in the balloting were Gen. Cassius M. Clay (Ky.), Congressman John Hickman (Pa.), Andrew H. Reeder (Pa.) and Gov. Nath. P. Banks (Mass.).

The Republican platform denounced the Lecompton Constitution (Kansas), denounced slavery and denied the right of Congress to legalize it; branded the reopening of the African slave trade as shameful; called for the admission of Kansas to the Union; spoke for a tariff for revenue and to protect industrial development; opposed restricting immigration or narrowing the naturalization laws; and favored river and harbor appropriations and a railroad to the Pacific.

The election was held on Nov. 6. The popular vote was as follows, South Carolina choosing electors by its Legislature:

1860.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breckinridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.
Ala.	.....	13,651	48,831	27,825
Ark.	.....	5,228	28,732	20,094
Cal.	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Conn.	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Del.	3,888	1,066	7,339	3,822
Fla.	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Ga.	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Ill.	172,171	160,205	2,332	4,913
Ind.	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	70,118	55,639	1,034	1,763
Ky.	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
La.	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Me.	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Md.	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Mass.	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331
Mich.	88,480	65,057	805	405
Minn.	22,069	11,920	748	62
Miss.	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Mo.	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
N. H.	37,519	25,883	2,125	441
N. J.	58,346	62,869	56,237	.....
N. Y.	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
N. C.	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	221,610	187,232	11,303	12,193
Ore.	5,345	4,131	5,075	213
Pa.	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
R. I.	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenn.	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Tex.	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vt.	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Va.	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wis.	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Of the 303 electoral votes, 180 were cast for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, and they were elected President and Vice President; 72 votes went to Breckinridge and Lane; 39 to Bell and Everett; 12 to Douglas and Johnson.

1864.

The Fremont-Republican Convention met May 31, at Cleveland, Ohio, with Brig. Gen. John Cochrane (N. Y.) as Chairman and 350 so-called delegates. By acclamation, Gen. John C. Fremont was nominated for President and John Cochrane for Vice President. The purpose of the gathering sought by B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, State Comptroller Lucius Robinson of New York, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglas and others, was to head off the renomination of Abraham Lincoln. Fremont and Cochrane accepted the nominations, but withdrew, September 21, after Lincoln's renomination by the regular Republican Convention. The platform urged election of President and Vice President directly by the people; advocated confiscation of rebel lands and distribution among soldiers and settlers; fight to a finish, and a Constitutional amendment against slavery.

The regular Republican Convention met at Baltimore, June 7, under the Chairmanship of ex-Gov. William Dennison (Ohio), with delegates from 31 States, and unanimously renominated Abraham Lincoln on the first ballot, Missouri changing its vote from Gen. U. S. Grant to Lincoln while the ballot was in progress. Andrew Johnson, whom Lincoln in 1862 had appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, owing to changes in the vote during the ballot. Before these changes, Johnson had 200; Vice President Hamlin, 150; ex-State Atty. Gen. Daniel S. Dickinson (N. Y.), 108; scattering, 61. The final announced vote was: Johnson, 494; Dickinson, 17; Hamlin, 9.

The Republican platform urged fighting the Confederacy to a finish; demanded an anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution; approved the Emancipation proclamation and the use of ex-slaves as Union soldiers; called for more immigration, and a railroad to the Pacific; and sustained the Monroe Doctrine.

The Democratic Convention met at Chicago, Aug. 29, under the Chairmanship of Gov. Horatio Seymour (N. Y.), with delegates from 23 States, and on the first ballot, nominated for President Gen. George B. McClellan (N. J.), who got 202½ votes, as against 28½ for Horatio Seymour. On the second ballot, Congressman George H. Pendleton (Ohio), was nominated for Vice President. His chief competitors were ex-U. S. Sec. of the Treas. Jas. Guthrie (Ky.), U. S. Sen. Lazarus W. Powell (Ky.), Geo. W. Cass (Pa.), Congressman Daniel W. Voorhees (Ind.), and John D. Caton (Ill.)

The Democratic platform characterized the Civil War as a failure and called for a cessation of hostilities; denounced the use of Federal troops at the elections in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, and warned that a repetition in November, 1864 would be considered revolutionary and resisted by force; and accused the Government of neglect of prisoners of war.

The election occurred on November 8. The popular vote was as follows:

1864.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.
Alabama	.....	.....	Maine	61,503	44,211	Oregon	9,888	8,457
Arkansas	.....	.....	Maryland	40,153	32,737	Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316
California	62,134	43,841	Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	Rhode Island	13,692	8,470
Connecticut	44,693	42,288	Michigan	85,352	67,370	S. Carolina	.....	.....
Delaware	8,155	8,767	Minnesota	25,055	17,367	Tennessee	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Texas	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	Missouri	72,750	31,678	Vermont	42,419	13,321
Illinois	189,519	158,724	Nevada	9,826	6,594	Virginia	.....	.....
Indiana	150,422	130,233	N. Hampshire	36,596	33,034	West Virginia	23,152	10,438
Iowa	88,500	49,525	New Jersey	60,723	68,024	Wisconsin	83,458	65,884
Kansas	16,814	3,691	New York	368,735	361,986			
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	N. Carolina	.....	.....	Total	2,216,067	1,808,725
Louisiana	.....	.....	Ohio	265,654	205,599			

In 1864 the States of Tennessee and Louisiana also held elections and were carried for Lincoln; "but," says A. K. McClure in his book "Our Presidents," "their votes were not necessary to the election of the Republican ticket, and although Lincoln earnestly desired that these States should be recognized and the votes counted, Congress, by joint resolution, that Lincoln signed with great reluctance, declared that they should not be recognized, and they were omitted."

The vote of the Union soldiers, separately taken, but included in the table above, totalled 116,887 for Lincoln and 33,748 for McClellan. The poll of the soldiers from Kansas, Minnesota and Vermont, received too late, and part of the soldier vote of Wisconsin, rejected for informality, are not included in the above soldier vote totals. The closeness of the civilian vote in Pennsylvania was due to the fact, it was said, that McClellan was born there.

Of the 233 votes in the Electoral College, 212 were cast for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 21 votes were cast for McClellan and Pendleton (by Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey).

President Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by actor J. Wilkes Booth, and died April 15, whereupon Andrew Johnson became President. The latter was impeached by the House of Representatives, Feb. 24, 1868, and on May 16 the charges failed by a vote of 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal—one vote being lacking of the two-thirds necessary for conviction.

1868.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, May 20-22, 1868, under the Chairmanship of Gov. Joseph R. Hawley (Conn.), with 650 delegates and unanimously nominated for President Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, who never had been a Republican. His name was Hiram Ulysses, but, by error, he was entered at the U. S. Military Academy in 1839, when he entered, as Ulysses Simpson Grant and he kept that name ever after. For Vice President, the convention named, on the fifth ballot, Congressman Schuyler Colfax (Ind.) His chief competitors in the balloting were U. S. Sen. Benj. F. Wade (Ohio), Gov. Reuben E. Fenton (N. Y.), and ex-Port Collector of Boston, Hannibal Hamlin (Me.)

The Republican platform denounced Andrew Johnson, and repudiation; praised reconstruction; denied the right of Britain or any other foreign nation to reclaim persons naturalized in the United States; called for more immigration; urged pensions; and favored removal of disqualifications on Confederates.

The Democratic Convention met at New York, July 4-11, with ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour (N. Y.) as Chairman, and on the 22d ballot, nominated Horatio Seymour for President. The other principal candidates were: ex-Congressman George H. Pendleton (Ohio), who stood for the Greenback element in the party; President Andrew Johnson, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock (Pa.), ex-State Comptroller Sanford E. Church (N. Y.), ex-Congressman Asa Packer (Pa.), ex-Gov. Joel Parker (N. J.), Gov. Jas. E. English (Conn.), and U. S. Sen. Jas. R. Doolittle (Wis.) The nomination for Vice President went, on the first ballot, to ex-Congressman Francis P. Blair, jr. (Mo.)

The Democratic platform demanded: Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights; amnesty for past political offenses; payment of the public debt; equal taxation; a single currency; Government economy and abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau; protection to naturalized citizens. The platform denounced Andrew Johnson.

The election was held on November 3. The popular vote was as follows:

1868.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.
Alabama	76,366	72,088	Maine	70,493	42,460	Ohio	280,167	238,621
Arkansas	22,112	19,078	Maryland	30,438	62,537	Oregon	10,961	11,125
California	54,583	54,077	Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382
Connecticut	50,788	47,844	Michigan	113,229	82,364	Rhode Island	12,993	6,548
Delaware	7,614	10,957	Minnesota	43,722	28,096	S. Carolina	62,301	45,237
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Tennessee	56,628	26,129
Georgia	57,134	102,722	Missouri	86,860	65,628	Texas	.....	.....
Illinois	250,293	199,143	Nebraska	9,729	5,439	Vermont	44,167	12,045
Indiana	176,552	166,980	Nevada	6,480	5,218	Virginia	.....	.....
Iowa	120,399	74,040	N. Hampshire	37,718	30,575	West Virginia	28,638	19,982
Kansas	30,028	13,620	New Jersey	80,131	83,001	Wisconsin	108,857	84,710
Kentucky	39,566	115,890	New York	419,883	429,883			
Louisiana	33,263	88,225	N. Carolina	96,769	84,601	Total	3,015,071	2,709,615

In 1868 the Florida electors were chosen by the Legislature. Under a joint resolution of Congress, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia were excluded from voting because they had no representation in Congress under the reconstruction laws. The other Southern States had representation in Congress, except Georgia. There was a dispute in both Senate and House over Georgia, but Mr. Wade, President of the Senate, decided that Georgia's vote be counted

Of the 294 electoral votes, 214 were cast for U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 80 were cast for Seymour and Blair.

1872.

The Labor Reform Convention met at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21-22 (Edwin M. Chamberlin, Mass., Chairman), with delegates from 17 States, and on the fourth ballot, nominated for President U. S. Supreme Court Justice David Davis (Ill.) The other chief candidates were: Gov. John W. Geary (Pa.), Horace H. Day (N. Y.), and Wendell Phillips (Mass.) Gov. Joel Parker (N. J.) was nominated for Vice President on the second ballot, against E. M. Chamberlin (Mass.), Alanson M. West (Miss.), and Brig. Gen. Thos. Ewing, jr. (Ohio).

Davis and Parker declined, and, later, Charles O'Conor (N. Y.) was substituted for Davis. The platform demanded: "A purely national circulating medium" (greenbacks); exemption of Government bonds from taxation; free importation of necessities; exclusion of Chinese labor; an eight-hour working day; abolition of contract labor; Government control of railroad and telegraph rates; one term for the Presidency; civil service reform; political amnesty.

The Prohibition Convention met at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22 (Sam'l Chase, Ohio, Chairman), with 194 delegates from 9 States, and nominated by acclamation, James Black (Pa.) for President and Rev. John Russell (Mich.) for Vice President. Besides prohibition, the platform demanded Presidential elections by the people, regulation by law of transportation and postage rates, and equal suffrage.

The Liberal Republican Convention met at Cincinnati, May 1 (U. S. Sen. Carl Schurz, Mo., Chairman), and on the sixth ballot nominated for President, Horace Greeley (N. Y.), who got 482 votes, as against 187 for ex-U. S. Minister to England Charles Francis Adams (Mass.), 19 for U. S. Sen. Lyman Trumbull (Ill.), and 6 for U. S. Supr. Ct. Justice David Davis. Gov. Benj. Gratz Brown (Mo.) was nominated for Vice President on the second ballot; his chief opponents having been Trumbull, ex-Congressman Geo. W. Julian (Ind.), and Gov. Gilbert C. Walker (Va.) The platform urged political amnesty; political equality; restoration of habeas corpus; civil service reform; a revenue tariff; return to specie payments; and no land grants to railroads.

The Republican Convention met at Philadelphia, June 5-6 (Chairman, Thos. Settle, N. C.), and unanimously renominated U. S. Grant for President. Colfax was defeated for renomination for Vice President, getting only 321½ votes, as against 364½ for U. S. Sen. Henry Wilson (Mass.) The platform opposed railroad land grants; urged a protective tariff and the abolition of the franking privilege; and approved political amnesty.

The Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, July 9 (Chairman, ex-U. S. Sen. Jas. R. Doolittle, Wis.), ratified the Liberal Republican platform and nominated the Liberal Republican candidates, Greeley and Brown. Greeley got the votes of 686 delegates, as against 21 for ex-U. S. Sec. of State Jeremiah S. Black (Pa.), 16 for U. S. Sen. Thos. F. Bayard (Del.), 2 for ex-Congressman William S. Groesbeck (Ohio), and 7 blanks.

The Straighout Democratic Convention met at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3 (Chairman, Jas. Lyon, Va.), and nominated Chas. O'Conor (the Labor Reform candidate) for President, and John Q. Adams (Mass.) for Vice President. The platform urged a "judicious tariff for revenue purposes only," opposed railroad land grants, and denounced the Baltimore convention.

The election was held on Nov. 5. The popular vote was as follows:

1872.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	Maine	61,422	29,087	Ohio	281,852	244,321
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	Maryland	66,760	67,687	Oregon	11,818	7,742
California	54,020	40,718	Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	Pennsylvania	349,589	212,041
Connecticut	50,314	45,695	Michigan	136,199	77,020	Rhode Island	13,665	5,329
Delaware	11,115	10,208	Minnesota	55,708	35,211	S. Carolina	72,290	22,703
Florida	17,763	15,427	Mississippi	82,175	47,288	Tennessee	84,930	94,218
Georgia	62,550	76,356	Missouri	119,116	151,434	Texas	47,406	66,500
Illinois	241,944	189,938	Nebraska	18,329	7,812	Vermont	41,481	10,927
Indiana	186,147	163,632	Nevada	8,413	6,236	Virginia	93,468	91,654
Iowa	131,566	71,179	N. Hampshire	37,168	31,425	West Virginia	32,323	29,533
Kansas	67,048	32,970	New Jersey	91,656	76,456	Wisconsin	104,992	86,477
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	New York	440,736	387,281			
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	N. Carolina	91,759	70,091	Total	3,597,070	2,834,079

O'Conor got 29,408; Black, Proh., 5,608.

Of the 366 electoral votes, 286 were cast for U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson, and they were elected President and Vice President. Greeley having died, Nov. 29, his electoral vote was cast mostly for ex-U. S. Sen. Thos. A. Hendricks (Ind.). Congress rejected the electoral vote of Arkansas and Louisiana, and also the Greeley electoral vote of Georgia.

1876.

The American National Convention met at Pittsburgh, June 9, 1875, and nominated for President James B. Walker of Illinois; and for Vice President Donald Kirkpatrick of New York. The platform demanded Prohibition, Sunday observance, abolition of secret societies, teaching the Bible in public schools, direct Presidential elections, and discountenancing of land and other monopolies.

The Greenback (Independent National) Convention met at Indianapolis, May 17-18, 1876 (Chairman, Thos. J. Durant, Washington, D. C.), with 239 delegates from 19 States, and nominated by acclamation, Peter Cooper (N. Y.) for President, and U. S. Senator Newton Booth (Cal.) for Vice President. The latter declined and for him was substituted Gen. Samuel F. Cary (Ohio). The platform demanded repeal of the Specie-Resumption Act of 1875, stoppage of U. S. gold bond issues, etc.

The Prohibition Reform Convention met at Cleveland, O., May 17, and nominated for President ex-Congressman (Rev.) Green Clay Smith (Ky.), and for Vice President, G. T. Stewart (Ohio). The platform demanded, besides Prohibition, equal suffrage, suppression of lotteries and speculation, abolition of polygamy, Sunday observance, use of the Bible in the public schools, arbitration treaties, [illegible]enal reform, and direct Presidential elections.

The Republican Convention met at Cincinnati, June 14-16, under the Chairmanship of ex-Congressman Edward McPherson (Pa.), and nominated, on the seventh ballot, for President ex-Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes (Ohio), who got 384 of the 756 votes, as against 351 for Congressman James G. Blaine (Me.), and 21 for U. S. Sec. of the Treasury Benj. H. Bristow (Ky.) Blaine had been the leading candidate until the stampede to Hayes, having 285 on the first ballot, as against 125 for U. S. Sen. Oliver P. Morton (Ind.), 113 for Bristow, 99 for U. S. Sen. Roscoe Conkling (N. Y.), 61 for Hayes, 58 for Gov. John F. Hartranft (Pa.), and 11 for ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell (Conn.) The unanimous nominee for Vice President was Congressman William A. Wheeler (N. Y.)

The Republican platform demanded: Progress to specie payment, a Constitutional amendment forbidding public funds to sectarian schools or institutions, a tariff for revenue and labor protection, Congressional inquiry of Chinese immigration, limited equal suffrage by State laws, extirpation of polygamy, and efficiency as the aim in public appointments.

Blaine, according to the late A. K. McClure of Philadelphia, said to the latter soon after the Cincinnati convention: "I am the Henry Clay of the Republican Party; I can never be President."

In 1880, also, he was defeated for the nomination; and in 1884, when nominated, he was defeated.

Thus, like Clay, he was twice defeated in his party conventions in years when the nominees of his party were elected; and, like Clay, when he got the nomination, his party went down to defeat.

Blaine was popularly known as "The Plumed Knight."

The Democratic Convention met at St. Louis, June 27-29, under the Chairmanship of Circuit Judge John A. McClernand (Ill.), and nominated for President, on the second ballot, Gov. Samuel J. Tilden (N. Y.), who got 535 of the 744 votes, as against 60 for ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks (Ind.), 59 for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock (Pa.), 54 for Common Pleas Judge William Allen (Ohio), 11 for U. S. Sen. Thomas F. Bayard (Del.), 18 for State Atty. Gen. Joel Parker (N. J.), and 7 for U. S. Sen. Allen G. Thurman (Ohio). Tilden was the chief candidate from the start. The nomination for Vice President went unanimously, on the first ballot, to Thomas A. Hendricks.

The Democratic platform denounced the existing tariff, Chinese immigration, railroad land grants, and high taxes; called for currency reform, and Government economy; and urged civil service reform.

The election was held on Nov. 7. The popular vote is given in the table following:

1876.

STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama	68,230	102,002	Maine	66,300	49,823	Ohio	330,698	323,182
Arkansas	38,669	58,071	Maryland	71,981	91,780	Oregon	15,214	14,157
California	78,614	75,845	Massachusetts	150,063	108,777	Pennsylvania	384,142	366,158
Colorado	.....	.....	Michigan	166,534	141,095	Rhode Island	15,787	10,712
Connecticut	59,030	61,931	Minnesota	72,955	48,587	S. Carolina	91,870	90,906
Delaware	10,752	13,381	Mississippi	52,605	112,173	Tennessee	89,596	133,166
Florida	23,849	22,923	Missouri	145,029	203,077	Texas	44,800	104,755
Georgia	50,446	130,088	Nebraska	31,916	17,554	Vermont	44,092	20,254
Illinois	278,232	258,601	Nevada	10,383	9,308	Virginia	95,558	139,670
Indiana	208,011	213,526	N. Hampshire	41,540	38,510	West Virginia	41,392	55,584
Iowa	171,326	112,121	New Jersey	103,517	115,962	Wisconsin	130,068	123,927
Kansas	78,354	37,902	New York	489,207	521,949			
Kentucky	97,156	159,691	N. Carolina	108,417	125,427	Total	4,033,950	4,284,885
Louisiana	75,135	70,508						

Cooper got 81,740; Smith, 9,522.

In Colorado the electors were chosen by the Legislature. The Florida figures are those of the Returning Board. The State Supreme Court gave Tilden 94 majority. The Louisiana figures are those of the Returning Board; the figures on the face of the returns are said to have been: Tilden, 82,326; Hayes, 77,023.

The election being contested, Congress appointed an Electoral Commission of five Representatives, five Senators and four Supreme Court Justices. The Justices chose another Justice as the fifteenth member of the commission—in all, eight Republicans and seven Democrats. The commission, by strict party vote, awarded the 22 electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina to the Republican candidates, whereupon Congress in joint session (March 2, 1877) declared Hayes and Wheeler elected President and Vice President by an electoral vote of 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden. The Senate was Republican. The House, which was Democratic, resolved and declared as a separate body (March 3) that Tilden and Hendricks were elected on the face of the returns.

1880.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, June 2-8. Chairman, U. S. Sen. Geo. F. Hoar (Mass.). The adherents of ex-President U. S. Grant prolonged the contest until the 36th ballot, when the field combined on Senator-elect James A. Garfield (Ohio) and he was nominated for President, with 399 votes, as against 306 for Gen. Grant, 42 for U. S. Sen. James G. Blaine (Me.), 3 for U. S. Sec. of the Treas. John Sherman (Ohio), and 5 for ex-U. S. Minister to France E. B. Washburne (Ill.). Among the contenders in earlier ballots were U. S. Sen. Geo. F. Edmunds (Vt.) and U. S. Sen. William Windom (Minn.). Ex-Collector of the Port of New York Chester A. Arthur was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, with 468 votes, as against 199 for Washburne, 43 for ex-U. S. Postmaster Gen. Marshall Jewell (Conn.), 30 for U. S. Postmaster Gen. Horace Maynard (Tenn.), the rest scattering.

The platform demanded: A Constitutional amendment forbidding public funds to sectarian schools; a tariff for revenue and protection; no more railroad or corporation land grants; no more polygamy; no more ship subsidies; Chinese immigration restriction. The "Solid South" was called a menace.

The Greenback National Convention met at Chicago, June 9-11. Chairman, Richard Trevellick (Mich.). The nominee for President was Congressman James B. Weaver (Iowa), his chief rivals being Congressman Hendrick B. Wright (Pa.), Stephen D. Dillaye (N. Y.), ex-Congressman Benj. F. Butler (Mass.), and Solon Chase (Me.). The platform urged various currency, labor and immigration reforms; denounced land grants and monopolies, and demanded a graduated income tax.

The Prohibition Convention met at Cleveland, June 17. Chairman, Rev. Dr. Miner (Mass.). Twelve States had 142 delegates. Neal Dow (Me.) was nominated for President and A. M. Thompson (Ohio) for Vice President. The platform demanded equal suffrage.

The Democratic Convention was held at Cincinnati, June 22-24. Chairman, ex-U. S. Sen. John W. Stevenson (Ky.). Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock (Pa.) was nominated for President on the second ballot, with 705 votes. On the first ballot he got 171 votes, as against 153 for U. S. Sen. Thos. F. Bayard (Del.), 80 for ex-Congressman Henry B. Payne (Ohio), 69 for U. S. Sen. Allen G. Thurman (Ohio), 65 for U. S. Supr. Ct. Justice Stephen J. Field, 62 for Congressman William R. Morrison (Ill.), 50 for ex-Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks (Ind.), 38 for Samuel J. Tilden (N. Y.), and 38 for ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour (N. Y.). The nominee for Vice President was ex-Congressman William H. English (Ind.).

The platform condemned sumptuary laws; opposed any union of church and state; urged "home rule, honest money, and a tariff for revenue only," subordination of military to civil power; free ships; Chinese exclusion and protection to labor.

The election was held on Nov. 2. The popular vote was as follows:

1880.

STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k	STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k
Alabama	53,221	91,185	4,642	Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,135
Arkansas	42,433	60,775	4,079	Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	Nevada	7,878	8,619	.....
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	New Hampshire	44,856	40,797	528
Connecticut	67,073	64,417	868	New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617
Delaware	14,138	15,181	121	New York	555,544	534,511	12,373
Florida	23,654	27,964	.....	North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126
Georgia	54,086	102,470	969	Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	Oregon	20,619	19,955	245
Indiana	232,164	225,552	12,986	Pennsylvania	444,713	407,502	20,648
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,851	South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566
Kentucky	106,305	149,068	11,499	Tennessee	98,760	130,381	5,465
Louisiana	38,637	65,067	439	Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,215
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	Virginia	84,020	128,586	.....
Massachusetts	165,235	111,960	4,543	West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079
Michigan	185,199	131,301	34,895	Wisconsin	144,897	114,634	7,980
Minnesota	93,932	53,315	3,267				
Mississippi	34,354	75,759	5,797	Total	4,449,053	4,442,030	307,306

Dow, Proh., got 10,305.

In Louisiana two Republican tickets were voted. In Maine there was a straight Greenback vote, and also a fusion Democratic-Greenback vote. In Virginia, the Democratic vote as shown in the table includes that of the Regulars (96,912), and the Readjusters (31,674).

Of the 369 electoral votes, 214 were cast for Garfield and Arthur, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 155 were cast for Hancock and English. In California, 1 electoral vote went to Garfield and 5 to Hancock.

President Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, at Washington, D. C., by Charles J. Guiteau (N. Y.), and died Sept. 19, 1881, whereupon Vice President Arthur became President.

1884.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention met at Chicago, May 14. Chairman, John F. Henry. The nominee for President was Gen. Benjamin F. Butler (Mass.). Gen. Alanson M. West (Miss.) was named by the national committee representing 17 States for Vice President. The platform demanded an Interstate Commerce bill and Federal regulation of transportation, money and the transmission of intelligence.

The Greenback Convention met at Indianapolis, May 28-29. Chairman, ex-Congressman Jas. B. Weaver (Iowa). On the first ballot Gen. B. F. Butler (Mass.) was nominated for President, with 322 out of 425 votes, his chief rivals being Jesse Harper (Ill.), Solon Chase (Me.), and Edw. P. Allis (Wis.) For Vice President Gen. Alanson M. West (Miss.) was named by acclamation. The platform demanded Federal control of interstate commerce; a Government postal-telegraph system; a graduated income tax; a Constitutional amendment shortening terms of U. S. Senators; cheap money; and a national referendum on equal suffrage and prohibition.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, June 3-6. Chairman, ex-U. S. Sen. John B. Henderson (Mo.). Ex-U. S. Sec. of State James G. Blaine (Me.) was nominated for President on the fourth ballot, with 541 votes, as against 207 for President Chester A. Arthur (N. Y.), 41 for U. S. Sen. Geo. F. Edmunds (Vt.), 15 for U. S. Sen. Jos. R. Hawley (Conn.), 7 for U. S. Sen. John A. Logan (Ill.), and 2 for Robert T. Lincoln (son of Abraham) of Illinois. Gen. Logan was nominated for Vice President by 779 votes, with 7 for ex-U. S. Minister to Spain Gen. Lucius Fairchild (Wis.), and 6 for U. S. Judge Walter Q. Gresham (Ill.).

The Republican platform demanded: A tariff for protection of industry; a gold money standard; Federal regulation of transportation rates; a national labor bureau; no Chinese or contract immigration; civil service reform; no large land grants to railroads or corporations; and a merchant marine.

The American Prohibition Convention met at Chicago, June 19. Chairman, J. L. Barlow (Conn.) Ex-U. S. Sen. Sam'l C. Pomeroy (Kan.) was nominated for President, and John A. Conant (Conn.) for Vice President. The platform demanded: The Bible in the public schools; abolition of secret societies; equal suffrage; patent law revision; civil equality for Indians and Chinese; arbitration treaties; suppression of polygamy; a lower tariff; and a direct Presidential vote.

The Democratic Convention met at Chicago, June 8-11. Chairman, ex-State Assemblyman William F. Vilas (Wis.). Gov. (Stephen) Grover Cleveland (N. Y.) was nominated for President on the second ballot, with 684 votes, as against 81 for U. S. Sen. Thos. F. Bayard (Del.), 45 for ex-Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks (Ind.), and scattering votes for ex-U. S. Sen. Allen G. Thurman (Ohio), Congressman Sam'l J. Randall (Pa.), and ex-U. S. Sen. Jos. E. McDonald (Ind.) Thos. A. Hendricks (Ind.) was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, unanimously, though the names of Gen. John C. Black (Ill.), Congressman Gen. William S. Rosecrans (Cal.), and Geo. W. Glick (Kan.) were presented.

The Democratic platform denounced the Republican party as a "reminiscence," wasteful, busy with enrichment, and demanded: Pan-Americanism; gold standard; no land grants to railroads, corporations, or alien absentees; no Chinese immigration; protection of U. S. citizens everywhere; a merchant marine; Mississippi River improvement; a tariff for revenue only.

The Prohibition Home Protection Convention met at Pittsburgh, July 23. Chairman, Sam'l Dickie (Mich.) Ex-Gov. John P. St. John (Kan.) was nominated unanimously for President and William Daniel (Md.) for Vice President. The platform demanded: Election of post office officials; abolition of taxes on alcohol, liquors and tobacco; a tariff for revenue and protection; equal suffrage.

The Equal (Woman's) Rights Convention met at San Francisco, Sept 20. Chairman, Mrs. Marietta L. Stow (Cal.) Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., was nominated for President, and Mrs. Stow for Vice President. The platform demanded: Equal suffrage by State laws; Pan-Americanism; a moderate tariff; legal restriction of the liquor traffic; self-government for the Indians; and uniform property, marriage and divorce laws.

The election was held on Nov. 4. The popular vote was as follows:

1884.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback,	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback,
Ala	93,951	59,591	612	873	Mo	235,988	202,929	2,153	.....
Ark	72,927	50,895	.....	1,847	Neb	54,391	76,912	2,899	.....
Cal	89,288	102,416	2,920	2,017	Nev	5,578	7,193	.....	26
Col	27,723	36,290	761	1,958	N. H	39,198	43,254	1,571	552
Conn	67,182	65,898	2,493	1,684	N. J	127,784	123,433	6,153	3,456
Del	16,976	13,053	64	10	N. Y	563,154	562,005	25,006	17,004
Fla	31,766	28,031	72	.....	N. C	142,592	125,068	454	.....
Ga	94,667	48,603	195	145	Ohio	368,280	400,082	11,069	5,179
Ill	312,351	337,469	12,074	10,776	Ore	24,604	26,860	492	726
Ind	244,900	238,463	3,028	8,293	Penn	392,785	473,804	15,283	16,992
Iowa	177,316	197,088	1,472	.....	R. I	12,391	19,030	928	422
Kan	90,132	154,406	4,495	16,341	S. C	69,890	21,733	.....	.....
Ky	152,961	118,122	3,139	1,691	Tenn	133,324	124,093	1,176	956
La	62,540	46,347	.....	.....	Tex	225,309	93,141	3,534	3,321
Me	52,140	72,209	2,160	3,953	Vt	17,331	39,514	1,752	785
Md	96,932	85,699	2,794	531	Va	145,497	139,356	138	.....
Mass	122,481	146,724	10,026	24,433	W. Va	67,331	63,913	939	810
Mich	149,835	192,669	18,403	42,243	Wis	146,453	161,135	7,649	4,598
Minn	70,065	111,685	4,684	3,583					
Miss	76,510	43,509	.....	.....	Total	4,911,017	4,848,334	151,809	133,825

It was in the Presidential campaign of 1884 that the Rev. Dr. Burchard, heading a delegation of ministers who called on Mr. Blaine, at New York City, to congratulate him, made the much-lamented reference to "rum, Romanism, and rebellion," which was held largely responsible for Blaine's defeat.

Of the 401 electoral votes, 219 were cast for Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 182 were cast for Blaine and Logan.

1888.

The Equal Rights Convention met at Des Moines, Iowa, May 15, Chairman, Mrs. Nettie S. Chapin (Iowa). Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., was nominated for President and Alfred H. Love (Pa.) for Vice President. The platform called for equal suffrage; free sugar and lumber imports; and no tax on alcoholic liquors or tobacco.

The Union Labor Convention met at Cincinnati, May 15, Chairman, John Seitz, and nominated for President Alson J. Streeter (Ill.), and for Vice President Sam'l Evans (Tex.). The platform denounced land speculation and demanded: Labor arbitration; a graduated income tax; direct election of U. S. Senators; no importation of contract labor; no Chinese immigration; equal suffrage; abolition of usury, monopoly and trusts.

The United Labor Convention met at Cincinnati, May 15, Chairman, William B. Ogden (Ky.), and nominated for President Robert H. Cowdrey (Ill.) and for Vice President W. H. T. Wakefield (Kan.). The platform demanded: Abolition of taxes on industry substituting a land tax; Government currency without banks; Government ownership of railways and telegraphs; fewer hours of labor; lower court costs; the Australian ballot system.

The Prohibition Convention met at Indianapolis, May 20, Chairman, ex-Gov. John P. St. John (Kan.), and unanimously nominated for President Gen. Clinton B. Fisk (N. J.), and for Vice President John A. Brooks (Mo.). There were 1,029 delegates. The platform demanded: A Federal Prohibition amendment; no tax on liquor or tobacco; a protective tariff; equal suffrage by State laws; civil service reform; uniform marriage and divorce laws; Sunday observance; and arbitration.

The Democratic Convention met at St. Louis, June 5, Chairman, Congressman Patrick A. Collins (Mass.), and renominated President Cleveland by acclamation. Ex-U. S. Sen. Allen G. Thurman (Ohio) was nominated for Vice President on the

first ballot, with 690 votes, as against 105 for Isaac P. Gray (Ind.), and 25 for Gen. John C. Black (Ill.). The platform demanded taxation and tariff reform; Government economy, and admission to the Union of Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, and Washington. Sympathy was expressed for Ireland and Home Rule.

The Republican Convention began at Chicago, June 19, Chairman, M. M. Estee (Cal.), and lasted six days. On the eighth ballot ex-U. S. Sen. Benjamin Harrison (Ind.) was nominated for President with 544 votes, as against 118 for U. S. Sen. John Sherman (Ohio), 100 for ex-Gov. Russell A. Alger (Mich.), 59 for U. S. Judge Walter Q. Gresham (Ind.), 5 for ex-U. S. Sec. of State Jas. G. Blaine (Me.), and 4 for Congressman William McKinley jr. (Ohio). On the first ballot John Sherman had 229 votes; Gresham, 111; Chauncey M. Depew (N. Y.), 99; Gen. Alger, 84; Harrison, 80; U. S. Sen. William B. Allison (Iowa), 72; J. G. Blaine, 35; U. S. Sen. John J. Ingalls (Kan.), 28; Gov. Jere M. Rusk (Wis.), 25; Congressman William W. Phelps (N. J.), 25; Edwin H. Fitter (Pa.), 24; U. S. Sen. Jos. R. Hawley (Conn.), 13; Robert T. Lincoln (Ill.), 3; McKinley, 2.

Ex-Congressman Levi P. Morton (N. Y.) was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot with 591 votes; W. W. Phelps, 119; W. O. Bradley (Ky.), 103; ex-Register U. S. Treasury B. K. Bruce (Miss.), 11; Walter F. Thomas (Tex.), 1.

The Republican platform declared for Negro suffrage, a protective tariff, a duty on wool; no tax on tobacco; no contract or Chinese labor; no trusts; no railroad land grants; home rule in the Territories; admittance of South Dakota; bimetalism; no polygamy; 1-cent letter postage; no free ships; the Monroe Doctrine; protection to fisheries; pensions; civil service reform. A resolution was adopted sympathizing "with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

The American Convention met at Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, and after a split, 80 of the original 126 delegates representing New York and California nominated for President James Langdon Curtis (N. Y.), and for Vice President James R. Greer (Tenn.). The latter declined. The platform demanded immigration restrictions; repeal of the naturalization laws; no alien property owners; no flag but of the U. S. on any public building; taxation of church property; no union of church and state; no public funds for religious purposes.

The election was on Nov. 6. The popular vote was:

1888.

STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Fisk, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.	STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Fisk, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.
Ala	56,197	117,320	583	.....	Mo	236,252	261,943	4,539	18,619
Ark	60,245	86,717	615	10,761	Neb	108,425	80,542	9,429	4,226
Cal	124,816	117,729	5,761	.....	Nev	7,088	5,149	41	.....
Col	50,774	37,567	2,192	1,266	N. H	45,728	43,456	1,593	42
Conn	74,586	74,922	4,236	240	N. J	144,360	151,508	7,933	.....
Del	12,973	16,414	400	.....	N. Y	650,338	635,965	30,231	626
Fla	26,659	39,656	418	.....	N. C	134,784	148,336	2,789	47
Ga	40,453	100,472	1,808	136	Ohio	416,054	396,455	24,356	3,496
Ill	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	Ore	33,291	26,522	1,677	363
Ind	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	Pa	526,269	447,004	20,966	3,876
Iowa	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105	R. I	21,969	17,530	1,251	.....
Kan	182,904	102,745	6,779	31,788	S. C	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Ky	155,134	183,800	5,225	.....	Tenn	138,988	158,779	5,977	.....
La	30,701	85,032	127	39	Tex	88,280	234,883	4,749	29,459
Me	73,656	50,437	2,691	1,349	Vt	45,192	16,788	1,460	.....
Md	99,986	106,168	4,767	.....	Va	150,449	151,979	1,682	.....
Mass	183,892	151,905	8,701	.....	W. Va	78,171	78,677	1,085	1,508
Mich	236,387	213,469	20,945	4,555	Wis	176,555	155,243	14,415	8,561
Minn	142,492	104,385	15,311	1,097					
Miss	31,120	85,467	258	.....	Total	5,444,337	5,540,050	259,125	146,897

Curtis, American, got 1,591 votes in California; Cowdrey, United Labor, got 150 in Illinois and 2,268 in New York.

Of the 401 electoral votes, 233 were cast for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 168 were cast for Cleveland and Thurman.

The defeat of Cleveland in 1888 was attributed by Democratic politicians to his message to Congress, delivered a year before, making the tariff and revenue question the sole issue before the country.

1892.

The Farmers' Alliance Convention met at St. Louis, in December, 1889, and arranged for a joint assembly with the Knights of Labor, the Greenbackers, and the Single Taxers, at Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890, at which latter place and time, though no candidates were named, a platform was adopted demanding: Abolition of national banks and substitution of U. S. Treasury legal tender notes on a per capita basis; no dealing in "futures" on agricultural and mechanical productions; free and unlimited coinage of silver; no alien land ownership; fractional paper currency; tariff for revenue only.

The Republican Convention met at Minneapolis, June 7-10, 1892, Chairman, Gov. William McKinley jr. (Ohio), and renominated President Benjamin Harrison (Ind.) for President with 535 1-6 votes, as against 182 5-6 for ex-U. S. Sec. of State James G. Blaine (Me.), 182 for Chairman McKinley, 4 for Congressman Thomas B. Reed (Me.), and 1 for Robert T. Lincoln (Ill.). The Vice Presidential nominee, by acclamation, was U. S. Minister to France, Whitelaw Reid (N. Y.).

The platform reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine and the tariff principles of protection, and reciprocity, and demanded: Free and safe coinage of gold and silver; freedom of the ballot; immigration restriction; expansion of foreign commerce, and construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The platform sympathized with the temperance cause, with Home Rule for Ireland and with the Jews in Russia; condemned trusts; favored rural free postal delivery and the handing over to the States of the U. S. arid lands therein.

The Democratic Convention met June 21, at Chicago, Chairman, Congressman William L. Wilson (W. Va.), and nominated ex-President Grover Cleveland (N. Y.) for President on the first ballot with 617⅓ votes, as against 114 for U. S. Sen. David B. Hill (N. Y.), 103 for Gov. Horace Boies (Iowa), 36½ for U. S. Sen. Arthur P. Gorman (Md.), 16⅔ for ex-Congressman Adlai Stevenson (Ill.), 14 for U. S. Sen. John G. Carlisle (Ky.), 3 for U. S. Interstate Commerce Commissioner William R. Morrison (Ill.), 2 for ex-Gov. James E. Campbell (Ohio), and 1 each for ex-U. S. Sec. of the Navy William C. Whitney (N. Y.), Gov. William E. Russell (Mass.), and Gov. Robert E. Pattison (Pa.). Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.) was nominated for Vice President, first ballot, with 402 votes, as against 343 for ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray (Ind.), 86 for Allen B. Morse (Mich.), 45 for Congressman John L. Mitchell (Wis.), 26 for ex-Congressman Henry Watterson (Ky.), 5 for Congressman W. Bourke Cockran (N. Y.), and 1 each for Lambert Tree (Ill.), and ex-Gov. Horace Boies (Iowa).

The platform denounced centralization; Federal control of elections; the Republican (McKinley) tariff, and trusts, and demanded: Reciprocity; no railroad or alien public land ownership; repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank currency issues; civil service reform; a navy for national defense; Federal waterways development; construction of Nicaragua Canal; admission of New Mexico and Arizona; protection for railway employees; State laws abolishing sweating.

The Prohibition Convention met at Cincinnati, June 29, Chairman, Eli Ritter (Ind.), and nominated for President ex-Congressman John Bidwell (Cal.) with 590 of the 911 votes, as against 179 for Gideon T. Stewart (Ohio), 139 for W. Jennings Demorest (N. Y.), and 3 for H. Clay Bascom (N. Y.). The Vice Presidential nomination went on the first ballot to J. B. Cranfill (Tex.) with 417 votes, his chief rival (351 votes) being Joshua Levering (Md.). W. W. Satterly (Minn.), and Thos. K. Carskadon (W. Va.) also were voted for. The platform denounced liquor, and demanded equal suffrage, more volume of money, a tariff based on reciprocity, Government control of public utilities, immigration curtailment, citizen-ownership only of public

lands, Sunday observance, arbitration treaties, and abolishment of speculation and trusts.

The National Peoples' Convention met July 2-5, at Omaha, Neb. Chairman, H. L. Loucks (So. Dak.), and nominated for President ex-Congressman Jas. B. Weaver (Iowa), who got 995 votes, as against 265 for U. S. Sen. Jas. H. Kyle (So. Dak.), and 1 each for Mann Page (Va.), and U. S. Sen. Leland Stanford (Cal.). The nominee for Vice President was Jas. G. Field (Va.) with 733 votes, as against 551 for Ben. S. Terrell (Tex.). The platform demanded free and unlimited gold and silver coinage at 16 to 1; increase of money in circulation to $50 per capita; a graduated income tax; postal savings banks; Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines; immigration restriction; suppression of the Pinkerton system; one term only for President and Vice President; no subsidies to private corporations; the initiative and referendum.

The Socialist-Labor Convention met at New York, Aug. 28, and nominated for President Simon Wing (Mass.), and for Vice President Charles H. Matchett (N. Y.). The platform demanded: Shorter workday; Government and municipal ownership of public utilities; no land grants; incorporation of trade unions; no issue of money but by United States Government; inventions to be free to all; inventors to be remunerated by the Government; income and inheritance taxes; compulsory education up to 14 years, with public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., where necessary; equal wages for women; abolishment of Presidency, Vice Presidency and Senate, and substitution by the House of Representatives of an Executive Board; also abolishment of Governors and Mayors, on same principle; unabridged right of combination; free justice; no capital punishment.

The election was held on Nov. 8. The popular vote was as follows:

1892.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.
Ala	138,138	9,197	85,181	241	Neb	24,943	87,227	83,134	4,902
Ark	87,834	46,974	11,831	120	Nev	714	2,711	7,264	89
Cal	118,174	117,962	25,311	8,096	N. H	42,081	45,658	293	1.297
Col	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	N. J	171,066	156,101	969	8,133
Conn	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	N. Y	654,900	609,459	16,436	38,193
Del	18,581	18,077	.....	564	N. C	133,098	100,565	44,732	2,630
Fla	30,143	.....	4,843	570	N. D	.....	17,506	17,700	899
Ga	129,386	48,305	42,937	988	Ohio	404,115	405,187	14,852	26,012
Idaho	2	8,799	10,520	288	Ore	14,243	35,002	26,965	2,281
Ill	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	Penn	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Ind	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	R. I	24,336	26,975	228	1,654
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	S. C	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....
Kan	.....	157,241	163,111	4.553	S. D	9,081	34,888	26,544	.....
Ky	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	Tenn	136,594	99,851	23,730	4,799
La	87,662	27,903	.....	.....	Tex	239,148	81,444	99,418	2,165
Me	48,024	62,878	2,045	3,062	Vt	16,325	37,992	44	1,424
Md	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	Va	163,977	113,256	12,275	2,798
Mass	176,858	202,927	3,348	7,539	Wash	29,844	36,460	19,105	2,553
Mich	202,296	222,708	19,931	20,857	W. Va	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145
Minn	100,920	122,823	29,313	14,182	Wis	177,335	170,846	9,909	13,132
Miss	40,288	1,342	10,102	995	Wyo	.....	8,454	7,722	530
Mo	268,188	226,918	41,213	4,331					
Mont	17,581	18,851	7,334	549	Total	5,554,414	5,190,802	1,027,329	271,058

Simon Wing, Soc.-L., polled 21,164 votes. Both Republicans and Democrats fused with the Weaver, or People's Party, in different States. This is why no votes were cast for Cleveland in Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota and Wyoming; none for Harrison in Florida, and only a nominal vote in Alabama and Mississippi.

Of the 444 electoral votes, 277 were cast for Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, and they were elected President and Vice President; 145 were cast for Benj. Harrison and Whitelaw Reid; 22 were cast for James B. Weaver and Jas. G. Field.

1896.

The Prohibition Convention met at Pittsburgh, May 27, Chairman, Oliver W. Stewart (Ill.), and after part of the body of delegates had seceded nominated for President Joshua Levering (Md.) and for Vice President Hale Johnson (Ill.). The second place was contended for by T. C. Hughes (Ariz.). The platform demanded a national prohibition law.

The National Party Convention (seceders from the Prohibition Convention) met at Pittsburgh, May 28, Chairman, A. L. Moore (Mich.), and nominated for President Rev. Charles E. Bentley (Neb.), and for Vice President Jas. H. Southgate (N. C.). The platform demanded equal suffrage; direct Presidential and Senatorial elections; initiative, referendum, and proportional representation; and the cardinal demands of the 1892 Prohibition platform.

The Republican Convention met at St. Louis, June 16, Chairman, U. S. Sen. John M. Thurston (Neb.), and after the withdrawal of 34 Silverite led by U. S. Senators Hy. M. Teller (Col.) and Geo. Q. Cannon (Utah) in a quarrel over the platform, nominated for President on the first ballot ex-Gov. William McKinley (Ohio). He got 661½ votes, as against 8[illegible] for Congressman Thos. B. Reed (Me.); 61½ for U. S. Sen. Matthew S. Quay (Pa.), 58 for Gov. Levi P. Morton (N. Y.), 35½ for U. S. Sen. William B. Allison (Iowa), and 1 for U. S. Sen. J. Donald Cameron (Pa.). The nomination for Vice President went on first ballot to Garret A. Hobart (N. J.) with 535½ votes, as against 277½ for ex-Congressman Henry C. Evans (Tenn.), 39 for ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley (Conn.), and 24 for Congressman Jas. A. Walker (Va.). Others voted for were ex-Gov. Chas. W. Lippitt (R. I.), Congressman Thos. B. Reed (Me.), Chauncey M. Depew (N. Y.), U. S. Sen. John M. Thurston (Neb.), Gen. Frederick D. Grant (N. Y.), and Levi P. Morton (N. Y.).

The platform charged the Cleveland Administration with piling up a U. S. debt of $262,000,000 and causing panic. It promised tariff protection, especially on sugar and wool; it opposed free silver and said the U. S. should control Hawaii, build the Nicaragua Canal, and buy the Danish West Indies; it reasserted the Monroe Doctrine, and urged independence for Cuba; it favored a bigger navy, the exclusion of illiterate aliens, a national board of arbitration, free homesteads, temperance, and equal wages for women.

The Socialist-Labor Convention met at New York, July 6, Chairman, William Watkins (Ohio) and nominated for President Chas. H. Matchett (N. Y.) and for Vice President Matthew Maguire (N. J.). The platform demanded Government ownership of public utilities, and otherwise reiterated the platform of 1892. In addition, the party demanded: No child labor in unhealthy industries, employment of the idle by public authorities, and abolition of the veto power.

The Democratic Convention met at Chicago, July 7. Chairman, U. S. Sen. Stephen M. White (Cal.). On the fifth ballot ex-Congressman William Jennings Bryan (Neb.) was nominated for President with 500 of the 768 votes, as against 107 for ex-Congressman Richard P. Bland (Mo.); 95 for ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison (Pa.); 26 for ex-Gov. Horace Boies (Iowa); 31 for Gov. Claude Matthews (Ind.); 8 for Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.); 1 for U. S. Sen. David B. Hill (N. Y.), and 1 for U. S. Sen. David Turpie (Ind.). There were 162 delegates not voting, as against 178 on the first ballot. Before the fifth ballot's result was announced 78 votes of other candidates were changed to Bryan, giving him 578. The vote on the first ballot was: Bryan, 119; Bland, 235; Pattison, 95; Boies, 85; U. S. Sen. J. S. C. Blackburn (Ky.), 83; John R. McLean (Ohio), 54; Matthews, 37; U. S. Sen. Benj. R. Tillman (S. C.), 17; Sylvester Pennoyer (Ore.), 8; U. S. Sen. Hy. M. Teller (Col.), 8; Stevenson, 7; ex-Gov. W. E. Russell (Mass.), 2; ex-Gov. Jas. E. Campbell (Ohio), 1; Hill, 1.

The nomination for Vice President went on the fifth ballot to Arthur Sewall (Me.), who got 568 votes. His vote on the first ballot was 100, as against 163

for ex-Congressman Jos. C. Sibley (Pa.); 111 for Joseph R. McLean (Ohio); 76 for ex-Congressman George Fred Williams (Mass.); Bland, 62; Walter A. Clark (N. C.), 50; John R. Williams (Ill.), 22; William F. Harrity (Pa.), 21; Boies, 20; Blackburn, 20; U. S. Sen. John W. Daniel (Va.), 11; Jas. Ham Lewis (Wash.), 11; Teller, 1; White, 1; ex-Congressman Geo. W. Fithian (Ill.), 1.

The platform demanded: Free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1; no U. S. bond issues in peace; no bank currency; no tariff legislation; no pauper labor immigration; trials by jury in U. S. Court contempt cases; admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma; no Presidential third term.

The People's Party (Populist) Convention met at St. Louis, July 22, Chairman, U. S. Sen. William V. Allen (Neb.), and nominated W. J. Bryan for President and ex-Congressman Thomas E. Watson (Ga.) for Vice President. Bryan got 1,042 votes, as against 321 for S. F. Norton (Ill.); 8 for Eugene V. Debs (Ind.); 3 for ex-Congressman Ignatius Donnelly (Minn.), and 1 for J. S. Coxey (Ohio). Watson's vote was 469½; Arthur Sewall (Me.), 257½. The platform demanded: U. S. currency only, and no bank notes; free silver coinage at 16 to 1, larger money circulation, to lower prices; graduated income tax; postal savings banks; Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; no railroad land grants; direct Presidential and Senatorial elections; public work for the unemployed.

The Silver Party Convention met at St. Louis, July 22, Chairman, William P. St. John (N. Y.), and ratified the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. The platform was a long argument for free silver coinage at 16 to 1.

The National (Gold) Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis, Sept. 2, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Donelson Caffrey (La.), with 888 delegates, and nominated for President U. S. Sen. John M. Palmer (Ill.) and for Vice President Gen. Simon B. Buckner (Ky.). The platform opposed free silver coinage, and demanded: A tariff for revenue only; no discriminating duties.

The election was held on Nov. 6. The popular vote was as follows:

1896.

STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Palmer, Nat.Dem	Levering, Proh.
Ala.....	54,737	131,226	6,464	2,147
Ark.....	37,512	110,103	.....	893
Cal.....	146,688	144,618	2,006	2,573
Col.....	26,279	161,269	1	2.110
Conn.....	110,297	56,740	4,336	1,806
Del.....	16,883	13,425	877	353
Fla.....	11,288	32,736	1,778	654
Ga.....	60,107	94,733	2,809	5,613
Idaho.....	6,314	23,135	.....	172
Ill.....	607,130	464,523	6,390	9.818
Ind.....	323,754	305,573	2,145	5.323
Iowa.....	289,293	223,741	4,586	3,544
Kan.....	159,345	172,915	1,209	2,318
Ky.....	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781
La.....	22,037	77,175	1,834	.....
Me.....	80,461	34,587	1,867	1,589
Md.....	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058
Mass.....	278,976	121,385	11,809	3,060
Mich.....	293,582	237,268	6,968	6,846
Minn.....	193,503	139,735	.....	4,348
Miss.....	5,123	63,793	1,071	485
Mo.....	239,333	313,576	2,363	2,462
Mont.....	10,494	42,537	.....	186
Neb.....	103,064	115,999	2.885	2,040
Nev.....	1,938	8,376	.....	.....
N. H.....	57,444	21,650	3,420	825
N. J.....	221,371	133,695	6,378	5,617
N. Y.....	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,086
N. C.....	155,243	174,488	578	681
N. D.....	26,335	20,686	.....	358
Ohio.....	525,991	477,497	1,858	7,784
Ore.....	48,779	46,739	977	919
Penn.....	728,300	433,228	11,000	20,147
R. I.....	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,161
S. C.....	9,313	58,801	824	.....
S. D.....	41,042	41,225	.....	683
Tenn.....	149,703	168,847	2,106	3,140
Tex.....	158,894	361,224	4,853	1,722
Utah.....	13,491	64,607	21	.....
Vt.....	51,127	10,640	1,331	733
Va.....	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,344
Wash.....	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116
W. Va.....	105,379	94,488	678	1,223
Wis.....	268,051	165,349	4,553	7,799
Wyo.....	10,072	10,375	.....	159
Total.....	7,035,638	6,467,946	131,529	141,676

Of the Bryan vote, 245,728 came from Populists and Silverites.

Matchett, Soc.-Lab., polled 35,454 votes; Bentley, Ind. Proh., 13,969.

Of the 447 electoral votes, 271 were cast for McKinley and Hobart, and they were elected President and Vice President; 176 were cast for Bryan and 149 for Sewall; 27 were cast for Watson for Vice President.

1900.

The Social Democratic Party of U. S. Convention met at Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27, and nominated Job Harriman (Cal.) for President and Max S. Hayes (Ohio) for Vice President. The platform called for radical labor reform.

The Social Democratic Party of America Convention met at Indianapolis, March 6, and nominated Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) for President and Job Harriman (Cal.) for Vice President by acclamation. The platform demanded: A national system of co-operative industry, with common ownership of the means of production and distribution; public work for the unemployed; useful inventions to be free; Federal workmen's insurance; equal suffrage; initiative and referendum; international arbitration.

The United Christian Party Convention met at Rock Island, Ill., May 2 and nominated Jonah F. R. Leonard (Iowa) for President and John G. Woolley (Ill.) for Vice President. The platform demanded: Sunday observance; equal suffrage; initiative and referendum; international arbitration; no cigarettes; Bible in the schools; Government ownership of utilities; popular election of President and Senators.

The people's Party (Populist) Convention, Chairman, ex-Congressman Thos. M. Patterson (Col.), met at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9, with 856 delegates. William J. Bryan (Neb.) and ex-Congressman Chas. A. Towne (Minn.) were nominated by acclamation for President and Vice President. Towne declined. The platform demanded: Free silver coinage at 16 to 1; graduated income and inheritance taxes; postal savings banks; free homesteads; Government ownership of railroads; initiative and referendum; no duties on goods from Porto Rico; no standing army; no U. S. troops used at strikes; no Oriental immigration; municipal ownership of utilities; no labor injunctions; direct Senatorial elections.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populist's (People's Party) Convention met at Cincinnati, May 9, Chairman, W. L. Peek (Ga.) and on the second ballot nominated for President Wharton Barker (Pa.) with 370 votes, as against 336 for ex-Congressman Milford W. Howard (Ala.) The unanimous nominee for Vice President was ex-Congressman Ignatius Donnelly (Minn.) The platform demanded: "A scientific and absolute governmental paper money," based on wealth and population, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but a full legal tender; meantime, silver at 16 to 1.

The Socialist-Labor Convention met at New York, June 2, Chairman, Daniel De Leon (N. Y.), with 83 delegates from 19 States and nominated Joseph Francis Malloney (Mass.) for President and Valentine Remmel (Pa.) for Vice President. The 1896 platform was reaffirmed, except as to the general demands.

The Republican Convention, Chairman U. S. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.), met at Philadelphia, June 19, with 924 delegates, unanimously renominated President William McKinley jr. and unanimously nominated for Vice President Gov. Theodore Roosevelt (N. Y.) The platform renewed allegiance to protection and the gold standard, condemned monopolies; favored reciprocity, immigration restriction; the Monroe Doctrine; a merchant marine; good roads; reclamation; liberal pensions, and civil service reform; denounced race discrimination; called for "an Isthmian canal"; and promised independence to Cuba, and a measure of self-government to Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The Prohibition Convention, Chairman, Oliver W. Stewart (Ill.), met at Chicago, June 27, and nominated for President John G. Woolley (Ill.) with 380 votes; Rev. Silas C. Swallow (Pa.), 320. For Vice President Henry B. Metcalf (R. I.) w s nominated with 349 votes; Thos. R. Carskadon (W. Va.), 130; Rev. E. L. Eaton (Iowa), 113. The platform called for prohibition by State laws, con-

demned President McKinley for drinking and serving wine at the White House, accused him of responsibility for the army canteen; demanded equal suffrage.

The Democratic Convention with 936 delegates, Chairman, Congressman John D. Richardson (Tenn.), met July 4, at Kansas City and unanimously nominated William J. Bryan for President. The nominee on the first ballot for Vice President was ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.), who got 559½ votes before the changes, as against 200 for ex-U. S. Sen. David B. Hill (N. Y.); ex-Congressman Chas. A. Towne (Minn.), 89½; A. W. Patrick (Ohio), 46; Julian S. Carr (N. C.), 23; Gov. John W. Smith (Md.), 16; Eliot Danforth (N. Y.), 1; Gov. Jas. S. Hogg (Tex.) Bryan was indorsed by the Anti Imperialist League at Indianapolis, Aug. 16.

The Democratic platform denounced Porto Rico annexation and the "war of criminal aggression" in the Philippines as part of Republican imperialism; upheld the Monroe Doctrine; opposed militarism; favored a full National Guard; condemned monopolies, bank currency and the Dingley Tariff Law. It demanded: Bi-metallism, direct Senatorial elections; no Government by injunction; a Federal Department of Labor; liberal pensions, a Nicaragua Canal; reclamation of arid lands; Chinese exclusion.

The Silver Republican Convention, Chairman, Judge L. W. Brown (Ohio), met at Kansas City, Mo., July 4, with 1,200 delegates and unanimously nominated William J. Bryan for President. The National Committee of the party, July 7, indorsed, for Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate. The platform demanded: Bi-metallism; repeal of the Currency law; popular election of Senators; the merit system in appointments; a Nicaragua Canal; no alien land ownership; repeal of Spanish War taxes; partial self government for the Philippines; admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma; reclamation; public ownership of public utilities; Chinese exclusion.

The Union Reform Convention met at Baltimore, Sept. 3, and nominated Seth W. Ellis (Ohio) for President and Samuel T. Nicholson (Pa.) for Vice President.

The National Party Convention met at New York, Sept. 5, and nominated U. S. Sen. Donelson Caffery (La.) for President and Archibald M. Howe (Mass.) for Vice President. Both declined to run.

The election was held on Nov. 6. The popular vote was as follows:

1900.

STATE.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wooley, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala.	55,634	96,368	2,762	.....
Ark.	44,770	81,091	584	27
Cal.	164,755	124,985	5,087	7,572
Col.	93,039	122,733	3,790	714
Conn.	102,572	74,014	1,617	1,029
Del.	22,535	18,863	546	57
Fla.	7,314	28,007	2,234	601
Ga.	35,056	81,700	1,396	.....
Idaho	27,198	29,414	857	.....
Ill.	597,985	503,061	17,626	9,687
Ind.	336,063	309,584	13,718	2,374
Iowa	307,808	209,265	9,502	2,742
Kan.	185,955	162,601	3,605	1,605
Ky.	226,801	234,899	2,814	770
La.	14,233	53,671	.....	.....
Me.	65,435	36,823	2,585	878
Md.	136,185	122,237	4,574	904
Mass.	239,147	157,016	6,208	9,716
Mich.	316,269	211,685	11,859	2,826
Minn.	190,461	112,901	8,555	3,065
Miss.	5,753	51,706	.....	.....
Mo.	314,092	351,922	5,965	6,139
Mont.	25,373	37,145	298	708
Neb.	121,835	114,013	3,655	823
Nev.	3,849	6,347	.....	.....
N. H.	54,798	35,489	1,271	790
N. J.	221,754	164,879	7,190	4,611
N. Y.	822,013	678,425	22,077	12,869
N. C.	133,081	157,752	1,009	.....
N. D.	35,898	20,531	735	520
Ohio	543,918	474,882	10,203	4,847
Ore.	46,526	33,385	2,536	1,494
Penn.	712,665	424,232	27,908	4,831
R. I.	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....
S. C.	3,579	47,283	.....	.....
S. D.	54,530	39,544	1,542	169
Tenn.	123,180	145,356	3,882	413
Tex.	130,641	267,432	2,644	1,846
Utah	47,089	45,006	209	720
Vt.	42,569	12,849	367	.....
Va.	115,865	146,080	2,150	145
Wash.	57,456	44,833	2,363	2,006
W. Va.	119,829	98,807	1,692	219
Wis.	265,756	159,279	10,022	7,051
Wyo.	14,482	10,164	.....	.....
Total	7,219,530	6,358,071	209,166	94,768

Barker, People's, polled 50,232 votes; Malloney, Soc.-Lab., 32,751; Leonard, United Christian, 1,059; Ellis, United Reform, 5,698.

Of the 447 electoral votes, 292 were cast for McKinley and Roosevelt, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 155 were cast for Bryan and Stevenson.

President McKinley was shot, Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. He died on Sept. 14, and Vice President Roosevelt became President. The assassin, Leon Czolgosz, was executed Oct. 29, 1901, at Auburn Prison, N. Y.

1904.

The Socialist-Democratic (Socialist) Convention, met at Chicago, May 1, and nominated by acclamation, Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) for President and Benj. Hanford (N. Y.) for Vice President. The platform upheld international Socialism, urged a co-operative commonwealth, reiterated the demands of 1900, and added thereto proportional representation.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt became, soon after the assassination of McKinley, an aggressive candidate for the 1904 nomination, and his strong personality early gave him the ascendancy over other aspirants. When the Republican Convention met no other candidate was even considered.

The Republican Convention, Chairman, Congressman Jos. G. Cannon (Ill.), met at Chicago, June 22, and nominated by acclamation President Theodore Roosevelt for President. The nominee for Vice President was U. S. Sen. Charles W. Fairbanks (Ind.)

The platform upheld the gold standard, the Panama Canal, a protective tariff, reciprocity, Chinese exclusion, a navy for defense, international arbitration, and lawful combinations of either capital or labor.

The Prohibition Convention, Chairman, Oliver W. Stewart (Ill.), met at Indianapolis, June 30, and nominated Rev. Silas C. Swallow (Pa.) for President and Geo. W. Carroll (Tex.) for Vice President. The platform demanded prohibition by State laws and enforcement thereof, and reiterated the demands of 1896 and 1900.

The Socialist Labor Convention met at New York, July 4, and nominated for President Charles H. Corregan (N. Y.), and for Vice President William W. Cox (Ohio). The platform demanded "the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class," and a co-operative commonwealth.

The People's (Populist) Party Convention, Chairman, W. H. Miller (Iowa), met at Springfield, Ill., July 4, and nominated Thomas E. Watson (Ga.) for President and Thomas H. Tibbler (Neb.) for Vice President. The platform reaffirmed those of 1892-1900; and demanded a Federal law uniformly regulating the power and duties of all incorporated companies doing interstate business.

The Democratic Convention, Chairman, Congressman Champ Clark (Mo.), met at St. Louis, July 7, and nominated for President on the first ballot Chief Judge of the State Court of Appeals Alton B. Parker (N. Y.) who got 658 votes on the roll call, as against 204 for Congressman William R. Hearst (N. Y.); 41 for U. S. Sen. Francis M. Cockrell (Mo.); 39 for ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. Richard Olney (Mass.); 30 for Edward C. Wall (Wis.); 8 for U. S. Judge George Gray (Del.); 8 for Congressman John S. Williams (Miss.); 3 for Mayor George B. McClellan (N. Y.); 3 for U. S. Sen. Arthur P. Gorman (Md.); 3 for Gen. Nelson A. Miles (Dist. Col.); 2 for ex-U. S. Sen. Charles A. Towne (N. Y.); 1 for Bird S. Coler (N. Y.) Changes before the result was announced gave Parker 678 votes. The nominee for Vice President was ex-U. S. Sen. Henry G. Davis (W. Va.)

Judge Parker, in a telegram to W. F. Sheehan, announced that, inasmuch as the platform was silent on the subject, the delegates should know, before voting for him, that he regarded "the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established."

The platform demanded: Equal rights for capital

and labor; liberal appropriations for waterways; Government economy; no compromising with trusts; no Executive usurpation; no imperialism; gradual tariff revision and reduction; reclamation; direct election of U. S. Senators; admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma; extermination of polygamy; no ship subsidies; reciprocity; liberal pensions; civil service reform.

The United Christian Party (St. Louis, May 2); the National Liberal (Colored) Party (St. Louis, July 7); and the Continental Party (Chicago, Sept. 1), held conventions, but their candidates polled only a few scattering votes.

Almost at the close of the campaign, Parker publicly put forth a query as to funds raised in Wall Street to further the Roosevelt cause. The Colonel denied, and accused Parker of lying. It was then too late for Parker to make rejoinder.

Long after the election, and when President Roosevelt and Edward H. Harriman were at odds, a letter was made public from Harriman, stating he raised in 1904 a Republican campaign fund of $240,000 among his Wall Street associates.

The election occurred on Nov. 8. The popular vote was as follows:

1904.

STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Swallow, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Swallow, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala	22,472	79,857	612	853	Nev	6,864	3,982	.....	925
Ark	46,860	64,434	993	1,816	N. H	54,180	33,905	749	1,090
Cal	205,226	89,404	7,380	29,535	N. J	245,164	164,367	6,845	9,587
Col	134,687	100,105	3,432	4,304	N. Y	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883
Conn	111,089	72,909	1,506	4,543	N. C	82,625	124,121	361	124
Del	23,712	19,359	607	146	N. D	52,595	14,273	1,140	2,117
Fla	8,314	27,046	5	2,337	Ohio	600,095	344,940	19,339	36,200
Ga	24,003	83,472	685	197	Ore	60,455	17,521	3,806	7,619
Idaho	47,783	18,480	1,013	4,949	Penn	840,949	337,998	33,717	21,863
Ill	632,645	327,606	34,770	69,225	R. I	41,605	24,839	768	956
Ind	368,289	274,345	23,496	11,762	S. C	2,554	52,563	.....	22
Iowa	307,907	149,141	11,601	14,847	S. D	72,083	21,969	2,965	3,138
Kan	212,955	86,174	7,306	15,869	Tenn	105,369	131,653	1,906	1,354
Ky	205,277	217,170	6,609	3,602	Tex	51,242	167,200	4,292	2,791
La	5,205	47,708	.....	995	Utah	62,446	33,413	.....	2,767
Me	64,438	27,648	1,510	2,103	Vt	40,459	9,777	792	859
Md	109,497	109,446	3,034	2,247	Va	47,880	80,648	1,383	56
Mass	257,822	165,772	4,286	13,602	Wash	101,540	28,098	3,329	10,023
Mich	364,957	135,392	13,441	9,042	W. Va	132,628	100,881	4,604	1,574
Minn	216,651	55,187	6,352	11,692	Wis	280,164	124,107	9,770	28,220
Miss	3,187	53,374	.....	392	Wyo	20,489	8,930	217	1,077
Mo	321,449	296,312	7,191	13,009					
Mont	34,932	21,773	335	5,676	Total	7,628,834	5,084,491	259,257	402,400
Neb	138,558	52,921	6,323	7,412					

Watson, People's, polled 114,753 votes; Corregan, Soc.-Lab., 33,724. The Continental Party cast (in Ill.) 830 votes.

Of the 476 electoral votes, 336 were cast for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 140 were cast for Parker and Davis.

1908.

The People's Party (Populist) Convention Chairman, Geo. A. Honnecker (N. J.), met at St. Louis, April 2, and nominated Thomas E. Watson (Ga.) for President and Samuel W. Williams (Ind.) for Vice President. The platform reaffirmed previous ones as to finance and labor; denounced government by injunction; gambling in futures; child labor; convict labor, and pauper immigration; and demanded a Federal employees liability act.

The United Christian Convention met at Rock Island, Ill., May 1, Chairman, W. R. Benkert (Iowa), and nominated for President Rev. Daniel B. Turney (Ill.), and for Vice President L. S. Coffin (Iowa).

The Socialist Convention met at Chicago, May 10, and nominated for President Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) with 152 votes; Jas. F. Carey (Mass.), 17; Carl D. Thompson (Wis.), 16; A. M. Simons (Ill.), 2. Ben Hanford (N. Y.) was nominated for Vice President with 106 votes; Seymour Stedman (Ill.), 43; May W. Simons (Ill.), 20; John W. Slayton (Pa.), 12. The platform covered the ground of 1904, and also demanded: Public control of mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power; reforestation; absolute freedom of press, speech, and assemblage; 1½ rest days a week for workers; factory inspection; Federal workmen's insurance; an amendment to the Constitution amending it by majority vote of people at any time; popular election of judges, for short terms.

The Republican Convention, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.), met at Chicago, June 16, and on the first ballot nominated for President U. S. Sec. of War William H. Taft (Ohio), with 702 votes; U. S. Sen. Philander C. Knox (Pa.), 68; Gov. Chas. E. Hughes (N. Y.), 67; Congressman Joseph G. Cannon (Ill.), 58; Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks (Ind.), 40; U. S. Sen. Robert M. La Follette (Wis.), 25; U. S. Sen. Jos. B. Foraker (Ohio), 16; President Theo. Roosevelt (N. Y.), 3. The nominee for Vice President on the first ballot was Congressman Jas. S. Sherman (N. Y.) with 816 votes; ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy (N. J.), 77; ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. (Mass.), 75; Geo. L. Sheldon (Neb.), 10; Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks (Ind.), 1.

The platform lauded the Roosevelt Administration; declared for a revision of the tariff with maximum and minimum rates; for a National Monetary Commission; for postal savings banks; for "teeth" in the anti-trust law; and for revision of the Commerce act giving railroads right to make traffic agreements (subject to the Commission). It also promised reforms in the injunction laws, more aid to farmers, revival of the merchant marine, citizenship to Porto Ricans, and admission of Arizona and New Mexico.

The nomination of Taft was so generally attributed to Roosevelt's influence that the candidate was sometimes referred to in print as the "Residuary Legatee." He made a spirited campaign, there being then no signs of the split in the Republican Party that was to come after the election and that was to carry both Taft and Roosevelt down to defeat in 1912 when confronted by Woodrow Wilson on the Democratic ticket.

The Socialist Labor Convention, Chairman, Frank Passano (N. Y.), met at New York, July 4, and nominated unanimously for President Martin R. Preston (Nev.), a convict in the State penitentiary. Later, August Gilhaus (N. Y.) was substituted as a "candidate by proxy." The nominee for Vice President was Donald M. Munro (Va.), his only rival being Arthur S. Dower (Tex.) The platform again demanded, as in 1904, the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

The Democratic Convention, Chairman, Congressman Henry D. Clayton (Ala.), met at Denver, July 7, and on the first ballot nominated for President William J. Bryan (Neb.), with 892½ votes; Gov. John A. Johnson (Minn.), 46. The unanimous nominee for Vice President was John W. Kern (Ind.). The platform charged that President Roosevelt had used patronage to secure Taft's nomination and demanded: Publicity of campaign contributions; a reduced tariff; stronger Federal regulation of railroads; guaranteed national banks, or postal savings banks; an income tax; trial by jury in indirect contempt cases; a U. S. Dept. of Labor; a merchant marine and a navy for defense; establishment of secondary agricultural and mechanical colleges; popular election of U. S. Senators; admission of Arizona and New Mexico; improved waterways and post roads; telegraph and telephone regulation; and independence for the Filipinos when they are able to sustain it.

The Prohibition Convention, Chairman, Rev. Chas. Scanlon (Pa.), met at Columbus, Ohio July 15, and on the third ballot nominated for President Eugene W. Chafin (Ariz.) with 636 votes; William B. Palmore (Mo.) and other candidates, getting 451. The nominee for Vice President was Rev. Aaron S. Watkins (Ohio). T. B. Demaree (Ky.) and Chas. S. Holler (Ind.) also were voted

for. The platform covered the ground of 1904 and also demanded: A permanent tariff commission; guaranteed banks; abolishment of white slave traffic and the social evil; literary test for suffrage; mineral and forest resource preservation; Federal regulation of the Interstate corporations.

The Independence Party National Convention, Chairman, Chas. A. Walsh (Iowa), met at Chicago, July 20, and on the third ballot nominated for President Thos. L. Hisgen (Mass.) with 831 votes; ex-Congressman Milford W. Howard (Ala.), 38; John Temple Graves (Ga.), 7; William R. Hearst (N. Y.), 2. The nominee for Vice President was John Temple Graves (Ga.) on the first ballot. The platform said it represented delegates from 44 States and 2 Territories, and demanded: Direct nominations, initiative, referendum and recall; a corrupt practice act to stop election bribery; laws to stop financial stock watering; no arbitrary use of the writ of injunction; an 8-hour day; no blacklists; right of farmers and workers to combine; a central Government bank; a lower tariff; physical valuation of the railroads; prison for violators of anti-trust laws; public ownership of utilities; suppression of bucket shops and food gambling; a national health bureau; a strong navy; Asiatic exclusion; popular election of U. S. Senators.

Bryan got more votes in 1908 than in 1900 but less than in 1896, whereas the popular vote for the Republican candidate rose steadily from 1896 to 1908. The election was held on Nov. 3. The popular vote was as follows:

1908.

State.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	State.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala	25,308	74,374	665	1,399	Nev	10,775	11,212	.....	2,103
Ark	56,760	87,015	1,194	5,842	N. H	53,149	33,655	905	1,299
Cal	214,398	127,492	11,770	28,659	N. J	265,326	182,567	4,934	10,253
Col	123,700	126,644	5,559	7,974	N. Y	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451
Conn	112,915	68,255	2,380	5,113	N. C	114,937	136,995	.....	378
Del	25,114	22,071	670	239	N. D	57,680	32,885	1,553	2,421
Fla	10,654	31,104	553	3,747	Ohio	572,312	502,721	11,402	33,795
Ga	41,692	72,413	1,059	584	Okla	110,474	122,363	.....	21,734
Idaho	52,621	36,162	1,986	6,400	Ore	62,530	38,049	2,682	7,339
Ill	629,929	450,795	29,343	34,691	Penn	745,779	448,778	36,694	33,913
Ind	348,993	338,262	18,045	13,476	R. I	43,942	24,706	1,016	1,365
Iowa	275,210	200,771	9,837	8,287	S. C	3,965	62,290	.....	100
Kan	197,216	161,209	5,033	12,420	S. D	67,536	40,266	4,039	2,846
Ky	235,711	244,092	5,887	4,060	Tenn	118,324	135,608	300	1,870
La	8,958	63,568	.....	2,538	Tex	65,666	217,302	1,634	7,870
Me	66,987	35,403	1,487	1,758	Utah	61,028	42,601	.....	4,895
Md	116,513	115,908	3,302	2,323	Vt	39,552	11,496	802	.....
Mass	265,966	155,543	4,379	10,781	Va	52,573	82,946	1,111	255
Mich	335,580	175,771	16,974	11,586	Wash	106,062	58,691	4,700	14,177
Minn	195,843	109,401	11,107	14,527	W. Va	137,869	111,418	5,139	3,679
Miss	4,363	60,287	.....	978	Wis	247,747	166,632	11,572	28,170
Mo	347,203	346,574	4,231	15,431	Wyo	20,846	14,918	66	1,715
Mont	32,333	29,326	827	5,855					
Neb	126,997	131,099	5,179	3,524	Total	7,679,006	6,409,106	252,683	420,820

Hisgen, Ind., polled 83,562 votes; Thos. E. Watson, People's Party, 28,131; August Gilhaus, Soc.-Lab., 13,825.

Of the 483 electoral votes, 321 were cast for Taft and Sherman, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 162 were cast for Bryan and Kern.

1912.

The Socialist Labor Convention met at New York, April 7, with 42 delegates from 20 States, and nominated for President Arthur E. Reimer (Mass.) and for Vice President August Gilhaus (N. Y.) The platform limited the party to revolution by political action only, to the exclusion of anarchy.

The Socialist Convention met at Indianapolis, May 12, and on the first ballot nominated for President Eugene V. Debs (Ind.) with 165 votes; Emil Seidel (Wis.), 56; Chas. Edw. Russell (N. Y.), 54. Emil Seidel (Wis.) was nominated for Vice President. The platform demanded what it asked for in 1904 and 1908, and also: Abolishment of profit system in Government work; minimum wage scales; Congress, or a referendum, and not the U. S. Supreme Court, to pass on constitutionality of laws; suffrage in the District of Columbia; vocational education; abolition of all Federal courts except the Supreme Court; a convention to revise the Constitution.

The Republican Convention, Chairman, Elihu Root (N. Y.), met at Chicago, June 18, and on the first ballot renominated President William H. Taft (Ohio) with 561 votes; ex-President Theo. Roosevelt (N. Y.), 107; U. S. Sen. Robert M. La Follette (Wis.), 41; U. S. Sen. Albert B. Cummins (Iowa), 17; ex-Gov. Charles E. Hughes (N. Y.), 2.

Of the 1,078 delegates, 344 (Progressives) did not vote, and 6 delegates were absent. Vice President James S. Sherman (N. Y.) was renominated, but died, Oct. 30, and the National Committee substituted Nicholas Murray Butler (N. Y.).

The platform demanded: A Federal trade commission; a protective tariff; a cost-of-living inquiry; farm-loan banks; a law prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations; a parcels post; a navy for defense; a revived merchant marine. On immigration, the Colonies, and internal improvements, the demands of 1908 were renewed.

The Democratic Convention, Chairman, Congressman Ollie M. James (Ky.), met at Baltimore, June 25, and on the 46th ballot nominated for President Gov. Woodrow Wilson (N. J.) with 990 of the 1,086 votes; Congressman Champ Clark (Mo.), 84; Gov. Judson Harmon (Ohio), 12. The vote on the first ballot was: Champ Clark, 440½; Woodrow Wilson, 324; Judson Harmon, 148; Congressman Oscar W. Underwood (Ala.), 117½; Gov. Thos. R. Marshall (Ind.), 31; Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin (Conn.), 22; William J. Bryan (Neb.), 1; Congressman William Sulzer (N. Y.), 2.

The platform demanded: A reduced tariff; more "teeth" in the anti-trust law; Presidential primaries; a single term for President; physical valuation of interstate utilities; no Central U. S. bank; rural credits, farm loans; exemption of American coasters from Panama Canal tolls; and prohibition of the canal to ships of interstate railroads competing with the canal; a parcels post. On other points the platform reaffirmed those of 1904 and 1908.

The struggle for the nomination, which finally resulted in victory for Woodrow Wilson, was a long and bitter one.

It was not ended until Bryan, who had stoutly opposed "Wall Street" influences, consented to Wilson's candidacy.

The Prohibition Convention, Chairman, Dr. Chas. H. Mead (N. Y.), met at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10, and nominated for President Eugene W. Chafin (Ariz.) and for Vice President Rev. Aaron S. Watkins (Ohio). The platform, in addition to the ground covered in 1904 and 1908, demanded: A Presidential term of six years; court review of post office and other departmental decisions.

The Progressive (Republican) Convention, Chairman, ex-U. S. Sen. Albert J. Beveridge (Ind.), met at Chicago, Aug. 5, and unanimously nominated for President ex-President Theo. Roosevelt (N. Y.) The nomination for Vice President went to Gov. Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.) The platform demanded direct State primaries and Presidential preferential primaries; the short ballot; initiative, referendum and recall; an easier way to amend the Constitution; various social and industrial reforms; Federal regulation of interstate corporations; a lower tariff; repeal of Canadian reciprocity; Government currency only; no tolls on Panama Canal for American ships, no use of the canal by railroad-owned vessels; equal suffrage; popular review of judicial decisions; restriction of court injunctions in labor cases; a Federal Department of Labor; a National Health Service; no use of patents for injurious monopolies; physical valuation of railroads; a graduated inheritance tax; reduction of naval armaments by international agreement;

a parcels post; Government supervision of capital issues and commercial promotions.

The People's Convention, Chairman, S. W. Williams (Ind.), met at St. Louis, Aug. 13, and adopted a Populist platform, but made no nominations.

The split between Taft and Roosevelt, resulting in the Progressive Convention at Chicago, made such a cleavage in the Republican Party that it was generally considered, from the very start, a hopeless campaign. Both of the Republican candidates, however, went at speech-making vigorously, and canvassed intensely every part of the country.

The old cry against Roosevelt's 1904 Wall Street campaign fund was revived, and E. H. Harriman's letter was extensively circulated.

The friends of Roosevelt insisted that whatever money was raised in Wall Street by the rail magnate in the previous Presidential year was solely for use in the State of New York and had no relation to the Presidential campaign.

Disclosure was made that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching had refused to grant a pension to Wilson, and this disclosure led to belief in some quarters that the steel man and his friends and business associates were against the Democratic candidate.

There was some fear among Democrats that Champ Clark and his Mid-West friends were lukewarm toward the Wilson cause.

The result proved otherwise. Wilson ran well in Missouri.

The election occurred on Nov. 5. The popular vote was as follows:

1912.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Ala	9,732	82,438	22,680	3,029	N. H	32,927	34,724	17,794	1,980
Ariz	3,021	10,324	6,949	3,163	N. J	88,834	170,282	145,409	15,900
Ark	24,467	68,838	21,673	8,153	N. M	17,900	22,139	8,347	2,859
Cal	3,914	283,436	283,610	79,201	N. Y	455,428	655,475	390,021	63,381
Col	58,386	14,232	72,306	16,418	N. C	29,139	144,507	69,667	117
Conn	68,324	74,561	34,129	10,056	N. D	23,090	29,555	25,726	6,966
Del	15,997	22,631	8,886	556	Ohio	278,168	424,834	229,807	90,144
Fla	4,279	36,417	4,535	4,806	Okla	90,786	119,156	.....	41,674
Ga	5,191	93,076	21,980	1,026	Ore	34,673	47,064	37,600	13,343
Idaho	32,810	33,921	25,527	11,960	Penn	273,305	395,619	447,426	80,915
Ill	253,593	405,048	386,478	81,278	R. I	27,703	30,412	16,878	2,049
Ind	151,267	281,890	162,007	36,931	S. C	536	48,357	1,293	164
Iowa	119,805	185,325	161,819	16,967	S. D	.....	48,942	58,811	4,662
Kan	74,845	143,663	120,210	26,779	Tenn	59,444	130,335	53,725	3,492
Ky	115,512	219,584	102,766	11,647	Tex	26,745	219,489	28,530	24,896
La	3,834	60,971	9,323	5,249	Utah	42,100	36,579	24,174	9,023
Me	26,545	51,113	48,495	2,541	Vt	23,332	15,354	22,132	928
Md	54,956	112,674	57,789	3,996	Va	23,288	90,332	21,777	820
Mass	155,948	173,408	142,228	12,616	Wash	70,445	86,840	113,698	40,134
Mich	152,244	150,751	214,584	23,211	W. Va	56,667	113,046	78,977	15,336
Minn	64,334	106,426	125,856	27,505	Wis	130,695	164,228	62,460	33,481
Miss	1,595	57,227	3,645	2,061	Wyo	14,560	15,310	9,232	2,760
Mo	207,821	330,746	124,371	28,466					
Mont	18,512	27,941	22,456	10,885	Total	3,483,922	6,286,214	4,126,020	897,011
Neb	54,029	109,008	72,614	10,174					
Nev	3,196	7,986	5,620	3.313	Reimer, Soc. L., 29,079. Chafin, Proh., 208,923.				

Of the 531 electoral votes, 435 were cast for (Thomas) Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, and they were elected President and Vice President; 88 were cast for Roosevelt and Johnson; and 8 from Utah and Vermont for Taft and Butler.

1916.

The Socialist Labor Convention met, April 29, at New York with 40 delegates, and nominated for President Arthur E. Reimer (Mass.), and for Vice President Caleb Harrison (Ill.) The platform reaffirmed those of 1912 and 1908.

The Socialists held no National Convention, but nominated by a mail referendum. The vote for nominee for President was: Allan L. Benson (N. Y.), 16,639; Jas. H. Maurer (Pa.), 12,264; Arthur Lesueur (N. D.), 3,495. The vote for nominee for Vice President was: Geo. R. Kirkpatrick (N. J.), 20,607; Kate R. O'Hare (Mo.), 11,388. The nominees were Benson and Kirkpatrick. The platform, adopted by referendum vote, adhered to "the principles of international brotherhood, world peace, and industrial democracy." The chief new demands were: Disarmament, and no military preparedness; adoption of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the U. S. Constitution; higher income and inheritance tax rates; collective ownership of land, or else appropriation by taxation of land rents; no employment of persons under 18 years; mothers' pensions.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, June 7, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Warren G. Harding (Ohio), and nominated for President on the third ballot U. S. Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes (N. Y.), with 949½ of the 987 votes; ex-President Theo. Roosevelt (N. Y.), 18½; U. S. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.), 7; T. Coleman du Pont (Del.), 5; U. S. Sen. R. M. La Follette (Wis.), 3; U. S. Sen. John W. Weeks (Mass.), 3. On the first ballot the vote was: Hughes, 253½; Weeks, 105; ex-U. S. Sec. of War Elihu Root (N. Y.), 103; U. S. Sen. Albert B. Cummins (Iowa), 85; ex-U. S. Sen. Theo. E. Burton (Ohio), 77½; ex-Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks (Ind.), 74½; U. S. Sen. Lawrence Y. Sherman (Ill.), 66; Roosevelt, 65; ex-U. S. Sec. of State Philander C. Knox (Pa.), 36; Henry Ford (Mich.), 32; Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh (Pa.), 29; La Follette, 25; ex-President W. H. Taft, 14; du Pont, 12; Gov. Frank B. Willis (Ohio), 4; U. S. Sen. William E. Borah (Idaho), 2; ex-Congressman Sam'l W. McCall (Mass.), 1. On the second ballot John Wanamaker (Pa.) got 5 votes; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, 1; Chairman Harding, 1.

The nomination for Vice President went on the first ballot to ex-Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks (Ind.) with 863 votes; ex-U. S. Sen. Elmer J. Burkett (Neb.), 108; U. S. Sen. W. E. Borah (Idaho), 7; William Grant Webster (Ill.), 2; Gov. Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.), 1; ex-U. S. Sen. Theo. E. Burton (Ohio), 1.

The platform declared for neutrality and a world court; sympathized with Mexico, pledging aid in restoring order and maintaining peace; reaffirmed the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism; pledged further self-government for Filipinos, and demanded Preparedness; a higher tariff; rural credits; Government control of transportation; equal suffrage by State laws. Two of the delegates were women.

The Progressive (Republican) Convention met at Chicago, June 7, Chairman, Raymond Robins (Ill.), with 626 delegates (33 of them women), and after failing to get the regular Republican Convention to agree on joint nominations, despite the appeal by wire from Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y., nominated (June 10) Roosevelt for President by acclamation, four minutes before the regulars nominated Justice Hughes. The nominee for Vice President by acclamation was John M. Parker, cotton merchant, of New Orleans. Col. Roosevelt, June 26, declined to run and advised concentrating on Hughes.

The Democratic Convention met at St. Louis, June 14, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Ollie M. James (Ky.), with 1,093 delegates (of whom 13 were women), and renominated by acclamation President Wilson and Vice President Marshall.

The platform indorsed the Wilson Administration, the Underwood tariff and the non-partisan tariff commission; denounced foreign intrigues in the United States; favored an army adequate for order, safety and defense, with an adequate citizens' reserve; declared *for* self-determination of small nations, the Monroe Doctrine, and Pan-Americanism, and *against* intervention in Mexico; upheld the Shipping Bill; favored "the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men." As to

general internal policies, the same ground was taken as in 1908 and 1912.

The Prohibition Convention met at St. Paul, Minn., July 19, Chairman, Robert H. Patton (Ill.), with 727 delegates, and on the first ballot nominated for President ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly (Ind.) with 440 votes; ex-Gov. William Sulzer (N. Y.), 181; F. C. Hendrickson (Md.), 50; Dr. Jas. G. Mason, 10; Wm. P. F. Ferguson, 4; M. Haynes (Ind.), 2; Henry Ford (Mich.), 1. Of the Hanly votes, 22 were cast for W. G. Calderwood (Minn.) but were changed before the result of the ballot was announced. The nominee for Vice President was Dr. Ira Landrith (Tenn.), the other contenders being Harold K. Rockill (Wash.), Marie Brehm (Ill.), F. C. Hendrickson (Md.), and William L. Clark (Ill.)

The platform demanded an equal suffrage amendment to the U. S. Constitution; opposed militarism; universal military service; profiteering in munitions, and Mexican intervention. Otherwise the platform was covered by those of 1908 and 1912.

The campaign of 1916 was carried on while the great war raged in Europe. Wilson's speeches indicated an intention on his part to keep the United States out of the conflict as long as this could be done without sacrificing American honor and interests.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, in May, 1915, by a German submarine, on a voyage from New York to England, had aroused much feeling in this country, and, though Hughes in his addresses did not call for American participation in the conflict, many Republican campaign orators attacked Wilson for having kept out of the war.

Wilson won the election on his personal peace platform; but his second term was scarcely begun before the unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany forced the United States, on April 6, 1917, into the World War.

The popular vote was as follows:

1916.

STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.
Ala	22,809	99,409	1,034	1,925	N. H	43,723	43,779	303	1,318
Ariz	20,524	33,170	1,153	3,174	N. J	269,352	211,645	3,187	10,462
Ark	47,148	112,148	2,015	6,999	N. M	31,163	33,693	112	1,999
Cal	462,394	466,200	27,698	43,250	N. Y	869,115	759,426	19,031	45,944
Col	102,308	178,816	2,793	10,049	N. C	120,988	168,383	51	490
Conn	106,514	99,786	1,789	5,179	N. D	53,471	55,206	.....	.....
Del	26,011	24,753	566	480	Ohio	514,753	604,161	8,080	38,092
Fla	14,611	55,984	4,855	5,353	Okla	97,233	143,113	1,646	45,190
Ga	11,225	125,845	.....	967	Ore	126,813	120,087	4,729	9,711
Idaho	55,368	70,054	1,127	8,066	Penn	703,734	521,784	28,525	42,637
Ill	1,152,549	950,229	26,047	61,304	R. I	44,858	40,394	470	1,914
Ind	341,005	334,063	16,368	21,855	S. C	1,550	61,846	.....	135
Iowa	280,449	221,699	3,371	10,976	S. D	64,217	59,191	1,774	3,760
Kan	277,658	314,588	12,882	24,685	Tenn	116,223	153,282	147	2,542
Ky	241,854	269,990	3,036	4,734	Tex	64,999	286,514	1,985	18,963
La	6,466	79,875	.....	292	Utah	54,137	84,025	149	4,460
Me	69,506	64,127	597	2,177	Vt	40,250	22,708	709	798
Md	117,347	138,359	2,903	2,674	Va	49,356	102,824	783	1,060
Mass	268,784	247,885	2,993	11,058	Wash	167,244	183,388	6,868	22,800
Mich	339,097	285,151	8,139	16,120	W. Va	143,124	140,403	175	6,140
Minn	179,544	179,152	7,793	20,117	Wis	221,323	193,042	7,166	27,846
Miss	4,253	80,422	.....	1,481	Wyo	21,698	28,316	373	1,453
Mo	369,339	398,025	3,884	14,612					
Mont	66,750	101,063	.....	9,564	Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	220,506	585,113
Neb	117,257	158,827	2,952	7,141					
Nev	12,127	17,776	348	3,065					

Reimer, Soc. Labor, 13,403.

The Progressive vote was:—Ga., 20,653; Ind., 3,898; La., 6,349; Minn., 290; Mont., 298; N. Y., 10,172; Okla., 234. Total—41,894.

Of the 531 electoral votes, 277 were cast for Wilson and Marshall, and they were re-elected President and Vice President; and 254 votes were cast for Hughes and Fairbanks.

1920.

The Socialist Labor Convention met at New York, May 5, with 50 delegates from 20 States, and nominated for President William W. Cox (Mo.), and for Vice President August Gillhaus (N. Y.)

The platform denounced capitalists as parasites; reaffirmed the 1916 platform; condemned the attitude of the American Federation of Labor, and commended that of the Worker's International Industrial Union.

The Socialist Convention met at New York, May 8, and nominated for President Eugene V. Debs (Ind.), then serving, in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., a 10-year sentence for violation of the Espionage Act by his public utterances at Canton, Ohio, July, 1918. The nominee for Vice President was Seymour Stedman (Ill.), a Chicago lawyer, with 106 votes; 26 for Mrs. Kate R. O'Hare, who later (May 29) was freed by President Wilson from the Federal prison, where she was serving a sentence for violation of the Espionage Act by a speech at Fargo, N. D., in 1917.

The platform approved later by a country-wide referendum vote of the party denounced the World War, the Peace Treaty, the League of Nations, the U. S. Postmaster General, and the "American financial oligarchy." It reaffirmed the demands of 1912 and 1916; called for discontinuance of deportations and prosecutions under war acts; urged cancelling the debts and loans of the Allies to the U. S. and among themselves, and the making of peace with Soviet Russia; contended that the United States debt should be liquidated by a progressive property tax; and asked that the United States derive its revenues entirely from income and inheritance taxes.

The convention, on May 14, adopted the majority report of its Committee on Foreign Relations, presented by Morris Hillquit, declaring the adherence of the Socialist Party of America to the Third Internationale organized and dominated by Lenin, Trotzky, and the Communist Party of Russia, with instructions to its international delegates to insist that no special method for the attainment of the Socialist Commonwealth (such as the "dictatorship of the proletariat" be imposed as a condition of affiliation).

The delegates were also instructed to participate in movements looking to the union of all Socialist organizations in the world into one "internationale." The Socialists of France, Great Britain, and Germany have refused to affiliate with the Third Internationale.

Upon the plea of Mr. Hillquit that adoption would necessitate a change in the program and purpose of the Socialist Party in the United States from political action to physical violence with a recurrence of the street fighting and the barricades of the Paris Commune, the convention voted down the ultra-radical substitute offered by J. Louis Engdahl of Illinois and William F. Quick of Wisconsin as a minority of the committee, merely reaffirming the adherence of the party to the Third Internationale without any qualification. This substitute was defeated by a vote of 90 to 40.

The Republican Convention, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.), met at Chicago, June 8, with 984 delegates (women delegates and women alternates, 140), and on the tenth ballot, (June 12), nominated for President U. S. Sen. Warren G. Harding (Ohio) with 692 1-5 votes; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood (N. H.), 156; Gov. Frank O. Lowden (Ill.), 11; U. S. Sen. Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.), 80 4-5; Nicholas Murray Butler (N. Y.), 2; Gov. Calvin Coolidge (Mass.), 5; U. S. Sen. Robert M. La Follette (Wis.), 24; U. S. Food Director Herbert Hoover, 9½; U. S. Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot (Wis.), 1; Will H. Hays (Ind.), 1.

The vote on the first ballot (June 11) was: Harding, 65½; Wood, 287½; Lowden, 211½; Johnson, 133½; Butler, 69; Gov. William C. Sproul (Pa.), 83½; Coolidge, 34; La Follette, 24; U. S. Judge Peter C. Pritchard (N. C.), 21; ex-U. S. Sen. George Sutherland (Utah), 17; U. S. Sen. Miles Poindexter (Wash.), 20; Hoover, 5½; T. Coleman du Pont (N. Y.), 7; U. S. Sen. William E. Borah (Idaho), 2; U. S. Sen. Francis E. Warren (Wyo.), 1.

Harding's vote, by ballots, was—(1st), 65½; (2d), 59; (3d), 58½; (4th), 61½; (5th), 78; (6th), 89; (7th), 105; (8th), 133½; (9th), 374½; (10th) 692 1-5.

Gen. Wood went into the convention with 125 instructed delegates; Johnson, with 112; Lowden, with 72; Sproul, with 76; Harding, with 39; Butler, with 68; Coolidge, with 28; La Follette, with 24.

The nominee for Vice President was Gov. Calvin Coolidge (Mass.) on the first ballot with 674½ votes; Lenroot, 146½; Gov. Hy. J. Allen (Kan.), 68½; Anderson, 28; Johnson, 22½; Pritchard, 11; U. S. Sen. Asle J. Gronna (N. D.), 24.

The platform charged the Wilson Administration with having kept the United States unprepared for war and later for peace, and with having aggravated the Mexican situation; it condemned the mandate for Armenia. As to the League of Nations, the platform said:

"The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

"We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

"The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose, and contains stipulations, not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility, and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

"That covenant repudiated, to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable, the time-honored policies in favor of peace declared by Washington, Jefferson, and Monroe, and pursued by all American Administrations for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration, and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

"The unfortunate insistence of the President upon having his own way, without any change and without any regard to the opinions of a majority of the Senate, which shares with him in the treaty-making power, and the President's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which Senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment against the treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority and the responsibility under the Constitution were theirs, and not his.

"The Senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity. And we pledge the coming Republican Administration to such agreements with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace."

The platform promised farmers protection in co-operating and against discrimination; favored collective bargaining; denied the right to strike against the Government; pledged national readjustment on a peace basis, and a reduction of taxes; denounced Government ownership of railroads; agreed to revise the tariff at a proper time; recommended abolition of Panama Canal tolls on American ships; reduction of immigration to an assimilative basis, by stricter tests, with each alien registering yearly until naturalized; advocated independent naturalization of married women; free speech for citizens; and a full hearing for aliens seized for deportation. It denounced lynching. On internal improvements the platform agreed with those of 1904-1916.

The Democratic Convention, Chairman, U. S. Sen. Jos. T. Robinson (Ark.), met at San Francisco, June 28, with 1,096 delegates with 1,092 votes. Women delegates and women alternates totalled 308. The balloting began on July 2, and on July 5, on the 44th ballot, Gov. James M. Cox (Ohio) was nominated for President with 732½ votes; ex-U. S. Sec. of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, 267; U. S. Ambassador to Britain John W. Davis, 52; U. S. Sen. Robert L. Owen (Okla.), 34; U. S. Sen. Carter Glass (Va.), 1½; U. S. Sec. of State Bainbridge Colby (N. Y.), 1; U. S. Atty. Gen. A. M. Palmer, 1.

The vote on the first ballot was: Cox, 134; McAdoo, 266; Palmer, 256; Gov. Alfred E. Smith (N. Y.), 109; Gov. Edw. I. Edwards (N. J.), 42; Homer Cummings (Conn.), 25; Davis, 32; ex-U. S. Ambassador to Germany Jas. W. Gerard (N. Y.), 21; Glass, 26½; U. S. Sen. Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Neb.), 18; U. S. Sec. of Agriculture Edwin T. Meredith (Iowa), 27; Owen, 33; Colby, 1; Vice President Thos. R. Marshall (Ind.), 35; U. S. Sec. of the Navy Josephus Daniels, 1; Congressman Champ Clark (Mo.), 9; Congressman Oscar Underwood (Ala.), ½; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood (N. H.), 4; William R. Hearst (N. Y.), 1; W. J. Bryan (Neb.), 1; U. S. Sen. John S. Williams (Miss.), 20; U. S. Sen. Furnifold M. Simmons (N. C.), 24; Gov. Gen. Francis B. Harrison (Phillppines), 6.

The nominee for Vice President, by acclamation (July 6), was Asst. Sec. of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt (N. Y.)

The platform indorsed the Wilson Administration and the Covenant of the League of Nations, adding: "We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates. Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this Nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of order throughout the world and to take the place which we should assume in the front rank of spiritual, commercial and industrial advancement.

"We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the Republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the League of Nations would in any wise impair the integrity or independence of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours, is a sufficient refutation of such charge. The President repeatedly has declared, and this convention reaffirms, that all our duties and obligations as a member of the League must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the Constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the Congress before this Nation may become a participant in any war."

The platform demanded: Revision of the war revenue acts to fit peace conditions; greater equity in taxation; economy; war on profiteers; tariff for revenue only; a national budget system; Federal equal suffrage amendment; separate naturalization for women; vocational education; a fair test of the Railroad Act until Congress can return the roads to private ownership without Government subsidies; Government supervision of interstate live stock markets; equal rights with other nations in oil mining rights in foreign countries; sympathy for Ireland; aid to Armenia in setting up stable government; development of Alaska and Hawaii; territorial rights for Porto Rico; Asiatic exclusion. On general internal policies the ground covered was the same as in 1904-1916.

The Farmer-Labor Convention met at Chicago, July 11, and nominated (July 15) for President Parley P. Christensen (Utah), and for Vice President Max S. Hayes (Ohio). The platform demanded: Four-year term for Federal judges; political amnesty; universal suffrage; withdrawal of U. S. troops from Europe; democratic control of industry; public ownership of utilities and basic industries; rural credits; no tariff, but, instead, tax on incomes, and in States, land and inheritance taxes; labor reforms agreeing with the Populist programme.

The Single Tax Convention met at Chicago, July 12, as a break away from the Farmer-Labor

gathering and nominated Robert C. Macauley (Pa.) for President and Richard C. Barnum (Ohio) for Vice President. The platform demanded that the full rental value of land be collected by the Government instead of taxes, and that all else be exempt.

The election was held on Nov. 2. The popular vote was as follows:

1920.

STATE.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Christensen, F.-L.
Ala....	74,690	163,254	757	2,369	.....
Ariz...	37,016	29,546	4	222	15
Ark...	71,117	107,408	.....	5,111	.....
Cal....	624,992	229,191	25,204	64,076	.....
Col...	173,248	104,936	2,807	8,046	3,016
Conn..	229,238	120,721	1,771	10,350	1,947
Del....	52,858	39,911	986	988	93
Fla....	44,853	90,515	5,124	5,189	.....
Ga....	43,720	107,162	.....	465	.....
Idaho..	88,975	46,579	9	38	6
Ill....	1,420,480	534,395	11,216	74,747	49,630
Ind...	696,370	511,364	13,462	24,703	16,499
Iowa..	634,674	227,921	4,197	16,981	10,321
Kan...	369,268	185,464	.....	15,511	.....
Ky....	452,480	456,497	3,325	6,409	.....
La....	38,538	87,519	.....	.....	.....
Me....	136,355	58,961	1	2,214	.....
Md...	236,117	180,626	.....	8,876	1,645
Mass..	681,153	276,691	.....	32,267	.....
Mich..	762,865	233,450	9,646	28,947	10,372
Minn..	519,421	142,994	11,489	56,106	.....
Miss..	11,576	69,277	.....	1,639	.....
Mo....	727,162	574,799	5,142	20,242	3,291
Mont..	109,430	57,372	.....	.....	12,204
Neb...	247,498	119,608	5,947	9,600	.....
Nev...	15,479	9,851	.....	1,864	.....
N. H..	95,196	62,662	.....	1,234	.....
N. J...	611,670	258,229	4,711	27,217	2,173
N. M..	57,634	46,668	.....	.....	1,097
N. Y..	1,871,167	731,238	19,653	203,201	18,413
N. Car.	232,848	305,447	17	446	.....
N. Dak	160,072	37,422	.....	8,282	.....
Ohio...	1,182,022	780,037	294	57,147	.....
Okla...	243,464	215,808	.....	25,679	.....
Ore...	143,592	80,019	3,595	9,801	.....
Pa....	1,218,215	503,202	42,612	70,021	15,642
R. I...	107,463	55,062	510	4,351	.....
S. Car.	2,244	64,170	.....	26	.....
S. Dak.	110,692	35,938	900	.....	34,707
Tenn..	219,829	206,558	.....	2,239	.....
Texas..	114,269	288,767	.....	8,121	.....
Utah..	81,555	56,539	.....	3,159	4,475
Vt....	68,212	20,919	774	.....	.....
Va....	87,456	141,670	826	807	240
Wash..	223,137	84,298	3,790	8,913	77,246
W. Va.	282,007	220,789	1,528	5,618	.....
Wis...	498,576	113,422	8,647	85,041	.....
Wyo...	35,091	17,429	265	1,288	2,180
Total	16,152,200	9,147,353	189,408	919,799	265,411

Cox, Soc.-L., polled 31,175 votes; Macauley, Single Tax, 5,837.

Of the 531 electoral votes, 404 were cast for Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge, and they were elected President and Vice President; and 127 votes were cast for Cox and Roosevelt.

Harding died at San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1923, and was succeeded by Vice President Coolidge.

1924.

The Republican National Convention met in Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1924, with 1,109 delegates. There were 118 women delegates and 279 women alternates. The National Committee in 1921 had so apportioned the delegates as to reduce the number from the Southern States, particularly Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. But this apportionment was rescinded by the National Committee in Washington Dec. 12, 1923. The ten States of the Solid South had 147 delegates in the 1920 convention. Under the tentative roll this was cut to 118, but under the plan finally adopted they had 156.

Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming was made Permanent Chairman. On June 12 the platform was reported and adopted without alteration after the Wisconsin delegation had presented Senator Robert M. La Follette's substitute platform, which had no support outside that delegation. President Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was renominated for President on the first ballot, the vote being Coolidge, 1,065; La Follette, 34, and Senator Hiram Johnson, 10. Senator Johnson had withdrawn his name after his defeat in the California primaries, the vote there being Coolidge, 311,826; Johnson, 261,715. La Follette received 28 of Wisconsin's 29 votes, and 6 of North Dakota's 13. Johnson received 10 of South Dakota's 13.

Ex-Governor Frank D. Lowden of Illinois received 779 votes for Vice President on the second ballot, but refused the nomination by telegraph. A third ballot resulted in the nomination of Gen. Charles Gates Dawes of Illinois for Vice President by a vote of 682½ to 334½ for Secretary Herbert Hoover and 75 for Judge W. S. Kenyon, although William M. Butler, the new National Chairman, had thrown the weight of the Administration to Mr. Hoover.

For the first time in our history, the minute-to-minute proceedings of a National Convention were broadcast by radio over the country, a procedure later followed by the Democratic Convention and by the two candidates on their final appeal to the electorate.

The Republican platform stressed rigid Government economy and applauded President Coolidge's insistence on it; gave the party credit for reduction of the national debt and of taxation; and pledged further tax reductions. It favored reorganization of the executive departments, reapproved belief in the protective tariff and promised further assistance to the farmers and to the building of highways. It favored the Child Labor Amendment. It urged the consolidation of railroads into fewer competitive systems and a 'scientific readjustment of rates," but firmly opposed the nationalization or Government ownership of public utilities. While standing for an American-owned merchant marine, it favored development of the Government-owned shipping until "it can be sold to American citizens." It praised the party's care of the World War veterans and promised its continuance. It urged a Cabinet post of "Education and Relief," the continuance of the party's policy on water power, conservation, reclamation, the territories, the Philippines, immigration, commercial aviation, the army and navy, and advocated an anti-lynching law.

Without mentioning Prohibition the platform said: "We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the Government depends on this." And without mentioning the Ku Klux Klan it said: "The Republican Party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained."

On foreign affairs the platform praised and affirmed the policy of Presidents Harding and Coolidge. After adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice as recommended by President Coolidge, it said: "This Government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the Covenant of the League. On this we stand. The basic principles of our foreign policy must be independence without indifference to the rights and necessities of others, and co-operation without entangling alliances."

The platform urged the calling of another disarmament conference, and declared strongly against the cancellation of foreign debts, saying: "We stand for settlements with all debtor countries similar in character to our debt agreement with Great Britain."

The Democratic National Convention met in Madison Square Garden, New York, on June 24, 1924, and did not conclude its labors until 2.30 A. M. July 10, holding twenty-nine sessions, the most protracted convention in the history of the country. It required 103 ballots to nominate for President former Ambassador John W. Davis of West Virginia. The largest previous number of ballots at a National Convention was 59 at the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1860, when there was a split in the party on the Civil War issue. The Democratic convention in 1912 at Baltimore nominated Woodrow Wilson for President on the 46th ballot, and the convention in San Francisco in 1920 nominated James M. Cox on the 44th ballot.

There were 1,446 delegates, and an equal number of alternates, many with fractional votes only. The number of votes, however, was 1,098, and the number necessary to nominate under the two-thirds rule, which was continued, was 732.

There were 182 women delegates and 292 women alternates. Of the delegations, twenty-one were uninstructed and nineteen were by State conventions placed under the unit rule.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana was made Permanent Chairman.

The Platform Committee reported the platform

at 3 P. M. on June 28. They agreed on all planks except that on the League of Nations and that on the question of religious liberty. Minority reports were brought in on these and were debated with great vigor on the 28th. The final vote was declared at 2 A. M. on the 29th after both minority reports had been rejected and the platform as presented was adopted by acclamation.

The minority report offering a plank containing a definite and unequivocal pledge of participation by this country in the League of Nations was presented by former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker of Ohio, and was defeated by a vote of 353½ for, to 742½ against.

The minority report to the religious liberty plank presented by W. R. Pattangall of Maine denounced the Ku Klux Klan by name. It was defeated after a stormy ballot by a vote of 541.85 for, to 546.15 against.

The Democratic platform declared the Administration "tainted by corruption." It declared there was no substitute for the League of Nations but called for a nation-wide popular referendum on entering it. It denounced the tariff, the Mellon tax plan as favoring the rich, and the Republican deflation policy. It promised the farmers readjusted tariff and transportation rates, restoration of foreign markets, encouragement of co-operative marketing, suitable credits and development of inland waterways and water powers. It favored rewriting the Esch-Cummins Act and the readjustment of railroad rates; and it called for prompt action to operate Muscle Shoals and an active reclamation policy. It promised recovery of the navy's oil reserves and vigorous prosecution of all public officials caught in the scandals. It pledged the party to governmental regulation of the anthracite coal industry and all other corporations controlling the necessities of life. It indorsed the Child Labor Amendment, favored the meeting of Congress immediately after the biennial election and would allow the people of each State to vote on constitutional amendments. It called for the preservation of States' rights, the exclusion of Asiatic immigration, the immediate grant of Filipino independence, and full territorial rights for Alaska. It called for drafting all resources in war-time, for reduction of armaments and for a referendum on war except in case of attack.

The party's devotion to freedom of speech, of press and of religion was reaffirmed and it called for obedience to the processes of law, deploring and condemning any effort "to arouse religious or racial dissension."

On Prohibition the platform said: "The Republican Administration has failed to enforce the Prohibition law, is guilty of trafficking in liquor permits, and has become the protector of the violators of this law. The Democratic Party pledges itself to respect and enforce the Constitution and all laws."

The first ballot taken on June 30 resulted: Wm. G. McAdoo (Cal.), 431½; Gov. Alfred E. Smith (N. Y.), 241; Senator Oscar W. Underwood (Ala.), 42½; John W. Davis (W. Va.), 31; Senator J. T. Robinson (Ark.), 21; Senator S. M. Ralston (Ind.), 30; Senator Pat Harrison (Miss.), 43½; James M. Cox (Ohio), 59; Gov. L. E. Sweet (Col.), 12; Gov. F. H. Brown (N. H.), 17; Willard Saulsbury (Del.), 7; Gov. G. S. Silzer (N. J.), 38; Gov. A. C. Ritchie (Md.), 22½; Gov. C. W. Bryan (Neb.), 18; Gov. Jonathan M. Davis (Kan.), 20; Senator W. N. Ferris (Mich.), 30; Senator Carter Glass (Va.), 25; and Senator J. B. Kendrick (Wyo.), 6.

W. G. McAdoo reached 530, his high water mark, on the 69th ballot on July 4, and Gov. Smith his, 368, on July 5. Drives for various favorite sons failed to show strength. On July 7 all candidates but McAdoo agreed to release their delegates; he, however, followed the example on July 9 at 2.30 A. M. At the evening session that day the delegates turned to former Ambassador John W. Davis and he was named on the 103d ballot. During the roll call many changed their votes, the final result being: Davis, 839; Underwood, 102½; McAdoo, 12; Smith, 12½; scattering, 123. It was then made unanimous. On the first ballot for Vice-President, Gov. Chas. W. Bryan, (Neb.), was nominated, receiving 739 votes.

A Conference for Progressive Political Action convened in Cleveland on July 4, 1924. A prepared statement from United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin was read by his son, in which the Senator announced his candidacy for President, severely arraigning both the Republican and Democratic parties for "betrayal of their trust."

His candidacy was indorsed by acclamation on July 5, and on July 18 Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) was selected by the executive committee as candidate for Vice-President, and the name "Progressive" adopted for the party. Morris Hillquit of New York pledged the support of the Socialist party, and George W. Leftwich that of the Farmer-Labor party, which he said was now organized in thirty-five States and had a voting membership of more than one million. The conference repudiated the Communistic program of the St. Paul Convention and rejected its representative, William D. Mahoney. Following this rejection, William Z. Foster, Chairman, and C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, of the Workers' Party of America, issued a statement denouncing the La Follette Convention as "the most reactionary political convention held this year."

During the campaign the Senator received the support of the Steuben Society, a nation-wide organization of German-Americans, and was pledged the support of the American Federation of Labor by its Executive Council.

At the National Convention of the Socialist Party of America at Cleveland on July 7, the candidacy of Senator La Follette and his platform was adopted by a vote of 106 to 17. The Socialist Party, however, maintained its organization and in States like New York, where they had a place on the ballot, the La Follette electors were carried under their name and emblem, as well as in a separate column (with one change) under the name and emblem of the Progressive Party.

The La Follette platform, adopted by both Progressives and Socialists, demanded that the government "crush private monopoly, not foster it." It called for public ownership of the Nation's water-power and creation of a public superpower system; strict public control and permanent conservation of all national resources; retention of surtaxes, excess profits and inheritance taxes, and repeal of excessive tariff duties and nuisance taxes; reconstruction of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Farm Loan system; government marketing; repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; public ownership and operation of the railroads; abolition of injunction in labor disputes and of power of judges to commit for contempt without trial by jury; election of all Federal judges for limited terms; passage of the child labor amendment; and a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea. The platform also denounced the Administration's foreign policy as in the interests of financial imperialists and international bankers; and called for a revision of the Versailles Treaty and the reduction of armaments.

The Farmer-Labor Progressive convention met at St. Paul on June 17 and 18, on a call made by J. A. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee of Forty-eight. No organization was excluded from sending delegates which was willing to subscribe to these five fundamental planks: Government ownership of railroads; public ownership of natural resources; control of money and credits by the people through Government and co-operative banks; restoration of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution; and abolition of the use of injunction in labor disputes, and other judicial abuses.

Before the convention met, Senator La Follette wrote a letter repudiating the Communists and other radicals who were participating in that movement. His candidacy, therefore, was not indorsed, as the Communists, led by William Z. Foster of Chicago, succeeded in dominating the convention. Candidates for President and Vice-President were named, but were withdrawn on July 10 by the executive committee, who substituted William Z. Foster for President and Benjamin Gitlow of New York for Vice-President, who had already been nominated by the Workers' (Communist) Party.

The Socialist-Labor Party demanded that the workers should assume control and direction as well as operation of their industrial affairs and organize themselves into a revolutionary political organization for the establishment of a Socialist Industrial Republic. For President, Frank T. Johns of Portland, Ore., was nominated, and for Vice-President, Verne L. Reynolds of Baltimore, Md.

The Prohibition Party, 147 delegates present, in Columbus, Ohio, on June 6, voted to continue the party machinery and make its usual campaign for principle. Herman P. Faris of Clinton, Mo., was nominated for President, and Miss Marie C. Brehm of California for Vice President. Nominations were also made by the American Independent Party appealing for the support of the Ku Klux Klan; and by the Commonwealth Land (Single-tax) Party.

President Coolidge remained in Washington, making a few speeches. Mr. Davis and Gen. Dawes both made vigorous campaigns; the former denouncing the Administration on the oil scandals and attacking the political activities of the Ku Klux Klan by name, and the latter, in Maine, finding much good to say for the Klan, which was an issue in several States. Senator La Follette made a strong canvass in the West, closing in New York City.

The American Federation of Labor came out as an organization in support of La Follette and the Third Party. After the election, however, on Nov. 24, the American Federation of Labor, in convention at El Paso, almost without opposition declared against the formation of a Third, or Labor party,

and voted to continue its former "non-partisan political policy". This action was reiterated by the executive council on Aug. 2, 1925, and at the October convention at Atlantic City.

The conservative vote was dominant in the election, the Republicans greatly increasing both their popular and electoral vote. La Follette, with the Progressive and Socialist vote, polled less (4,822,856), though the electorate was twice as large, than Roosevelt, Progressive, and Debs, Socialist, combined, (5,023,031), in 1912. Though the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Chicago on Feb. 22, 1925, decided on the formation of a new political party, the death of Senator La Follette in June left the movement headless.

The Republicans won a clear majority in the new House, increasing their seats from 223 to 247, and netted a gain of three seats in the Senate, which gave them control, with 55 votes.

Two women were elected Governors of States for the first time. Mrs. M. A. Ferguson in Texas, as the anti-Klan candidate, and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross in Wyoming to fill the unexpired term of her husband, who died in office. The victory of Gov. A. E. Smith (Dem.), running for re-election in New York against Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (Rep.), was notable, as the Republicans carried the rest of the ticket and the Legislature.

Campaign funds had been put under the watchful eyes of a Senate committee headed by Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho). His final report, made on Feb. 12, 1925, showed the cost of the election to the several national organizations to be: Republicans collected $4,360,478, expended $4,270,469, and returned to the States $573,599; Democrats collected $821,037, expended $903,908, and had a deficit of $82,871; Progressives collected $221,837, expended $221,977, and had a deficit of $140.

The election was held on Nov. 4. Of the 531 electoral votes, 382 were cast for Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes, and they were elected President and Vice-President; 136 were cast for John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan; and 13 for Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler. Both the electoral vote and the popular vote for all candidates by States are shown in the table on page 816.

STATE NOMINATING PRIMARIES AND CONVENTIONS IN 1926.

The State primaries in 1926 for the several States, arranged chronologically as fixed by law, are as follows

State.	Day Fixed by Law.	Date.	Senators Whose Terms Expire.
South Dakota..	4th Tuesday in March	March 23	Peter Norbeck (R)
Illinois	2nd Tuesday in April	April 13..	William B. McKinley (R)
Indiana	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in May	May 4...	†Arthur D. Robinson (R) James E. Watson (R)
*Pennsylvania..	3rd Tuesday in May	May 18..	George Wharton Pepper (R)
Oregon	3rd Friday in May	May 21..	Robert N. Stanfield (R).
North Carolina	1st Saturday in June	June 5...	Lee S. Overman (D)
Iowa	1st Monday in June	June 7...	Albert B. Cummins (R)
Florida	1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in June	June 8...	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)
New Jersey	3rd Tuesday in June	June 15..	.....
Maine	3rd Monday in June	June 21..	.....
Minnesota	3rd Monday in June	June 21..	.....
North Dakota.	Last Wednesday in June	June 30..	†Gerald P. Nye (N. P.)
Texas	4th Saturday in July	July 24..	.....
*West Virginia.	1st Tuesday in August	Aug. 3...	.....
Kansas	1st Tuesday in August	Aug. 3...	Charles Curtis (R)
Missouri	1st Tuesday in August	Aug. 3...	†George H. Williams (R)
Oklahoma	1st Tuesday in August	Aug. 3...	John W. Harreld (R)
Virginia	1st Tuesday in August	Aug. 3...	.....
Montana	91st day preceding election	Aug. 3...	.....
Tennessee	1st Thursday in August	Aug. 5...	.....
Kentucky	1st Saturday in August	Aug. 7...	Richard P. Ernst (R)
*Nebraska	2nd Tuesday in August	Aug. 10..	.....
*Alabama	2nd Tuesday in August	Aug. 10..	Oscar W. Underwood (D)
Arkansas	2nd Tuesday in August	Aug. 10..	T. H. Caraway (D)
Ohio	2nd Tuesday in August	Aug. 10..	Frank B. Willis (R)
Mississippi	3rd Tuesday in August	Aug. 17..	.....
Wyoming	1st Tuesday after 3rd Monday in August	Aug. 17..	.....
California	Last Tuesday in August	Aug. 31..	Samuel M. Shortridge (R)
South Carolina.	Last Tuesday in August	Aug. 31..	Ellison D. Smith (D)
Nevada	1st Tuesday in September	Sept. 7...	Tasker L. Oddie (R)
New Hampshire	1st Tuesday in September	Sept. 7...	George H. Moses (R)
Wisconsin	1st Tuesday in September	Sept. 7...	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)
Arizona	8th Tuesday prior to election	Sept. 7...	Ralph H. Cameron (R)
Massachusetts.	8th Tuesday prior to election	Sept. 7...	†William M. Butler (R)
**Maryland	Not earlier than 8th nor later than 15th September	.....	O. E. Weller (R)
Colorado	2nd Tuesday in September	Sept. 14..	Rice W. Means (R)
Louisiana	2nd Tuesday in September	Sept. 14..	Edwin S. Broussard (D)
Michigan	2nd Tuesday in September	Sept. 14..	.....
Vermont	2nd Tuesday in September	Sept. 14..	Porter H. Dale (R)
Washington	2nd Tuesday in September	Sept. 14..	Wesley L. Jones (R)
New York	7th Tuesday before election	Sept. 14..	James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (R)
**Georgia	Date not fixed by law	.....	Walter F. George (D)
Idaho	4th Tuesday in August	Aug. 24..	Frank R. Gooding (R)
**Connecticut.	Day not fixed by law	.....	†Hiram Bingham (R)
**Delaware	Day not fixed by law	.....	.....
**New Mexico.	Day not fixed by law	.....	.....
**Rhode Island	Day not fixed by law	.....	.....
**Utah	Day not fixed by law	.....	Reed Smoot (R)

**In Presidential election years* the State nominating primaries in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Nebraska are held on the same day as the Presidential Preferential Primaries, as follows: Pennsylvania, 4th Tuesday in April; West Virginia, last Tuesday in May; Nebraska, 2nd Tuesday in April. Alabama holds its State nominating primary on the 2nd Tuesday in May in Presidential election years.

**Dates for Maryland and Georgia primaries, and for State Conventions not fixed by law, will be set by party organizations.

†Senators filling unexpired terms because of death of previous incumbent.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL.

The National Health Council is an organization composed of the fourteen leading national voluntary health agencies of this country, together with the U. S. Children's Bureau and the U. S. Public Health Service as conference members.

The members are as follows: Amer. Child Health Assoc., Amer. Heart Assoc., Amer. Public Health Assoc., Amer. Red Cross, Amer. Social Hygiene Assoc., Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of No. Amer., Nat'l Committee for Mental Hygiene, Nat'l Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, Nat'l Organization for Public Health Nursing, Nat'l Tuberculosis Assoc., and Amer. Society for the Control of Cancer, and Women's Foundation for Health (associate members).

The officers of the Council are: *Chairman*—Dr. L. R. Frankel; *Vice Chairman*—Dr. W. F. Snow; *Recording Secretary*—James L. Fieser; *Treasurer*—Dr. Linsly R. Williams; *Executive Officer*—Dr. A. J. Lanza; *Manager*—Thomas C. Edwards.

Each member organization elects a representative and alternate to serve on the Council. The Surgeon General represents the U. S. Public Health Service. Headquarters are at 370 Seventh Ave., New York.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Clem L. Shaver, W. Va. *1st Vice Chairman*—Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Mo. *2d Vice Chairman*—..... *3d Vice Chairman*—Frank Hague, N. J. *Secretary*—Charles A. Greathouse, Ind. *Director of Finance*—Jesse H. Jones, Tex. *Treasurer*—James W. Gerard, N. Y. *Assistant Treasurer*—Robert N. Harper, D. C.

MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama	Walter Moore, Birmingham	Mrs. Chas. J. Sharp, Birmingham.
Arizona	W. L. Barnum, Phoenix	Mrs. Theodora Marsh, Nogales.
Arkansas	Vincent M. Miles, Fort Smith	Miss Alice Cordell, El Dorado.
California	Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles	Mrs. Chas. L. Donohoe, Los Altos.
Colorado	John T. Barnett, Denver	Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, Denver.
Connecticut	Thomas J. Spellacy, Hartford	Miss Caroline Ruutzs-Rees, Greenwich.
Delaware	Andrew C. Gray, Wilmington	Mrs. John R. Eskridge, Seaford.
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville	Mrs. Lois K. Mayes, Pensacola.
Georgia	John S. Cohen, Atlanta	Mrs. Edgar Alexander, Atlanta.
Idaho	Robert H. Elder, Coeur d'Alene	Mrs. Teresa M. Graham, Coeur d'Alene.
Illinois	George E. Brennan, Chicago	Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Chicago.
Indiana	Charles A Greathouse, Indianapolis	Mrs. Bessie L. Riggs, Sullivan.
Iowa	C. L. Herring, Des Moines	Mrs. Madge O'Neill, Columbus Junction.
Kansas	Dudley Doolittle, Strong City	Mrs. Florence G. Farley, Wichita.
Kentucky	Urey Woodson, Owensboro	Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Frankfort.
Louisiana	Lee Emmett Thomas, Shreveport	Mrs. G. C. Thomson, New Orleans.
Maine	D. J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston	Mrs. Wm. R. Pattangall, Augusta.
Maryland	.....	Mrs. S. Johnson Poe, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Edward W. Quinn, Cambridge	Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan, Fall River.
Michigan	William A. Comstock, Detroit	Mrs. Etta C. Boltwood, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Joseph Wolf, St. Paul	Miss Jessie Scott, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Henry Minor, Macon	Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, Brandon.
Missouri	W. T. Kemper, Kansas City	Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Joplin.
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer, Butte	Mrs. J. S. M. Neill, Helena.
Nebraska	Arthur F. Mullen, Omaha	Dr. Jennie Callfas, Omaha.
Nevada	Samuel M. Pickett, Reno	Mrs. Frances Friedhoff, Yerington.
New Hampshire	Robert C. Murchie, Concord	Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson, Concord.
New Jersey	Frank Hague, Jersey City	Mrs. James J. Billington, Jersey City.
New Mexico	Arthur Seligman, Santa Fe	Mrs. Jennie Martin Kirby, Santa Fe.
New York	Norman E. Mack, Buffalo	Miss Elisabeth Marbury, New York.
North Carolina	F. M. Simmons, New Bern	Miss Mary O. Graham, Raleigh.
North Dakota	R. B. Murphy, Bismarck	Mrs. Esther S. Johnson, Bismarck.
Ohio	E. H. Moore, Youngstown	Mrs. Bernice Pyke, Cleveland.
Oklahoma	Scott Ferris, Lawton	Mrs. D. A. McDougall, Sapulpa.
Oregon	Will R. King, Portland	Mrs. Irene G. Stuart, Portland.
Pennsylvania	Joseph F. Guffey, Pittsburgh	Mrs. Lillian D. Bergey, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Patrick H. Quinn, Providence	Mrs. Jane A. Newton, Providence.
South Carolina	Joseph Gary Evans, Spartanburg	Mrs. Leroy Springs, Lancaster.
South Dakota	W. W. Howes, Wolsey	Mrs. H. C. Shearer, Interior.
Tennessee	Cordell Hull, Carthage	Mrs. Benton McMillin, Nashville.
Texas	Jed Adams, Dallas	Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth, Fort Worth.
Utah	James H. Moyle, Salt Lake City	Mrs. Weston Vernon, Logan.
Vermont	Frank H. Duffy, Rutland	Miss Alice D. Sullivan, Windsor.
Virginia	Carter Glass, Lynchburg	Mrs. Beverly B. Munford, Richmond.
Washington	George F. Christensen, Stevenson	Mrs. E. D. Christian, Spokane.
West Virginia	C. W. Osenton, Fayetteville	Mrs. Frank Mann, Huntington.
Wisconsin	Martin L. Lueck, Beaver Dam	Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, Sheboygan.
Wyoming	Patrick J. Quealy, Kemmerer	Mrs. Burke H. Sinclair, Casper.
Alaska	T. J. Donohoe, Cordova	Mrs. John W. Troy, Juneau.
Dist. of Columbia	John F. Costello, Washington	Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Washington.
Hawaii	John H. Wilson, Honolulu	Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Honolulu.
Philippines	Robert E. Manley, Naga, Camerines, Sur.	Grace E. Westerhouse, Los Angeles.
Porto Rico	Henry W. Dooley, San Juan	Mrs. Isabel Locke Horton, Mayaguez.
Canal Zone	Frank T. Hamlin, Ancon, Canal Zone	Mrs. L. O. Keen, Balboa.

For list of Democratic State Chairmen, see page 857.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

National Headquarters, War Memorial Building, 777 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The American Legion, composed of men and women who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States in the World War, was organized in Paris, France, in 1919. The 1925 Convention was held at Omaha, Nebraska, October 5 to 9.

Membership (December 31,1924) 638,501; number of Posts, 11,004.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Commander—John R. McQuigg, War Memorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana. *Vice-Commanders*—Joseph Y. Cheney, 22 West Pine St., Orlando, Fla.; Hughes B. Davis, The Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; Vincent A. Carroll, 1012-17 Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Raymond B. Littlefield, 266 Central St., Central Falls, R. I.; Judge J. A. Howell, Eccles Bldg., Ogden, Utah. *Chaplain*—Reverend William E. Patrick, Box 1146, Bakersfield, Cal. *Historian*—Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass. *Treasurer*—Robert H. Tyndall, War Memorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. *Judge Advocate*—Robert A. Adams, War Memorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. *Adjutant*—James F. Barton, War Memorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY.

President—Mrs. Eliza L. Shepard, War Memorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. A. H. Hoffman, 416 Fleming Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. J. E. Damron, Pocatello, Idaho; Mrs. Cora Reed Pew, Helena, Montana; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenville, So. Carolina; Miss Mary Coyle, 199 Chestnut Ave., Waterbury, Conn. *Treasurer*—Miss Emma Hadorn, War Memorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. *Chaplain*—Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, 1366 River St., Hyde Park, Mass. *Historian*—Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Patterson Heights, Beaver Falls, Pa. *Secretary*—Mrs. Lucy Boyd, War Memorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

LA SOCIETE DES QUARANTE HOMMES ET HUIT CHEVAUX (40-8)

Chef Chemin De Fer—Stanley M. Doyle, Glendive, Montana. *Sous Chefs*—E. Snapper Ingram, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. C. Crockett, Montgomery, Ala.; Harry J. Hinck, Minneapolis, Minn.; William J. Maloney, Gary, Ind.; Charles A. Mills, Miami, Fla.; Thomas L. Gilmer, Oklahoma City, Okla. *Commissaire Intendant*—N. Carl Neilsen, Seattle, Wash. *Conducteur* — Virgil Baldi, Philadelphia, Pa. *Gardes de la Porte*—C. A. Abrahamson, Omaha, Neb.; Slim Flannery, Philadelphia, Pa., *Historien National*—Paul J. McGahan, Wash., D. C. *Correspondant National*—C. W. Ardery, War Memorial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. *Avocat National*—John P. Conny, North Dakota. *Aumonier Nationaux*—Ezra J. Clemans, Owatonna, Minnesota; Eugene Clark, Sourlake, Texas.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

(Headquarters 18th and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.)

Director General and Agent of the President of the United States—James C. Davis.

Treasurer:—C. L. Stryker.

Comptroller—L. J. Tracy.

General Solicitor—A. A. McLaughlin.

Chief Clerk—A. W. Stoll.

The Railroad Administration is winding up its affairs.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Headquarters, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.)

Chairman—William M. Butler, Mass. *Vice Chairmen*—Charles D. Hilles, N. Y.; Ralph E. Williams, Ore.; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Ky. *Secretary*—Roy O. West, Ill. *Treasurer*—William V. Hodges, Col.

Executive Committee—Chairman—William M. Butler, Mass. *Vice Chairmen*—Charles D. Hilles, N. Y.; Ralph E. Williams, Ore.; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Ky. *Secretary*—Roy O. West, Ill. *Treasurer*—William V. Hodges, Col.; William H. Crocker, Cal.; J. Henry Roraback, Conn.; Coleman du Pont, Del.; Joseph B. Kealing, Ind.; David W. Mulvane, Kan.; Miss Bina M. West, Mich.; Charles A. McCloud, Neb.; Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, N. Y.; Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Pa.; Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Utah; Mrs. George Orvis, Vt.; Virgil L. Highland, W. Va., and Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks, Wyo.

MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama	Oliver D. Street, Guntersville	Mrs. Birdie Hooper Kennamer, Guntersville
Arizona	Thomas E. Campbell, Phoenix	Mrs. Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix.
Arkansas	Harmon L. Remmel, Little Rock	Mrs. H. H. Foster, Little Rock.
California	Wm. H. Crocker, San Francisco	Mrs. O. P. Clark, Los Angeles.
Colorado	Clarence C. Hamlin, Colorado Springs	Mrs. Anna Wolcott Valle, Denver.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback, Canaan	Mrs. John B. Russ, Shelton.
Delaware	T. Coleman du Pont, Wilmington	Mrs. W. K. du Pont, Wilmington.
Florida	George W. Bean, Tampa	Mrs. F. W. Morse, Tampa.
Georgia		Mrs. Geo. N. Williams, Savannah.
Idaho	John Thomas, Gooding	Miss Gladys Terhune, Twin Falls.
Illinois	Allen F. Moore, Monticello	Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Chicago.
Indiana	Joseph B. Kealing, Indianapolis	Miss Dorothy Cunningham, Martinsville.
Iowa	Chas. A. Rawson, Des Moines	Mrs. T. P. Hollowell, Fort Madison.
Kansas	David W. Mulvane, Topeka	Mrs. R. R. Bittman, Independence.
Kentucky	Richard P. Ernst, Covington	Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Louisville.
Louisiana	Emile Kuntz, New Orleans	Mrs. Rosamonde Kuntz, New Orleans.
Maine	Joseph W. Simpson, York Harbor	Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Augusta.
Maryland	William P. Jackson, Salisbury	Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	William M. Butler, Boston	Mrs. Chas. Sumner Bird, East Walpole.
Michigan	James E. Davidson, Bay City	Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron.
Minnesota	Wm. F. Brooks, Minneapolis	Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen, Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Perry W. Howard, Jackson	Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mound Bayou.
Missouri	Dr. E. B. Clements, Macon	Mrs. Grace Semple Burlingham, St. Louis.
Montana	Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, Helena	Mrs. George H. Berry, Glasgow.
Nebraska	Charles A. McCloud, York	Mrs. Edgar P. Penney, Fullerton.
Nevada	George Wingfield, Reno	Mrs. Geo. W. Brady, Winnemucca.
New Hampshire	Fred W. Estabrook, Nashua	Mrs. J. G. M. Glessner, Littleton.
New Jersey	Hamilton F. Kean, Elizabeth	Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Red Bank.
New Mexico	Edward Sargent, Chama	Mrs. W. C. Reid, Albuquerque.
New York	Charles D. Hilles, New York City	Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, New York City.
North Carolina	John J. Parker, Greensboro	Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem.
North Dakota	Harrison Garnett, St. Thomas	Mrs. Fred P. Mann, Devils Lake.
Ohio	Maurice Maschke, Cleveland	
Oklahoma	W. G. Skelly, Tulsa	Mrs. R. D. Rood, Bartlesville.
Oregon	Ralph E. Williams, Portland	Mrs. E. C. Giltner, Portland.
Pennsylvania	George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia	Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Frederick S. Peck, Providence	Mrs. Chas. J. Steedman, Providence.
South Carolina	Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kirksey, Pickens.
South Dakota	W. E. Milligan, Aberdeen	Mrs. Mabel Rewman, Deadwood.
Tennessee	J. Will Taylor, Knoxville	Mrs. Mary Giles Howard, Lookout Mt.
Texas	R. B. Creager, Brownsville	Mrs. J. C. Griswold, San Antonio.
Utah	Ernest Bamberger, Salt Lake City	Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Earle S. Kinsley, Rutland	Mrs. George Orvis, Manchester.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp, Big Stone Gap	Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Roanoke.
Washington	N. C. Richards, Yakima	Mrs. J. L. Hughes, Yakima.
West Virginia	Virgil L. Highland, Clarksburg	Mrs. Lenna L. Yost, Huntington.
Wisconsin		
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan, Casper	Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks, Casper.
Alaska		
Dist. of Columbia	E. F. Colladay, Washington	Mrs. Harry Wardman, Washington.
Hawaii	Robert W. Shingle, Honolulu	Princess David Kawananakoa, Honolulu.
Philippine Islands	A. S. Crossfield, Manila	Mrs. E. Finley Johnson, Manila.
Porto Rico	Robert H. Todd, San Juan	Mrs. Harrison Johnson, Caguas.

For list of Republican State Chairmen, see next page.

THE SHIP LIQUOR TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The high contracting parties declare that it is their firm intention to uphold the principle that three marine miles, extending from the coastline outward, and measured from low-water mark, constitute the proper limits of territorial waters.

(1) His Britannic Majesty agrees that he will raise no objection to the boarding of private vessels under the British flag outside the limits of territorial waters by authorities of the United States, its Territories or possessions, in order that inquiries may be addressed to those on board and an examination be made of the ship's papers for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vessel or those on board are endeavoring to import or have imported alcoholic beverages into the United States, its Territories or possessions, in violation of the laws there in force. When such inquiries and examination show a reasonable ground for suspicion, a search of the vessel may be initiated.

(2) If there is reasonable cause for belief that the vessel has committed, or is committing or attempting to commit, an offense against the laws of the United States, its Territories or possessions, prohibiting the importation of alcoholic beverages, the vessel may be seized and taken into a port of the United States, its Territories or possessions, for adjudication in accordance with such laws.

(3) The rights conferred by the article shall not be exercised at a greater distance from the coast of the United States, its Territories or possessions, than can be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit the offense. In cases, however, in which the liquor is intended to be conveyed to the United States, its Territories or possessions, by a vessel other than the one boarded and searched, it shall be the speed of such other vessel and not the speed of the vessel boarded which shall determine the distance from the coast at which the right under this article can be exercised.

No penalty or forfeiture under the laws of the United States shall be applicable or attach to alcoholic liquors or to vessels or persons by reason of the carriage of such liquors when such liquors are listed as sea stores or cargo destined for a port foreign to the United States * * * provided that such liquors shall be kept under seal continuously while the vessel on which they are carried remains within said territorial waters, and that no part of such liquors shall at any time or place be unladen within the United States, its Territories or possessions.

Any claim by a British vessel for compensation shall be referred for the joint consideration of two persons, one of whom shall be nominated by each of the contracting parties.

U. S. PACTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

Treaties or conventions similar to the above had been concluded, up to Aug. 1925, with Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Panama, and Sweden.

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMEN AND VICE CHAIRMEN.

STATE.	CHAIRMAN.	VICE CHAIRMAN.
Alabama	L. H. Reynolds, Moulton Hotel, Birmingham	Mrs. Lucinda Atkin Helfin.
Arizona	H. I. Corbett, Hdqtrs., 325 Luhrs Bldg., Phoenix.	
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel, Little Rock.	
California	Chas. L. Neumiller, Kahl Bldg., San Francisco	Miss Margaret Mary Morgan, 2857 Broderick St., San Francisco. Mrs. Parker Maddux, 2868 Vallejo St., San Francisco.
Colorado	John R. Coen, Hdqtrs., Brown Palace Hotel, Denver	Miss Eleanor F. Young, Hdqtrs., Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback, Allyn House, Hartford.	Miss Katherine Byrne, Putnam.
Delaware	Reuben Satterthwaite, Delaware Trust Bldg., Wilmington	Mrs. Jeannette Buckingham, Dover.
Florida	D. T. Gerow, Jacksonville. L. C. Lynch, Chairman, Florida State Campaign Committee, 307 Peninsula Casualty Bldg., Jacksonville.	Mrs. Grace Barry Wise, P. O. Box 175, Jacksonville.
Georgia	Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, Res., Copperhill, Tenn., Hdqtrs., 712 Haas-Howell Bldg., Atlanta.	
Idaho	John McMurray, Res., Oakley; Hdqtrs., Boise	Miss Gladys Terhune, Twin Falls.
Illinois	Frank L. Smith, Res., Dwight; Hdqtrs., Congress Hotel, Chicago	
Indiana	Clyde A. Walb, Res., La Grange; Hdqtrs., 319 Severin Hotel, Indianapolis	Mrs. Vivian Wheatcraft, Severin Hotel, Indianapolis.
Iowa	H. B. Burnquist, Res., Fort Dodge; Hdqtrs., Fleming Bldg., Des Moines	Miss Martha McClure, Res., Mount Pleasant; Hdqtrs., Des Moines.
Kansas	J. L. Stryker, Res., Fredonia; Hdqtrs., Hotel Kansas, Topeka	Mrs. O. M. Babcock, Atchison. Mrs. Mae C. Patrick, Hdqtrs., Hotel Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky	R. W. Hunter, Res., Providence; Hdqtrs., Republic Bldg., Louisville	Mrs. A. T. Hert, Republic Bldg., Louisville.
Louisiana	Jas. L. Higgins, 937 Bermuda St., New Orleans	Mrs. Ethel Holland Tuttle, 810 Union St., New Orleans.
Maine	George L. Emery, Biddeford	
Maryland	Galen L. Tait, Federal Bldg., Baltimore (Mark all mail "Personal")	Mrs. C. Rebecca Wright, Towson.
Massachusetts	Francis Prescott, Hdqtrs., 18 Tremont St., Boston; Res., Grafton	Mrs. Chas. Sumner Bird, East Walpole.
Michigan	Kennedy L. Potter, Jackson	Mrs. Orin T. Bolt, Muskegon.
Minnesota	W. W. Sivright, Res., Hutchinson; Hdqtrs., 200 Globe Bldg., St. Paul	Miss Hattie Bordewich, Olivia.
Mississippi	M. H. Daily, Jackson	Mrs. Lida Allen Oldham, Oxford.
Missouri	Wm. F. Phares, Res., Marysville; Hdqtrs., Holland Bldg., St. Louis	Mrs. W. R. Haight, Res., Brandsville; 3643 Washington Blvd.
Montana	W. E. Dowlin, Helena	Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls, Kalispell. Mrs. Frank Bartos, Vice-Chairman, 1st Dist., Helena. Mrs. McLeigh, Vice-Chairman, 2d Dist., Fort Benton.
Nebraska	Harry E. Sackett, Res., Beatrice; Hdqtrs., Lindell Hotel, Lincoln	Mrs. Draper Smith, Res., 624 Park Ave., Omaha; Hdqtrs., Lindell Hotel, Lincoln.
Nevada	F. B. Balzar, Reno	Mary C. Franzman, Reno.
New Hampshire	Benjamin Worcester, Hdqtrs., Concord	Mrs. Harry W. Spaulding, Manchester.
New Jersey	E. C. Stokes, 139 E. Hanover St., Trenton	Mrs. E. F. Feickert, States Trust Bldg., Plainfield.
New Mexico	Hugh Williams, Santa Fe; Hdqtrs., Franciscan Hotel, Albuquerque	Mrs. Frank W. Parker, Santa Fe.
New York	George K. Morris, Res., Amsterdam; Hdqtrs., 43 W. 39th St., New York City	Miss Sarah Butler, 2 West 46th St., New York City.
North Carolina	William G. Bramham, Durham	Mrs. Mary Settle Sharpe, Greensboro
North Dakota	Louis B. Hanna, Gardener Hotel, Fargo	
Ohio	Fred W. Warner, Res., Marion; Hdqtrs., 16 So. 3d St., Columbus	Mrs. David Todd, Youngstown. Clarence J. Neal, Chairman, Campaign Committee, Cleveland.
Oklahoma	A. C. Alexander, 317 Patterson Bldg., Oklahoma City; Hdqtrs., 18 W. Main St., Oklahoma City	Mrs. J. C. Pearson, 317 Patterson Bldg., Oklahoma City.
Oregon	I. L. Patterson, Res., Salem; Hdqtrs., Imperial Hotel, Portland	W. E. Glitner, 771 Everett St., Portland.
Pennsylvania	W. Harry Baker, 506 S. Broad St., Philadelphia	Mrs. Hannah M. Durham, 45 S. 17th St., Allentown.
Rhode Island	William C. Pelkey, 236 Butler Exchange, Providence	Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, 440 Butler Exchange, Providence.
South Carolina	Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood	
South Dakota	George W. Wright, Huron	Mrs. Virginia Lafferty, Huron.
Tennessee	Hal H. Clements, Res., Knoxville; Hdqtrs., 232 Maxwell House, Nashville	Mrs. Eddie Priest, Huntington.
Texas	Eugene Nolte, Seguin	Mrs. J. C. Griswold, 801 Russell Bldg., San Antonio. Chas. A. Boynton, Vice State Chairman, Waco.
Utah	Carl Marcusen, Res., Price; Hdqtrs., Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City	Mrs. Justin R. Davis, 1018 E. Second St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont	J. E. Piddock, Saxtons River	Mrs. Florence Ransom, Castleton.
Virginia	Joseph L. Crupper, Falls Church	Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Roanoke.
Washington	C. B. Fitzgerald, Res., Seattle; Hdqtrs., 3168 Arcade Bldg., Seattle	Mrs. Emma Smith DeVee, R. F. D. No. 3, Tacoma.
West Virginia	Judge John T. Graham, Huntington	Mrs. Flora A. Williams, 730 M Street, Wheeling.
Wisconsin		
Wyoming	P. C. Spencer, Cheyenne	Mrs. Katherine A. Mort, Cheyenne.
Dist. of Columbia	Samuel J. Prescott, Hdqtrs., 1324 New York Ave. NW., Washington	Mrs. Virginia White Speel, 1755 N St., Washington; Hdqtrs., 1423 New York Ave. NW., Washington.
Porto Rico	Martinez Nadal, care of Hon. R. H. Todd, San Juan	

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

(Ratios under the Constitution and at each census, 1790 to 1910, by States. Source: Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

STATE.	RATIOS UNDER CONSTITUTION AND CENSUSES.													
	Constitution.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
	30,000.	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.	211,877.
	REPRESENTATION.													
Alabama	....	....	....	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Illinois	....	....	....	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	....	....	....	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	....	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	....	....	....	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	....	....	....	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Ohio	....	....	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	8
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
So. Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	3
Tennessee	....	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
Vermont	....	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	5
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435

NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Since the taking of the Census of 1920 there have been several efforts in the House of Representatives to legislate toward an increase in membership, based on the growth of population. Up to the end of 1924 none of these efforts had succeeded. The chief objection to enlarging the House is that it would make that body too large and cumbersome.

Membership of House under census of 1850 was increased from 233 to 234 by act of July 30, 1852; membership under census of 1860 was increased from 233 to 241 by act of March 4, 1862; membership under census of 1870 was originally fixed at 283, but increased to 292 by act of May 30, 1872.

Representation such as shown in table was assigned after apportionment under censuses, as follows: (1790) Tenn.; (1800) Ohio; (1810) Ala., Del., Ind., La., Miss.; (1830) Ark., Mich.; (1840) Cal., Fla., Iowa, Texas, Wis.; (1850) Minn., Ore.; (1860) Neb., Nev.; (1870) Col.; (1880) Idaho, Mont., S. D, N. D., Wash., Wyo.; (1890) Utah; (1900) Okla.

Ariz. and N. Mex. were included in apportionment under 1910 census, in anticipation of becoming States.

Maine's apportionment of seven members under 1810 census was included in the 20 members originally assigned to Mass. but credited to Maine after it became a State, March 15, 1820.

The ratio under the Constitution was one Representative in Congress for each 30,000 of population. Thereafter, the ratios, as determined by the decennial censuses, were as follows: 1790 and 1800, one to each 33,000; 1810, one in each 35,000; 1820, one in each 40,000; 1830, one in each 47,700; 1840, one in each 70,680; 1850, one in each 93,423; 1860, one in each 127,381; 1870, one in each 131,425; 1880, one in each 151,911; 1890, one in each 173,901; 1900, one in each 194,182; 1910, one in each 211,877.

Of the thirteen Original States the present quotas are the same as under the Constitution in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The original quotas in the other Original States were as follows: Georgia, 3; Massachusetts, 8; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 4; New York, 6; North Carolina, 5; Pennsylvania, 8; Rhode Island, 1; and South Carolina, 5.

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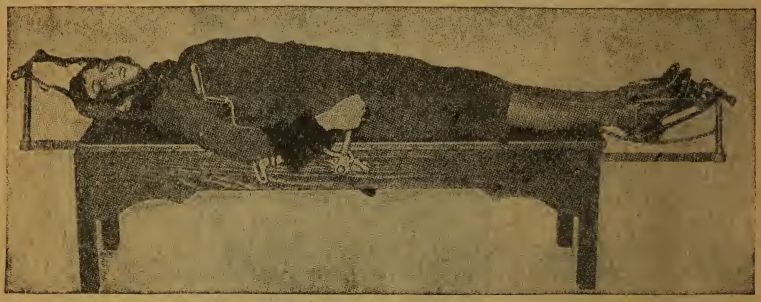

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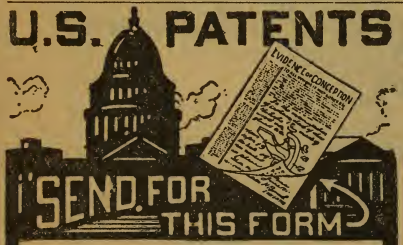

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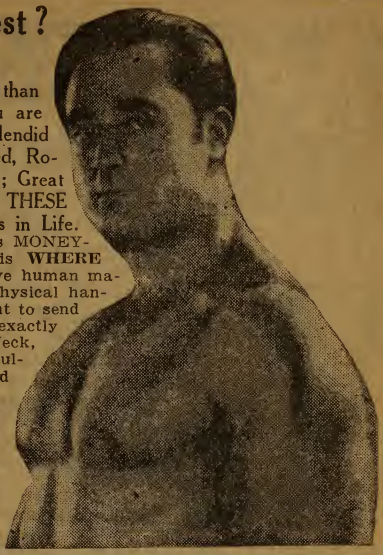

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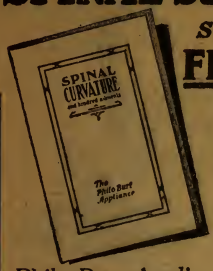

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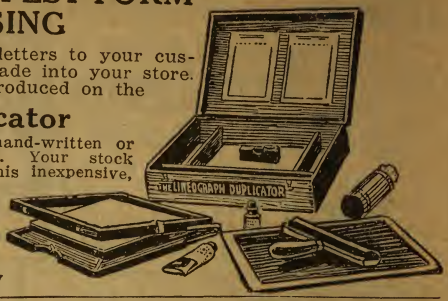

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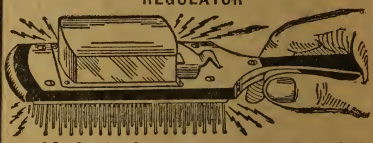

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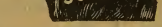

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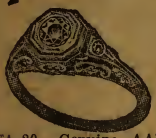

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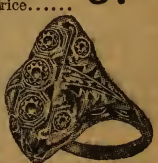

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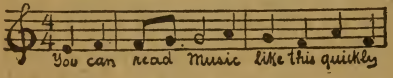

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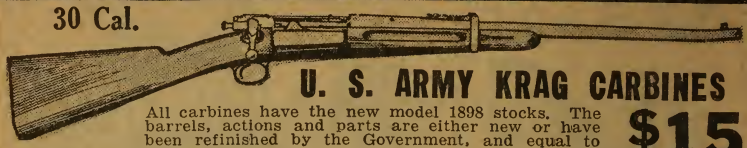

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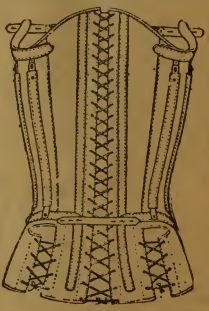

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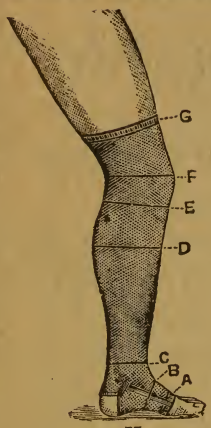

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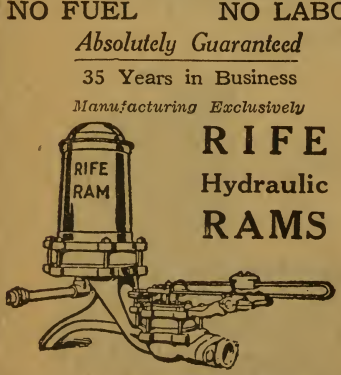

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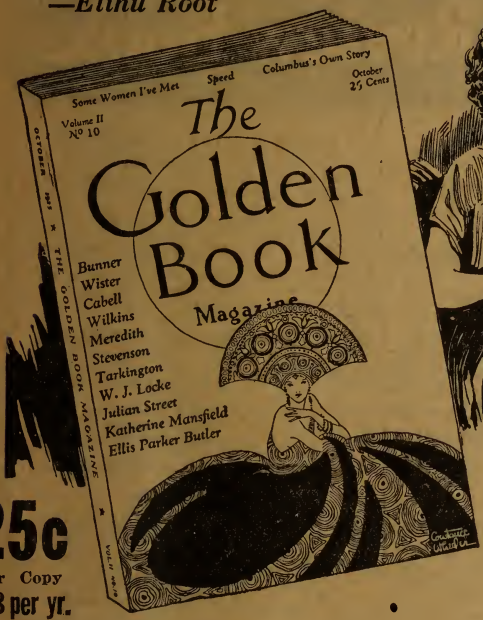

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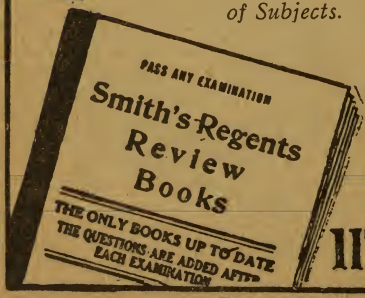

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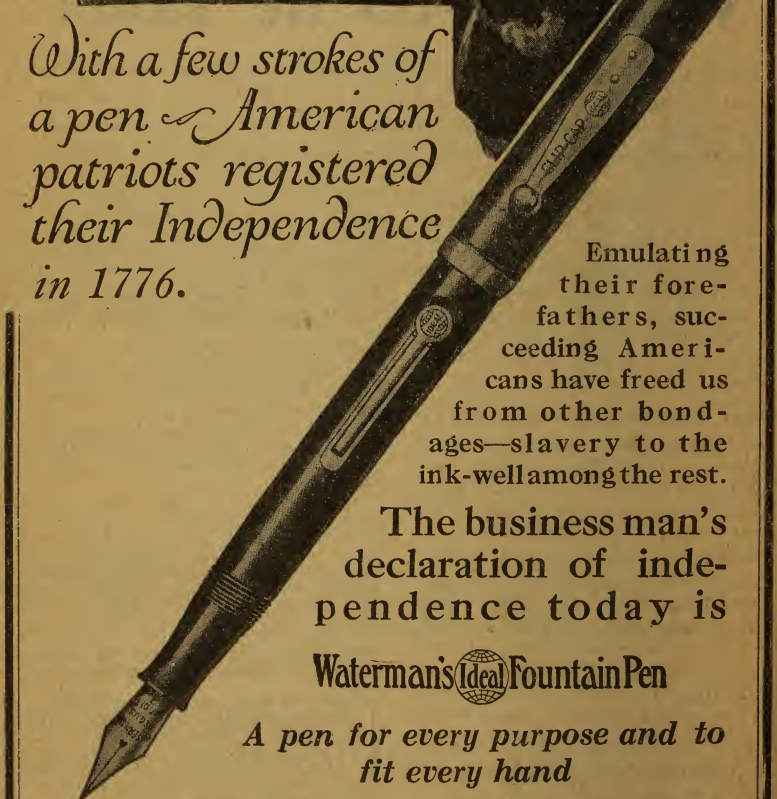

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